WHOLE NO. 16184.

CANADA MOURNS THE GOOD AND GREAT QUI

SUNDAY IN LONDON

What Is Going On in the Leading Churches of the City.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church-Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. John-son. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH Rev. George Jackson, pastor, at both services. Quarterly Love Feast at 9:45 a.m. Sacrament after the even-

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH -Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11 a.m. 7 p.m., "A Man in Search of a Wife."

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church-Rev. A. K. Birks, LL.B., pas-tor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church-Rev. Dr. Saunders, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Service morning and evening will be conducted by Rev. J. E. Hunter, of Lambeth. Sabbath School at 2:30.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH-E. Clarence Oakley, pastor. Morning, "The Door Was Shut." Evening, "The Christian and Jesus Christ."

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. V. Smith, D.D., pastor. Rev. Dr. John Philp (a former pastor) will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of evening service. Morning—Anthem, "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains" (Pattison); quartet, "Knocking at the Door" (Van Hose). Evening—Anthem, "I Waited for the Lord" (Mendelssohn); solo and chorus, "O, Not My Own" (Goetz); solo.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. D. L. McCrae, Ph.D., of Westminster. Sabbath School and Society for Bible Study, 3 p.m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN - REV. J. S. Herold, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., in Duffield Block.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church-Morning, Communion service. Evening, "Lessons From the Life of the Queen."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor, will preach. Morning, "Worried to Death." Eyening, "Beginning at Home." Strangers welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNER OF Queen's avenue and William street— Rev. C. C. Owen, rector. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning prayer and Holy Communication at 11, evening prayer 7. Sunday School at 3, and Bible Class at 3:15. The Rev. Arthur Murphy, M.A., will preach at both services, and will address the Bible Class in the af-

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m, con-ducted by pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class. 2 p.m.

BOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH-Worship at 11 d. m.; subject, "The Fullness of Time." Also at 7 p.m.; subject, "Servants and Masters." Sunday School and Bible Class

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LON-DON-Preachers for Funday: Morning, the rector; evening, Rev. C. C. Owen.

BT. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL-MORNING-"Ventte" (Chard). "Te Deum" (Sippi),
"Benedictus" (Sippi). Preacher, the
Dean. Evening—"Magnificat" (Vincent), "Nunc Dimittis" (Vincent); anthem, "Hymn of Peace." Preacher,
Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Holy Communion after morning service. Collection for poor fund.

r. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Services as usual.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

-Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D.,
pastor. 11 a.m., "Our Great Salvation"; pastor. Il a.m., "Our Great Salvation, 7 p.m., "Lessons From the Life and Character of Queen Victoria." This will be a memorial service, and the church will be appropriately draped. Baptism during the evening service.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Bervices at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 2:30.

BUSINESS CHANCES. per word each insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

71RST-CLASS HARNESS BUSINESS for sale in Mount Brydges; central location; good shop and house to rent cheap; possession March 1. James

cheap; possession Ma Elsey, Mount Brydges.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY stand; store, dwelling, stable. P.O. daily mail route let next June. Reason for celling, a farmer; been one year in business; no opposition; blacksmith usiness; no opposition; blacksmith hop. School on corner. Apply, P. M. 83% Harlock, Ont.

"QUALITY IS OUR KEYNOTE"

Perfection of Touch, combined with warranted durability, the

Nordheimer

Piano holds first place in Can-

Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal terms of payment given.

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., LIMITED.

188 Dundas Street. 61 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

A grand choice in Men's, Women's and Children's comfortable and well-made I

Our large cash purchases give us advantages over others you cannot afford to ignore. We give

20 PER CENT,

which represents more than triple lottery discount.

Pocock Bros.

····· BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DIED. HUESTON.-In this city, on Feb. 1, 1901, Samuel Hueston, in his 68th year. Funeral will leave his late residence, 871 William street, on Feb. 3 (Sunday), at 2 o'clock (service at 1:30), to Brown Hill cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC. Advertisements under this heading 10c per line, or 2c per word each insertion. RAMBLER CLUB—CARNIVAL, JUE1-LEE Rink, Tuesday, Feb. 5. See pro-grammes for list of cash prizes. 83k THE ATLANTIC TRANSPORT SHIPS

sail from New York direct to London, England. Tickets are good through to St. Pancras Station. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Adver-tiser. SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS WILL BE open Saturdays and Sunday only during winter months. Open for ladies Saturday only. Cole & Edmonds, proprietors.

PRINCESS-CLOSED TODAY; OPEN tonight. Band. b DAISY RINK, CLARK'S BRIDGE-Good skating afternoon and evening.

REDLIGHT RINK, BLACKFRIARS

street, closed this afternoon. Open to night; splendid ice. b JUBILEE RINK-GRAND ICE, MUSI-CAL Society Band tonight (Saturday).

VOICE CULTURE-EVA N. ROBLYN-Studio, Nordheimer's rooms. Residence, 328 Dundas. Concert engagements. Pupils prepared for concert and church solo engagements. 'Phone 1,270. xt

P. D. A.—NEW TERM FOR BEGIN-NERS now open. Gentlemen, Mon-day; ladies, Tuesday evenings. Be taught by competent teachers. Dayton

FRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention given to the waitz and two-step. Rapid teaching. Low rates. Lessons any hour.

MEETINGS.

THE AUDITORIUM WILL BE CLOSED MISS SARA CARSON, OF NEW YORK. will address meetings for young women in the Young Women's Christian
Association, commencing Tuesday
evening, Feb. 5. Young women are
cordially invited to attend.

REV. ELMORE HARRIS, THE EMI-NENT Toronto divine, will address the men's meeting, Auditorium, Sunday, at 4. Subject, "The Polished Shaft."

DOMESTICS WANTED.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant. Mrs. Frank Butler, 290 Pricess avenue. 81tf

WANTED - SERVANT GIRL, FOR general housework. Queen's avenue. Inquire WANTED-GOOD GENERAL SER-

VANT. Mrs. Dignan, 593 Maitland street, city.

WANTED-GIRLS FOR TORONTO, Bothwell, Strathroy. Al hotel cook on hand. Mrs. Lockhart, 200½ Dundas street, upstairs. 'Phone 964.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET. TO LET-FIRST FLOOR OF 474 COL-

BORNE street, five rooms; furnace and TO LET-GOOD BUSINESS STAND.

No. 207 Dundas street. Will rent in one or two, as at present divided. Will lease to good tenant on favorable terms. Apply 185 St. James street.

TO LET-TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with stable and large lot. Duchess avenue, South London. Apply 354 Rich-TO LET-STORE AT PRESENT OC-CUFIED by The Dominion Savings and Investment Society. Apply Thor Knott.

TO LET-LARGE STORE, NO. 173 Dundas street. Possession Dec. 1. ply Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co. TO LET-UNION FURNITURE VAN-Ferniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South Lon-don, late of London Furniture Com-pany. 'Phone 310.

FEMALE HELP WANTED. WANTED - EXPERIENCED SALES-LADY, who understands the drygoods business. Apply Box 41, this office.

BUSINESS CARDS. FOREST CITY PARCEL DELIVERY— Nichols & Co. Orders received at office at Jenkins' Cigar store, 133 Dundas street, two doors west Market Lane.

ywt HYPNOTISM. PRIVATE LESSONS - LADIES OR gentlemen; guaranteed success after one week's study in a course of five lessons. Tickets and particulars of W. H. Fergusen, 339 Richmond street.



COME ON, YE SHARP **BARGAIN HUNTERS**

who admire and like to wear stylish Shoes. You will do well to visit our store this month. The acme of ease, the perfection of grace, the pleasure of an exact fit, characterize the Shoes here o ered. Good footwear you can get from us any time of the year, but Bargains such as we offer now are a rare chance. Better avail yourself ofo ur GREAT DISCOUNT SALE at once. Don't miss this opportunity of getting your FOOTWEAR AT

Brown's Shoe Store

(Near Smallman & Ingram's) 145 DUNDAS STREET.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED-INTELLIGENT MEN AND women for good, honorable position. Guaranteed salary, \$9 per week. Persons of ability can make \$15 weekly. Apply Box 42, this office. 83u

CITY CANVASSER WANTED FOR Roswell's teas and coffees. 743 Richmond street. GENTLEMAN OR LADY TO TRAVEL; salary \$780 and expenses; position per-manent; references. The Dominion

Co, Dept. A, Chicago. AGENTS—THE QUEEN IS DEAD.
Long live the King. A life of Queen
Victoria will be in immediate demand,
and the people will want the
best. We have it. A new upto-date work is in preparation;
600 pages, 7 by 9; only \$1.75. Prospect ready soon. McDermid &
Lo London. 77h

AGENTS WANTED FOR "LIFE AND Times of Queen Victoria." Liberal terms; freight paid; credit given; sample book free, send 20 cents to pay postage. Act promptly, be first in the field. The Bell Company, Dept. D, Philadelphia, Pa. 8lu xt 32u

AGENTS-PROSPECTUS OF "THE Life of Queen Victoria" now ready, free to canvassers. "The handsomest cover I ever saw" is what an old agent says of it. "Its appearance sells it." says of it. "Its appearance sells it." Biggest, cheapest and best Queen book on the market. Address quick. Mc-Dermid & Logan, London, Ont.

QUEEN VICTORIA-SELL THE COM-PLETE authentic history of her long, eventful career, ably told by the highest authority. It includes stirring events of the greatest epoch of the grandest century of the world's progress and callization. Most liberal commissions and premiums guaran-teed. Largest and best book at reduced price. 662-3 per cent profit; credit given; freight paid; complete outfit free. Deal with manufacturer. General agents wanted. Chicago Bible House, Chi-

AGENTS-WE GUARANTEE \$2 TO \$5 a day introducing our genuine "Super-Asbestos" wicks. Just out; light equal to incandescent electricity; last about eight years. Address Fireproof Safety Wick Works, 755 Lake street, Chicago

PICTURES OF QUEEN VICTORIA-We will send twelve, postage prepaid, to any person who will promise to try and sell them at 10 cents each and send us the money. For your trouble we will send a beautiful rolled gold ring, guaranteed to wear and stand acid. It looks exactly like a diamond; only experts can tell the difference. Sell three dozen and get a watch. We have other premiums. Unsold goods taken back. Home Art Picture Company, 124 Van Buren street, Chicago.

THE BOOK WAR-"LIFE AND TIMES THE BOOK WAR—"LIFE AND TIMES of Queen Victoria," now ready; London and Canadian edition; only official complete book; biggest and best; prices cut; 60 per cent profit; 1,000 agents wanted; a million coples will be sold on 60 days; valuable premium free with each book; credit given; freight and duty paid; shipping depot established in Canada; general agents wanted on salary; book outfit alone free; both book and premium outfits prepaid for 20c; order quick. Address sole authorized Canadian publishers, Monroe Book Co., Chicago. Monroe Book Co., Chicago.
78bu tyw

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE LIFE of Queen Victoria and Story of Her Reign." 100 illustrations, 500 pages; price \$1.75; outfit free. Address the John C. Winston Co., Toronto. 78h tx

"VICTORIA, QUEEN AND EMPRESS."
A complete biography and history of her time. Four years in preparation. Agents wanted; extra terms; freight and duty paid; credit now ready; sent free. A great opportunity. Write today. Ziegler Co., 221 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. 78n tyw

\$3 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR ADDRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember, we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. Imperial Silverware Company, Box A407, Windsor, Ont.

BUSINESS MANAGER FOR BRANCH office of established manufacturing house. Salary, \$125 per month and extra commissioners; must furnish \$1,500 cash and satisfactory references. District Manager, 300 Johnston building, Cincinnati, O. 78u t PATENT MEDICINE AGENTS-WE have a preposition to offer you; send postcard; write quick. The Dr. Roberts Medicine Company, Lendon, Ont.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-BUILDING LOTS, NEAR new Normal School. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Apply 278 Ridout street. 18tf ywt

DELY \$100 DOWN AND \$14 95 A MONTH, without interest, will buy 2-story brick house on Kent street, close to Victoria Park. Apply at once, M. J. Kent, 433 Richmond street, London. 78n tyw

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE AND dwelling; gas and furnace, on Dundas street; would exchange for private pro-perty or general country store. Address Box 24, Advertiser. 72g tyw

Box 24, Advertiser. 72g tyw

80 ACRES CHOICE LAND, BEING easterly portion south half lot 2, con. 15, London township; 2 barns, frame house, new hog-pen, 2 never-failing spring wells, very convenient to buildings, about 7 acres good bush, 8 acres fall wheat; fall plowing all done; well drained and has excellent outlet for water. This farm has never been rented; rich clay loam soil, and produces good heavy crops of both hay and grain; situated on good gravel road, about 34 of a mile from Devizes village; chopping mill and cheese factory; 1 mile from school, 6 from Granton, 9 from St. Marys, and about 16½ from London. Apply on premises, or address Richard White, Devizes P. O. 84c tyw

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

669 Colborne street—A new 1½ story brick house, 9 rooms, finished in style; good lot; must be sold; owner leaving the city. 788 York street—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; corner lot. At a bargain.

Burwell street—One and a half story brick house, 9 rooms, in good order; nice lot. Price \$1.800.

765 Talbot street—Two-story frame

lot. Price \$1.800.

765 Talbot street—Two-sfory frame house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, in good order; large corner lot. Price reduced.

900 Queen's avenue—A neat frame cottage, 5 rooms, in good repair; lot 33x160 feet. Price, \$650.

489 Piccadilly street—One and a half story frame house, 9 rooms; lot 40x175 feet. Price, \$800. A bargain.

761 Maitland street—A new 1½ story brick house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; good lot. At a bargain.

P. WALSH,

'Phone 1,021.

LONDON REAL ESTATE AGENCY. ATTRACTIVE HOME — IF YOU want a nice, modern house, see 417 Central avenue—double parlors, 5 bedrooms, furnace, bath, gas and electric light; fine lot; on this fashionable avenue; can be inspected any afternoon. Don't miss this chance to get a fine property. To rent—Nice brick cottage, 380 Central avenue, 6 rooms, good cellar, gas, etc. New brick residence, 604 Central avenue. Good brick cottage, 555 Colborne street. Large frame cottage, 570 Pall Mall street; cheap rent.

street: cheap rent.

Twelve per cent made by buying double frame dwelling corner Thames and York streets; also double frame dwelling, William street, near Simcoe, at a big bargain to close an estate.

To physicians—For sale, fine property on Dundas street, bytween Waterloo and on Dundas street, between waterioo and Colborne, two-story brick house, lot 66 feet frontage; fine location for a phy-sician.

W. D. BUCKLE.



IT IS A GAME OF CHANCE To speculate in anything except real estate. Real estate is sure. It cannot be stolen nor suddenly lose its value. In a growing city like London, Ont., it is absolutely sure to appreciate. We direct your attention to a few properties open for purchase, viz: English street—2-story brick, 9 rooms, in good repair. Price, \$1,500. English street—New frame cottage, sold at once. Owner leaving city.
Lorne avenue—New modern, 1½ st
brick, stone foundation, slate roof,

brick foundation, 7 rooms. Price, \$900. This one and the one above must be nace, electric light, bath, etc. Lot 50x, 125; a beautiful property. Price, \$1,900 brick, 8 rooms; lot 50x125; cheap; \$1,000 Hamilton road-New Queen's avenue-New 2 story brick, containing 9 rooms, bath, closet; a beautiful home; as owner has left the city it must be sold. Price, \$3,200. Easy

King street—A new and substantially built brick, containing 10 rooms; all modern conveniences; very centrally located; granolithic walks. Price, \$4,-

BUILDING LOTS. Ranging in value from \$100 up to \$5,000 according to size and location.

COTTAGES. From \$500 up to \$2,000 RESIDENCES

A number of eligible properties ranging in price from \$2,000 up to \$7,000.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES. Bathurst street—Lot with 110 feet on Bathurst street immediately opposite the M. C. R. passenger depot and extending back to the G. T. R. siding; valuable for shipping purposes. Price

Richmond street-2 story brick store and dwelling, occupying a prominent cor-ner; a good business stand. Price, \$3,-

15 acres East End-Suitable for sub-division into buil ng lots; a great snap. Inquire at once. FARMS. 225 acres Lobo township-Soil, clay and sand loams, clean and free from foul seeds; excellent 2 story brick resi-dence and frame outbuildings on stone foundations with stables underneath,

windmill, orchard, ornamental trees, etc. One of the best grain and grazing farms in the county of Middlesex. Price, \$12,500 to an immediate purchaser. All work done ready for spring.

100 acres township of Dawn—Soil, black clay loam, frame buildings. Price, \$4,800. 100 acres township of Dawn-Frame buildings. Price, \$2,500. 100 acres Chatham township—Soil, black

clay loam, frame buildings, good fences; 11 miles Chatham. Price, \$6,-000. Will take 5 or 25 acres near London don in exchange. Money loaned on real estate in sums of \$100 and upwards for the purpose of completing part of purchase price, build a new house, remodel the old or pay off old loans. No delays; no publicity.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings, London, Ont.

ARMITAGE. Telephone

FROM COWES TO PORTSMOUTH

Passage of the Funeral Yacht Through the Ten-Mile Lines of War Ships,

Including Japanese 'Hatsuse,' the Largest Naval Machine Afloat -- "Queen's Weather" Favored the ·Occasion---Touching Spectacle at Osborne House--- A Pageant of Surpassing Magnificence.

who headed the line of the procession from Osborne House wore bright scar-With the massed bands were no fewer than forty muffled drums. Among the Highlanders were seven Queen's Foresters in royal Stewart tartan. Fol- neighboring hills and to the ships far lowing them, two pipers wailed the sad out at sea. music of the Black Watch dirge.

The King, Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught walked abreast, followed by the princes. They stepped slowly and mournfully, a sad-looking group in spite of the brill ancy of their uniforms. But for

A TOUCHING SPECTACLE nothing could equal the band of mourners surrounding Queen Alexandra, the ladies clothed in the deepest black, walking three by three along the shrub-lined avenue, and into the public road, like the lowly peasants at the marches.

funeral of a humble relative. The pipers had followed the first dirge by the touching lament, "The Flowers of the Forest," which represents the withering of the last and best of them. As they reached the Queen's gate and wailed their closing strains, the muffied drums rolled out with oitrecurring rhythmic beats, and the massed bands burst forth into the magnifi-

cent music of Chopin's funeral march MALE HELP WANTED. lc per word each insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. 1.0 advt. less than 10 words.

TRUSTWORTHY PERSON TO TRAV-EL for old established, reliable house, Positively no canvassing required. Salary, \$780 and expenses. Inclose self-addressed starried envelope. Manaaddressed stamped envelope. Manager, 385 Caxton Building, Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR goods by sample to wholesale and re-tail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED-WE WANT YOU TO KNOW that we do all classes of job work in plumbing and tinsmithing, repairing of stoves and furnaces, and make a specialty of curing poorly-heated houses, at Thompson's, 424 Richmond street. 'Phone 708.

YOUNG, RELIABLE AND PUSHING traveler to call on grocers with well-known popular goods. References required. State experience. Write Box

rent shop and tools. Good trade. Apply to J. D. Wilson, Lobo P. O. 8in LOST AND FOUND.

BLACKSMITH WANTED-OR WILL

word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. advt. less than 10 words. LOST — A SMALL POCKETBOOK, containing bills, papers, etc. Finder kindly leave at this office and be re-

LOST-BETWEEN PRINCESS RINK and Gustin House, last evening, parcei containing shorthand instructor, etc. Finder will please leave at or telephone this office. Tel. No. 107.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC-ALL THE barber shops will remain open tonight until 11 o'clock, and close at 1 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). 83u OLD GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY AND diamonds bought for cash. S. K. Milroy, manufacturing jeweler, 255 Dundas

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS— Steam boilers and safes a specialty, 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,231. F. B. LEYS' OFFICE WILL BE AT the London Hat, Cap and Markle Manuthe London Hat, Cap and Markle Manufacturing Company, 355 and 357 Clarence street, for the present. 89tf

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL-LADIES wishing instructions can arrange for lessons on and after Feb. 4. Special attention to skirt drafting. Mrs. K. Franks, 233½ Dundas street, London.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC. WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOM TO let; also sitting-room and bedroom en suite, at 205 Queen's avenue. 82c TWO FURNISHED ROOMS-WELL heated; for ladies or gentlemen; mod-

ern conveniences. Terms moderate.
461 Dundas street. 82n

REAL ESTATE.

NEW HOUSE, WITH FOUR BED-ROOMS, double parlor, and just fin-ished. 390 Grosvenor streat A bar-gain. Close to cars.

Cowes, Feb. 1.—The mounted grooms | Off went every hat, every woman curtseyed low, and the troops reversed arms and leaned their bended heads over them, still as statues. Down the hill went the sad proces-

sion, through the still and silent ranks of the people. No sound could be heard

but that of the mournful march, which echoed up to the spectators on the AT TRINITY PIER. On reaching Trinity Pier the petty officers carried the coffin through the es-cort, to the roll of muffled drums, and

placed it reverently in the pavilion of the Alberta. A few moments later the torpedo flotilla was in motion, and slowly left the Medina for the Solent. The massed bands played Beethoven's funeral march. As the Alberta passed which was taken up by the Rodney and the other warships. From the island to the mainland all the ships

Eight bronzed and bearded tars were drawn up, waiting to receive their bur-den. Then came the Grenadiers, resplendent in their bushies and scarlet, and quickly formed a circle around the court. The artillery horses were restless from the long walk and pranced under the gateway, drawing the gun

carriage with the coffin. A moment later the King and the emperor and their suites appeared. As the carriage stopped before the gangway of the Alberta, loud orders rang out, a sharp movement ran through the stalwart line of Grenadiers. Their arms were instantly reversed up to their hats, and with equal precision ame the hands of the emperor, the King and the Duke of Connaught in stately salute. The King was tired from the walk. The equerries removed the regalia, the royalties still standing at the salute, while behind them the

princesses bowed their heads, visibly

PERFECT PRECISION. The light oak of the coffin shone out as the sailors grasped the handles. The young Crown Prince of Germany from emotion could scarcely keep his hand at the salute. With perfect precision the coffin was lifted off the gun carriage and carried on board the vacht. Once more the Grenadiers came to the "Present," as the King, followed by his relatives, stepped down the gangway, and the regalia and the robes were replaced on the coffin. The King then boarded a steam launch and went off to the royal yacht Victoria and Albert; the other royalties boarded the royal yachts, and the Alberta, with her solemn burden, moved away from the pier, and passed the ships, which lay

waiting in the sunlit Solent. A few minutes afterward minute guns began to be fired, and before the Camperdown had been passed, the Solent echoed and re-echoed with reports. The white clouds of smoke curled slowfrom the sides of the warships, for

FAVORING WEATHER.

there was scarcely a puff of wind.

Fishing smacks, tugs, steamers and rowboats emerged from the mouth of the Medina River to get a view of the Alberta. After she had rounded the headland and turned towards Portsmouth, the yacht proceeded at a higher rate of speed, threading her way swiftly, preceded by the torpedo boats, and accompanied by the Irene. No better condition of weather and water could have been wished for such a spectacle. spectacle. The thousands of specta-tors who lined the docks and shores of the Isle of Wight, making a mourning edge, could clearly see every de-

Not until the Alberta was almost out of sight did the troops lining the streets of East Cowes break ranks. A splendid conglomeration of color, they converged to the water's edge, and embarked on tugs and steamers. Then the crowds surged through the streets, making for the sea Many persons rode on bicycles or ran in order to see the naval display from

Ryde. STRIKING FEATURES. The two features of the land specthat seemed specially to rivet attention were the gems of the regalia and the veiled Queen and prin-The emblems of sovereignty on top of the coffin caught all eyes.

The jewels in the golden crown glit-tered with dazzling brilliancy in the sunlight and the orbs of the empire seemed like balls of fire. The evident fatigue of Queen Alexandra and the princesses appealed to all. "To think," said one, "that those poor, dear things, so pale and fine, trudged all down that weary road.'

THE LAST VISIT An old inhabitant, when the troops came to the "reverse," for the last time, and the Alberta began to move

OUR store will be closed Saturday. Feb. 2, from 11 a.m., to 6 p.m., in respectful memory of our late beloved

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE.

off, muttered sadly: "She has been here many a time, but this is the last."

Portsmouth.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE. Portsmouth, Feb. 1.—Not since the diamond jubilee has this town held such a crowd as poured in today. The bastions and the promontories overlooking the sea and the harbor in every point of vantage were black with spectators. Conspicuous in the spacious harbor was the old battleship Victory, on the old-fashioned poop of which a guard of royal ma-rines was mounted, while the admiral's band played the funeral marches of Chopin and Beethoven. up and down the sunlit harbor a fleet of launches kept open a roadway for the expected fleet. In the meantime thousands of visitors spent the early morning on yachts and tugs to get a closer glimpse of the great line of warships which opposite Southsea. which stretched from outhsea. These small visiting craft, the glistening sunshine and the huge bulwarks of the battleships in the background presented a scene of surpassing grandeur. Spithead wore an air of genuine sadness, which the calm of the beautiful mornabeam of the Alexandria the great vessel fired the first gun of the salute, shone brightly over the headlands, a gray mist hung over the sea. Here and there an excursion steamer filled with sightseers passed silently along were manned, and from the bands the line, or a yacht or a steamer floated the sad strains of funeral moved into position. But the great



Whereas, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of London, at a special session held on the 22nd day of

January inst., adopted the following motion, viz.:

"That his Worship the Mayor be requested, after the day of the funeral of her late Majesty the Queen is made known, to issue his proclamation requiring the citizens to abstain from all business on that day as far as possible, and to display upon their premises and otherwise employs of mourning otherwise emblems of mourning.

And whereas, it has been made known that Saturday, the 2nd day of February next has been appointed as the day for

These are therefore to make known that in obedience to the said resolution, I, Frederick G. Rumball, Mayor of the said city, do hereby proclaim Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, a day of mourning, and request that, as a tribute to our late beloved sovereign. a day of mourning, and request that, as a tribute to our late beloved sovereign, Victoria, of glorious memory, all citizens of London shall, as far as the same may be within their power and control, abstain from pursuing their ordinary business occupations on that day.

And I further request, as far as the same may be possible and convenient, that all citizens shall display upon their premises and otherwise emblems of mourning, in token of the overwhelming sorrow her death has occasioned in all

sorrow her death has occasioned in all her loving subjects. In witness whereof, I have caused this proclamation to be made public at London this 28th day of January, A. D. 1901. F. G. RUMBALL,

Mayor's Office, 29th January, A.D.

Exceutors' Sale of Household Furni ture, Piano, Etc., at Jones' Auction Room, Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10:30 a.m. Grand upright piano, organ, melodeon, square piano, bookcase, parlor suite in odd piece, rockers, sideboard, taboret and jar, hammock, sideboard, dining table and chairs in oek, dinner set, crockers, glassware, construction of the control crockery, glassware, graniteware, fruit jars, bric-a-brac, gas globes, toilet-ware, chenille curtains, poles and blinds, carpets, oilcloth, bedroom suite in oak, bedsteads, springs, mattresses, ward-robe, bureaus, washstands, Singer sew-ing machine, flat irons, lawn mower, buffalo horns, hall stand, No. 9 cook stove (coal or wood), City gas stove, oil stoves, parlor cook baseburner, baseburners, etc. J. W. JONES, auc-

The Western Real Estate Exchange.

781/2 Dundas Street, London, Ont. Telephone 696.

\$500 or \$6 per month will buy a cottage and market and postoffice.

Several good houses to rent in different parts of the city.

If you want to buy a house or lot in the city of London or suburbs or a farm in Western Ontario, send for printed lists and make your own selections. in Western Ontario, send for printed lists and make your own selections. Over 200 choice farms in Western On-tario to choose from. Now is the time to get our lists of farms, which give full

particulars.
S. W. FAWCETT, Secretary.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager.
\$100,000 to lend on mortgages at 5 per cent per annum.
TENNENT, McDONAGH & COLER-IDGE, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London.

Made Her Beautiful.

Remarkable Complexion Beautifier That Transforms the Skin Into Bewitching Loveliness.

Free Trial Box of This Matchless Remedy Mailed to Every Lady Sending Name and Address.



Helen H. Ralston, 628 Lexington avenue. Newport, Ky., has a complexion fair as a May Day queen. It is abso-

y-MISS RALSTON. day just to torment me to death, and while I used at least a hundred different kinds of skin foods, cosmetics, powders and everything I could hear of, one and all were complete to the control of the co lair as a May Day queen. It is absolutely perfect. The delicate rose tint that comes and goes with each emotion shows through a skin so lovely and bewitching as to arouse one's curiosity as to how she cultivated such a grace beyond the reach of art. The secret is open to all and every lady who sends her name and address to MME. M. RIBAULT, and the effect was most encouraging. I kept up the treatment, and, of course, you can see for yourself what it did for me. It is marvelous, and every lady should her name and address to MME. M. RIBAULT, 1,620 Elsa Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be malled iree of any cost a trial box of the beautifier that has made Miss Ralston a famous Kentucky beauty, who says of it: "I cannot see why any lady should lack a beautiful complexion. Before I used this wonderful remedy my face was in a most wretched condition, little pimples, blackheads, freckles and moth patches blackheads, freckles and moth patches, pimples, blackheads, fleshworms, sunburn, chaps, roughness and any and all skin imperfections, no matter what they may be. Send your name and address today without fail.

FROM COWES TO PORTSMOUTH

(Continued from Page 1.)

fleet seemed lifeless. Scarcely a small boat was afloat, and except for the white ensigns, which hung listlessly half-mast, and the occasional flutter of signal bunting from the flagship, there was no glimpse of color to relieve the monotonous gravness of the scene. The big bell of the town hall com pageant was witnessed persons affoat and ashore. The Alberta entered the harbor at 4:40 p.m. and moored alongside the land-The royal yachts, Victoria and Albert and the Osborne were secured to buoys in the harbor, while the imperial yacht Hohenzollern was berthed by the side of the dock yard

AN IMPOSING SIGHT.

Portsmouth, Feb. 1.—The members of parliament and newspaper correidents, representing every nation, embarked on a small steamer, and were entertained at luncheon as guests of the admiralty. A gauze of fog hung over the still waters of the Solent, and the warships appeared like great shapeless black rocks. The fleet stretched from Portsmouth to Cowes, the turrets of Osborne standing above the purple hills. Abreast were the battleships Benbow and Collingwood, guarding the avenue ten miles long through which the Queen's body was to pass to the mainland of the kingdom. There were nineteen battleships, eleven and eight gunboats. Eight naval ambassadors of friendly powers were ranged along the Portsmouth end, while gunboats and steamers with official spectators formed the remainder of the southern line. The British ships were an imposing sight with their uniform decorations, coal-black hulls and a line of red just above the water, white upper works and yellow smokestacks. All displayed the Union Jack at the foremast and the white ensign at half-mast at their sterns. The foreign ships attracted most of the attention of the English spec-

THE GIANT OF THE WHOLE FLEET.

was the Japanese batt'eship. Hatsuse, the largest war machine afloat, a fort-ress of clay-colored steel with the carlet sun on a white fie'd hanging at her stern, the fighting emblem of the youngest world power. Emperor William's navy was repre

ented by the Nymphe, the Victoria Luise, the Hagen and the Baden, all blue-gray colored upperworks. The Hagen was flying Prince Henry of Prussia's flag, yellow arms on white field.

The Dupy Du Lome, under France's tricolor, was a fine sight. She is built with a prow-fronted long ram high out of the water.

Portugal was represented by the cruiser Don Carlos. The ill-fortune of Spain's navy asserted itself at the last moment, for word came that the Emperador Carlos V. had turned back

from her trip to the port with crippled engines. The PATHWAY BETWEEN THE WAR-

was a quarter of a mile wide, one of clear water. Behind the lines of warships hovered a few yachts and channel steamers. Black torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers were skimming about, and officers' gigs and launches swarmed everywhere. Bugle calls came over the waters. calls came over the waters, and gaudy signal flags burst out and dispeared immediately. The British mips were also lighted with gleams of he scarlet coats of the marines. The rom their ports looked very impos-

QUEEN'S WEATHER.

menced ringing a funeral knell on the arrival of the Alberta, and continued to toll for two hours. The Majestic burst of sunshine, and the clouds that and the German flagship were the last cleared away from the channel linger of the fleet to salute the cortege. The ed above the treetops along the crest lent yesterday, witnessed a majestic lent yesterday, witnessed a majestic lent yesterday.

London, Feb. 2.—Half a million of the late Queen Victoria's devoted subjects, lining the shores of the Solem Thought' Responsive reading. Rev. W. J. Clark of hills on either side. The police boats ushered the merchant shipping and crowded excursion craft back to their anchorages, under the shelter of the shore. Through the whole length of the channel there was only a double file of warships, with black messenger For nearly three hours the fleet

boats dashing among them. watched for the coming of the funeral, the officers on the bridges in the most gorgeous uniforms, with all the decorations and medals, scanned the Cowes shore docks through their glasses. An occasional brilliant burst of sunshine showed tens of thousands of spectators, subjects of the dead Queen, assembled to witness her last passage from Cowes to Portsmouth.

MINUTE GUNS

Shortly before three o'clock white smoke broke from the Majestic's side, and a second later a report cracked over the harbor and echoed to the hill, announcing the starting of the Alberta from Trinity pier. From ship to ship the salute was passed down the line. Each vessel of the fleet was firing minute guns. They all employed their shore-side batteries, so that on the channel sides were silhouettes of hulls, spars and ifonwork, before back-grounds of dense gray smoke. The sound was that of a great battle.

THE FUNERAL FLEET was just well under way, when it came march. abreast of the press boat. Eight torpedo boat destroyers crept ahead, movng in pairs, like silent pall-bearers, marching before a hearse. They were the Portsmouth squadron, of exactly

the same size, every inch of hull and machinery painted a dull black, with an officer standing like a statue in its bow, each of the crews aligned at "Attention," like sentries, on their decks. Hardly a ripple came from their bows, their speed being scarcely five knots. CROWD OF 100,000 IN PORTSMOUTH When the Alberta entered Portsmouth harbor, with the minute guns in

the forts sounding, the bells of all the churches of the city tolling, the ancient frigate Victory moored there fired a salute from muzzle-loaders. The marines manning her stood at arms. The admirals' band played a dirge. The escorting torpedo boat destroyers drew ahead and steamed to their berths, and the Alberta was moored in the clearance yard. A suard of a hundred marines marched on board.

During the might the quarter-deck where the bier reste is lighted by elec-Conspicuous among the officers on duty aboard are Vice-Admiral Seymour, who distinguished himself

in the China campaign and Captain Lambton, of South Africal celebrity.

The King's yath war made fast to a buoy in mid-stream, with the Hohen-zollern lying near. The royal personages and their suites dined on board, and will pass the hight there. Steam launches with armed guards patrolled around both yachts all night. The crowd in Portsmouth is estimated at 100,000.

Louise now yield places to the daughters of the King. The first carriage will contain the grand princess charles of Denmark. The second carriage will contain the daughters of Queen Victoria and the King of the Belgians. The court sent a special invitation to Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy to attend the service THE CATAFALQUE.

The pairs of torpedo boat destroyers were about 100 yards apart, with four boat lengths between stern and bow. Then, a quarter of a mile behind, followed Then, a quarter of a mile behind, folowed the royal yacht Alberta. The
after-deck of the yacht was roofed
with a white awning, and beneath
the awning, through glasses, could be
seen the catafalque of royal purple
and ruby lines, on which rested the
coffin. Four officers in sombre uniforms stood at the four corners of
the catafalque with their faces turned toward the ships. A few other persons could be seen clustered on the
Alberta's deck. As the funeral ship
moved slowly past the decks of the
warships were crowded with their warships were crowded with their crews. They were all manned up to their full complement. The sailors in blue with straw hats formed a solid mass along the decks of each ship, standing with their arms at "attention."

A line of scarlet coats, topped with snowy, shiny helmets, on the after decks, showed 40 marines were stationed. The fighting tops and guns were also manned. The officers stood out in showy full dress array. The band of each ship took up the funeral march when the Alberta came abreast of her, and the spectators on all other craft took off their hats.

FOLLOWING THE ALBERTA trailed along five other yachts at regular intervals. First was the Victoria and Albert, a royal yacht twice as large as the Alberta and of similar design. She carried the royal mourners who, as relatives or officials, followed the coffin. King Edward and Emperor William were chief among them, but from the observation boats Emperor William were chief among them, but from the observation boats they were the only group not recognizable. A few scarlet coats could be seen with ladies in deepest mourning, and on the upper deck the Queen's Indian attendants were distinguishable by their white helmets and turbans. In the wake of the Victoria and Albert Emperor William's yacht Hohenzollern loomed up like an ocean greyhound, as large as a warshin. greyhound, as large as a warship, painted a spotless white, with yellow funnels, trim, glittering, unfunerally, carrying the Geman flag at her bow and the naval ensign at half mast at her stern. Three other yachts came in single file behind. The Osborne, larger than the Alberta and of the same class; next came the admiralty yacht Enchantress smaller, and then a little Trinity House yacht. Finally came another vessel, a black torpedo boat detroyer

boat detroyer.

Twenty minutes after the first pair of torpedo boat destroyers came abreast of the press boat the historic parade had passed. The guns of each warship ceased firing when the Alberta had gone by, and the marines reversed arms, but they and their crews remained at their stations while the fleet steamers from the shorest their fleet steamers from the shores, their decks solid masses of black, carrying thousands of the late Queen's subjects, raised their anchors and followed outside the line of warships. It was 5 o'clock when the echoes of the last gun ceased. The sun was a great red globe sinking to the hill tops, the clouds began to fall again upon the channel, and the body of the Queen was safe in Portsmouth harbor.

Half a Million Spectators.

and awe-inspiring pageant and bade a last farewell to their beloved ruler. Yesterday's ceremony was a fitting tribute for a nation owning Nelson for its hero, to its dead monarch. All who were witnesses of the function testify to the profound emotion it inspired, and agree that the spectacle could not be surpassed for plendor and solemn effect. The dominant note in the whole scheme was its grand simplicity, and so far as human utterance was concerned, its silence. The sad procession glided along in

BEAUTIFUL ORDER AND PRE-CISION, as though moved by some hidden power. No incident of any kind oc-curred to mar its stately beauty. There was no accident of any kind

The weather was the traditional "Queen's weather." The "Queen of the seas" was carried across the water to accompaniment of minute gun and military music, a picture which will live in history. If the elements should prove equally favorable today which at the moment of cabling—3 a.m.—seems somewhat doubtful, the millions of the metropolis will render their even grander military tribute to the Queen, who desired to be buried as a soldier's daughter. Thousands of troops are now marching into London to breakfast hurriedly, preparatory to taking their places on the line

PEACEFUL INVASION.

With this peaceful military invasion an equally large civilian invasion from the provinces and abroad. From Victoria station to Paddington station the streets of London are now draped in purple, black and white. In St. James street one meets with a perfect blaze of purple of all shades. Piccadilly is gorgeous. Some of the clubs are entirely veiled with purple cloth, relieved by white bows and rosettes. The lamp posts in the middle of the

road along the route have all been removed, and the streets are being sanded preparatory to the function of to-day. The calvacade which will follow the coffin, with King Edward in the center, flanked by Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, will exceed in brilliancy anything ever seen in England. There will be nearly 50 kings and princes, each wearing the uniform of his own country. Follow-ing the brilliant cavalcare will come the princesses in carriages.

THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE here observed emphasizes the great changes the death of Victoria has made among her daughters. Princess tian, Princess Beatrice and Princess

of Fife, now princess royal; Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark. The second carriage will contain the daughters of Queen Victoria and the King of the Belgians. The States embassy to attend the service at St. George's Chapel Royal today and to be present at the luncheon that will be given in Windsor Castle after the service, at which all the royal perservice, at which all the royal personages and special envoys will appear. Mrs. White will accompany Mr. White and is the only member of the diplomatic corps similarly honored. The invitation is not only a compliment to the United States, but a special recognition of the friendship which Queen Victoria long felt for Mr. and Mrs. White.

Memorial Services.

HOUR CHANGED IN LONDON. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 1.—A cable to-day from Lord Strathcona to Premier Laurier says that the hour of the me-morial service is changed, varying from 2 to 2:30. The high commissioner forwarded a wreath with the fol-lowing inscription: "A tribute of af-fection and regard with devotion from

her Canadian subjects."

Special memorial services were held in all the public schools of Ottawa on Friday in honor of the Queen.

The 15th Regiment and No. 1 Company of the 49th will attend the memorial services in St. Androw's Rolle. morial services in St. Andrew's, Belleville, tomorrow afternoon. Services will be held in the English churches and in St. Michael's. The Methodists and in St. Michael's. The Methodists will hold a union service in Bridge Street Church. The Presbyterians, Baptists and Reformed Episcopalians will hold a joint service in St. Andrew's, and the Christian Scientists also will hold a service.

President McKinley and all of the cabinet members will attend the memorial services of Ouenr Victoria to be

morial services of Queen Victoria, to be held at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church Saturday morning.

Memorial services will be held at Chatham tomorrow morning in Christ Church and Holy Trinity (Anglican). In

the afternoon in the Grand Opera House a union service will be held. At Hamilton services will be held at 11 o'clock in the morning in Centenary Methodist, Jarvis Street Baptist and St. John's Presbyterian Church. Of the Anglican denomination services will be held in Christ Church Cathedral at noon and Church of Ascension at 2

memorial services in honor of the late lamented Queen of Great Britain, was observed appropriately at the Buffalo Central High School Friday merning. The exercises were held in the big assembly roun, which was hands and draped with American and English

A solemn high mass in memory of Queen Victoria was chered in the Episcopal Chur h of St. Mary the Virgin in New York today. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Today's Services.

Following is the official programme for today's service at the First Methodist Church:

Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D., presiding.
Organ prelude—Funeral March... Chopin
Organ—Dead March in Saul... Handel
Invocation... Rev. W. H. A. Claris
Prayer... Rev. W. M. Walker
Anthem—"Abide With Me"
Scripture lesson. Rev. R. Johnston, D.D.

Address. His Henor Judge Wm. Elliot Prayer Right Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D.
Praise.

Benediction.
"God Save the King."
The service will commence promptly at 3 o'clock.

The service in St. Paul's Cathedral

IMMENSE

SLAUGHTER!

Reiterated Report That 7,000 Men Were Killed

On the Egypto-Abyssinian Frontier-Dowager Empress Frederick Greatly Improved.

7,000 MEN KILLED. Paris, Feb. 1.-A dispatch to the Francais from Cairo says news has been received there from Abyssinia of a great battle, in which 7,000 were killed. It is supposed the chiefs rebelled during the absence of King Menelik, who has gone to the Egyptian frontier in connection with the delimitation of

PROPOSAL TO UTILIZE ROYAL-TIES. London, Feb. 1.—The Daily News this morning editorially urges that an endeavor should be made to utilize the presence in England of numerous sovereigns and representatives of European states, on the occasion when the whole world is mourning the death of a peace-loving Queen, to secure the cessation of the "unhappy war in South

the Egypto-Abyssinian frontier.

Africa." THE DOWAGER EMPRESS. Berlin, Feb. 1.-The Frankfurter Zeitung learns that Dowager Empress Frederick is so much improved that it is not unlikely she may live for years. CABLE NOTES.

It is announced in official circles that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has received from President Loubet the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Hon Emperor William has appointed the

SOMETHING REALLY BRITISH.

The money you spend in Gold and Silver Watches, Jawellery, Diamonds, Plate, Clocks, Cutlery, etc., should be well spent. Nothing is so deceptive as Jewellery to the inexperienced. This makes it particularly desirons for you to exchange confidences with a dealer who will treat you honestly and liberally.

H. Samuel, Market Street,

MANCHESTER, ENG.

has built up an irreproachable reputation for fair and honest dealing, and is enabled to offer extraordinary value by supplying the public direct from the factory. You save considerably by sending to England for Watches and Jewellery, but by sending to H SAMUEL, MANCHESTER, you save an additional Fifty per cent. on the English retailers' prices, which shows enormous advantages over Colonial prices. You also obtain goods which are worth every penny you pay for them The materials used are of the best quality and the workmanship is that of skilled artizans and experts in England The inevitable result is a complete stock of brilliant values calculated to add charm and leastly to either home or person. Articles new, novel, elegant, and fashionable at genuine wholesale prices are the oredominant features of this enormous business. You do yourself an absolute injustice if you ignore these profitable facts, or hesitate to send.

A GOOD WATCH is not a luxury, it is a necessity, and to be of any value that watch should not gain or lose, but strike that happy medium of constant correctness. H. SAMUEL'S Handsome 'ACCURATE' Watches

H. SAMUEL'S Gent's "Accurate" Watch is a genuine English Lever; it has a sound strong and well-finished full plate movement, jewelled and fitted removable damp and dust-proof cap. Every part is accurately adjusted. Strong solid silver hall marked cases. Delivered free on receipt of \$10.40.

H. SAMUEL'S Lady's "Glimax" Watch (Patent Lever), has a first quality three-quarter plate movement accurately adjusted, fully jewelled and fitted with Expansion Balance. Fitted in solid sterling silver cases, stamped and splendidly engraved. H. Samuel's price \$10.50 post free.

The construction of these Wa'ches makes them suitable for any climate. They contain the very latest inventious and improvements, many of which are protected against infringement by Her Majesty's Reyal Letters Patent and are obtainable only in these Watches. H. SAMUEL gives a written warranty with the "Climax" or "Accurate" to keep them in repair, free of all charge, for five years. Greater watch value for less money is impossible.

A FREE GIFT to every Colonial Purchaser. H. SAMUEL'S GORGEOUS CATALOGUE

is a feast for every eye. It depicts an abundance of beauty and economy that cannot be excelled, and apart from the money saving opportunities of this magnificent volume, the beautiful and exquisite appearance claims for it a conspicuous place in every home. As as ecial inducement for you to purchase one of H. Samuel's Watches, described above, on receipt of your order and remittance, a copy will be sent you, free of cost, carriage paid, with the Watch.

Send your remittance by the next mail for one of the Watches. The sooner you send, the sooner the truth of these statements will reveal itself, and the Catalogue will open up unprecedented money-saving advantages immediately you receive it. All orders executed by return of mail, and the money you save on each purchase will fully compensate you for the unavoidable lapse of time between the despatch of your order and the receipt of the goods.

H. Samuel, MANCHESTER, ENG.



NOT SOLD ANYWHERE ELSE

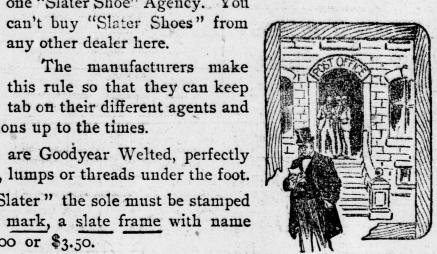
There's only one post office in this town and only one "Slater Shoe" Agency. You

The manufacturers make this rule so that they can keep tab on their different agents and

always have their selections up to the times.

All "Slater Shoes" are Goodyear Welted, perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, lumps or threads under the foot.

To be a genuine "Slater" the sole must be stamped with the makers' trade mark, a slate frame with name \$5.00 or \$3.50.



A to proper prop CLUDE & CU. FOR SALE ONLY The Slater Shoe Store.

Duke of Cornwall and York"a la suite" in the German navy.
On account of the injury to the Spanish cruiser Emperador Carlos V., the government was unable to send her to Spithead. There was not sufficient time

IN SOUTH AFRICA

Moslem Sorrow for the Death of Queen Victoria-Basuto Sympathy.

The Moslem community at Cape Town has adopted a resolution expressing extreme sorrow because of the Queen's death, and praying God to bestow blessings upon King Edward. A Pretoria correspondent says that Ex-President Kruger, after the relief Ladysmith transferred his property his heirs, none of whom are now fighting, they all having either sur-rendered or been taken prisoners.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News mentions a rumor that Emperor William is willing to mediate between Great Britain and the South Arfican republics. The correspondent recalls the fact that Germany has emphatically and repeatedly declined to do so unless the British and the Boers

F. R. Burnham, the Amercian scout, who took a prominent part in the operations in South Africa until he was invalided to England, is going to Ashantee with his brother to prospect for gold mines.

Chief Lerothodi and the chiefs their greatest friend. Lerothodi lost their greatest friend. Lerothodi said that through her the Basutos still

LATE SPORTING.

CITY LEAGUE GAMES.

The city league games last night rew a fair-sized crowd to the Jubilee nic. The first game was between St. winning by 2 goals to 1. These two teams were evenly matched, although the weight was much in London

South's favor, but St. Paul's team proved to be the best skaters. In the second game the Victorias and St. Johns I came together, and a pretty game was seen. In the first half no goals were scored, both teams playing very fast and checking close. The second half started with St. John's scoring the first goal by good combina-tion playing, but the Victorias soon woke up and notched up four goals in quick succession. St. John's then scored one on a wing shot, which ended the scoring. The Victorias showed themselves to be the best skaters, and will not doubt make a strong bid for the city championship.

A TIE GAME. Walkerville, Ont., Feb. 1.-One of the fastest games of hockey ever seen in Windsor was played this evening between the suspended Tilbury team of the O. H. A. and a picked team from Windsor and Walkerville. Tilbury scored the first goal. Shortly after-wards the home team tallied, but the Tilbury team scored again before half-time, leaving the score 2 to 1 in favor of Tilbury. After 20 minutes of play in the second half, the home team scored, making the score a tie, 2 to 2. The tie was not played off.

QUEEN'S WON. Kingston, Ont., Feb. 1.—The final game in the O, H. A. intermediate series, between the Frontenac and Queen's II, was won by Queen's, 5;

Frontenac, 2.
A FAST GAME.
Goderich, Ont., Feb. 1.—The fastest hockey game of the season was played here tonight between Stratford O. H. A. team and Goderich team, champions of the Huron Hockey Association. At half-time the score was 5 to 3 in favor of Goderich, and the finish 8 to 6 in the home team's favor.

ORIENTS DEFEATED. Watford, Ont. Feb. 1.—A hockey match was played here tonight between the Orients of London and the local team. The game was easy for the local team, the score being 16 to 1. CURLING.

FINALS IN TORONTO.
Toronto, Ont., Feb. 1.—It was decided to have the finals in the Ontario curling tankard competition played on Feb. 12, in this city.

WALKERTON LOST.
Waterloo, Ont., Feb. 1.—Two Walkerton curling rinks dropped in fer a friendly game here tenight, and met their Waterloo as a result. Waterloo, 34; Walkerton, 20.

BASEBALL.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 1.—President Ed. Mack, of the Toronto Baseball Club,

returned from the Eastern League meeting in New York today. The meeting was altogether harmonious. Each of the cluss deposited \$500 as a guarantee. The season will open in the East this year on Thursday, April



"Straight Front."

The new "N. C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a sensible model.

It is not uncomfortable or injurious It supports the abdomen, gives a graceful curve to the waist and hipe, has a low bust suitable for the new bodice fashions.

Absolutely cannot stretch. It is a handsome corset, fitting comfortably. In two qualities, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Genuine only with TAILOR-KUT trade-mark:

MATIONAL CORSET MFR. CO. QUEBEC AND TORONTO.

C. McCALLUM RECOMMENDS HUTCH

The well-known and popular druggist, C. McCallum, London, says:

| Several other nations assembled at Maseru to hear the proclamation of Edward VII. Lerothodi and others spoke in praise of the late Queen, saying that they considered that they had "I have purchased up in the thousand dollars' worth of Hutch Tablets since they were put on the market. There is nothing in the store which sells as well as Hutch Tablets do. The demand is as regular and steady as for any- King Edward as the great chief of thing we carry in stock."

When asked whether the Tablets were sold more to men than to women, he said: "The buyers are about equally divided, but the same people buy

them over and over again. When they once begin they always come back for more. We will have a customer come in today for a ten-cent package; a few days later he'll come in and get a fifty-cent bottle, and after that maybe a dollar bottle. We sell a good many dollar bottles. I believe it is the best dysp. psia medicine today on the market."

A CAUSE OF HEADACHE.

One Very Common Cause, Generally Overlooked.

Headache is a symptom, an indication of derangement or disease in some is difficult to locate because so many ent symptom; derangement of the so much and liver, heart trouble, kidor ill-fitting glasses all produce head-aches, and if we could locate the organ which is at fault the cure of ob-stingte headaches would be a much

simpler matter.

However, for that form of headache called frontal headache, pain back of the eyes and in forehead, the cause is now known to be catarrh of the head and throat when the headache is located in back of head and neck it is often caused from catarrh of the stomach or liver.

At any rate catarrh is the most common cause of such headaches and the cure of the catarrh causes a prompt disappearance of the head-

There is at present no treatment for nal remedy in tablet form, composed of antiseptics like Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Blood Root, which act upon the blood and cause the elimination of the catarrhal poison from the sys-tem through the natural channels. Miss Cora Ainsley, a prominent school teacher in one of our normal schools, speaks of her experience with in and back of my eyes, at times so intensely as to incapacitate me in my daily duties. I had suffered from catarrh, more or less for years, but never thought it was the cause of my head-

ever I had a cold or fresh attack of "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were highly recommended to me as a safe and pleasant catarrh cure, and after using a few fifty-cent boxes, which I procured from my druggists, I was surprised and delighted to find that both the catarrh and headaches had

aches, but finally became convinced

that such was the case because the headaches were always worse when-

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at 50c per package, under the guarantee of the proprietors that they contain absolutely no cocaine (found in so many catarrh cures), no opium (so common in cheap cough cures), nor any harmful drug. They contain simply the wholesome antiseptics necessary to destroy and drive from the system the germs of catarrhal

277 NEW VESSELS

Official Returns of the Shipping of the Dominion of Canada.

Ottawa Ont. Feb. 1.-Official returns of the shipping of the Dominion show that there were registered on Jan. 1, 1901, 679,352 tons of shipping, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers and barges. This was an increase of 55 vessels and a decrease of 14,430 tons register. Taking an average of \$30 per ton the value of registered vessels was \$20,-

MINERS FELL 150 FEET,

The Correspondent Says They Were "Badly Bruised."

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 1.-Four which they were was thrown from the track by striking a closed gate at hung to the skip and two were thrown out, falling 150 feet. All were badly bruised, but, strange to say, none received fatal injuries.

CANADIAN ORANGEMAN'S TRIB-

UTE. Woodbridge, Ont., Feb 1.—The following dispatch has been sent to the

governor-general:
His Excellency the Earl of Minto and Governor-General of Canada,-On behalf of 200,000 Canadian Orangemen. I would respectfully ask you to convey through the colonial secretary our expression of deep sympathy with royal family and the nation on the death of our beloved Queen, and the assurance of our continued fealty and devction to the crown.

N. CLARK WALLACE, Grand Master of Loyal Orange Association of British America. CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

Bradstreet's review says: The following are the bank clearings at the principal cities in the Dominion Canada for the week ending Jan. 31: Montreal, \$12,813,220—67 per cent increase; Toronto, \$9,267,407—12.2 increase; Winnipeg, \$1,702,898—1.4 per cent decrease; Halifax, \$1,405,634—7.4 increase; Hamilton, \$678,138; St. John, N.B., \$641,226; Vancouver, B. C., \$699,-783-12.05 increase; Victoria, B. C., \$27,741,992.

RAID ON WINDSOR GAMBLERS

Fourteen Arrests Made in Broad Daylight.

W. J. Morgan Fined \$200 and Costs-Four Others Fined \$30 Each and Costs.

Windsor, Feb. 1. - Chief of Police Wills made a raid yesterday afternoon on the gambling room in the McHugh block. Sandwich street, and arrested fourteen men. The inmates were very much surprised, but the chief turned a deaf ear to all entreaties and marched catarrh so convenient and effective as the whole crowd up to the police sta-Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new intertion. The raid was done very quietly and in broad daylight.

Sergts. Nash and Jackson, and Officers Reid and Elliott accompanied the chief to the building. Some of the men went round to the rear of the building while the chief, with two men, mounted the front stairway. The officers toiled up two pairs of stairs and went along catarrhal headaches and eulogizes a dark hallway until they reached a Stuart's Catarrh Tablets as a cure for room in the rear of the building. The them. She says: "I suffered daily door was thrown open by the officers, from severe frontal headache and pain and one look convinced them that they had struck what they had come for. Seated around the room were a num-

ber of men, while several were engaged in playing faro bank. The chief did not deem it necessary to formally introduce himself, but quietly signaled to the officers to take into custody the inmates of the room. His instructions were carried out and a visit was next paid to adjoining rooms, where several other men were located. They were also asked to accompany the officers, and the whole fourteen were marched

up Pitt street to the police station.

Magistrate Bartlet was waiting for the chief's return, and no time was lost in bringing the men before him. When the group became settled, the vicinity of the magistrate's desk looked like a penitent bench at a camp-meeting. The men gave the following names: W. R. Beeman, Wm. Allen, Wm. Kingsley, Albert Fitchdale, Charles Turner, Abraham Lavigne, Edward Stewart, all of Detroit; George McKee, James Forbes, Barney Trombiey, James Cotter, Ed Gascoe, Charles Freeman, of Windsor. The party were all accused of be-

ing frequenters of a common gaming house, to which Beeman, Allen, Kingsley and Trombley pleaded guilty and were each fined \$30 and \$2 25 costs The others claimed they were not in the room and their trial was postpone until next Tuesday, bail being accepted for their appearance.

The most important arrest was that of W. J. Moran, who pleaded guilty to running the gambling room. He was fined \$200 and \$4 20 costs.

After the raid was made Chief Wills

left an officer in charge of the rooms, with instructions to confiscate all gambling concerns he could discover As a result of his search a drayload of different kinds of devices was secured. They consisted of a roulette table, a faro bank, card tables, poker chips, 290,560. The number of steamers was cards, etc. These were all taken to 1,974, with a tonnage of 277,676. The police headquarters, and placed in the 1,974, with a tonnage of 277,676. The number of new vessels registered during last year was 277, of 21,098 tons register and a value of \$349,410. Company with a number of the tables which were seized in the same room some years ago.

SYRACUSE MAN LOST \$1,300. A stylishly dressed young man, giving his name as Wm. Clarkson, and his address as Syracuse, N. Y., was the cause of the raid. He visited police headquarters yesterday afternoon and told Magistrate Bartlet that he went to the gambling room Wednesday night and had \$1,300 in his possession.

He played the game for a short time Italian miners were going down No. 4 and had three drinks. After the last shaft of the Quincy mine early yes- drink he lost all consciousness of his morning, when the skip in surroundings, and did not regain his senses until yesterday morning, when he was walking up and down the streets one of the lower levels. Two men of Windsor with an unknown man. This companion told him he had better go to Detroit, which he did. He was still in a dazed condition, when he crossed the river. He made a search for his money and found that he had lost it all, and concluded he had been robbed while asleep. His story resulted in the raid himself and contradicted himself as to where he lives. He will attend the trial Tuesday for the purpose of identifying the persons who were in the room at time he went to sleep Wednesday night.

Sneeze and Blow.

That is what you must do when you have catarrh in the head. The way to cure this disease is to purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces, rebuilds the delicate tissues and permanently cures catarrh by expelling from the blood the scrofulous taints upon which it depends Be sure to get Hood's.

The non-irritating cathartic-Hood's Some Polynesian languages have

only seven consonants. CROUP CURED IN A MINUTE. With Ransom's Hive(Croup) Syrup and \$533,696-10.8 per cent increase. Totals, Tolu. Guaranteed. 25 cents. At C. Mc Callum & Co.

DIPHTHERIA NEXT DOOR

Perhaps this dreadful disease is in your neighborhood, even at the very next door. Then danger is near your home certainly, and terrible danger, too. Did you know you could destroy the germs that cause this disease? You can, and it's best done with our Vapo-Cresolene. Put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, then let the vapor pass off into the sleeping room. Have the children sleep in the room and breathe-in this medicated air. You see this vapor destroys the germs that may have lodged in the children's throats. We know this from the record of

cases and bacteriological tests. It is an easy way to prevent all contagious diseases that may be about. January 31st, 1895: To the Editor of" The Morning Post."



The following article was taken from The London (England) Morning Post, Thursday,

To the Editor of "The Morning Post."

SIR,—About two years ago an accident revealed to me a disinfectant that has an extraordinary controlling power over diphtheria—Cresclene. I know neither its origin nor composition, but I know it has cured many cases of diphtheria I have seen since. It is absolutely safe, does not interfere with other treatment, and is easy of application.

A tent is to be built round the bed with sheets, the vaporizer inside it, the lamp lighted, and the receiver over the lamp kept constantly half full of Cresolene, so that the patient shall be in the vapor of Cresolene day and night. This will give complete relief in less than 24 hours. I shall now briefly relate the particulars of the last case I had under my care. A boy about four years of age was put to bed apparently quite well. Next morning he was found dull and heavy, was roused with difficulty, and refused all food and drink. When I saw him at 4 p.m., he lay in the same dull state, his neck awollen on both sides as if with mumps, his upper lip double its size, and his face a livid purple color. He never roused up to notice anything until I took him out of bed and forced open his mouth to see his throat; the right side showed a large patch of diphtheria membrane. I never expected the child could live, but ordered one drop of tincture of steel in water every hour, and Cresolene to be used freely. At one o'clock, or in about eight to am. I found him convalescent. Of course I give no technical details in your paper. I take the unusual course of publishing it in your journal because it will thus be brought directly before the public without loss of time, whereas in a medical paper it would probably receive no notice unless I were to publish a detailed report of some hundred cases. It would take some five years to collect these, and all this time, cases would perish that might be saved. It is perfectly safe and does not interfere with any other treatment, therefore, I press it on the public. I have no interest whatever in Cresolene.

Yours, &c.,

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

Style need not cost a woman more than toc. if she will only buy a cake of that famous English Home Dye of highest quality, Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at one operation. Old clothes can easily be made new again. Brilliant, fadeless colors. "No mess, no trouble" with

Maypole Soap. Sold everywhere.

roc. for Colors. 15c. for Black. PALMISTRY.

RESIDENT LADY PALMIST, 427 WEL-LINGTON street; hours, 2 to 10; 25c

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST, Dundas Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano, organ, theory and composition. 418 Queen's avenue. Tele-

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

phone, 1218.

MISS WALKER, GRADUATE OF Toronto Conservatory of Music, teacher of voice culture, piano, theory, prepares pupils for all examinations.

Residence, 316 King street.

81n xt

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church, receives pupils in plano, pipe organ, harmony and in singing. Both elementary and advanced tuition given. Studio, 315 King street.

DENTAL CARDS.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLY, DENTISTS

-216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros.,
over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists.
Telephone 228.

DR. O. I. CUNNINGHAM, DENTIST— Honor graduate Toronto and Chicago. Office, 666 Dundas street. DR. A. E. SANTO, DENTIST-FIRST-CLASS honors, Toronto University.
Office, 180 Dundas street, upstairs, next

Morphy's Jewelry Store.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST-Post graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. 'Phone 960. Residence, 287 Queen's avenue. 'Phone 420.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. 'Phone 975. DR. A. J. WYCKOFF, DENTIST—COR-NER Elizabeth and Dundas streets, over Adkins' Jewelry Store.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, PEN-MANSHIP, etc., taught by experienced teachers. Every graduate placed in a situation when competent. Term commences Jan. 2. Terms moderate. Apply Wm. C. Coo, C.S.R., 76 Dundas street, London, Principal W. O. S. A. ywt

THE HARDING HALL GIRLS'
SCHOOL, LIMITED.
A Boarding and Day School.
Musical Kindergarten in afternoon.
Spring term begins January 31st. For prospectus apply to Mrs. J. E. Wells, 681 Talbot street.

INSURANCE. A. N. UDY, INSURANCE AGENT, removed to No. 421 Richmond street, opposite Advertiser office. 'Phone 785.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Insurance Company. Canada Branch, Montreal. (Established 1874.)

OFFICE: Over Canadian Bank of Commerce, Lon-

LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND Capital and assets exceed \$20,000,000. J. A. NELLES. Board of Trade Rooms, 422 Richmond

HOTEL CARDS

ROYAL HOTEL-OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. J. D. Fleming, proprie-

OFFICE RESTAURANT — CHOICE lager, liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. D. Sare. OFFICE

ALBION HOTEL, 157 DUNDAS STREET Rates, \$150 per day. Choicest wines, liquors and cigars. R. E. Lloyd, pro-prietor.

LADYSMITH HOTEL, 400 CLARENCE street. Everything bright and new. Rates, \$1 per day. Charles Stevens,

RITANNIA HOUSE, CORNER WELLINGTON and York. Particular atter tion paid to transient trade. Rates, \$1 and \$150. J. Hefferman. THE EUROPEAN HOTEL LUNCH AND

Dining Parlors now open on the European plan, from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m. Jerry McDonald.

THE IROQUOIS, TORONTO, CANADA—Popular hotel, popular prices. Newly fitted and refurnished. James K. Paisley, proprietor, late Hotel Royal, Hamilton. O'NEIL HOUSE, CORNER TALBOT

and York streets; new and convenient stables. Wm. Collins, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, pro-

LIVERY STABLES.

LILLEY'S LIVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont.. Telephone 666.

LEGAL CARDS.

T. W. SCANDRETT-BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, Lon-GREENLEES & BECHER-BARRIS-

TERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A.; H. C. Becher. PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS,

solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple Building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thomas H. Pur-dom, Q.C.; Alexander Purdom.

JOHNSTON & CASEY, BARRISTERS, etc., 90 Dundas street. E. H. Johnston, Avery Casey. J. EDWARD BLAND, ATTORNEY AND

counselor-at-law. Wayne County Bank Building, Detroit, Mich. Collections and BUCHNER & MILLS-BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Tele-phone 99. Money to loan at lowest

STUART, STUART, ROSS & BUCKE-Barristers, solicitors, etc., office over C. P. R. ticket office, southwest corne. C. P. R. ticket office, southwest corne: Dundas and Richmond streets. Stuart, Q.C.; Duncan Stuart; Ross, LL.B.; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

r. H. LUSCOMBE-BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

R. H. DIGNAN-BARRISTER, ETC., 418 Talbot street, London. Money to loan. MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY-Parristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, Q.C.; J. B. Mc-Killop; Thomas J. Murphy; Philip E. Mackenzie, LL.B.

etc., London. Office corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gib-bons, Q.C.; Fred F. Harper.

GIBBONS & HARPER-BARRISTERS,

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

McEVOY, POPE & PERRIN-BARRIS TERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. J. M. McEvoy, LL.B.; H. C. Pope, LL.B.; F. E. Perrin, B.A. W. H. BARTRAM-BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

JOHN H. WILSON. VETERINARY Surgeon. Office and residence, 846 Rich-mend street. Telephone 430.

J. H. TENNANT, VETERINARY SUR-GEON—Office, 137 King street. Resi-dence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Treatment of dogs a apecialty. 'Phenes We and 628.

MEDICAL CARDS.

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVEN-UE. Eye, ear, nose and throat

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SUR-GEON. Specialist, eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot. Hours, 9 to 5; 7 to

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P.; M.R.C.S., England. Office, 287 King street. Tele-phone, 839.

DR. ED. PARDEE BUCKE—OFFICE, Dr. McCallum's, corner Park and Queen's avenues.

A. E. STUTT, M. D., L. R. C. P., ED-INBURGH. physician, surgeon, etc. Diseases of stomach and nervous sys-tem. Office, 554 Richmond street. Telephone, 1136.

DR. MACLAREN, 193 QUEEN'S AVEN-DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, throat and not

DR. A. T. HOBBS, 398 DUNDAS street, near Colborne—Diseases of women and mental diseases only. Hours, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone 1,342.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON, OFFICE AND residence, 360 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 4

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-DON-Specialty, diseases of women-Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S .- OF-FICE and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8:30 p.m. Skin disease a specialty. HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

England. Specialist (surgical diseases only). 429 Park avenue. Phone 324. J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4; 6 to 8. 'Phone

DR. E. B. WHITE—OFFICE AND RE-SIDENCE, 865 Dundas street. Hours, 1 to 3:30 p.m.; 7 to 8 p.m. 'Phone, 1,384. DR. GRAHAM-OFFICE, 380 CLAR-ENCE. Residence, 516 Richmond. spe-cialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and

children. ARCHITECTS.

J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, 2721/2 DUN-DAS Street. ywt ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS,
CIVIL ENGINEERS.

John M. Moore. Frederick Henry. McBRIDE & FARNCOMBE-ARCHI-TECTS and Surveyors, 213 Dundas street. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farn-combe, H.S.C.E.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Jepson, druggist, 249 Welling-ton street. Residence, 241 Pall Mall, 'Phone 379.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, OF-FICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS GIL LEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmon street. MARRIAGES LICENSES ISSUED AT Shuff's Drug Store, corner Dundas and William streets. No witnesses required. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

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

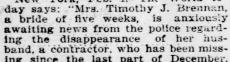
MONEY TO LOAN.

\$100 AND UPWARDS ON REAL ESTATE, at 5 and 5½ per cent. J. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, 420 Talbot street.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on real estate security. Magee, Mo-Killop & Murphy, solicitors, London. PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4% and 5½ per cent on real estate security. in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London. TRUST FUNDS OF ABOUT \$3,000 TO

loan at 5 per cent, in one or more sums. G. N. Weekes, solicitor, 367 Richmond street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN-LOWEST rates. Buchner & Mills, 82 Dundas street, London.



BRIDEGROOM MISSING!

Drew \$150,000 and Disappeared.

New York, Feb. 1.-The World to-

ing since the last part of December. Mrs. Brennan says when her husband cash a draft for \$150,000, and that the last trace she has obtained of him was when he left the bank with \$60,000 in cash, and another draft on a bank in Havana for the remaining \$90,000. Mrs. Brennan had been married to her husband a little over two weeks when

HELP AT HAND.

Every Unfortunate Should Know About It.

The Terrors of Dyspepsia Have at Last

Econ Overcome - No One Need Suf-

fer a Moment Longer. Since man began to eat, his stomach Often he eats what he should not.

and how he should not.

Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia or Indiges-For many years laxatives were the only treatment thought of for such

Then nature protests in Heartburn,

Now, however, man has become wiser, and has at least found a better medicine; one that cures. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have nevor failed to cure stomach weakness. They are composed of the very best

to medical science.

The proof that they are right, is found in the fact that they always re-lieve, and when used persistently, nev-And still, many suffer the tortures of dyspepsia, because they have not heard of this wonderful medicine, or because having heard, they confuse

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets with the thousand and one so-called Dyspepsia There is only one sure cure, and the name is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are fee a box. All druggists sell them. If you are a sufferer, don't hesitate a moment. If you are not, but knew of one who is, let him hear

SUICIDE IN BARBER'S CHAIR. New York, Feb. 1.—George Hall, 62 years old, of 224 Warren street, Newark, went into the barber shop at 62 Orange street. While the barber was getting ready to shave him Hall took a razor from a shelf and cut his throat. He was taken to St. Michael's

Hospital and died within an hour. Hall told Barber Spars that he was tird of life, and nearly crazy because he could not find work. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

AGED 101 YEARS

CLOSED

Had Been Married Two Weeks When He Death of Capt. Martin at Detroit-Oldest

Officer in the United States Army. Mich., Feb. 1.-Francis Detroit. Martin died at his home in this city iast night, aged nearly 101. Death was the result of a cold caught on Saturday last. Capt. Martin was born June 4, 1800, on Staten Island, N. Y., and had had an eventful life. At the left her he went to Philadelphia to time of his death he was the oldest cash a draft for \$150,000 and that the officer of the United States navy, and was the last survivor of those who witnessed the burial of Napoleon

Bonaparte on St. Heiena. The Railways.

W F Wilson has been made general manager of the Red, White, Midland and Canada Southern lines in place of F. L. Pomeroy, who has taken service with the New York Central.
Mr. Percy R. Todd, traffic manager

of the West Shore Railroad, has resigned. The resignation will take effect on Feb. 1, and the office will be Portland will be a Grand Trunk port the year round, and the Dominion line will supply a freight and

passenger service. It will, however, continue its Boston and Montreal lines. Expansion of business is cited A number of changes have been announced in the mechanical department of the Grand Trunk. J. H. Muhlfield, master mechanic at the Port Huron shops, goes to Montreal as master mechanic for the Canada division; J. T. McGrath, now at Stratford, succeeds Mublifield at Port Huron; E. D. Jamison is appointed assistant master mechanic in charge of the western division rolling stock, with headquart-

digestive and curative agents known ers at Battle Creek. Middlesex.

Strathroy Age: The funeral of the late Mrs. Catharine Prangley, relict of the late George Prangley, took place on Friday afternoon to the Strathroy Cemetery, the last sad rites being performed by the Rev. John Morrison, of London, a former pastor of the Frank Street Church here. The pall-bearers were: Mayor Graham, W. A. Ogden, John Mallon, James Woods, James Cox and L. Fortner. The deceased lady was born near Lambeth, in February, 1834, being a daughter of James Jones and Elizabeth Cutler. In 1853 she was married to Mr. George Prangley, who died in March, 1890, the cere-mony being performed by Rev. Mr. Pollard. Shortly afterwards they took Pollard. Shortly afterwards they took up their residence in Wardsville, where they remained some four years. They then removed to the neighborhood of London, on the Wharncliffe road, where they engaged in the hotel business. After a short residence in Ailsa Craig they removed to Strathroy, some 32 years ago, where Mrs. Prangley continued to reside up to the time of her death, with the exception of a few years spent in Bothwell and the Unit-Has been used for ever FIFTY YEARS by MILL DNS of MOTHERS for their CHIL.

WHILE TEETHING, with of Grand Rapids; Jas. W. and George CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Re sure and esk for "Mrs. Winslow's Geothing Syrus," and take no other kind.





The Little Brown It's the safest thing a mother can give her boy or girl for Tablet, Hutch!

stomach ache, pain in the head, indigestion or sour stomach. Please remember

this, mothers, and always have a bottle of Hutch in the house. It end died some years ago in Cleveland. Mrs. Prangley was one of our best known and most highly respections and relieve a great amount of suffering every year. It's a doctor for land. The Hutch People," Buffalo and Toronto.

London Adbertiser.

[Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.]

THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

SWORN CIRCULATION.

MONTREAL AGENCY. - A. McKim & Co LONDON (ENG.) AGENCY. . H. FREEMAN 86 Facet etreet, London, Eng.

Advertising and subscrip ion rates furnished on application. Address all communications-

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Burial of Queen Victoria.

Yesterday occurred the first conspicuous scenes in connection with the obsequies of Victoria, the well-beloved. Particularly impressive was the solemn conveyance of the remains of the dead monarch through mile after mile of battle-ships. Today the actual funeral service takes place at the capital of the Empire, in presence of representatives from every country athwart the globe. Simultaneously, or as nearly so as convenience of hours will permit, countless memorial services will today take place in all hemispheres and all climes. It is a spectacle at once sublime and profoundly impressive.

A United Canada.

The new literary journal, the Ottawa Commonwealth, referring to the Dominion of Canada as a "splendid homogeneous federation," says: "But a homogeneous federation in the true sense this community will never be until we free ourselves from that miserable narrow-minded bigotry which ever and again enables unprincipled politicians to ring the changes from French to English. Whatever may have been the case in the past, we are all here now on the one broad footing of British citizenship; all, French and English alike, partners in one great enterprise; all owning allegiance to the one flag. Shall we never learn that until we suppress, once for all, those wretched demagogues who, to snatch a temporary party advantage, appear to racial antipathies and magnify religious differences, who disinter dead feuds and revive half-forgotten quarrels, we shall never build up in this 'True North,' a nation worthy to take its place of a free and equal sisterhood under

the Union Jack." The Commonwealth has struck the key-note of the situation. Canada is in fact composed of very heterogeneous elements, both as regards race and religion. But there is no reason why such a circumstance should stand in the way of that unity which manifests itself in brotherhood and the desire to work together towards common ends, moved by common aspira-

It is a vicious policy which appeals to a class, to a creed or to a race, and does not appeal to the better instincts to be found in all. Let us have that true "homogeneous federation," the homogeneity of which does not consist merely of the bond of parliamentary act, but of a unity of national sentiment as well.

Reference to a Worthy Londoner.

The Brockville Recorder (Liberal) has this kindly reference to Sir John Carling in his illness: "The public will be pleased to know that the illness of Hon. John Carling, of London, is hot so serious as at first supposed. This gentleman has a warm spot in the hearts of all newspaper men whose duty it has been to haunt the departments at Ottawa in search of scoops, moting the systematic planting of He invariably treated them with the utmost courtesy, and sent them away in good humor, even if he did not load them with news. He was so different will be a continuous source of wealth In this respect from Mr. Foster, who in themselves, and their plentiful thought it was his duty to be as cranky as a bear with reporters, un- able rainfall and a congenial climate, less he wanted to use them, when he while aiding in promoting the produccould be geniality personified."

Britain's Foreign Trade.

The Chicago-Times Herald analyzes In a friendly and admiring spirit the foreign trade of the United Kingdom. The exports for 1900 amounted to less diversion, to which few of the peo-£291,451,306 and the imports to £523,- ple of the British Empire can object. 633,486. Roughly reckoned in dollars, the She has queenly ways, at any rate, accounts would stand at \$1,457,256,530, and \$2,618,167,430 respectively, and give has always been a great favorite. The B total of \$4.075.423.960.

The United States exports for 1900 are put at \$1,453,013,659, the imports at British circles when the Queen mar-\$829,019, 57, which makes a total of \$2,- ried Prince Albert, lest he might be 282,032,096.

As compared with the preceding year, ereign functions of his wife. It is in Great Britain, there was an increase well known that when the Queen bein the exports of 27 millions, and in the came engaged to her cousin, she had imports of 381/2 millions sterling, repre- a strong desire to have him made senting in the one case near to \$135,000,- King Consort by Act of Parliament, 960 and in the other \$192,500.000.

The Times-Herald adds: "The Im- Prime Minister. Lord Melbourne was ports are truly enormous, and if the a man of tact, and at first he simply old mercantile theory were correct Eng- evaded the point, but when Her Maland would indeed be going to the dogs jesty insisted on a categorical answer, at a rate to justify the misery of her he explained to Lord Shaftesbury most ardent pessimists. For the disas- years afterwards, "I thought it my trous balance is no less than £232,182,- duty to be very plain with her. I 180, or \$1,160,910,900, and yet somehow said: 'For G-'s sake, let's hear no there are the resources to square the more of it, ma'am; for If you once account and enjoy the imported neces- get the English people into the way saries and luxuries."

Canada the Medium.

It has been suggested that in Great

Britain's struggle with American com-

petition, Canadian resources might be used to advantage. There is perhaps a mistaken idea in the minds of some sections of the British public, that Canada is nothing but an agricultural country, and that it is her destiny to furnish food materials to Great Britain and the United States in return for manufactured articles from these countries. It is necessary only to view the successful development of the different branches of manufacture in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, to see the fallacy of such a position. There is no reason why Canada should not enter a successful contest with the United States for the world's foreign trade. She has a greater store of raw material than the United States, with excellent facilities for its manufacture in the shape of water-power. She has also an extensive coast line along both the Atlantic and the Pacific, which coasts are indented so as to form excellent deep-water harbors. We have a system of inland navigation which is unsurpassed anywhere else in the world. Our ports are nearer those of Europe and Asia than are those of the United States. Under such topographical conditions, not to mention our natural resources, the prospects of Canada for attracting British capital should be looked on as very favorable.

Kindly Words from Wisconsin.

A copy of the Daily Commonwealth, of Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin, contains an account of the memorial services conducted there on the death of the Queen. Rev. Lakin Halsey preached a thoughtful sermon on the Life of Queen Victoria to a large congregation, taking for a text Jer., ix., 21-"For death has come up into our windows, and is entered into our palaces." Mr. Halsey concludes his eulogy on the dead sovereign as fol-

service of love has been performed. While it is but little I have | in' to shirk the blame. I am goin' been able to bring I trust it will not prove a vain offering. May God help us not to spend our time finding fault and criticising Christian rulers mak-

into the way of unmaking." was a wise saying. Certain it is, that the Prince Consort could not have been more highly respected by the British people than he was during the 21 years he was spared to them and to his beloved wife though he had been made "Emperor Consort" by Act of Parliament. The same observation, changed to meet the circumstances. may now be applied to the Royal Consort of King Edward VII.

Statistical Bureau Says It. [Louisville Courier.] Women are said to use seventeen times as many gloves as men do.

A Transient Enemy.

[Adelaide A. Proctor.] Evil, in its nature, is decay, And any hour can blot it all away.

Thinner Fare Still.

[Hamilton Herald.] The London Advertiser brags that the prisoners in the Middlesex county jail are fed at a cost of five cents a day. We don't know how the prisoners stand it, but Hamilton people often go several miles on less than a fivecent fare,

Carnegie's Good Gifts.

[New York Journal.]

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given over \$10,000,000 to free libraries, and is still living. His example may be commended as a safe one for benevolent millionaires to follow. Gifts to colleges and universities are good when the donor can resist the temptation to dictate the instruction, but in libraries that temptation is absent. Every reader can find what instruction he needs, as Mr. Carnegie did himself. The library is a people's university, dedicated to liberty.

Owning Up.

[Youth's Companion.] One Sunday evening a rough-cast and said: "I believe in owning up. When I get into trouble by making a fool of myself, or by letting somebody else lead me out of the way, I ain't go-

take my own load on my own shoulders. I shall just speak up and say, 'I, Bill Pike, did that!' "There's an example, as well as a rebuke, for sevreal kinds of whimpering in high ing their work more difficult because | places and in low.

THE DEAD QUEEN.

Wearing the white flower of a blameless

Before a thousand peering littlenesses,

In that fierce light which beats upon a

-TENNYSON.

FROM A

Mrs. Nation Visits Five Saloons

in Topeka.

Some of the Proprietors Kept Her

Out-Police Attempted to Arrest

Her. But a Crowd Interfered.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 1.-Mrs.Carrie Na-

tion started on a crusade against the

Topeka"joints" at 8:30 yesterday morn-

ing. She called on five of the best

places, but was ejected from the first

one visited, despite her protests that

she merely wanted to lecture. A crowd

of several hundred people followed Mrs.

Nation down the street. The police tried to arrest her, but the crowd, most of

whom were sympathizers, interfered,

and she continued her lecture tour without, however, attempting to de-

Mrs. Nation wore an old gray shawl

and carried an ordinary hand-bag.

When she appeared at some of the joints the owners stood back of the barricaded doors and waited an at-

tack. She begged them to let her in

that she might talk to them, promising

not to harm anything. But they were

afraid of her and would not open the doors. Nothing daunted, she talked at

"I'm sorry for you, boys. You look so much ashamed of yourselves. I'm

not mad at you, boys. I'm not hating

you a bit, even when I come around

with my hatchet. I'm treating you just

as I would treat one of my own boys

if I found him with something that

would do him harm. But, boys, you must not stay in this business and

longer. I give you fair warning. Just you close up and get out of this busi-

must not stay in this businesse any other boys and I won't let you do that. If you don't get out of this, boys, I'll

be around in a few days and break up your wicked little shops for you."

Incredible as it may appear, the sa-

loon men were strongly moved by the talk Mrs. Nation gave them. She meant what she said. They understood that. They knew she was not resentful, and

did not despise them, for they under-stood how resolved she was to make

them close their joints.

Mrs. Nation made a short talk to a

class at Washburn College this morn-ing, speaking to the boys about con-ettes and cigars. In the chapel of the

stroy any property.

them after this fashion:

"JOINT."

Through all this tract of years

life

of our narrowness and lack of sym-

pathy with the good, but help us to

be more grateful that there are times

in the history of nations when the

reins of power are in clean hands and

Tree Planting.

New York city has some good organ-

izations working for the public wel-

fare. In the year 1900, through the influence of the Tree Planting Asso-

ciation, there was an increase of more

than 100 per cent in the number of

trees set out within the corporation.

New York sets a good example in this

respect to other cities, and indeed to

every municipality. There is no rea-

son why every city, town, village and

municipality should not have a Tree

Planting Association, earnestly pro-

trees to take the place of those that

may be cut down for purposes of com-

merce or for firewood. Thus our trees

growth with help to maintain an equit-

What's in a Name.

They are calling the Princess Alex-

andra, the wife of our new King,

"Queen Alexandra." This is a harm-

and like her late royal mother-in-law,

incident reminds us of the jealousy

that was known to exist in certain

moved in any degree to usurp the sov-

and urged her wish upon the then

of making Kings, you will get them

ing capacity of the soil.

true hearts are behind the hands."

This said: "Won't you ask that man on the stage to let me speak to these boys about five minutes? He's been giving them too much chaft. I want to give them a few grains of wheat." She was not permitted to talk.

HER METHODS DEEPLY DE-PLORED.

The Essex County Women's Christian Temperance Union in session in Lynn, Mass., has disapproved of Mrs. Nation and her work in a resolution, which

says:
"Resolved, that while we deplore the conditions that make it possible for our sister, Mrs. Carrie Nation, of Kansas, to take such means as she has, we desire to put on record our belief that the methods of the crusaders at the be-ginning of this organization would have answered her purpose even better than

The crusade alluded to was the formation of bands which visited saloens and offered prayer therein.

THRILLING SPORT FOR STUDENTS

University of Michigan Boys and Girls Practice Coasting

In Dare-Devil Style—Few Accidents, However, Seem to Happen-A Narrow Escape.

Ann Arbor, Mich Feb 1 -- Coasting on the Ann Arbor hills is the prime amusement of the university students

About the college town are many long hills, some winding and inter-spersed with level stretches to such a degree that a single coast for a distance of a mile or two miles is no rarity.

Every night since the snow came the hills have been dotted with merry crowds of students. There is a cry of One Sunday evening a rough-cast "All ready?" at the hilltop, and in-man rose in the Reform Club meeting stantly a steak of black begins to descend. At the bow sits a strong fellow as steersman. Behind him upon the long "bob" are from 10 to 15 jolly boys and girls, who have forgotten books and lessons, and are reveling in the fun. Faster and faster goes the "bob" until it fairly shoots over the glazed road, and on striking level ground glides along for great distances its own weight and momentum.

The most famous of the coasting hills is that running down from the observatory. This long decline used to cross the M. C. R. track below the This long decline used town at a very dangerous angle, and was regarded as a graveyard for coasters; but the recent improvements in straightening the track have put an end to the danger.

SHOOTING THE CORKSCREW. But the most dangerous of all the iills is the "Corkscrew," which winds tortuously up the bluff across Huron Piver. It has so many s Huron Piver. It has so many sharp turns, which on one side always drop off sheer down to the river hundreds of feet below, that few men have ever had the nerve to attempt it. seems to be with the collegians, however, for they shoot around curves, evade trees and dodge wagons with marvelous ability. Even when a "spill" does occur, the flying students their feet instead of their heads.

The men students provide the "bobs."

and the girls usually provide a spread in one of the rooms afterward. Here chafing dish concoctions are served up with chocolate and oysters. It is a great fad, the coasting, and seems more popular this year than ever be-HAIR-RAISING EXPERIENCE.

A terrible accident was averted the other night on the State street hill. This long decline is crossed at the foot at a dangerous angle by the track of the Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor

A big party on a long, heavy "bob" had just left the top of the hill, and

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts. Scales, and Dandruff by Shampoos with



And light dressings with CUTICURA. purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops failing hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions Use Cuticura Soap Assisted by Cuticura Ointment; for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scale of crusts, scales, and dandruft, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and soor hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and sursery. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for Every Humeur,

Complete Treatment for Every Humour Complete Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleause the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thick-ened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTHENT, to instantly aliay tiching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humilisting skin, scalp and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. college a minister was speaking. Mrs. Nation regarded him for a while, then leaned over to a man near her and

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO

208, 210, 2102 and 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

SPECIALS FOR M

Sensation in Mantles.

Your choice of the balance of our elegant stock of Mantles, no reserve, at exactly 1-2 off our close regular price.

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS.

Tweed Suitings, 19c.

20 pieces Cheviot and Tweed Suitings, in browns, greens, castors and grays, regular 25c, 30c and 35c, per yard19c

Tweed Suitings, 50c.

25 ends Tweed and Homespun Suitings, 44 and 54 inches wide, in plain cheviot checks and tweed effects, regular 75d and \$1 00, per yard50c

Suitings for 75c.

40 ends Suitings, in plain homespun tweeds and cheviots, 54 inches wide, in browns, greens, castors and mixed tweed effects, regular \$1 00 and

····· Homespun Suitings, \$1.

25 ends and suit lengths, cheviots and homespun suitings, 54 inches wide, in green, brown and castors, regular \$1 35 and \$1 50, special, per yard \$1 00

Bargains in Shirt Waists.

adies' Flannelette Shirt Waists, nicely trimmed, regular price 59c and 75c, special to clear39c Ladies' Flannelette Shirt Waists, extra well made, regular price, \$1 00 and \$1 15, special to clear 75c Ladies' Shirt Waists, in French flannels, Roman satin and sateens, regular price \$2 00 and \$2 75, spe-

cial to clear \$1 50

Ladies' Shirt Waists, in velvet. French flannel and silk, regular price \$2 50, \$2 75 and \$3 75, special

Ladies' Shirt Waists, in plain and fancy silks, regular price \$3 50, \$3 75, \$3 90 and \$4 00, special to clear \$2 90 Ladies' Shirt Waists, in Colored Black Silks, also satin, regular price \$6 75, \$8 00 and \$8 50, special to clear \$5 00

Three Wrapperette Specials.

No. 1-630 yards Fancy Wrapperette, in assorted colors, cashmere flannel No. 2-500 yards Fancy Wrapperette, assorted colors, soft and twill finish, regular price was 121/2c and 15c, special to clear 10c

No. 3-475 yards Fancy German Eiders, twilled and corded wrapperettes, extra heavy for dressing sacques and wrappers, regular price 15c and

Ladies' **Knit Underwear**

20 Per Cent Discount

on all Ladies' Knit Underwear, for this evening's and Monday's

Men's Trousers.

o pairs Men's Splendid Weight All-Wool Tweed Pants, top and hip pockets, seams all stayed, perfect fitting and stylish; regular \$1 25 and \$1 35, for......

Hen's Peajackets.

Heavy All-Wool Frieze Reefers, lined with check tweed linings, storm collars, ail sizes, brown and Oxford gray; regular \$3 50,

EXTRA SPECIAL.

50 Men's Heavy All-Wool Tweed and Serge Suits, trimmed, good - wearing workingmen's suits; regular \$5 and \$6, special price\$3 50

+++++++++++++++++++++ Men's Dress Overcoats.

Black and Navy Melton Dress Overcoats, twilled Italian lin-ings, silk velvet collars, all sizes; regular \$8, for\$6 40 Men's Underwear.

garments only Men's Very Fine

Scotch Lambswool Fleece-Lined Underwear, in new shade, shaped and finished with silk, all sizes: regular price \$1 25 to \$1 50, for .. 90c

Men's Fine Kid Gloves. Extra value at \$1: Select Mocha.

lined with special weight wool lining; also Pure Kid, with gus-sett and dome fasteners, all sizes, regular \$1, for 75c

Shoe Department. We sell all kinds of Rubbers at very

close prices. On Monday an extra discount of 10 per cent off all kinds of rubbers. 150 pairs Women's Lace and But-

ton Boots, in all sizes; regular price \$1 50 and \$1 75. We don't want to take them into stock.

Monday your choice for\$1 19

Bargain Extra. 75 pairs only Men's Lace and Congress Shoes, splendid wearing, medium weight winter boots;

regular \$1 50 and \$1 35; specia Monday.....\$1 00

Thoroughly well made, in Strong Serge, with saddle top, long full sleeves, and pockets. Lengths in front, and Prices:

24 27 inches 49 c. 61 cents.

30 33 inches 73 c. 85 cents.

Postage 82 cents

36 39 inches. 97c. \$1.10

42 45 inches

\$1.22 \$1.34

Postage 45 cents

Don't Forget to Wait for Our Great White Goods Sale. Watch for Announcement.

values in Ladies and

Childrens Costumes.

Jackets, Capes, Under-

clothing, Millinery.

Waterproofs, Dress

Goods. Houselinens.

Lace Curtains, and

were shooting along at frightful speed, when the roar of one of the huge green Ann Arbor cars was heard above the din of the rushing sled. It was too late to stop, turn or fall off, and nothing remained but death—

or luck.

The glare of the headlight and the flash of the "bob" neared. Just in front of the wheels of the 34-ton car dashed the sled and twelve lives were

Labor Notes.

Ralph Smith, M.P. for Vancouver, B. C., says trade unionism is much further advanced among western men than it is in the east. Owing to a difficulty between the

stove mounters and stove trimmers in the Detroit stove works, the latter are locked out. The Detroit Trades Council will ask the park board to refuse to let the bicycle privileges on Belle Isle this year to anyone who rents out non-union wheels.

A bill is before the United States Congress giving the government printing office the privilege of selling at cost plates of maps used in official documents, and the Detroit printers' union is asked to protest against its passage, as interfering with other people's hydrones. ple's busines.

The strike of silk mill workers at Scranton, Pa., which began at Klots Brothers' mill, involving 200 employes, has spread to the three Bliss mills with five hundred employes, and the Harvey mill with 300, with the girls all demanding increased wages. The 700 employes at the Saquot mills also started to leave the mill, but Manager David gave them assurance their wages would be increased. Rev. Father Coffee, of Carbondale, will act as arbitrator in the trouble between Klots Brothers and their employes.

WITNESS CONFESSED BEING THE MURDERER.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Last Sunday evening, Lebbens Rice was shot and killed while he was sitting with his back to a window in the front room of his house at Schaghticoke. Frederick Guest, aged 21 years, who was detained in the jail here as a witness in the case, has confessed that he was the the case, has confessed that he was the murderer. He says that he killed Rice because the latter would not let him marry his daughter until she was 18 years of age. She is now 15 years. Guest is an inveterate cigarette smoker.



General Drapery. JOHN NOBLE, LTD.

BROOK ST. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It Bay Automobile Omnibus Line. So hours of labyr in England have been always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

Boston has what it calls the Back During the last hundred years the hours of labyr in England have been reduced from 12 to 10, and in many beath to the little folks.

"Great Haste is Not

Always Good Speed." Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sar-saparilla, the faultless blood purifier. Rheusmatism-"I had acute rheumatism in my limb and foot. I commendate treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and in a short time was cured." WILLIAM HASKETT, Brantford, Ont. Scrofula-"I was troubled with scrofuls and impure blood. A cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilia was recommended and after I had taken three bottles I was well." DANIEL ROBINSON, 5234 Treauley Street, Toronto, Ont.



Hood's Pills cure liver file; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

AROUND THE CITY

From Yesterday's Last Edition.

-Sir John Carling's health continues

to improve. -Mr. John W. Kelly, of San Jose, Cal., is at the Tecumseh House. -Hon. David Mills, with his private secretary, J. D. Clarke, left Ottawa this morning for this city.

-The Rambler Cab will hold their second annual carnival in the Jubilee rink on Tuesday evening next.

-All the photographic studios of the city will be closed all day Saturday in memory of our beloved Queen. -In January there were 5. births in London, 13 marriages and 51 deaths. Among these latter 17 were over 70 years of age.

-Miss Ida A. Simms, of Detroit, Mich., spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. H. J. Simms, Beaconsfield avenue. South London.

-The appointment of Mr. Lount as a high court judge means that a new crown prosecutor will have to be found

for the Sift(n will case. -Percy Starey, who returned from South Africa on Christmas Day, has accepted a position as traveler for the London Spice and Coffee Company. -At the close of high mass at St. Peter's Cathedral on Sunday morning, the "Te Deum" will be sung in honor of the accession of King Edward

-A surgical operation was performed on Clifford, youngest son of Col.Stacey, this morning, by Dr. Ovens. This operation has detained the colonel in the city. He expects to move either to Detroit or Buffalo within the next fifteen

-Wednesday evening the Socialist party's whist team visited the Wood-bine Club, South London, and engaged in a game of whist, and were defeated by 16 points. The Woodbines have won three out of four games played

-Saturday next having been proclaimed a public holiday, to be ob-served as a day of mourning, the London postoffice will be open from 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 7 p.m. There will be one morning delivery by letter car-riers. The outgoing mails will be dis-

patched at the usual hours. -Mr. B. R. Burwell, formerly of this city, and until recently of the Rainy River District, has disposed of his is no claims in New Ontario to John Wintergreen, of Crain Creek, Iowa, U. S. A Mr. Wintergreen will commence the Wintergreen will commence the

tilling process in the early spring. -The young people of the First Congregational Church enjoyed a "straw ride" last night. Two heavily-laden sleighs conveyed the merry party to the residence of Mr. John Issue, London township, where a few hours were spent in games and music. Refreshments were served during the evening, and the party returned to the city at a seasonable hour, but not before the enthusiastic chorus voted Mr. Isaac and the ladies of the household to be "Jolly

-Mr. John Arscott, 175 Ann street, an employe of C. S. Hyman & Co., hav-ing been with them for 21 consecutive years, was presented on Thursday with gold watch by the firm, in appreciation of his services. This is a tangible way of acknowledging the goodwill and esteem existing between the firm and their employes, and is in harmony with their former doings, several of their recipients of gold timepieces for long service mementoes.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns for London, in January, amounted to \$60,048 87. The corresponding month last year were \$66,785 85.

BALVATION ARMY.

A special memorial service will be conducted at the Salvation Army Citadol by Adjutant Wakefield, of our late Sovereign Queen Victoria, at 3 p.m., Feb. 2.

NOT TILL AFTER 2:30 O'CLOCK. The First Methodist Church will not be opened to the public today until

after the city council, soldiers and others have taken their seats, which they will do soon after 2:30 o'clock,

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

We shall publish, in tomorrow's isoue, the great summary of the 19th century's changes and advances in medicine, from the pen of Dr. Osler, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., one of the greatest authorities in the world. Clip it out and

TAKEN TO KINGSTON.

Deputy Sheriff Watterworth this morning took Nelson Blackwell, white, and Edward Fountain, colored, to Kingston Penitentiary, where they will serve two years each for burglarizing the residence of Christopher McRae, on Elias street.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The order in which the public representatives will proceed from the city hall to the First Methodist Church is as follows: Police firemen city counofficials, board of education, Public Library board, hospital trustees, water commissioners, government officials, officials of the court, judges and magistrates, public school cadets.

MORTUARY REPORT. The medical health officer's mortuary report for the city of London for the month of January, is as follows: Consumption 5, disease of the heart 5, gen-

eral debility 4, pneumonis 4, la grippe 3, meningitis 2, convulsions 2, bronchitis 2, disease of the spine 2, prostatic disease 2, apoplexy 2, causes unknown 2, disease of the liver 2, old age 2, and one each of the following causes, namely: Appendicitis, pleurisy, infantile debility, inflammation of the kidney, rheumatism scarlet fever indigestion, prematism scarlet fever indigestion, prematism, scarlet fever, indigestion, prema-ture birth, Bright's disease, melancho lia, and one found dead, cause of death unknown. Total deaths for month, 50.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS BARBARIT

Was Brought to the Notice of Congress

During the Discussion of the Bill for Reorganizing the U. S. Army-Atrocities on 'Pino Prisoners.

Washington, Feb. 1 .- After an eventful legislative experience, beginning with the present session of congress, and covering about two months, the bill for the reorganization of the United States army yesterday passed its last stage in congress, and now goes to the president for his signature. The final step was taken in the senate, where, by a vote of 35 to 25, the conference report on the bill was agreed to. The House of Representatives already had agreed to the report. The conference report was kept before the senate Opposition to the bill continued to be vigorously expressed. Mr. Pet-tigrew and Mr. Teller making extended speeches in criticism of the war department and of the meaure in gen-

Mr. Pettigrew referred again to the fact that the senate had refused to pass his resolutions, making inquiry for the facts concerning the situation in the Philippines. He asserted his belief that the full records would show that the battle of Feb. 4, 1890, had been ordered from Washington, and he charged that only such facts were given to the public as would suit the purpose of the party in power. He charged that Gen. MacArthur's report had been suppressed for partisan purposes, and that the reports of the Taft commission were colored on orders from Washington to fit emergency. He asserted that the FILIPINOS WERE NOT ENEMIES of the United States, and that he hoped they would be successful in their contest for liberty. "I hope the day will never come," he said, "when I shall cease to sympathize with a peo-ple struggling for liberty, no matter where they are." Mr. Pettigrew in-troduced and had read a long letter from Thomas Mascardo, a military governor of one of the Philippine provinces, in which it was charged that severer torments upon the Filipinos by the American troops had been in-flicted than the Spanlards had ever been guilty of. "Robbery, pillage, violation and murder," the letter said, "are the first proofs of protection we receive when the American soldiers enter a Filipino community." The letter writer characterized Gen. Otis as the blind instrument of the ambitious McKinley." Mr. Pettigrew said he believed these barbarities were practiced by the Macabees, of whom was now intended to enlist 10,000. Mr. Pettigrew presented an article by Sixto Lopez, which Mr. Pettigrew said, refuted some of the official literature as to the diversity of tribes.

unalterable purpose of continuing the war until liberty was assured, was set forth at length Mr. Gallinger, New Hampshire, said that he did not believe American soldiers were committing atrocities any-

Other Filipino documents were read,

illeging that their forces when can-

tured were exposed to extreme torture.

Mr. Pettigrew responded that, perhaps the New Hampshire senator had failed to read the secretary of war's testimony before the military committee that Macabees who murdered. burned and robbed, were being en-

Mr. Teller, Colorado, rose to state that United States officers were being disciplined for practicing the "water cure" on natives. The senator also had received a call lately from a man who came on a party just after he had inflicted this deplorable torture. and saw the victim covered with blood and mangled about the mouth. Sen-ator Teller criticised the course of the war department in seeking to discred-

it those who opposed the army can-After describing the horrors of the "water cure" torture, Mr. Teller said the American flag could come down none too soon if it required such methods to uphold our authority. The senntor condemned a statement attributed to General MacArthur, in which he is said to have told a returning regi-ment that one of its chief services was in engendering a warlike spirit, without which no nation could endure.

Senator Hale here rose to state that he felt a sense of surprise and outrage that the commander of the main por-

tion of the United States army, while engaged in war, should be so possessed with the old-world spirit of military conquest and military ambition as to the language attributed to him, and if it proved true that this lan-guage had been used, Mr. Hale said he feared that there would be a terreaction from such sentiments. Senator Teller proceeded to give instances of the cruelty of the allied armies in China, declaring that it constituted an impeachment of the methods of Christian civilization, the outrages of foreign looters being finitely greater than the outrages of the Boxers. Senator Teller characterized the Philippine friars as the vilest of the vile, whose conduct could not with propriety be referred to epenly in the senate chamber. And yet the Philippine commission had put this

VENEZUELA

schools of the island.

obnexious class in charge of all the

United States Government Cannot Take Sides Between Two American

Washington, Feb. 1.—No advices have been received at the state department from Minister Loomis, at Caracas, to confirm the reports of attacks on the employes of the New York and Bermudez Company, by Venezuelan troops. It was said at the department that the United States government cannot take It was said at the department that the United States government cannot take sides between two American concerns, the New York and Bermudez Company and the Warner and Quinlan Company, and desires the controversy to be settled in the Venezuelan courts. It was said also that if there should be a denial of justice it will then be time enough for this government to interfere.

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL

Her Remains Removed From Osborne House,

Borne By Her Sturdy and Faithful Blue Jackets

To the Deck of the Royal Yacht

And Taken to Portsmouth, "The Heart of Britain's Navy."

The Most Imposing Naval Funeral Procession That the World Ever Witnessed.

Cowes, Feb. 1. - With grand yet mournful display of naval pomp and power the body of Queen Victoria was borne this afternoon from its quiet resting-place in Osborne House to Portsmouth, the heart of England's navy. Not since Admiral Cervera's ships lighted up the Cuban coast with their self-consuming fires has anything been seen which in tragic splendir approaches the naval spectacle of today. Over the still waters between the roll of the six-pounders came the dirge of Chopin's and Beethoven's funeral marches. The crews, accustomed to cheer with the heartiness which belongs only to "Jackies," stood silently along the decks, and the flags, which usually float defiantly in the breeze, drooped half-way down the halyards. The most powerful fleet England could gather on short notice lay inert and silent, save for the mournful strains of the bands, and the sound of the guns that betokened neither peace nor war,

THE NAVAL PROCESSION. Past these and past the Hohenzollern, the huge Camperdown, the Rodney and the Benbow, on through the line of British battleships—all as powerful as the Oregon or the Kentucky-still on, till Japan's Hatsuse, the biggest war-ship in the world was left astern, and the German Baden was beam to beam with Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson's splendid flagship, the Majestic, of the channel squadron, the naval funeral procession slowly steam-

Ahead were eight destroyers, and seldom have these speedy craft drawn their long, black hulls so sluggishly through the water. Coming slowly after them was the royal yacht Alberta, halfscreened by the awning on the poop, the royal coffin, placed on a crimson dais, the curtains of which were drawn in it were not confirmed by letters dais, the curtains of which were drawn from American soldiers themselves. back from the four poles, leaving free to view

THE MAGNIFICENT CASKET and the robes. Sometimes abeam, sometimes ahead, was the Trinity House yacht Irene, watching the course, while in the wake of the coffin came the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the English royal family: the royal yacht despite the official order that civilized methods of warfare be pursued. The Osborne, with other royalties; the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William, the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught and others; the admiralty yacht Enchantress and a Trinity House yacht, with officials on board.

THE BATTLESHIPS. The main squadron of battleships and cruisers was moored two and a half cables apart in one line, extending from Cowes to Spithead. The channel fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, formed the eastern portion, and the reserve fleet under Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, formed the western por-

The foreign war vessels were moored southwest of the British ships in the order of their arrival, and alongside of them were moored eight British gun-boats, the Antelope, the Gleaner, the Skipjack, the Leda, the Rattlesnake, the rt, the Circe and the Speedwell. After leaving Trinity pier the Alber-

ta, with her attendant escort, steamed along the deep channel between the coast of the Isle of Wight, and the single line of battleships and cruisers. The main line was as follows, beginning at

Alexandra, Camperdown, Rodney, Benbow, Collingwood, Colossus, Sans Pariel, Nile, Howe, Melampus, Severn, Galatea, Bellefa, Pactolus, Diana, Conqueror, Arrogant, Minerva, Niobe, Hero, Hood, Trafalgar, Resolution, Jupiter, Hannibal, Mars, Prince George and Majestic.

MARKING THE MINUTES. Minute guns were fired by all the ships in the Solent and the Cowes, commencing when the Alberta left the pier. Each ship ceased firing immediately after the tail of the procession After the procession had passed the Majestic, the forts and the ships in

Portsmouth has a commenced firing minute guns and continued firing un-Alberta was alongside the No standards were displayed and ensigns and Union Jacks were at half-

bands played the The marches of Chopin and Beethoven

NO NATIONAL ANTHEM WAS

PLAYED. On the approach of the procession the ships were manned and the guards and the bands were paraded. The of-ficers were full dress, and the men in "No. 1 rig" and straw hats. The guards presented arms as the Alberta passed each ship and then rested on their arms reversed until the procession had gone by.

A detachment of marines and the

dmiral's band was on board NELSON'S OLD FLAGSHIP, the Victory, in Portsmouth harbor. All the sea front and dockvards were manned by marines and sailors, while Barrow Island was manned by boys from the training ship St. Vincent, and men from the gunnery ship Ex-

When the Majestic has been left astern, the Alberta was moored for the night. Tomorrow the body will be taken ashore at Portsmouth, and thence conveyed to London and Windsor for the last tributes to the great

THE LAND CEREMONY. The land ceremony, consisting in the coffin from Osborne House to the pier at Cowes, was scar-

cely less interesting than the naval functions. At noon, the gorgeous trappings of the Chapelle Ardente were disturbed. Over the coffin was thrown the coronation robe worn by the girl-queen. On this was placed the royal regalia, the wand, the scepter and the crown, which were scarcely ever used by the Queen in her lifetime, as she preferred the dummy regalia, which will be buried with her at Frogmore.

BEFORE THE FUNERAL. Cowes, Feb. 1.—Cowes was astir at dawn, and quickly became alive with visitors. Every stand, window and roof whence the procession could be viewed was rapidly filled up, while the portion of the route open to spectators was soon impassable. Long before the funeral, the hilly York avenue, leading from Osborne was a picturesque sight. from Osborne, was a picturesque sight. From the castle gate to the pier stood troops with elbows touching. I hind them were thousands of men, women and children. The road was lined with poles, with shields of black and silver upon them, bearing the royal mono-gram, or surrounded by flags. Stands for spectators dotted the route. numerable cameras were posted at advantageous spots. Hawkers were busy disposing of black-bordered "In Mem-

ora" cards and other souvenirs. Equerries, aides-de-camp, mounted grooms, and messengers dashed hither and thither, seeing that everything was in readiness. The guard around Osborne House was most rigid, and besides the police, a long, thin line of red merged into the green and brown woods clus-tering around the royal residence. The Queen's Guard was drawn up in double rank before the Queen's entrance, with heads bowed over their reversed arms, as in the death chamber.

AT OSBORNE HOUSE. At 1:30 the bars of the main door of Osborne House creaked, and the petty officers of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert then doffed their hats and entered. King Edward came from a side entrance, accompanied by Emperor William of Germany. Each wore an admiral's uniform. The Grenadiers momentarily raised

their heads and came to the salute. which the King returned, and the men again became mute figures. Then through the glass doors could be seen the coffin coming, carried by the sailors, who but a few moments previous had entered. It was preceded by pipers, was covered with the royal robes and regalia, and accompanied on either side by equerries.

THE ROYAL MOURNERS. The King took his place immediately behind, and to his right the Emperor of Germany. The King's was bowed. The emperor erect, his face expressionless. Then ollowed the other royal princes. A few seconds later emerged Queen Alexandra and eight royal princesses, all dressed in the simplest black, with faces entirely veiled with crepe. Several of the party, and especially Princess Beatrice, were sobbing bitterly. In striking contrast with the black-robed women followed the heads of

the royal household in gorgeous uniforms. The coffin was placed upon the gun-carriage. The pipers com-menced their dirge. The procession marched slowly down the winding cedar hedge path until the gate was reached, where the glittering military escort was met. Then the massed bands broke out with a dead march, and the cortege pursued its slow way in the midst of intense silence, save the solemn music of the bands. As the khaki-colored gun-carriage, followed by the King with the Emperor of Germany and the Duke of Connaught on his right and left, passed down the hill all hats were doffed.

THE SAILORS HONORED. At 1:45 p.m., sailors from the Vicburden and hore it from the house. This duty was to have fallen to the Highlanders, but at the rehearsal they were so awkward that it was decided sailors should be so honored. Outside the royal residence Grenadier Guards were drawn up in a liant line. With a sharp click they presented arms, for the last time in honor of their dead Queen. The pipers led the procession, making the woods ring with a weird refrain. Behind them came the royal family.

AT THE GATE the military portion of the parade stood ready, a glittering medley of uniforms. Down hill the procession uniforms.

slowly wound its way in the following Mounted guns: the deputy assistant adjutant general of the southern district; a detachment of the Hampshire Carbineers; the lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight and staff of the southern district; the staff of the commander-in-chief at 1 mouth; the general commanding the southern district; the naval commander-inchief; massed bands and drums of the Royal Marine Artillery and of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who commenced playing a tuneral march as soon as they passed out of the Queen's gate; the Queen's Highlanders; the Queen's Pipers; the gun carriage, drawn by eight horses, and preceded and followed by her late majesty's equerries and aides-de-camp, escorted by the Queen's Company of Grenadier Guards, with the coffin: King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Hol-stein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Charles of Denmark. Prince Louis of Battenburg, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenburg), the Duchess of Connaught the Duchess of Albany, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Charles of Denmark, her late majesty's ladies-inwaiting, her late majesty's household, the household of the King, the household of the Queen, the household of Emperor William, the household of the family, military officers (eight abreast), the royal servants and the tenants. The roadway from the gate to the

pier was lined with troops in close order. The troops remained in position until the minute guns from the fleet commenced to fire.

Thousands stood bareheaded and

watched the strange sight with loyal humility and grief. At last the pier was reached and the body was reverently placed on board the royal yacht Alberta by seamen of the royal yachts.

WAR RAGING IN MAINE. Bangor, Feb. 1.-The war upon saloons which for some time has waged in Western Maine, has lately reached the eastern part of the state, and now in all cities and towns except Bangor vigorous crusades are in progress. At first the liquor dealers decided to fight the crusade but lately many of them have crusade, but lately many of them have made up their minds that, trade being dull, it would be better to cuit the business altogether than to take chances of conviction and heavy fines. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue McCausland, of Bangor, has already received from 120 of the 350 dealers in Eastern Maine the special United States tax certificates which they took out last year, and which they now surrender. In to this time the crusade, but lately many of them have which they took out last year, and which they now surrender. Up to this time the enforcement wave has rolled by Bangor harmlessly, the 200 and more bars in that town doing business as usual, with all the freedom and more latitude as to hours than is enjoyed by liquor dealers in large cities.

Green crocidolite, or "cat's eye," is

For Croup, Coughs and Colds

Mothers must have something that is safe and acts promptly. Even a few minutes' delay in a case of Croup often means death.

Shiloh's Consumption

should be where it can be had at any minute.

Mothers have you SHILOH in the house at all times? Do you know just where you can find it if you need it quickly—if your little one is gasping and choking with croup? If you haven't it get a bottle. It will save your child's life.

"Shiloh always cured my baby of croup, coughs and colds. I would not be without it." MRS. ROBINSON, Fort Erie.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Bent to you free. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

FOR ALL CANADA

Saturday a Holiday by King Edward's Proclamation.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.-The following procamation was issued tonight:
"Edward VII., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Brit-

ain, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.: "To all whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern, Greeting:

"A PROCLAMATION." 'David Mills, Attorney-General, Can-'Whereas Saturday, the second day

of February, has been fixed for the obsequies of her late majesty our royal mother of blessed and glorious memory;
"And whereas, well knowing that our deep grief is shared by our loving subjects in Canada, we are desirous to afford them an opportunity of tes-tifying their sorrow and their sym-

pathy with us in the grievous affliction which has befallen us and them "Now, therefore, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint and set apart, and we do hereby ap point and set apart Saturday, the

day of February next, as a public holiday, to be observed as a general day of mourning by all persons throughout our Dominion of Canada. "In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent

and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. "Witness, our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, the Right Honorable Sir / Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the peerage of Great Brit-ain; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguish ed Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., Governor-General of Canada.

"Given at our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, this 30th of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of our reign.

"By command, R. W. Scott, Secre-"God Save the King."

LOSS \$1,500,000.

Explosion and Fire in New York-800 Per

sons Thrown Out of Work. New York, Jan. 31 .- The seven-story factory of the William Wicke Com-pany, manufacturers of cigar boxes, abels and ribbons, at 401 to 409 East Thirty-first street, was shaken this afternoon by an explosion in the "shaving tower," which wrecked the tower and demolished the roof of the engine room. Nearly 800 persons were time of the explosion. Three hundred and fifty of them were women. Over 200 hands were engaged in Thirty-second street factory. In both buildings a panic ensued. Fireman Peter Coyle fell from a ladder to the street had both ankles broken. Joseph Heidler, fireman, who was in the engine house, was badly cut and bruised, and may die. Emile Barochel, a steamfitter, who was at work in the engine house, was also badly cut about the head and shou'ders. The damage is estimated at \$1,500,000.

ORDERS CHANGED

Amended Plans for Tomorrow's Ceremonies.

The following orders have been is sued on account of directions contained in a telegram received from headquarters this morning, being amendments to those issued yesterday:

DISTRICT ORDERS-NO. 66. Minute Guns.-1. Referring to district order No. 64 (2), of yesterday morning the number of minute guns therein ordered will be 81, instead of 101. The first gun will be fired at 4:08 o'clock p.m., instead of at 11:30 o'clock

Royal Proclamation.—2. Referring to district order No. 65, of yesterday afternoon, the parade therein ordered for the reading of the royal proclamation, etc., will be formed at 2:30 o'clock p.m., and not as therein stated.
HOLMES, Lieut.-Col.

Retreat will be sounded at 5:30 o'clock

D. O. C., M. D., No. 1. SUICIDE OF A CROOKED CLERK. New York, Feb. 1.-John P. Mason, 48 years old, defaulting clerk of the Continental National Bank, who was to have been called for examination oday, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. GIVEN A RESIDENCE.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—A number of the Canadian archbishops visited Mgr. Falconio, the papal ablegate, and formally presented him with a residence in the name of the Catholic heirarchy of the Dominion. The archbishops present were, O'Brien, of Halifax; Bruchesi, of Montreal; Duhamel, of

GRAY & PARKER'S

LADIES' WHITEWEAR SALE

Monday Morning, February 4th. AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Our store will be closed all day Saturday, Feb. 2. Open Friday evening until 10 o'clock.

Gray & Parker's.

150 Dundas Street.

HOOTED AND HISSED!

The Slayers of Jennie Bosschieter Transferred to Trentan Penitentiary-Jeered by a Crowd of Speciators.

New York, Feb. 1. — McAlister, Death and Campbell, the convicted assailants of Jennie Bosschieter, left Paterson early today for Trenton. The prisoners were in charge of Sheriff Sturr and a deputy sheriff. At Jersey City where the men were transferred from one train to another there was a Carrying a Load of \$1,000,000 or More crowd of several hundred persons, many

of whom hooted and hissed.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 1. — McAlister. Death, Campbell and Kerr today entered the state prison and began serving their sentence for the murder of the Paterson mill girl. Before entering the prison, Death requested that they have a drink, and all four were taken into a nearby saloon, where each had several drinks of hot whisky. After the usual preliminaries they were placed in cells.

Smith's Falls Chief Constable Arrests an Enemy.

Peace After a Hard Fight-Robert J. Mc(lowan Captures and For Ever Ends the Career of the Only Foe He Ever Feared.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Feb. 1.-Robert of Mr. Brodeur, who becomes speak-J.McGowan, the popular chief of police, er. has been for a long time annoyed and seriously handicapped in the performance of his duties by rheumatism and Ottawa. Feb. 1.—The home of gout. A friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills as a remedy. He tried them, Today he is well as and was cured. He has given the following for

publication: Smith's Falls, Ont. Dodds Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Gentlemen.-I was recommended to

take Dodd's Kidney Pills for rheumatism and gout, from which I was a great sufferer. The pills seemed just to fit my case. I had been under the care of two eminent and skilled medical practitioners, and I have tried no end of patent medi-

cines, but the first relief came with the first box of Dodd's Kidne / Pills I certainly recommend them to all who suffer as I used to from rheumatism or gout. I am no a perfectly well. If it will be of any service to you, you are at liberty to use my name and tes-

timonial. ROBERT J. McGOWAN. Mr. McGowan's popularity will make the above story one of interest to many people in his neighborhood, and the province generally What he has done, anyone may to with the same means-Dodd's Kidne, Pills. They

HOCKEY.

PUCKERINGS. Toronto Globe: None of the London club's officers have yet come to the front with an explanation of the negotiations, which must have been underway for some length of time, as to which of them was the "engineer" of the engagement of the "ringer." The hockey team of the Metropolitan Hotel were turned down at the Jubilee rink last night by the seven from the City Hotel. The score was 4 to 0. Mr. George S. Gibbons refereed and escaped alive. The teams were: Mets.—Goal, Bradwin; point, Hayden; cover point, Rooks; forwards, Brennan, Griffiths, Avey, Anderson. City Hotel-Goal, Stewart; point, Collison; cover point, Harrison; forwards, Chambers, Heard, Nelson, Kerr. Goal judges, J. McMar-tin, W. Lumsden: time-keeper, Smith. Among the special rules under which

the game was played were the follow-

ing: "Every player must be sober, and sign an affidavit that he is not receiving more than \$50 for playing in said game, and is a simon pure amateur. There will be no objection to any style of playing—everything goes. All off-side playing will be allowed in order to finish game before 4 o'clock the following morning. Puck must be of solid cast iron to prevent bouncing out of sight. 'Grand stand' plays are strictly prohibited. Fast rushes, dou'le plays and combination work especially will not be allowed."

AN ARMORED WAGON

in Cash and Valuables.

Washington, Feb. 1 .- Almost any day on the streets of Washington there can be seen a wagon loaded with \$1,000,000 or more in cash, or with thousands of dollars' worth of stamps and quantities of the priceless paper used in the printing of money. This is the United States treasury's cash wagon. The wagon is of bullet-proof steel, and is constructed in a manner to present great resistance to a forcible attack. It opens at one end by the removal of immense steel here and the unlocking of an intricate bars, and the unlocking of an intricate system of safety locks. The body of the wagon hangs low to the ground, and is covered with a wooden roof and awnis covered with a wooden roof and awning, the conveyance being drawn by three great draft horses, that sometimes have a hard pull to move the cumbrous affair. In addition to the immunity from robbery afforded by the steel casing and the heavy locks and bars, the wagon has the protection of an armed guard, which accompanies it at all times when valuables are aboard. Four men, in addition to the driver, usually go with the conveyance. They carry big navy revolvers on their persons, and several Winchester rifles are ready at hand under the driver's seat.

DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE [Special to The Advertiser per C.P.R.] Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 1.-It has been definitely decided that Dr. MacDonald, M.P., Huron, will be deputy speaker of the House of Commons, in place

Ottawa, Trooper L. W. R. Mulloy, the Canadian mounted rifleman who was blinded by the Boers, was burned out Wednesday night. It was insured for

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERVICES. Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31.-The intenational Sunday school committee, representing 148,000 Sunday schools with 13,000,000 members, today issued a call for memorial services dead Queen of England, to be held next Sunday in every Sunday school

SENATOR McKINDSEY ILL. Milton Champion: Last week Hon G. C. McKindsey, whose health has not been robust for some time, was attacked by grip. Pneumonia and heart trouble have developed and his condition is very critical. Senator McKindsey is 72 years of age, and was called to the Senate in 1884. He

is a life-long Conservative THE FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA London, Feb. 1.-The foreign office officials know nothing of any difficulty in King Menelik's territory. But it is in King Menelik's territory. not unlikely, they think, that certain malcontent chiefs may have taken advantage of King Menelik's absence

from the capital to foment an insurrection. MESSAGE FROM THE SEA. Ottawa, Jan. 31.—A letter has been received from Lord Strathcona by an Ottawa friend, which reads: "Whilst staying at Seaton, in Devonshire, a few days since, I happened to see a bottle which had been washed up by the tide. On opening it two sheets of paper were found, which contained the following pencil-written statements: 1900, Thurspencil-written statements: 1900, Thursday, June 3rd.—Born in the town of Lefroy, in the Province of Ontario, Canada; foundered at sea. Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1900.

—John McDermid. Born in the village of Lefroy; raised in Toronto. Born April 5th, 1874. Sailed from Montreal, July 13th, 1899, for Liverpool. Foundered at sea.' The bottle was covered with barnacles and had evidently been in the water some time. The bottle was pick-ed up by William Tolman, a sailor, of

DR. CHASE INDORSED BY LEADING DIVINES.

Great Sufferings Ended-Painful Operations Avoided-Chronic and Aggravated Diseases Cured-Grateful Testimony from Well-Known Ministers.

Toronto.

The daily habits of ministers are A1 preparation for constipation and piles. More clergymen have indorsed of the Gospel, who speak for the beneculars regarding these surprising ment has cured me, and I cures write to these parties. They it will cure any case of pile will gladly make known to you the virtues of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Rev. S. A. Duprau, Methodist minister, Consecon, Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase's Ointment saved me from a very dangerous and painful operation, and thoroughly cured me of a very severe and aggravated form of itching, bleeding piles. The large lumps and abscesses have entirely disappeared." Rev. J. J. Johnston, evangelist, Wiarton, Ont., writes: "I believe Dr.

conducive to constipation and itching liver troubles. I speak from experi-Rev. J. A. Baldwin, Baptist minis-

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and ter, Arkona, Ont., writes: "For over Ointment than probably any remedies twenty years I was a great sufferer on the market. The following extracts from itching, protruding piles. are from letters of leading ministers underwent three very painful surgical operations, all without obtaining any fit of fellow-sufferers. For more parti- permanent relief. Dr. Chase's Ointit will cure any case of piles." Rev. Chas. Fish, 192 Dunn avenue,

> Ointment cured him of eczema on the head and hands, from which he had been a great sufferer for ten years, and from which even specialists on skin diseases could give him no re-

states that Dr.

lief. Dr. Chese's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to be an i Co., Toronto

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Previsions bought and sold for each or on margin. Send for est pocket may aval. Long distance Phone, 1278 OFFICES - Masonic Temple, London.

J. M. YOUNG

New York and Chicago stocks bought and cold. KING STREET, MASONIC TEM-PLE. PHONE 707.

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.
A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.
London, Friday, Feb. 1.
Wheat, white, per bu64c to 66c
Wheat, red, per bu64c to 66c
Oats, per bu
Peas, per bu 51c to 57c
Corn, per bu
Barley, per bu 36c to 41c
Rye, per bu
Buckwheat, per bu4034c to 4512c
Beans, per bu \$1 00 to \$1 20 Quotations:
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs. 107 @ 110

Duck and por and		** 00
Beans, per bu\$1 Quotations: GRAIN.	00 t	0 \$1 20
GRAIN.		
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs. 1 07 Wheat, red, per 100 lbs 1 05 Wheat, spring, 100 lbs		1 10 2 07
Peas, per 100 lbs 85	@	95
Corn, per 100 lbs 75	0	80
Barley, per 100 lbs 70	(0)	85
	a	1 25
Beans, per bu 100		
Rye, per 100 lbs 80	0	80
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs 85	@	95
HOGS.	-	
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs 4 00	@	5 00
Hogs, light, 100 lbs 6 00	@	6 00
Hogs, singers, 100 lbs 6 00	0	6 00
Hogs, singers, 100 lbs 000		4 50
Pigs, young, per pair 350	@	4 00
Sows, per 100 lbs	0	
Dressed, 100 lbs, selects 8 25	@	8 25
Dressed, 100 105, Beleccis. 6 20	0	8 00
Dressed, 100 lbs, heavy 5 00	•	0 00
HAY AND SEEDS.		
Hay, per load 750	@	8 00
Street load 300	6	4 00

may, per mau	00	w	. 00	
Straw, per load 3	00	@	4 00	
Straw, per ton 6	00	@	6 00	
Clover seed, red, per bu		@		
Clover seed, alsike, per bu		@		
Timothy seed, per bu		0		
For Housekeepe	rs.			
PROVISIONS.				
Cheese, per lb	12	@	12	
Eggs, single dozen	22	@	24	
Butter, lb, large rolls or				
crock	21	@	23	
Butter, pound rolls, retail	22	@	24	
Butter, creamery	24	@	25	
Lard, per lb	11	@	12	
WHOLESALE DEALERS	P	RIC	ES.	
Eggs, store lots, doz	18	@	19	
Butter, 1b rolls, baskets	20	@	22	
Butter, crock	19	6	21	
Butter, store lots	17	0	18	
Butter, creamery, per lb	23	9999	23	
POULTRY.				
TOULINI.			THE PARTY OF	

Bibby's Cream Rears calves with out new milk Simple, economical, effective and cheap. Call or write for circulars, 417 Talbot street, London, Ont.

John S. Pearce, Western

FRUIT.			
Apples, per bag	50	00	75
Apples, per bbl	50	@	2 00
Potatoes, per bag	30	0	35
Turnips, new, per bag	25	@	
Celery, per doz	30	00	40
Cabbage, per doz	40	@	50
Beets, per bag	35	@	40
Onions, per bag	60	0	75
Carrots	30	0	40
Parsnips	40	0	50
Savor and Sage, per doz.	15	9999999	24
Parsley, per doz	35	0	35
Artichokes, per bag	75	(0)	75
Vegetable oysters, doz	25	0	25
MEAT, HIDES, E	TC.		
Beef, per lb	5	@	6
Mutton, quarters, per lb	6	999	6 7 9
Lamb, quarter	8	0	9
Hides, No. 1, per lb	61/2	0	61/2
Hides, No. 2, per lb	514	0	514
Hides, No. 3, per lb	41/2	0	41/2
Cale-ti-	- "	ä	0

	shed, washed				@
w, r	endere	ed, per	lb.	41/2	0
w, r	ough .			3	0

FLOUR

You don't need to have fair or poor bread. Buy your flour from us and have it Al. HAMILTON'S, 373 Talbot St

TO METERS OF THE STATE OF

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Toronto, Feb. 1.-Wheat-Dull, at 65c Toronto, Feb. 1.—Wheat—Dull, at 65c to 65½c for red and white, middle freights; goose, 67c bid for No. 1 and 65½c for No. 2, middle freights; spring, 68c bid east; Manitoba steady, 96c to 99c for No. 1 hard, 94c to 95c for No. 2 hard, and 84c to 85c for No. 3 hard, grinding in transit, and 1c less all rail at North Bay. Flour—Dull; cars of 90 per cent patents are quoted at \$2 60 to \$2 65 in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands, 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba, \$4 20 for Hungarian patents, and \$4 for buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands, 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba, \$420 for Hungarian patents, and \$4 for strong bakers, in car lots, bags included, at Toronto. Millfeed-Steady, at \$150 to \$1450 for shorts, and \$13 to \$1350 for birts in car lots west. Barley—Dull, at 41c for No. 1 on the C.P.R., and 40½c on the C.T.R., middle freights, and 1c less for No. 2 extra, middle freights, and 1c less for No. 3 extra, middle freights, and 1c less for No. 3 extra, middle freights, and 1c less for No. 3 extra, middle freights, and 1c less for No. 3 extra, middle freights, Corn—Steady, at 26½c to 37c for Canada yellow west; No. 3 American yellow is quoted at 41½c at Toronto. Oats—Dull and easier; No. 2 white steady, at 26½c, morth and west. Peas—Steady, at 26½c, morth and the freights. Butter—Shipments of dairy liberal; prices steady; pound rols and large rolls, 17c to 19c, and low-grode rolls at 15c to 17c; choice tubs, 16c to 18c; insertion the analysis of the property of the property of the property of the control of the contr

Liverpool, Feb. 1-Closing. Wheat-Spot steady; No. 1 Cal., 6s 4d; No. 2 red western winter, 6s %d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 4d; futures steady; March, 6s \(\frac{4}{3} \), May, 6s 1\(\frac{4}{3} \), Corn-Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 5s 10\(\frac{4}{3} \), American mixed, old, 3s March, 3s 9%d; American mixed, old, 3s 9%d; March, 3s 9%d; May, 3s 9%d. Peas—Canadian, steady, 5s 8d. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, steady, 25 5s to 63 5s

Flour-St. Louis fancy, winter, steady, Beef-Dull; extra India mess, 65s 9d. Hams-Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 44s

Bacon-Cumberland, cut 26 to 30 lbs, dull, 40s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, dull, 41s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, quiet, 40s; long clear middles, beavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 38s 6d; short clear



Very Choice Ox Tongue-Ready for Use.

BTOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Previsions bought

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Previsions bought

Lard—American refined, in pails, quiet, 368.

Lard—American refined, in pails, quiet, 368 3d.

Lard—American refined, in pails, quiet, 368 3d. American refined in pails, quiet, rime western, in tierces, quiet, Butter-Dull; finest United States, 958;

> Chees-American finest white, quiet, 51s; American finest colored, quiet, Cottonseed oil-Hull, refined, spot, dull, Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot, dull, 20s 6d.
> Tallow—Steady; prime city, 25s 9d; Australian, in London, 27s 6d.
> Turpentine spirits—Steady, 28s 9d.
> Rosin—Common steady, 4s 8d.
> Linseed oil—Firm, 31s 9d.
> Petroleum—Refined, quiet. 7s ½d.
> Receipts of wheat during the past three days, 297,000 centals, including 277,000
> American.

> Receipts of American corn during the past three days, 266,100 centals. Weather bright. iverpool, Feb. 1.-Following are the stocks of wheat and corn in store and on quays (railways and canals not in-cluded): Wheat, 2,542,000 centals; corn, 811,000 centals.

London, Feb. 1.—Beet sugar, Feb.,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Flour—Receipts, 20,845 bbls; sales, 2,950 pkgs; state and western market was inactive and barely steady. Rye flour—Dull; fair to good, \$2.80 to \$3.15; choice to fancy, \$3.15 to \$3.60. Wheat—Receipts, 16,200 bu; sales, 1000.000 bu; ontion market opened dull \$2.80 to \$3.15; choice to fancy, \$3.15 to \$3.60. Wheat—Receipts, 16,200 bu; sales, 1,000,000 bu; option market opened dull and easy under bearish cables and large Argentine shipments; later it rallied a trifle on covering; March, 79.5-16c; May, 80c to 80½c; July, 79.13-16c to 80c. Rye—Steady; state, 55c to 56c, c.i.f., New York, car lots; No. 2 western, 60c. fo.b., afloat. Corn—142,350 bu; sales, 50,000 bu; option market was steady on heavy clearances and unsettled weather west; May, 44½c to 44½c. Oats—Receipts, 85,-400 bu; options dull and about steady. Butter—Receipts, 5,257 pkgs; market steady; state dairy, 16c to 20c; creamery, 16c to 22c; June creamery, 15c to 20c; factory, 11c to 14½c; imitation creamery, 13½c to 17½c. Cheese—Receipts, 2,286 pkgs; market firm. Eggs—Receipts, 5,-272 pkgs; market firm. Eggs—Receipts, 5,-272 pkgs; market weak; state and Pennsylvania, at mark, 21c; western, at mark, 19½c to 20½c. Sugar—Raw firm; refined quiet. Coffee—Steady, 6½c bid. Lead—Dull; exchange price, \$4.37½; bullion price, \$4. Wool—Dull. Hops—Quiet. BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Spring wheat—No. lion price, \$4. Wool—Dull. Hops—Quiet. BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 northern, 83½c to 83½c. Winter wheat—No. 3 red, 75c asked, on track. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 41½c; No. 2 corn, 41½c; No. 3 corn, 41½c, on track. Oats—No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29¾c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 3 mixed, 27½c. DETROIT, Feb. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 78%c; No. 2 red, cash, 78%c; Feb., 79c; May, 31%c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1.—Wheat—Cash, 7814c May, 8014c; July, 79c. Corn—May, 3934c Oats—May, 2614c. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Wheat closed-Cash, 734c; May, 74%c; July, 73%c. DULUTH, Feb. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 75%c; May, 78%c; No. 1 northern, cash, 73%c; May, 76%c; July, 77%c; No. 2 northern, 63%c to 69%c. Corn, 35%c. Oats, 26%c to 26%c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—Wheat—Cash, 75%c; May, 75%c to 75%c; July, 76%c, on track; No. 1 hard, 77%c; No. 1 northern, 75%c; No. 2 northern, 71%c to 72%c. Flour and bran unchanged. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1.-Wheat-Firmer; No. 1 northern, 75%c to 76c; No. 2 northern, 73c to 74c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 52½c to 52¾c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 58c to 60c; sample, 45c to 56½c. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.-Wheat was quiet, but rallied on export buying and heavy clearances, following easiness at the opening, May closing 4c to 3c higher. Corn and oats each closed 4c to 4c up, and provisions practically unchanged. Seaboard clearances were equal to 679,000 bu in wheat and flour. Primary receipts aggregated 402,000 bu, compared with 222,000 bu, compared

with 323,000 bu last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 331 cars, against 205 last week and 311 a year ago. Local receipts were 48 cars, one of contract or Rumball and Secretary Pope. grade. Argentine shipments last week were 720,000 bu, compared with 168,000 bu the previous week, and 800,000 bu a year Deliveries of February contracts were 230,000 bu. Estimated receipts to-morrow: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 375 cars; oats, 210 cars; hogs, 211,000 head. oats, 210 cars; hogs, 211,000 head.

The leading futures closed as follows:
Wheat—No. 2, Feb., 73½c; March, 74½c;
May, 76c. Corn—No. 2, Feb., 36½c to
37c; March, 37½c; May, 39½c. Oats—No.
2, Feb., 24½c; May, 25½c. Pork—Feb.,
\$13 75; May, \$13 92½. Lard—Feb., \$7 35;
March, \$7 40; May, \$7 45. Ribs—Feb.,
\$6 82½; May, \$6 97½.
Cash quotations: Flour dull; winter
patents, \$3 60 to \$3 80; straights, \$3 20 to
\$3 55; clears, \$2 70 to \$3 30; spring specials,
\$4 20 to \$4 30; patents, \$3 60 to \$3 80;

\$3 55; clears, \$2 70 to \$3 30; spring specials, \$4 20 to \$4 30; patents, \$3 60 to \$3 80; straights, \$3 10 to \$3 40; bakers, \$2 20 to \$2 60. No. 3 spring wheat, 71c; No. 2 red, 75c to 76c. No. 2 corn, 37½c; No. 2 yellow, 37½c. No. 2 oats, 24¾c to 25c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 wh.te, 27c to 28c. No. 2 rye, 51c to 52c. Fair to choice malting barley, 56c to 60c. No. 1 flax-seed, \$1 75; No. 1 northwestern, \$1 76. Prime timothy seed, \$4 55. Mess pork, \$13 75 to \$13 82½. Lard, \$7 40 to \$7 45. Short ribs sides, \$6 85 to \$7 10. Dry salted shoulders, 64½c to 64½c. Short clear sides, \$7 25 to \$7 35. Sugars unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Fairly active demand; full steady on top grade butcher cattle; calves, good supply, fair demand and a little higher than yesterday; choice to extra, \$850 to \$8.75; good to choice, \$8 to \$8.50. Sheep and lambs—Offerings, 43 loads; market opened fairly active on the basis of \$5.95 to \$6 on top grade lambs, but weak-ened, and sales were at inside prices; choice to extra, \$5.80 to \$6; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common to fair,

********************** According to the Mayor's Proclamation we will

Close on Saturday,

FEB. 2nd.

So kindly leave your orders early. We will be open Friday, till 11

(Wine and Spirit Merchant) IS THE PLACE FOR THE BEST. No. 8 Masonie Temple.

Next to City Hall, Rear Entrance from Market Square.

Canada de la companio del companio de la companio de la companio del companio de la companio del companio de la companio de la companio de la companio de la companio del companio de la companio del companio del companio del companio de la companio de la companio del companio d

strong; others steady to slow, \$3 to \$6 40; helfers, \$2 70 to \$4 45; canners, \$1 80 to \$2 60; buils, \$2 75 to \$4 25; calves, \$4 to \$6; Texas fed steers, \$4 to \$4 50; Texas grass steers, \$3 30 to \$4. Texas bulls, \$2 50 to \$3 65. Hogs-Receipts, 25,000; mixed and butchers, \$5 15 to \$5 3274; good to choice heavy, \$5 25 to \$5 36; rough heavy, \$5 10 to \$5 20; light, \$5 15 to \$5 30; bulk of sales, \$5 20 to \$5 30. Sheep-Receipts, 6,000; good to choice withers, \$3 90 to \$4 50; fair to choice mixed, \$3 50 to \$4; western sheep, \$3 90 to \$4 50; Texas sheep, \$2 50 to \$3 50; native lambs, \$4 35 to \$5 35; western lambs, \$5 to \$5 35.

THE OIL MARKETS PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—Oil opened at \$117. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—Oil closed at \$1 17.

Petrolia Advertiser: Petrolia crude, \$155 net; Oil Springs crude, \$154 net; refined, in bulk, 11½c to 12½c; refined, in barrels, 14½c to 15½c. OIL CITY, Feb. 1.—Credit balances, \$117; certificates, no bids or offers.

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

-WILL BE-

CLOSED SATURDAY

-FROM-

ll a.m. until 6p.m.

THE MEETING WAS LIVELY.

Chairman Greenlees Calls Ald. Cooper to Order

And Some Warm Retorts Are Exchanged.

Proposal to Establish a Beet Sugar Factory in London Meets With Approval—Other Matters.

The establishment of a beet sugar factory in London and schemes to promote the growth of beets in this city and surrounding districts was the chief theme under discussion at the meeting of No. 1 committee last night. A lively tilt took place between Ald. Cooper and the chairman. The memtie, Cooper Greenlees (chairman), May-

lines was read, together with a letter from the secretary of the board of trace giving notice of the appointment of the following committee to represent the board in a conference regarding the matter: Messrs. J. Mattinson, C. B. Hunt, W. M. Gartshore, C. W. Leonard, T. H. Smallman and John Campbell. The chairman will arrange for a meeting of the committee at

an early date. The clause referring to amendments to the municipal act was also read. was referred to the city solicitor and information concerning a similar movement being made in Hamilton will be procured. If that city bill covers London's needs it will be supported. The mayor said that one thing which might be changed was the double ballot for mayor and alder-If the vote by wards were abolished and the principal of one man one vote followed, the present ballot would be all right, otherwise it was important that it should be

The sanitarium proposition was laid

Messrs. Mattinson. (Dillon, Hunt, Green, Bowman, Brodrick and Nelles comprised a deputation from the board of trade, that urged the committee to take action in the matter of the sugar beet industry in Middlesex. Mr. Mattinson said that the board had received a communication from

ilar amount to be granted by the county council, to buy seeds and be given as prizes for the best beets grown by the farmers of Middlesex. If

this were done, he thought that there would be no trouble in forming a com-Mayor Rumball did not agree with Mr. Mattinson that a factory was an after consideration. London was the best place in Western Ontario for the factory. There was no question but what the beets could be grown here. If the city was interested, it should

get the factory first. The farmers would grow the beets quickly enough.
Mr. Mattinson said that the conditions in this county had not been tested sufficiently to induce capital to come here.

be grown very near here, and London should be made the center to which shipments might be made. Mr. H. C. Green dealt exhaustively with the subject, giving to the committee the benefit of his painstaking researches. In the course of his re-marks he said that it was imperative that London should act immediately if it would get a portion of the bounty allotted by the government. This apparently strengthened his worship's argument that the factory should be secured in preference to the beets, but Mr. Green explained that in the places where companies had

Even so, the mayor said, they could

been formed, factories would not likely be built for at least a year.
Mr. C. B. Hunt brought to mind the point that a farmer now gets about \$10 an acre for wheat, and beets would bring him an average of \$50, with no other expenses. If a factory were here the city would get the benefit, no matter where the beets that were used

were grown.

Mr. John Dillon told of operations in the neighborhood of Wallaceburg. where a district that was practically dead because of the deforesting, had become busy again through the beet sugar industry. In Wallaceburg there was no difficulty whatever in getting \$250,000 of local money for the factory

to be built there. Mr. J. Bowman was satisfied that this was an enormous industry. If a factory could be established in London, the city would reap the benefit of having its employes here, and having their wages expended here. The policy that had been pursued in Colorado in establishing factories was the same as followed here. His study of the subject had led him to believe that everything possibl should be done to establish the indus-

Mayor Rumball still maintained that they were getting the wrong end to. Before voting for one cent to be used as suggested, he wanted to see the company formed, or at least that a committee of responsible men have the distribution of the money in charge, and instruct the farmers as to how the beets should be grown. The farmers were not fools, and if a factory were here, and farmers could get \$50 or \$60 an acre for the beets, they would grow the beets. The city had no right to spend the money to encourage the growth of beets that would be shipped to another

The deputation having withdrawn, the members of the committee considered

Ald. Cronyn did not agree with Mayor Rumball. He believed that the farmers should be encouraged to grow the beets. In some districts the amount spent in the industry per annum ranged from a quarter to three-quarters of a million dollars. As the board of trade was backing up the scheme, it would be well to consider the grant. Unless the council had some enterprise and push it would get nothing good. It was finally decided to recommend

the grant of \$200, provided that a company is chartered, whose officers would handle the funds, this to be on the understanding that the county council co-operate in like manner. A rather warm discussion followed, out of the clause suggesting that the city clerk be given some assistance.Ald. Cooper opposed the idea that an assistant be given him, and moved that Clerk Jolly be put in his office, to work for the city clerk and the assessment

that he work only for Mr. Kingston, and Mr. Grant be given a new assist-

Chairman Greenlees was strongly of the opinion that the city clerk needed an assistant. He had investigated the matter thoroughly. Mr. Grant could not see his way clear to part with Mr. Jolly, and the speaker was convinced that the best thing to do was to appoint a clerk for Mr. Kingston's office. Ald. Cooper tackled the salary ques-tion and was about to enter into a speech on this subject, though it was an entirely irrelevant matter. The chairman quickly brought him to task. "You are arguing altogether aside from the question," said he. Ald. Cooper (hotly)-You can't choke

Cooper and the chairman. The members present were Ald. Cronyn, Beatten, Cooper Greenlees (chairman), May-

"I just know as or Rumball and Secretary Pope.

Ald. Greenlees rose to his feet. "I will not continue to preside," he said, address re the procuring of unrestrictunless you behave yourself. If you were a gentleman, you would obey the chairman." Ald. Cooper replied angrily, "If you

were a gentleman, you'd keep your chair until I get through. If you don't know. I can tell you-"I know," said Ald Greenlees, in his reflective yet forcible manner, "that you are a gentleman of vast intelligence, but you don't keep to the ques-

"I have just as much intelligence as you have," shouted Ald. Cooper. "I know what you are getting at. That amendment practically discharges young Jolly."

A number of requests for remissions of taxes were also dealt with

THE STATE OF TRADE ACROSS THE BORDER

Pointers From the Weekly Review of Dun & Co. and Bradstreet.

New York, Feb. 1.-Dun's review tomorrow will say: 8The week in general business has been without striking new features, but in this respect the outcome has been favorable. Not one of the great industries finds any scarcity of orders for goods and business is done at prices which show a slight tendency to rise, except in textiles. Developments in the money market, however, indicate that the drygoods trade is preparing for a season of activity, and the new woolen prices are not lower than most buyers expected. Railroad earnings continue large. A sudden increase in sales of wool at three chief eastern markets to 5,412,000 pounds as against 2,893,400 in the previous week, does not appear significant.

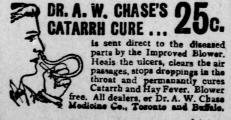
BRADSTREET'S. New York, Feb. 1.-Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "Business as a whole has been of a larger volume "Business as a this week. Trade collections as a whole are fair, the only complaint coming from sections where mild weather has interfered with the distribution of heavy goods. Foundry iron is weaker, while some finished steel products are higher. Woolens

are slow of sale. Staple prices are little changed. Cotton, pork and white pine lumber are all higher, but fractional declines are noted in wheat, corn, flour, oats, lard and tin. Coffee, statistically considered, is weak, but the late steady decline appears to have been checked for the moment. Corn is slightly lower on heavy increases in the visible supply, party mitigated, however, by improved foreign and

domestic buying.

Wheat, including flour shipments for the week aggregate 3,776,100 bu against 4,838,678 bu last week; 2,724,-937 bu in the corresponding week of 1900; 6,585,418 bu in 1899, and 3,635,025 bu in 1898. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,487,707 bu against 3,972,152 bu last week; 3,598,962 bu in this week a year ago, 3,697,731 bu in 1899 and 4,-

104.981 bu in 1898. Failures for the last week of January number 238 as against 281 last week; 171 in this week a year ago, 207 in 1899; 295 in 1898 and 305 in 1897.



TWO LARGE BUILDINGS

Army and Navy Building in Toronto Destroyed.

The Principal Theater in Kans City Reduced to Ruins.

Toronto, Feb. 1. - The big Army and Navy building, on King street, opposite the cathedral, took fire this afternoon, and is a total loss. The building was three stories in height, and was occupied by a large number of clothing contractors and manufacturing tailors. The band of the Grenadiers also used it for practice purposes, while the main floor was occupied as the salesrooms of the Army and Navy stores. The fire broke out in the basement, and spread with the utmost rapidity, cutting off the access of those in the upper stories to the street. When the firemen arrived they found that many lives would be lost by trying to rescue the inmates by ladders, so safety nets were spread, and those in the upper stories were asked to jump. About twenty in all did so, and without any fatalities, although the third story windows are quite high. Some were hurt 'n breaking their way through the windows and some in their descent.

Among those admitted to the emergency hospital were Richard Neville, broken leg; Chester McCann, left ankle broken; Blanche Hodge, burned about the face and neck; Ada Morton, back injured; Mary Davidson, face burned, suffers from shock. None of those admitted will die. The building and contents will be almost a total loss, the estimated damage being about \$35,000. The contractors in the building were engaged in the manufacture of clothing for Lailey, Watson & Co., Wyld, Darling & Co., and other well known firms.

PLAYHOUSE GONE. Kansas City, Jan. 31 .- Fire late tonight destroyed the Coates Opera House, the principal theater of Kansas City, situated at Tenth street and Broadway and occupying a detached building. Walker Whiteside and his company were playing "Heart and Ald. Beattie moved in amendment hat he work only for Mr. Kingston, and Mr. Grant be given a new assistthat the building was on fire, the flames enveloping the whole rear part of the theater in a few moments. The company lost their wardrobes and scenery, being obliged to flee from the dressing-rooms. At 12:15 the theater block was a total wreck, but still blazing. No one was injured. The audience had left the theater only five minutes before the fire was discovered. The building was valued at between \$125,000 and \$150,000 and was insured for much less. It was one of the cldest and best known theaters in the west. Bernhardt and Coquelin were to have played "L'Aiglon" in the theater next Monday

THE NEW YORK BLAZE. flagration, which destroyed nearly a as any they have ever had. They are whole block of buildings at 31st street an excellent tonic. and First avenue last night, could be better appreciated when day dawned Of the huge factory of the William Wicke Company nothing but a pile of smoking debris remained. Other property destroyed was the sixstory factory building, Nos. 404, 406 and 408 East 32nd street; the five-story tenements at 546 and 548 First avenue five-story tenement at 402 East 31st street; Jackson's iron foundry, extending from 402 East 31st street to the river, and a two-story brick building on 31 street, occupied by the Swift Dressed Beef Company. The property partially destroyed includes the tene

ments at 550 and 552 First avenue and 524 First avenue.

About 70 families were rendered homeless by the burning of the tenements.

Bockhout's lumber yard, on the north side of 30th street, between First avenue and the river, was still burning fiercely at 4 o'clock this morning, but the firemen, with three powerful streams from a fireboat and two streams from an engine, were able to keep the flames from extending further at that point.

New York, Feb. 1.—Policeman Thos. Fitzpatrick and Policemen John

Mullin, on reserve duty at the fire. were reported missing today. August Schwendeman, 35 years of age, is reported missing. He was last seen on the roof of the Wicke factory build-

TWELVE-STORY HOUSE SCORCH-

ED. New York, Feb. 1.-The Pierrepont apartment house, twelve stories high, on 32nd street, near Broadway, caught fire today. The flames started on the ninth floor. The firemen got the flames under control after a short time. The damage was considerable. Sever women were slightly burned and one

Terse Telegrams.

Erskine Church, Ottawa, was burned down in the big fire last April. Total subscriptions to date to the Canadian patriotic fund are \$337,392 27. The death of Trooper Mackintosh at Pretoria has been officially confirmed. Col. Sam Hughes denies the statnent that he had offered to join Baden-Powell's constabulary.

Rev. A. E. Mitchell, of Almonte, was inducted pastor of Erskine Presbyter-ian Church, Ottawa, Thursday night. Mr. Horace Wallis, for the last two years managing editor of the Quebec Morning Chronicle, has severed his connection with that journal. The united fraternal societies of Windsor have appointed a committee to draft a suitable resolution of condolence on the Queen's death and forward the same to the governor-general of

Canada. In the trial court at Toronto before Justice Robertson, the widow of Oscar Anderson was given a verdict for \$2,250 damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed in a mine of the Mikado Mining Company at Rat Portage.

SKEPTICISM.—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

TELL THE DEAF.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order for half a dozen by express to Wexierd, Ireland, this week."

-USE THE-

READY FOR ACTION

In Two Sizes, Nos. 35 and 30.

When buying a food cutter be sure to ask for one with Steel Cutting Parts and you will get only The Ideal.

NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND IN USE.

He who is always as sharp as The Ideal Food Cutter sees its superiority as it is sure to seize the good will of its patrons.

Self-sharpening and easily cleaned.

A SIMPLE, USEFUL AND DURABLE MACHINE. WHY? Because a child might easily open and clean it. Because it will cut meat, fruits and vegetables. Because its cutting parts are of tempered steel. It will cut anything that may be cut in a chopping bowl and with less than one-tenth the cost in time and labor, which are money. Tinned to prevent rust-

JAMES COWAN &CO., London, Ont

Notes From the Bank

Have no better value than our Furniture. We want the notes-vou want the goods. Let us exchange with mutual benefit. Value for value is our rule. Our assortment of saleable goods proves it. Some bank notes go further than others, but none can go further than to obtain full value. When you buy Furniture of us you can rest assured your bank note has completely fulfilled its mission.

We Sell Cheaper Than the Cheapest

John Ferguson & Sons

174 to 180 King Street, London.

-The February meeting of the Mission to Lepers will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building on Monday after-

noon, at 4:30. -Miss Sara Carson, of Christadora House, New York, who is widely known as a friend of young women, will visit London next week, and will give a series of addresses to young women in the Y. W. C. A., commencing Tuesday evening, Feb. 5. Miss Carson has so bright and attractive a personality that the meetings cannot but be bright, interesting and helpful. A cordial invitation is extended to young women to at-

tend the meetings. D. M. Hoy, of Richmond, Virginia, and Henry S. Lefoy, of Akron, Ohio, and Mr. Chas. Whalen, of Reswick, Ont., were taking Turkish baths this New York, Feb. 1.—The extent of week, at 320, Dundas street. They say the destruction wrought by the con- the London Turkish Baths are as good

THEY DROVE PIMPLES AWAY.-A It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and the kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are to let you know that the blood protests. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will drive them all away, and will leave the skin clear and clean. They them and there clear and clean. Try them, and there will be another witness to their excel-

BUY YOUR NEXT

LAYERCAKE

FRIEND'S.

WE ARE MODEST But must confess that we clean dye and finish all kinds of clothing, etc., better, cheaper and more promptly than any other house in

259 Dundas Street

STOCKWELL'S DYEWORKS,

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Phone 601,

20th Century Hand Laundry will now accept all classes of laundry work. No wear and tear. All hand work. 'Phone C. W. BAKER, PROPRIETOR, 142 Bathurst Street.

Dyeing Goods Black Whatever is wanted in black can be dyed here-dress goods, ribbons or

R. PARKER & CO., 400 Richmond street, near corner of Dun-das, London, Ont.

DALY,

COAL AND WOOD,

Will close all day Saturday owing to the funeral of our late Queen.

In order to let everyone test the superiority of. . .

we will deliver in lots of 5 gallons, at

17c Imp. Gallon Orders may be left with all dealers in north part or city; Geo. Trebilcook, in

south; J. C. Park and T. A. Faulds, east Geo. Finnigan, west; Jas. Cowan & Co., on market, or at the head office, 184 King

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

> PORK SAUSAGES, 3 POUNDS FOR 250 Head cheese, 3 pounds for 25c. Bologna, 3 pounds for 25c. Hams and bacon, 12½c, At Park's, corner Market Lane.

EXTRACTED CLOVER HONEY FOR sale at 10 cents per pound. Order from A. C. Attwood, Vanneck. 84tf ywt

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—Catalogue free. A. J. Morgan, manufacturer, 1,000 Weilington street, London. 12tf t FOR SALE-GOOD SHINGLES, \$125 thousand; good pine lumber, \$14. Several houses to let or for sale. Yard, corner St. James and Colborne. W.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED, REGISTER-ED Clydesdale stallion, rising 3 years old; weight, 1,800 pounds. Apply W. M. Faulds, Muncey, Ont. 84c t

Cheapest and safest. See them in operation. A. J. Morgan, agent, 1,000 Wel-

FOR SALE-GASOLINE ENGINES-

FOR SALE-14 FEET SHELVING, 19 feet counter, scales and show-case for grocery. Address Box 75, Advertiser office. 83c FOR SALE — UPRIGHT PIANO—7 1-3 octaves. 183 Dundas street (Anderson's book store).

FOR SALE-SECOND-HAND CUTTER, nearly new. Apply 132 Wortley road, South London. 83c NOW THE PRUDENT FARMER prunes his trees. He needs, to do it conveniently, a Waggoner Extension Ladder or a Lindenwood Extension Step-Ladder. Write for catalogue (tree), or call at factory, 405-409 York street. The Waggoner Ladder Company, Limited, London, Ont.

HARD WOOD-BEECH AND MAPLE-Best quality; also soft wood. Prompt delivery. S. Gillies & Son. 'Phone 1,312. \$10 50 BUYS A \$14 BEDROOM SUITE, or \$15 sideboard this week only at Keene Bros., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH OLD sores, plies, burns, skin disease, use New Century Magic Salve. 25 cents box. No. 15 Masonic Temple.

FOR BEST COAL AND WOOD, DELIV-ERED free, city, try Wm. Buchanan, 633 Colborne. Phone 1096. CHEAP WOOD AND COAL-FOR ONE month we will sell half cord of good soft wood blocks for \$2; the best hard wood, blocks or split, and the best quality of all kinds of hard and soft

Coal, at the lower cash price. Yard, William street and G. T. Rallway. 'Phone 1,391. Green & Co. POTATOES, 35 CENTS PER BAG,

Delivered to any part of the city. At the Murphy Provision Store, 246 Dundas street GOOD SALMON, 10c CAN, OR THREE GOOD SALMON, 10c CAN, OR THREE cans, 25c; choice mixed pickles, 10c a bottle; seedless oranges, from 18c per dozen up; Jamaicas, 20c to 30c; new prunes, 4 pounds for 25c; Spies and Russets, apples, 10c peck; potatoes, 7c peck; fine onions, 15c peck; Standard oysters, fresh daily, 35c quart; honey, 14c a comb, at R. A. Ross' corner York

and Thames street. ACCOUNT BOOKS—IT WILL PAY you to get our prices on your blank books and stationery for 1901; we make any book to your order; use tested linen ledger papers and best binding stock; our prices are right, and we guarantee satisfaction. Phone 370, and we will be pleased to give estimates we will be pleased to give estimates on your wants. Chapman's Bindery, 91 Dundas street. Established, 1855.

CHEAP SHINGLES, SHINGLES-\$1 25; pine and hemlock lumber, \$14 per thousand; lath, posts, doors, sashes. Call at Sutherland's yard; seiling out; opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, Pall Mall street, north end, city. 32tf 84tf t

GEORGE H. BELTON, LUMBER, SHINGLES, POSTS, ETC. Having a large stock on hand, pur-chased before the advance in lumber, we are in a position to quote you lowest

Yards-London and Sarnia. SKATES, AIR GUNS, AND POCKET Knives at lowest prices. D. McKenzle & Co., 298 Richmond street, one door south G. T. R. station.

SNAP IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos during next ten days. One fine Piano, 71-3 octaves, guaranteed; only \$100. Heintzman & Co.,217 Dundas street. STOVES-NEW AND SECOND-HAND-Very cheap at Keene's Stove and Fur-niture Store, 141 King street. BARGAINS AT PARISH'S STORE-Few more baseburners left, with ovens; 1 Red Cross, 2 Royals, Parlor and Cook Stoves for coal. Furniture, Bedroom Sets, Mattresses, Springs, all taken in exchange. Remember place, \$7 Talbot street, south Market Square.

i street. WESTERN OIL WORKS.

The Queen's Veil.

STATE OF THE STATE The telegram had been somewhat ambiguous, as Barbara had not wished to excite Lady Holborn's suspicions, should it chance to fall in her way, and it read thus:

"Come to London on the afternoon express tomorrow. Important business.
Will meet you at station. B. BEZA."
He looked about curiously on stepping
from the railway carriage, but saw no one who appeared to be seeking him, and so went to give up his baggage checks, while his servant attended to setting a carriage for the ladies.

"Will my lord buy some flowers?"

getting a carriage for the ladies.

"Will my lord buy some flowers?"
Barbara said, as she overtook him, and held up a bunch of half-blown roses before him.

He stopped and looked at her—every one gave her a second look, although they could not have told why.

"I am B. Beza," she said, in a lower one, "who telegraphed to you yesterme, "who telegraphed to you yesterme," You are to go to No. 4 St. John's errace as soon as you can, where you will learn what business calls you there."

'What do you mean?" he asked a "What do you mean?" he asked a little sharply, for he hated mysteries. Barbara cast a sly glance around, to see if they were observed by his mother and sister, who stood not far away.

"Read the little note that is twisted in among these flowers," she said, thrusting the bouquet into his hand and moving quickly away. in among these Howers, she said, thrusting the bouquet into his hand and moving quickly away.

Surprised beyond measure at this singular proceeding, he parted the buds without a suspicion of the startling news that he should find there.

He found the little paper twisted among them. Tearing it open with something of impatience, he read:

"I am safe at No. 4 St. John's Terrace. Come quickly to your "TINA."

He reeled like a drunken man for a moment, as he took in the meaning of those few words; then a passionate "Thank God!" burst from his lips, and he turned quickly back to his mother; the baggage could wait; he could not.

"I will see you to your carriage, and then I must go another way," he tried to say calmly, as he took her traveling satchel from her and gave her his arm to lead her to the coach.

"You will be at home to dinner, I suppose—it will be so lonely without you," Lady Holborn said, wistfully.

Her ladyship was not fond of staying alone powedays.

Her ladyship was not fond of staying alone nowadays.
"If possible," he answered, briefly.

"What is the matter, Ernest?" his sister whispered, as she stood for a moment by his side, while her mother was getting settled in the carriage.
She saw that he was deeply moved,
and wondered what had caused it.
"I have just this moment received
news of her," he returned in a low tone,
"but," he added, "say nothing to anyone until I see you again."
"Good news?" Addie questioned

anxiously.

He nodded. He was too excited to speak.

"Ernest! I am so glad!" the gentle
girl said, heartily, and slipping her
hand under his arm, gave it a sympa-

hand under his arm, gave it a sympathizing little hug.

She had been the only comfort he had had in his trouble. She had grieved with him over his loss, and had told him again and again how she had admired Tina, and would have given her a warm and hearty welcome had she come among them as his wife.

He could hard! control himself now, while he waited to see them off, but they while he waited to see them off, but they were gone at last, and he beckoned to

a man driving a hansom.
"To No. 4 St. John's Terrace, at your quickest pace." he said, as he jumped in, and was immediately whisked away in, and was immediately whisked away toward his destination.

It was a long distance, but in less than half an hour he was there. He sprang out, paid the man twice his fare, and ran up the steps.

Barbara beza was there herself. How she had accomplished the distance so speedily no one save herself knew, and the coping the googs for him before he she opened the door for him before he

she opened the door for him before he had time to ring.

"How is she?—has anything dreadful happened, and what does it all mean?" he demanded, white to his lips with excitement and repressed feeling.

"She is better—almost well, and she will tell you what it all means," Barbara replied, smiling, and immediately led the way to Tina's room.

This room was much changed since the time when Tina used to visit Barbara, while she was laid up with her sprained ankle. Then the floor had been bare, and the place had seemed cheerless on account of its lack of furniture.

Now pretty curtains of damask and lace were draped across the windows; a bright carpet covered the unsightly boards, and several articles of nicely-upholstered furniture had taken the place of the old cane-seated chairs and hair-cloth lounges. A marble-topped table tend in the center of the room

hair-cloth lounges. A marble-topped table stood in the center of the room, upon which there rested a basket of lovely flowers, a fresh supply of which lovely flowers, a fresh supply of which the old woman placed there every day. Tina was reclining in a great soft-cushlened easy chair, looking a little pale and thin, but almost too lovely to be human—her bright hair gathered into a graceful knot at the back of her small head, and from which two or three light curls had been allowed to stray over her shoulders.

Her eyes were very bright from expectation, and a tremulous smile played

pectation, and a tremulous smile played over her lips, while the dainty mauve wrapper with its delicate facings of pink silk was exceedingly becoming to her

Barbara had brought it home to her Barbara had brought it home to her that morning, and Tina had looked troubled for a moment.

"Madame Beza," she said, gravely, "you should not spend your money for me so," and she glanced from the pretty dress to the articles of luxury about the room, which had been transported thather for her sole comfort.

Madame Beza chuckled.

"Put it on, little one; you don't suppose I was going to allow you to meet his lordship in that poor old gown, that was so torn among these cruel bushes; and don't warry your pretty heed about was so torn among these cruel bushes; and don't werry your pretty head about the money. But," she added, seeing the fair face was still overcast, "if the obligation is too heavy, and you are fearful that I shall come to grief on account of the little that I have spent, why, then, the wealthy ward of the Earl of Carisford can find a way to make it up to me by and by."

"True; I had not thought of that; I've been so accustomed of late to think of myself as a poor little waif, who must earn every pound she spent, that I had forgotten the handsome income that the

CHEESE

Roquefort, English Stilton, Canadian Stilton, McLaren's Imperial, Special Old White Cheese (Extra)

THE BEST TEST

Is the Service and Experience Years.

The best soldier is not the new recruit of a few months' service.

The best mechanic is not the apprentice, and the best man in the line is he who has been tried by years of service and experience. This is not only true of men, but of nearly everything else and especially is it true of medicines for disease. New remedies must be thoroughly tested and their merit established be-

yond question before the intelligent public will put faith in them. There are not many remedies which have stood the test of ten years and continued to increase in popularity each year, but this is true of the Pyramid Pile Cure, and it is the only pile cure that has stood this test, and among the many popular medicines on the market it is the only one which can be said to have no competitor; its sale has steadily increased from year to year and this result has been not so much because of judicious advertising as because it has been recommended by word of mouth from one cured suf-

Piles is supposed to be caused mast cases by a sedentary life and lack of exercise but it generally comes without any apparent excuse and often people who live an active outdoor life are victims of the disease, a case in point is that of James Creeden, a lumberman and teamster in Northern Michigan. He says: "I suffered for eight or nine years so severely that I could scarcely walk, then I would get better for a week or two, but the trouble always returned. I could not afford the expense of an operation and endured the disease until I was advised by my mother, who lived in Manistee, to give the Pyramid Pile Cure a trial.

I had never heard of it, but when I went to town I asked my druggist about it and he told me he had sold it for years and never had a complaint of its failure to cure piles. I bought a package and found not

only relief but a permanent cure after several weeks regular use. One of the best things about Pyramid Pile Cure I found to be its convenience, being in suppository form and used at night, it did not interfere with my daily work and is imple and painless. All druggists in United States and Canada sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents per package.

earl has provided for me; and, dear madame, I'll make up your kindness to me a hundredfold," she said, with a me a hundredfold," she said, with a bright smile.
"Does the silly child think I am not willing to do this and much more for willing to do this and much more for Barbara asked, with a tear in her

don't doubt your willingness, dear Madame Beza-you have proved that al-ready; but-I know you cannot afford to spend so much money for me. spend so much money for me."

Barbara did not deny this statement, but she suddenly remembered some neglected duty, and quickly left the room, and Tiria put on her lovely robe, and blushed to see how pretty she was in it, and wondered at the taste and judgment Madame Beza had displayed in selecting it.

selecting it.

When Lord Holborn, standing in the open doorway, caught sight of this lovely vision awaiting him, he sprang forward with the cry:
"My darling! I never expected to know joy like this again."

Barbara quietly closed the door after him, and went away wiping the tears from her wrinkled cheeks.

For two hours Lord Holborn remained at No. 4 St. John's Terrace, and during that time all the incidents of the last two weeks were talked over and explained. Tina passed as lightly as she could over

her "fall," as she called it, giving her lover to understand, as she had old Barbara, that she had ventured too was precipitated upon that couch which nature's own hand had formed, and

which had saved her life.

She told him of Monsieur La Fort's part in the drama, and how, just as she was being forced from the carriage by him, old Barbara had appeared to rescue her, and her kindness since had been unceasing. been unceasing.

"The good old creature shall be cared for all the rest of her life as if she belonged to us," the young lover said, gratefully.

"But, oh! my beloved, what an escape," he added with a shudder. "If

cape!" he added, with a shudder. "If that thick growth of bushes had not been there, and if the rocks above had been there, and if the rocks above had not shelved out over them, you surely would have been dashed in pieces," and he folded her close to him, sick and faint at the thought, while his heart swelled with unspeakable gratitude over her wonderful deliverance, and Tina was more strongly resolved than ever that he should never know of the part that his mather had borne in the offeir he should never know of the part that his mother had borne in the affair. He, in turn, told her of his success at the court of Belgium, of the kind messages that had been sent to her by the royal family, and also of their beautiful gifts.

"And now, dearest, that all is told." he said drawing her bright head to his

"And now, dearest, that all is told." he said, drawing her bright head to his shoulder, while he smoothed her glossy 'air, "there is one thing more to be settled, and then I will go, for I know that you need rest. This is Friday. Can you get ready for a wedding by Monday?"

"A wedding! Whose?" Tina asked, innocently, and leoking up at him.

It instantly flashed upon her what he meant as she met his eye, and she blushed beautifully.

"Your own, dear," he said, smiling.
"So soon, Ernest?" Tina murmured, with drooping lids.

"Do you wish to put off the 'evil day'

"Do you wish to put off the 'evil day' as long as poss'ble?" he asked, archly. One white hand came quickly up to cover his lips.
"What will the earl think?" she asked,

[To be Continued.]

ARTHUR COLEY LIVES Not Dead, as Many of His Friends

Thought He Would Be.

Swan Lake, Man., Jan. 28.-A young man is living here today whom many people in and about Somerset, Man., no doubt think to be in the grave. His name is Arthur Coley, and when he left Somerset in 1894, he was in the last stages of Bright's Disease and Diabetes. "Many will be surprised, I am sure, to find that I am alive," says Mr. Coley. "for I was utterly prostrated with Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

"I did not expect to live. Now I am able thankfully to say that pain and weakness are unknown to me. I am a farmer, and can now do as hard a day's work as anyone, whereas before using Dodd's Kidney Pills I was given up to die with Bright's Disease and Diabetes. This was in 1894. I am well today. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life. They cure to stay cured."

Lord Brougham commonly three or four weeks in study before

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

CURLING.

ONTARIO TANKARD PRIMARIES. Windsor, Feb. 1.-The primaries in Windsor, Feb. 1.—The primaries in the Ontario tankard competition were played yesterday, and as a result of the games Windsor and Tiamesville rinks will play off the final game this morning. The games yesterday took longer than in previous competitions, as 22 ends were played. The first draw pitted the Windsor and Toledo teams against each other, this being the only game played in the first round. game played in the first round. Thamesville won from Glencoe some days ago, while Chatham defaulted to Detroit and Ridgetown defaulted to Grand Rapids. As there was two rinks of ice vacant, Umpire Williamson placed Thamesville and Grand Rapids at work in the second round, and when Windsor defeated Toledo the players again took the ice, and turned the same trick on the Detroit rinks. The curing yesterday was the best of the meeting. The ice was in first-class condition. Windsor and Thamesville are in the final for both the Western Ontario tankard and the Ontario tankard. Ontario tankard.

WINDSOR AND THAMESVILLE DE-FAULTED.

Ont., Feb. 1.-This afternoon, after sixteen ends had been playand Windsor had the game almost cinched, being two up on Ashbaugh's rink, and four up on Ridout's, a saw-off was arranged between the skips. Thamesville decided to quit and de-fault to Windsor for the Ontario tankard, thus giving them this contest, and Windsor agreed to default in the west-ern tankard, which was to be played nmediately after. When this became known to the executive of the Windsor club they refused to countenance it, but as the defaults were lodged with the umpire, and he had recorded the same, it would seem that there was no remedy for the matter.

It is also claimed that one of the skips in the western was not consulted in the matter, and this makes it all The fact of the matter seems to be

that the men of both rinks were rhy-sically exhausted, and were not really able to go and play another game this afternoon. The question then was either to default or postpone the match, and they agreed to the for-

ATHLETICS

mer.

ON JULY 27. New York, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the track and field championship committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held here last night, it was decided to hold the Metropolitan championship meeting of the A. A. U. at Buffalo under the auspices of the Pan-Am-erican Exposition on July 27. Entries for the regular 15 events will July 2, 1901.

BROKE INDOOR RECORD. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1.-Eugene Bliss, freshman distance runner, at the University of Chicago yesterday, broke the indoor record for the 'varsity track mile run, doing the distance in 4:47%. The former record was 4:48%. and was held by B. B. Smith.

YACHTING.

Boston, Feb. 2.-Yesterday afternoon three carpenters started to lay foundation for the keel of Lawson's cup defender. The keel is expected to arrive from Lawley's this week. BASEBALL.

BILL TO PROTECT UMPIRES. Lansing, Mich., Feb. 2.-Represenen notice of a bill to protect baseball umpires. The provisions of the bill have not been decided upon, but the author says he proposes to guard against a repetition of the scenes he witnessed in Detroit last season.

BASKET BALL.

PLAYER BREAKS HIS ANKLE. Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 2.—During a game of basket ball between Purdue University and Logansport Commercial Club, Arnold, Purdue's crack player, had his right ankle broken. Arnold is one of the star half-backs on the Purdue football team, and during last season injured the same ankle.

THE RIFLE.

The Melrose Rifle Club met Wednesday, Jan. 30. Scores, open sights and standard American target: 200 yards, on rest:

t	E. J. Shaw 6 0 10 9 3-1
- 1	J. D. Brown 7 7 9 7 10-4
-	J. D. Brown 7 7 9 7 10—4 J. A. Clare 8 5 8 10 9—4 J. Ferguson 8 7 7 8 9—3
e	J Ferguson 8 7 7 8 9-5
-	W. Robinson 4 10 8 10 7-3
0	R. Robinson 9 7 9 7 7-3
	R. T. Hedley 6 7 5 9 9
9	J. H. Challoner 8 5 5 10 8
y	J. H. Chanoner 6 5 3 10 6-10
e	F. Robinson 6 5 6 8 8
N	J. Harrison 7 5 6 6 6-
	F. Harrison 6 5 4 6 6-
n -	C. Harrison 4 3 2 4 7
-	200 vards off hand:
1,	200 yards, off hand: E. J. Shaw
1,	I Harrison 5 9 4 5 9
0	T D Proup 92458
	T A Clara 4 5 6 4 9
e	F Debinger 0 9 4 10 2
	J. D. Brown 9 3 4 5 8 J. A. Clare 4 5 6 4 9 F. Robinson 9 2 4 10 3 J. Berguson 10 2 3 5 5
1,	F. Harrison 7 3 6 4 3-
15	R. T. Hedley 2 1 2 6 6-
7	R. Robinson 1 3 4 4 5
٧.	C. Harrison 5 2 1 4 5-
0	J. H. Challoner 2 2 4 7 1-
	W. Robinson 1 7 4 3 1-
1.	Totals-E. J. Shaw 80, J. D. Brown 6
-	J. A. Clare 68, J. Ferguson 65, J. Harr
	son 60. F. Robinson 59. R. Robinson 5

W. Robinson 55, R. T. Hedley 53, J. H. Challoner 52, F. Harrison 50, C. Harrison 37.

TURF

TROTTING MEETING. Toronto, Feb. 1.—George M. Hendrie, of Windsor, president of the Highland Park Club, of Detroit, was in Toronto yesterday in connection with the action for damages brought by Jake Saunders of Toronto, on account of his ejectment from the Fort Erie course one day last summer on a charge of "hand-booking." from the Fort Erie course one day last summer on a charge of "hand-booking." The case was set for hearing at vesterday's assizes, but Saunders' counsel put in evidence that his client was ill, and the trial was consequently adjourned till April, when it will be held without a jury. The Buffalo Driving Club has dates, as usual, this year, in the Grand Circuit of the harness world, and for several years these meetings have been several years these meetings have been brought off on the Fort Eric course. The dates allotted for the trotters this year come in the middle of the period covered by the Highland Park Club's lease, and Mr. Hendrie could not say at present what would be done in the matter, but he had no doubt some satisfactory arrangement would be made. Mr. Mars Cassidy, who will also start for the Ontario Jockey Club at Woodbine. Will again be the starter for the Highland Park Club, and the position of presiding judge has again been offered to Mr. Francis Nelson, of Toronto. several years these meetings have been

Writing a great speech.

Minard's Limiment Cures Colds. etc.
In Vermont 129 towns are without a free library, and 37 of that number have practically no public library.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

In times of war the number of individual homicides always increases.

COLD IN THE HEAD CURED

In one night by applying to nose and throat Trask's Magnetic Ointment. 25 and 40 cents. At C. McCallum & Co. xt

To Cure a coll of the principal unions, with a membership of 1,147,465, show that their funds at the end of the year an increase in the funds and total membership. W. C. Whitney for \$4,000.

Lord Clonmell, of Ireland, was the purchase. The mare lists was bought by W. C. Whitney for \$5,000. J. G. Haggin bought Islae and Mrs. Delaney for \$5,000.

In one night by applying to nose and throat Trask's Magnetic Ointment. 25 and 40 cents. At C. McCallum & Co. xt

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Writing a great speech.

New York, Reb. L+The auction of the beating not the Bitter Root fear Root over 90 per cent of the total number of farm. owned by the late Marcus Daly, at Hamilton, Montana, in the Madison. Square Garden, vesterday, was ensend with the sale of Homeopathy to W. C. Whitney for \$4,000. The only important purchase by a foreigner under his own name, during the afternoon was that of Sistrum, for \$4,000. Compared with 1898, the figures show an increase in the funds and total membership, but a decrease in the income was \$4,000. The total runder of \$4,000 DALY STABLE AT AUCTION.



at \$10 is backed up with this guarantee - just the same as it was with the \$12 to \$22.50 "Semiready" label on.

"Bring it back if it is not what you think it is when you buy it, and get your money back."



tion of Frankfort, a full brother of Hamburg, to the Irishman, Lord Clonmell, for \$10,000. Michael Murphy, of Philadelphia, bought the colt Emporium for \$8,600. The sale closed at midnight. In all 133 head were sold yesterday for \$247,125. The proceeds of the sale were \$405,525 for 186 head—an average of \$2,-129,02 per horse.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Tod Sloan says he has received an urgent cablegram from England telling him to canegram from Ligiant tening in the come over, and he believes that he will be able to adjust matters so he can ride there this season. He will start for England in a few weeks.

The King's horse, Ambush II., has been scratched from his Liverpool, Manchester and Auteuil engagements.

chester and Auteuil engagements.
The New York Clipper Annual for 1901 is without contradiction the best issue of the kind ever sent out by the Clipper people. It is larger by a number of pages. The compilation is about perfect, while the illustrations embelish it throughout in a most artistic manner. The history of the Clipper Annual is one of success. It is the peer of such publications.

ENGLISH UNIONS

Some Statistics of Interest to Members o Local Trades Unions.

Washington, Feb. 1.-A consular report concerning trades unions in England has been issued by the state department. It states that the number of unions for which comparative statistics of membership are given for the period of 1892 to 1899 is 1,685. Some of these unions were not in existence during the whole of this period, and the number on the list at the end of 1899 was 1,292, compared with 1,218 at the end of 1892. The membership of all the unions at the end of 1899 was 1,-802,518, as compared with 1,503,232 at the end of 1892, an increase of 20 per cent in the eight years. During 1899 the total number of trades unions decreased from 1,310 to 1,292. This decline of 18 is due to amalgamation of that num-ber of smaller unions with larger or-ganizations, the number of unions (30) formed during the year being the same as the number dissolved. The total membership, however, of the trades unions rose during the year from 1,-649,231 to 1,802,518, an increase of 153,287, or 9 per cent, the greatest proportion-ate gain in any of the eight years covered by the report. This increase is due to the general rise in the membership of unions of every trade, with the single exception of the unions in the clothing trades, which show a small decrease. The unions which most largely increased their membership during the year were those in the mining and quarrying industries, which showed a gain of 71,084 members, or 20 per cent. With regard to the sex of members, the returns show that 139 unions included women in their membership, the number being 120,448, or nearly 7 per the number being 120,448, or nearly 7 per cent of the total membership of all trades unions, and 39 per cent of the membership of the 139 unions which include female members. The bulk of this numbership is to be found in the textile trades, which include 109,076, or over 90 per cent of the total number of female trades unionists. Figures with regard to income expenditure, etc., of

In practical Christianity, Germany can occasionally give us suggestions. The insurance of workingmen is a case in point. Of the 56,000,000 people in that empire, 16,000,000 are laborers. Of these 9,000,000 are insured against sickness, 17,000,000 against aecident, and 13,000,000 against old age. This is a social protection of gigantic proportions, which brings blessings to millions. From 1885 to 1900 no fewer than 40,000,000 cases were assisted at a gross expense of \$603,000,000. Nearly 4,000,000 cases of aid to workingmen are relieved each year at an expense of \$250,000 a day. Every year there is paid \$21,250,000 to 3,250,000 cases of accident, and over \$20,000,000 to 520,000 men insured against weak-ness and old age. Not counting the costs of administration, there has been contributed for this colossal scheme of insurance \$296,000,000 by the workingmen themselves, \$274,750,000 by the underwriters, and \$87,500,000 by the imperial government. That is, working-men have received \$312,250,000 more for damages than they paid in premiums.— Der Kirchenbote, Nov. 29.

GRAIN-STEALER SENTENCED. Chatham, Ont., Feb. 1.—Wesley Freeman, 25 years, was today sentenced to three years in Kingston Penitentiary for stealing grain. His robberies were of the most daring na-

DEWEY WAS HAZED.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.-Admiral Dewey was asked the other day if he had been hazed while at Annapolis. "Well," said he, "if eating dough, chewing the ends of a hawser, going around with a shingle down my back, drinking vinegar without putting my nose in the glass, and such other trifles, is being hazed, I shouldn't wonder if I had.

Breaks up Colds

that hang on.

When the big camera pictured 1,000 men at work at Chicago in the Swift packing house, twenty pounds of powder were used in the flashlight.



Bargains the Store on Monday

Sailor Collars

Children's Sailor Collars, in white and colors, 2 for and 5c SAILOR COLLARS, in red and white, blue and white and khaki, jean, with front to match, regular price 50c, sale Monday, 2 for.... 25c

Velvet Ribbons Black Velvet Ribbons at just half-

Fancy Goods

Great reductions all through this de-Embroidery Silks

Embroidery Silks, in all colors, 10 keins in a bunch; Monday the bunches will be sold at only 25c.

Fringe Fancy Colored Fringe, knotted and 8c yard reduced to 15c yard reduced to 10c

Tea Cloths Fine linen Hemstitched Tea Cloths: \$1 25 reduced to \$1 00 \$1 00 reduced to 75c

45c yard reduced to 30c

Sideboard Scarfs

Hemstitched and fringed:

Basement Sale

BANQUET LAMPS. High Banquet Lamps, solid brass bowl, ebony stand and brass foot, center draft burner and glass complete; regular \$3, for......\$1 50 BRASS LAMPS. Students' Lamp, solid brass;

regular \$3, for\$1 50 CHINA BANQUET LAMPS. brass foot SALE OF HALL LAMPS.

\$6 00 reduced to\$3 50 \$4 50 reduced to\$2 25 \$6 50 reduced to\$3 00 Only a few left. GLASS LAMPS. Glass Lamp Fount 100 Stand Lamp 150

China Sale BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES, extra fine china, decorated in pink and green; regular price 10c, for CHINA BOWLS—Fancy Decorated China Bowls, good size...... CHINA JUGS—Cream Jugs, fine china; regular price 10c, reduced

ular 35c, for.....

LIEUT.-GOV. JETTE ILL WITH THE Railways and Navigation GRIP. Quebec, Feb. 1 .- Lieut. - Gov. Jette, in

the beginning of the week accepted an invitation to be present at the memorial service at the Anglican Cathecral tomorrow morning, but he is now laid up with a bad attack of grip. His doctor has given him strict orders not to leave his room for several days to

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. The Turks like melody, and are par ticularly devoted to flutes. They have seven different kinds of this musical

> ++++++++++++++++++++++ The Largest Mail Order Business I in Canada.

Plants,

For 1901.

Our beautifully illustrated and descriptive 72-page Catalogue NOW READY. Free to all intending purchasers. Send for one.

Darch & Hunter,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

HIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to burt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. I you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry Telephone 1344. 467 Richmond Street.

Railways and Navigation

The Great International Route Reaches through its western connec tions, via the collowing gateways, Detroit, Port Huron and Chicago: al

points in MISSOURI,

MISSOURI,
KANSAS,
NEBRASKA, MATH & MARKANSAS,
COLORADO,
ARKANSAS,
INDIAN TERRITORY
LOUISIANA,
TEXAS,
GUD AND NEW MEXICO,
ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.
Tickets, folders and all information
from agents, Grand Trunk Railway
System, or E. D. LA HOOKE, C. P. and
T. A., or M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger-Agent.

ALLAN LINE = For Liverpool. From Portlan

Tunisian Feb. 23

New York to Glasgow—Laurentian, Feb. 2;

Sardinian, Feb. 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$55 and upwards. Second cabin, \$55 and upwards. Second cabin, \$10 and \$10 and

TEA PLATES—China Tea Plates, fine china; regular price 20c, for. 10c CHINA CAKE PLATES, handles only decorated; regular price

CANADIAN Transcontin- The only All-Oanadian transental Travel way. Through trains leave Toronto daily except

Sunday to Winnipeg, thence daily to randon, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Cal

gary, Banff Hot Springs, Revelstoke Mission Junction, Vancouver and Victoria. Unexcelled Dining Car Service North Bay o Fort William, and Rat Portage to Medicine First-Class Sleepers Toronto to Winnipeg and the Coast. W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dun-

das street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger gent, I king street east, Toronto.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1900 the train leaving Union Station To-ronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 10:00 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure depot, Montreal, as follows: The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Saturday, at 12 noon for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., the Sydneys, and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John, the Sydneys and other points

east will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.
The Local Express will leave Mon treal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1:05 p.m.
The Local Express will leave Levis at 5:20 p.m., daily, except Sunday, due

to arrive at Montreal at 11:00 p.m. Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant, sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury. The Intercolonial Railway connects the west with the finest fishing streams, seaside resorts and tourist rcutes in Canada. Tickets for sale at all offices of the

Grand Trunk System, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the general traveling agent.
WILLIAM ROBINSON, General Traveling Agent, 10 King Street West, Toronto. H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 148 St. James Street, Montreal.

WHITE STAR LINE IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Winter Rates Now in Force. S.S. TEUTONICFeb. 6, noon 8.S. CYMRIC... Feb. 12, 1. a.m.
8.S. GERMANIC.. Feb. 13, 12 noon
*S.S. MAJESTIC... Feb. 20, noon
*S.S. OCEANIC... Feb. 27, 1 p.m.

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers. E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent for London "Clock," Corner

3' Days to California

and all Pacific Coast points via the fact MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." Special low fares to winter tourist points low in effect.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent.

Particulars at the City Office, 395 Rich nond street. Phone 205. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenge Agent.

Two hundred Chinese are now employed in the mines of Entatecas, Mexico, and are giving such satisface tion that more will be sent for.

to those who pursue their susiness and Shorthand course the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont., are set forth in a magnifient catalogue which will be ent free to any address.

Mr. E. McLachlin has been placed as assistant in the office of The McCormick Co., London. J. W. WESTERVELT,

******************************* Why Look Further

for better clothing when you can come to us and see better goods, larger stock and first-class workmanship? There's satclass workmanship? There's satisfaction in knowing what you buy will be guaranteed.

O. Labelle, Richmond.



RE-OPENS FOR WINTER TERM. MONDAY. JAN. 7th, 1901.

ANYTHING WASHABLE

we can wash. We can handle large pieces because we have the machinery to do so. Our help are experts at the business. Lace curtains and linens have our special attention. State if you want gloss or dull finish on your collars, cuffs and shirts. Phone 559.

Parisian Steam Laundry, J. K. Spry, Manager.

R. K. COWAN. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., ounty Bldgs, next Court House, London

OU MAY

If you do, it is necessary to have the lding fitted up for electricity. All we sire is an opportunity to figure on the tract. We are satisfied our work will ease. Guarantees if necessary. Phone

he Electrical Construction Co. of London (Limited)

AIRBAIR MERCHANT Opp. City Hall Upstairs

Wall Paper, Room Molding Painting, Decorating.

H.&C.COLERICK

The popular brand of Soap today is.....

ABABABAB

HOME SOAP

for quality, quantity and price.

Nevr lines of Premiums always offering.

THE LONDON SOAP CO.

SPIECIAL NOTICES

Feather and Down Cushions 50 Cents Each.

Large stock of Pillows and Mat-resses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads. tresses, Iron and Brass
Pillows and Cushions filled with feathers on the shortest notice. Large asortment of Stoves at Hunt & Sons' Bed and Mattress Cleaning factory, 633 Richmond street, Telephone 897.

Electric Turkish Baths.

R. G. Gilbert, of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. James Quinn, of New York, and P. Eliott, of Ingersoll, were taking the Electric Baths this week, with decided benefit. The Turkish Baths are all right, is their verdict.

Three Fxcursions to Washington, D.C. Via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Feb. April 4, and May 14. Tickets good to turn within ten days. Good for stopoff at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Tickets only \$10 for the round trip from Suspension Bridge. Trains leave Suspension Bridge, 7:30 a.m., 2:00, 6:50 and 9:00 p.m. Pullman on evening train from Buffalo to Philadelphia. For tickets, Pullman reservations, call on or address Robert S. Lewis, Canadian pas-senger agent, 33 Yonge street, Board of Trade Building, Toronto. 82n wtzyxw

15c, 25c, 35c. 50c. 60c. 75c. \$1.00.

We sell good Razor Strops the kind that will sharpen your razor. Horse hide, boar skin, gnu Strops-single and double swing. You want the test, get one of ours.



Confidence Creators.

That's what we are. We have confidence in our goods, and that's more than many can give you. Suitings and overcoatings made to perfection. What more do you want?

Southcott's, Richmond St.

W. A. PIPER., D.D.S., Specialty Gold and Porcelain work. Hours—9 to 5 p.m.

Drs. D. H & W. A. Piper

D. H. PIPER, M. D., Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs. Hours—10 to 2, 7 to 8 p.m. Phone 804. 332 Dundas St.(cor. Waterloo).

Meteorological.

FAIR AND COLD. Toronto, Ont., Feb 1, 8 p.m.-There has been no material change in gen-eral conditions since last night. The weather remains cold in all parts of Canada, and light snow falls have been fairly general in Northern and Eastern Ontario. Mimimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 30-44; Kamloops, 22-30; Qu'Appelle, 4 below-6; Winnipeg, 2 below-8; Port Arthur, 16 below-10; Parry Sound, zero-18; Toronto, 16-22; Ottawa, 4 below-22; Mon-+++++++++++++++++

real, 2-20; Quebec, 4-16; Halifax, 22-Forecasts for the lower lakes region, during the next 24 hours, fair and Local temperature-The highest and

lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, Feb. 1, Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 7:34 a.m. and sets at 5:29 p.m. The moon rises at 4:54 p.m. and sets at 6:35 a.m.

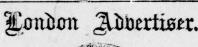
The Appetite Lags

when there's little temptation to eat. You will always have an appetite for Johnston Bros.' bread. Its very deliciousness stimulates the appetite. There's nothing better for the children—there is nothing better for the grown folks. Phone 818.

JOHNSTON BROS., The Best Bread Ba kers

0000000000000 CHOICE, NEW AND

SEASONABLE GOODS.





A LOCAL BUDGET.

-Ex-Ald. P. McPhillips is very seriously, ill with pneumonia. -The London Field Battery will parade at 1:30 today at the drill

-Miss Annie May, of Calgary, N. W. T., formerly of this city, is the guest of friends here. -Mr. J. A. Moffatt, librarian for the

Entomological Society, is ill at Victoria Hospital. -Today having been declared a hol-

day, the Public Library will be closed the entire day. -W. G. Bartram, city, passed the Christmas exams at Osgoode Hall, To-

ronto, very successfully. -Capt. W. W. Gray, an old and respected Londoner, is reported seriously ill at his residence on Maitland street. -Rev. C. C. Owen, of the Memorial

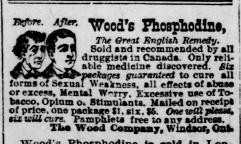
Church, is announced to preach in St. James' South London, Sunday even--Mr. S. R. Brown, grand secretary of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, has gone to Ottawa to attend the meeting of the executive of that association. -The Princess Rink will be closed

this afternoon, but will be open to-night, with the 7th Band in attendance. Skaters are assured of a good, smooth and hard sheet of ice. -The Rev. Arthur Murphy, M. A.

who is holding most successful evan-gelistic services at the Memorial Church, will preach at that church at both services tomorrow. Mr. Murphy is also to continue his special services during the coming week.

-Messrs. Dunn & Wilson, of the Canadian Steam Laundry, have installed a new mangle and are now prepared to take all sorts of household laundry work. They have one of the best steel steam rollers in the city, and can guarantee satisfaction.

-Word has been received here of the sudden death, at Moberley, Mo., on Tuesday morning, of Mr. Robert



Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Lon-

Saturday,

Feb. 2, being a national day of mourning, this store will be

ALWAYS VALUABLE.
ALWAYS FASHIONABLE.
ALWAYS APPRECIATED. We always carry a full line of these, as well as other precious stones.

WARD, The Jeweler Street.

Little, at the advanced age of 69 years. Mr. Little had many friends and relatives in this city and other parts of Canada, who will be surprised and pained to hear of his death. He was a former resident of Toronto.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HOOPER. The funeral of the late Mrs. John Hooper took place yesterday afternoon, from the family residence to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and was of a private nature. The pallbearers were the six grandsons of the deceased lady. The floral offerings were of

a most beautiful and varied char Mrs. Hooper was a native of Devon-Mrs. Hooper was a native of Devonshire, England, being born there in 1834. With her husband, Mr. John Hooper, sen., she came to Canada shortly after her marriage, about 45 years since. After a residence of several years in Hamilton and Guelph, they came to London 38 years ago, and have resided here continuously and have resided here continuously since. Mrs. Hooper was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. She is survived by her husband and eight children, they being Mrs. Jas. Payne, Windsor; Mrs. Woolly, city; Miss Lena, Hamilton, Misses Hattie,

So Light, So Wholesome, So Palatable, So Nutritious

is our Eureka Bread, that we believe a fair trial of it will make you one of our regular customers. Call Phone 929, or drop a card and have our wagon call.

HE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING CO., Limited, 75 Bruce Street, London, Ont.

Shoes

Reputation.

Our **Dress Shoes**

For Women, For Men. Latest Styles.

Where full dress is "de riqueur, imagine one's appearance without the correct footwear Your DRESS SHOES will be above criticism if you purchase

\$4.00.

Brown Bros. BOOT SHOP.

182 Dundas St. Phone 860.

Maude and Ada at home, and Messrs

William and John, of this city,

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED BRIBERY. Tara, Ont., Feb. 1.—The trial of Oliver Cole, of Southampton, was held here yesterady before A. Freeborn. The charge was attempting to bribe Sylvester and Samuel Cole to give false evidence at the trial of the North Bruce election. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, committed him for trial to the assizes, Cole giving bail for his appearance.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Queen Victoria always spoke calmly of death, regarding it with a certain fond anticipation, as a reuniting with loved ones from whom she had been long parted.—Correspondent.

> It seemeth such a little way to me Across to that strange country—the Beyond; And yet, not strange for it has grown to be The home of those of whom I am so fond. They make it seem familiar and most dear, As journeying friends bring distant regions near,

> So close it lies, that when my sight is clear I think I almost see the gleaming strand. Come near enough sometimes to touch my hand I often think, but for our veiled eyes, We should find Heaven right round about us lies.

And so for me there is no sting to death, And so the grave hath lost its victory. It is but crossing-with a wasted breath, And white, set face-a little strip of sea, To find the loved ones waiting on the shore, More beautiful, more precious than before.

J. C. Elliott Gets the County Solicitorship.

Reports of Committees—Some Lively Discussion Re the Building of a Bridge-Western Fair Representatives Chosen — Business Concluded.

The county council of Middlesex put in a day of genuine hard work yesterday in their effort to finish up the business of the session by Friday night. Morning, afternoon and evening ses-

councilors dispersed. The vexed question of the appoint-ment of a county solicitor resulted in the election of Mr. J. C. Elliot. Mr. Elliot is a young man, who has given evidence of the possession of considerable ability in the practice of his profession. The appointment will doubtless prove a satisfactory one.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. At the afternoon session, Mr. Elson, seconded by Mr. Neely, moved that the council agree to build a bridge over the Thames at the Muncey site, provided the townships of Delaware and Caradoc, the government, on behalf of the Indian lands, and the county of Elgin, agree to pay one-half of the cost of building, and provided the county of Elgin undertake to pay one-half the cost of maintenance and rebuilding,

when necessary.

In speaking to his motion, Mr. Elson pointed out that it would be only fair that the townships of Delaware and Caradoc should bear a portion of the cost, as these townships do not have as many burdens in the matter of bridges as other municipalities. It would, however, be the duty of the council to endeavor to obtain as large a proportion of the cost from the county of Elgin and the government, leaving the proportion from the townships of Caradoc and Delaware as small as

Councilor Campbell spoke vigorously against the motion, characterizing it as sectional and unjust to the residents in the district surrounding the proposed

After further discussion, in which Messrs. Grigg, Hodgins, Jackson, Ro-botham and Gough took part, the met-

COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Considerable time was spent in committee of the whole, in the consideration of the second report of the board of road directors. The report recom-mended that W. L. Bice's tender of \$487 for building bridge on Center road between East and West Wiliams be accepted, and that Robert Paterson's tender of \$285 for building bridge between London and Biddulph be accepted; that Councilors Jackson, Grigg and Gough and Commissioner l'albot be a committee to examine Buttery's bridge, with a view to doing away with both small bridges and building one large one; that bridge op-posite lot 17, con. 1, North Dorchester, be assumed by the county, and that a committee, consisting of Councilor Jackson and the commissioner, confer with a committee from Oxford county re a new bridge; and that a steel superstructure, with concrete floor, on the site of Beattie's bridge, between Morning, afternoon and evening ses-sions were held, while committee work ship be built. All this was adopted. occupied a large portion of the intervals An amendment to clause 3 recommendbetween the council's deliberations. It ed that \$150 each be granted Dereham and North Dorchester to rebuild road was 10 o'clock when the final business opposite lot A, con. 2, provided Oxford of the session was transacted, and the county would do same. A clause recommending a bridge between Ekfrid and Dunwich was struck out. The first report of the petitioning committee recommended the signing of memorials praying for legislation enabling townships to be divided into

> ucational matters. No action was re-commended re memorials dealing with FOOD IN MEXICO.

American Food, Grape-Nuts, Replaces Native Food.

A gentleman from the City of Mexico, Paul T. Gadsden, writes that him-self and some other members of his family could not live comfortably the ordinary food in Mexico, and after using the native food for some months, finally got into a run down and ex-

hausted condition. He says: "An American feels most acutely the need in mind and body of some of the invigorating food he has been raised on in the States. Several months ago when I was particularly feeling the need of some change in food, I noticed Grape-Nuts in the windows of one of the large grocery stores here, and remembering how, in the of the master's chair in 1900. The had grown fat and healthy on it, al-

with grown up pepole.

"From that day to this it has never been absent from our table. With us, year just closed. Bro. Morrow remarkthe exhaustion and enervation caused by this climate and the miserable diet,

abolition of grand juries, reforms to court and jury matters and abolition of statute labor. The report was

The first report of the agricultural committee recommended the appointment of Warden Campbell and Messrs. Elson and Bradley to the Western Fair Association. The report was

Treasurer McEvoy reported that \$7,400 of sinking fund had been invested in debentures, also that the balance of said fund, \$1,150, had been applied to the payment of part of the sum due general account. Ordered to be print-

or dered to be printed in the minutes.

Dr. J. R. McCabe was reappointed a trustee of Strathroy High School.

Council adjourned till 7:30 p.m. THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the consider-ation of the third report of the board of road directors took up considerable The first clause of the report recom-

mended the erection of a bridge at the Muncey site, provided Elgin county pay 35 per cent of the cost.

In committee of the whole Mr. Elson moved the substitution of a clause providing for the building of a bridge of stone or concrete substructure and steel superstructure, cost not to exceed \$16,000, at the Muncey site, provided Elgin county pay 35 per cent of the cost and the government pay \$1,-000 on account of Indian lands.

After lengthy and slightly acrimonious discussion, Mr. G. B. Campbell moved in amendment to the amendment that there be added to the clause a provision that Councilors Jackson, Grigg and Gough and Commissione Talbot be a committee to meet an council committee to make terms for the erection of the bridge. The amendment to the amendment carried, and the change as amended

was adopted. The second clause of the report an swered certain questions propounded by the Good Roads Association re manner in which should be expended moneys proposed to be granted by the Ontario Government for the improve-ment of roads throughout the province. After some amendments the clause was adpoted.

SOLICITOR APPOINTED. The appointment of a solicitor was next taken up, and, contrary to expectation, was settled in a few minutes, it being decided on the first bal-The names before the council were those upon which three ballots had been taken at the morning session. Mr. J. C. Elliot received eight votes, as against seven for Mr. T. H. Purdom, K.C., and one for Mr. P. H. Bartlett. The members voted upon the nominees as follows:

Mr. Elliott—Councilors Neely, Hod-gins, Graham, G. B. Campbell, Gray, Robotham, Gough and Piper—8.

Mr. Purdom—Councilors Jackson, Elson, Salmon, Bradley, Murray, Grigg and Trafford Campbell-7. Mr. Bartlett-Councilor Elson-1.

OTHER BUSINESS. The council accepted the city council's invitation to join with them in the memorial service to be held today in the First Methodist Church.

Six hundred copies of the minutes of the session were ordered to be A special committee, consisting of Warden Campbell and Councilors El-son, Grigg and Hodgins, were appoint ed to meet a committee from the city to consider the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives.

Bylaw No. 534, appointing school trustees; bylaw 535, granting \$600 to the 26th Regiment, and bylaw 536, appointing the county solicitor, were all read and passed. The council then adjourned till Monday, June, 3, at 2 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE

Presentation of Past Master's Jewel to Wor. Bro. Morrow-Resolution of Condolence.

The second meeting of the century

of St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, was held in Sherwood Hall last evening, with W. Bro. T. H. Weldon, W.M., presiding. There was a good attendance of members and visitors on the occasion. which was made memorable by the fact that the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed by the lodge: "Moved by R. W. Bro. J. S. Dewar, P.G.J.W., seconded by V. W. Bro. C. A. Kingston, P.G.S.D., and resolved, that the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, A., F. and A. M., G. R. C., at their first communication since the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the patroness of Freemasonry, respect-fully desire to join in the universal grief of all her subjects, and beg to record our sincere and heartfelt sympathy for all the members of the royal family. More expressly do we wish to express our continued fealty and devotion to our new King and brother, the Grand Master of the Mother Grand Lodge of England and Wales, Edward VII., feeling assured, as we do, that his majesty's reign will be ag clerious and as fruitful of good be as glorious and as fruitful of good as was that of his illustrious mother, who was child-like in her faith and trust: girl-like in her loves and devotions; lady-like in her demeanor and bearing; woman-like in her constancy and counsel; queen-like in her office and community, drawing all hearts to herself, and influencing women the world over, wherever her name and reign was known, to the queenly virtues and victories over herself and her work. All the nations of man are greater and more exalted because of her queenly Christian reign, and with a common sorrow they meet at her bier tomorrow to pay homage to one of earth's greatest, truest, nearest and

best of sovereigns. It can be truly wards, and for certain reforms in ed-'Through sixty years she proved her wondrous worth, The greatest sovereign yet upon this

and truth;

ing sloth,
Through sixty years!' "Resolved, that this memorial be in-scribed upon the minutes of this lodge in respect of the memory of our de-ceased sovereign, who left us the heritage of a virtuous, consecrated, pure and blameless life."

Powerful for good, for righteousness

Not seeking conquest, though abhor-

At the same meeting, R. W. Bro. Dewar, on behalf of the brethren, presented Bro. C. Q. Morrow, the immediate past master of the lodge, with a handsome past master's jewel, as an appreciative token of the esteem in which he is held by his brethren and which he is held by his brethren, and as a slight reward for the painstaking here, and remembering how, in the States, some little nieces and nephews had grown fat and healthy on it, almost exclusively, I bought two packages, to see if it succeeded as well succeeded as ed that, while they had had a good deal to contend with from fire and other unhas entirely disappeared, and we are foreseen causes, no fewer than 15 had been added to the membership roll, spirits."

The Peculiarities Of Fit-Reform.

The garments all bear a label with the price attached, which is never altered, nor are the labels ever detached from the garments, and the goods

The founders in the Dominion of tailor-made clothing, ready to wear, and equal to the custom tailor, are the makers of Fit-Reform. Only after perfection was attained were such garments placed before the public-so that they have no misfits nor ill-made clothing to offer at a reduced figure.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

180 Dundas Street, - - London, Ont.

Double Trading Stamps

HS IME

We offer our noted

LEATHER BEAVER OVERCOATS

(our manufacture). Full box backs and vent backs, some with quilted satin shoulders, with black and white tweed skirts, and wrapped with same goods; some with quilted linings. The Goats have earned a reputation which is hard to beat. The quality of Beaver is all pure wool.

BLACK and BLUE

Sizes 36 to 46, prices \$10 \$8 50 to \$14 75, to be sold for Sizes 33, 34 and 35, \$10 to \$7 50 \$14 75, to be sold for...

We want you to examine the quality of these Coats. The most dressy and up-to-date.

Double Trading Stamps

J.H.Chapman & Go

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

operated with him in keeping up the reputation of the lodge, which, he felt sure, was as high at present as at any time during the past quarter of a century. He cordially thanked his brethren this additional manifestation of their respect and esteem, and bespoke for the new W. M. and officers the undivided and warmest suport of the bre-

thren during his term of office. McEWEN CREATING GREAT INTEREST.

With His Clever Hypnotic Entertainments at the Auditorium.

at the Auditorium last night, as was amply testified to by the delighted audience that attended the performance. London has been visited by several other hypnotists of late years, but it is safe to say that McEwan is the peer of them all. He creates more interest and enthusiasm than the average hypnotist, which is no doubt accounted for by the way he presents the subject to his audience. He tries to give a correct undestanding of the principle upon which he works, and in his short opening addresses and frequent explanations of his demonstrations throughout his entertainment, he convinces all interested that he not only understands his business, but makes others under stand enough to prove that hypnotism

Prof. McEwan scored another success

-at least with him-is no "fake." That the entertainments are ludicrous in the extreme is true, but it is also true that there is no element of coarseness in the fun, and the most critical have only words of praise for the way in which he demonstrates what he calls "the power of mind over matter." Perhaps the most wondrous part of his work is shown in the beautiful tableaux or living pictures, where at the word of command the entire class are trans-fixed, their bodies immediately assuming a perfectly rigid state, in which the attitude and even the facial expression is held intact apparently at his will. This he terms hypnotic statuary, and it is, to say the least, a marvelous exhibition of this wonderful power. The professor is assisted by Miss Idella Lakin, whose work proves that men alone do not possess the so-called power, and together they give a most wonderful and instructive as well as amusing entertainment. Prof. McEwan will continue his en-

YOU NEED NOT COUGH all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

gagement at the Auditorium all next

Kansas this year will try for a law making all state elections come every

four years.

FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—Among the many good qualities which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint, and found a cure in the pills. They affect the nerve centers and the blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

New York will expend \$75,000 for planting shade trees this winter If it is asthma, bronchitis, croup, or any such trouble, use Vapo-Cresolene. All Druggiete.

Literature.

In reply to a request from The Advertiser, the Hon. George W. Ross sends the following list of books that have interested him. It will be seen that they are all works that have withstood their day, and are now ranked in the category of "old literature," which, like "old wine," is best:

Hugh Miller's "Testimony of the Rocks and Footprints of the Creator." Daniel Webster's speeches. ially of interest to those whose tastes

Trevellyan's "Life of Macaulay."
Matthews "Getting On in the World."
Of Dickens' works, "David Copperfield"; of Walter Scott's, "Ivanhoe." Macaulay's "Essays."

British Statesmen Series. English Men of Letters. Of Scottish poets, Burns; of Irish poets, Moore; of English modern poets, Wordsworth and Tennyson; of American poets. Longfellow.

In science, Huxley and Spencer.
As a model of polished English, Goldwin Smith's works, biographical and

LITERARY NAMES OF THE NINE-

TEENTH CENTURY. Scribner's Magazine for February be-We hear much now, and we do well to listen to what is said, about progress | gins a new series of stage reminiscences in science, art and other departments, edited by Charlotte M. Martin. Henry

but we are in danger of looking at this Norman, M.P., continues his articles on "Russia of Today," the present article great realm of knowledge as a vast fabric that stands apart from the life being entitled "Central Asia." Speakof man. The fact is that it grows out ing of Samarkand, Mr. Norman says: rests upon the life of "After Athens, Rome, and Constantinople, I should rank Samarkand as the As knowledge grows, the capacity of the in-in seems to be dwarfed; a lies 2,000 feet above the sea, and is a dividual man seems to be dwarfed; a desert of narrow streets and silent, man is sacrificed that a pin may be mud-colored houses, surrounded by an made quickly and cheaply, and we begin to appear like the insect that builds vineyards, and blossoming orchards. It gin to appear like the insect that builds is the marvelous ruins of Samarkand, the coral reef-the millions of insects however, that give the city its extradie and the coral island grows. But ordinary interest. Alexander the Great after all the life of the individual man paused here; long afterward China made it into a great capital; then Mois real and sacred, and out of it grows hammedanism, destined to conquer from China to Turkey, converted it into the all that is great in science, as well as poetry and religion. Plato and Aristhe world. Genghiz Khan destroyed it totle influence the world today, not with fire and sword in 1219, and more because of their science, technically so than a century later Timur Leng, the called, although we believe that in lame Tartar-Timur Leng, whence our philosophy they have something to Tamerlane-anticipated the beauty and the fame of Athens here, and adorned teach to many of the narrow specialists of our own time; but, alas, the Islam," whose ruins today, six centuries later, are worth the long jour-"narrow specialist" is by the very deney to the heart of Asia to see. finition one who is slow to rise into higher realms, and take broader views. But the real influence of these great ent, writes on "Punishment and Re-Greek thinkers comes from their manvenge in China." George Horton conhood and their relatively larger view of tributes a second paper on "Modern life. So in our reviews of the recent Athens." This article is well illustrat-'I have something to say ed. Ernest C. Peixotto shows his skiil not only about great discoverers and inventors, but also about men like as a pen and ink artist in a continuation of his series of picturesque sketches Wordsworth, Coleridge, Carlyle, Browning, Tennyson and others whose great | made from old French architecwork was not to impart definite infortowns Carcassonne and Albi. The submation or increase technical knowledge. jects in short fiction are, "The Angel but rather to minister to the mystic at the Grave," by Edith Wharton; side of human life and to quicken the "Raffles," by E. W. Hornung. "The nobler powers. If it is true that "we Palace of Abandoned Gods," by Arthur live by admiration, hope and love," Cotton. There are poems by George then these men have played a great Cabot Lodge, J. R. Taylor and others. part in the century, and ministered to its deepest needs. It is significant that one of the men to receive honor at the close of the century is a man who has spent his strength in perfecting instru- political and social topics, beginning ments of destruction. In that there is with a masterly paper on the "Condino doubt great cleverness, and some hope that peace may be secured by the on the "New Industrial Revolution," very horror and deadliness of the weapons of war. But we give greater honor

The Victoria, B. C., Colonist comes out with a fine souvenir number. In addition to a large number of illustrations it contains full descriptions of the resources of that wonderful province. The description of the city of Victoria, the brightest gem in Canada's diadem, is worthy of special mention. "Victoria, from a climatic and scenic point of view," says the Colonist, "is the most desirable residential city in Canada. Sheltered, but not walled in, by mountains, severe storms are practically unknown, and the climate is so equable as to be enjoyable at all seasons. The chilling fogs of the Atlantic coast are absent, and while the rainfall in winter is heavy it is seldom continuous for any great length of time, but comes in showers with intervals of sunshine and blue sky." A fine colored map of British Columbia is presented with this number.

to those who have sought a deeper

peace, and sought it in a nobler way,

by ministering to the life of man which

is above and behind all the narrow

sectarian interests which inflame bitter

passion and kindle strife.

The Biblelot for January is composed of a series of poems by William E. Henley, in which a striking idea is worked out with great skill and power. Each poem pictures one stage of the patient's experience or one feature of the scene, as the titles show: "Enter Patient," "Waiting," "Interior," "Operations," "Staff-Nurse (old style," and "Lady Probationer." Here is one on "The Scrubber":

She's tall and gaunt, and in her hard, sad face With flashes of the old fun's anima-There lowers the fixed and peevish

Bred of a past where troubles came She tells me that her husband, ere

of their children pass

And never knew the little lass at Out on the green, in whom he's deified. Her kin dispersed, her friends forgot

and gone, 'All simple faith her honest Irish mind, lding her spoiled young saint, she Telling her dreams, taking her pa-

tient's part. Trailing her coat sometimes; and you rougher, quainter speech, nor kindlier heart.

The leading article in the February imber of the Home Magazine, New ork, is by G. B. Mallon, of the New fork Sun, and is entitled "How a Big News Story Is Covered." Mr. Mallon gives a vivid description of a newspaper office at a time when everything is in a rush. Will M. Clemens describes the peculiar existence of the brave men who patrol the Atlantic epast. The article, which is well il- evation

lustrated, abounds in human interest. HIGH PRAISE "The Games of the Chinese Children" is dealt with by Prof. Headland, of Pekin University. Other articles of interest are, "How the City Fights the Snow," by Theodore Waters; "Shopping as a Fine Art," by Roselle Mercier; The Biggest Man in Wall

half-tone portraits of Queen Victoria

The February Popular Science Month-

ly contains a number of articles espec-

incline them to science. Sir John Lub-

bock has contributed the opening arti-

cle on "The Life and Work of Huxley."

Dr. George M. Stemberg describes ma-

laria. Mr. Havelock Ellis begins the

first of a series of articles on "British

Men of Genius." Professor Newcomb

continues his "Chapters on Stars" Be-

sides a number of other articles there

are the usual departments devoted to

correspondence, scientific literature

most-admired spot of

Thomas Millard, the war correspond-

- this time his subjects are the

The February Atlantic Monthly con-

tions of the Reconstruction," by H. A.

contends that so-called "trusts" are

really the corner stone of modern pro-

gress, and that industrial competition

is being fraught to the detriment of

has an interesting article on the "Last

Phase of Napoleon." A feature not

much noticed in Napoleon's character

is his classicism. In his early days he

employed his garrison leisure partly in

reading Roman history; and instead of

being repelled he had been fascinated

by the presentation of the Roman Em-

J. K. Paulding makes a "Plea for

New York." Charles Johnston, in his

"Essence of American Humor," states

that one characteristic of the finest

humor, is the quality of unconscious-

ness. None of the great humorists

had any idea how great they were;

they never dreamed that their

sketches for local journals would out-

live the week that saw their birth,

and at last make the circuit of the

world, becoming a part of the per-

manent wealth of man. John Fiske

gives his "Reminiscences of Professor

continuations of several serials, also

WEIR'S REPLY TO KIPLING.

Arthur Weir, whose death in Ot-

tawa, was announced a few weeks

ago, gave in the following lines a

polite rebuff to Rudyard Kipling for

describing Canada as "Our Lady of the

She has woods of pine and maple,

Where England might be lost:

She has ports that are ever open

She has fields of wheat unbounded

"Our Lady of the Snows."

To ships that are tempest tossed

Where the whole horizon glows,

She has vineyards hanging heavy With clustering purple and white, And the velvet peach, in its swaying

Fills the gardener with delight.

In the balmy air the rose,

"Our Lady of the Snows."

She can pluck, if she will, at Yule

And her people smile when they hear her called

NOT VERY GUILTY.

Somewhat suggestive of the Scotch

verdict, "Not proven," is the judgment

rendered in a western town when, says

the Green Bay, the most popular citi-

zen had soundly whipped a tough char-

To vindicate the majesty of the law

"Well," said the judge, in a familiar offhand way, "what have the jury to

"May it please the court," responded the foreman, "we, the jury, find that the prisoner is not guilty of hittin with

intent to kill, but simply to paralyze;

The verdict was received with ap-

plause, and the prisener received an

the offender was brought up for trial The jury were out about two minutes.

And the hot sun laughs to hear her

pire in Tacitus.

and good poetry.

tide.

and to the progress of science.

and of King Edward VII.

Walter Besant, the Street," by R. Drake. In addition, Novelist. there are five good short stories and

> He Is an Able Man, Who Probably Will Follow in the Footsteps of the Queen-Not Likely to Bring Up the "Royal Prerogative."

London, Jan. 29.-Sir Walter Besant, the novelist, the historian of London, and the originator of the which both the late Queen and th terest, has written an estimate of the King. He says:

"A great many persons must be far better fitted than myself for supplying a coldly critical estimate of our new King. For my part, I remember him, for choice, as he was when he first entered public life in the late 50's. Few can have forgotten the hand-shake, the gallant youth with the ready word and a ready smile; the speech that had the magic of personal onviction which is more valuable than the finest eloquence, and the faculty of never forgetting any one who had been presented to

the word. I speak and think of the as all the world has, by his public appearances.

"Since, however, we can only form an opinion or build a hope for the fuby considering the past, let me

MUST TALK NO MORE POLITICS. "I speak of the Prince rather than King. He is, to begin with, debarred by a written law from taking part in the politics of the He is a peer on social matters, he may attend the House of Lords and speak, but not on matters affecting political questions. The Queen reigned, but she did not rule. I whether this distinction always is understood clearly in America. She Wales, has been expected to respect constitutional position. The Queen did not obtrude any attempt at rul-The last sovereign who tried to forgetful of the wholesome les-George III., who talked a great deal of nonsense about the royal preroga-

NO ROYAL PREROGATIVE. "Under Victoria we heard nothing of the royal prerogative. The prince, from first of a new reign. the outset, understood his limitations Never once did he attempt to bring out the old bogey of the royal prerogative. He spoke and acted conscientiously in the name of the sovereign who only

"We recognize in this the influence and teaching of his mother. "It is expected next of the King that he will take the lead in all important social duties. It is remembered that his father died when the scn was only years of age, and that in addition to the functions which he would have had to perform as a prince he at that age had to perform those which the Prince Consort should have carried tains a brilliant group of papers on out in the name of the Queen.

"For forty years the prince made speeches for the Queen. For six months work of civilizing and Christianizing every year he had a list of engagements mankind. for every day. In this fatiguing an 1 THE Herbert. Brooks Adams, in his paper never-ending work the prince once failed to keep his engagements. during the time he lay at death's door he never has shown the least sign of weariness or lack of interest in the work before him. "In all this he was not a humbug. Sooner or later the humbug is discovmankind. Professor Goldwin Smith ered. He simply is the most good-natured of men.

> SHOWS INTEREST IN ART. "The world expects, in fact, a manysided prince, not one who would specialize himself and become a man of literary pursuits, or absorbed in the arts, or a man of science, but would be a failure as a prince. No one ever thought, for instance, that the prince was a profound student of art, but his annual speech at the Royal Academy always has been happy and apprecia-

have seen it objected that the prince did not follow the current literature, but who would expect a man of so many engagements to be able to cope with the enormous literary output of the day? To sum it all up, the prince possesses a hospitable, genial temperament and wonderful tact. His intercourse with people has given him wide experience among all sorts and conditions of men which he learned not in books, but by daily inquiry among the who would inform him in for-

eign affairs.
"He has been thought unduly partial to France. It may be that he was fond of paying visits to Paris, where he Huxley." This number contains also has many friends. It is notorious that he has become the personal and close friend of the kaiser, that his relations bright, short stories, book reviews to the czar are of the best possible, while as to America it remains only to be said he was among the foremost of those who desire to maintain the most friendly relations with the greatest of all republics.

CAN PRESERVE WORLD'S PEACE. "The peace of the world no longer depends upon the temper of a king. At the same time a sovereign who reigns, but cannot rule, may be a determining factor in the preservation of peace. We may, in fact, expect in the future the same tact and wisdom that is part of the tact and the same prudent views of the men of affairs that forty years in public life have given the King. "For one thing he is to be pitied. For

the old pleasant life, with visits to the country houses of his friends, and the informal life of a country gentleman can be his no longer. He will be hedged round by royal etiquette, his dinner will be a state banquet, everything he does will be watched and chronicled, now that he has become a king."

VICTORIA LIKED THE SCOTCH

Her Happiest Days Were Spent With the

Prince Consort Among Them. It was in Scotland at Balmoral, says Max O'Rell, writing of the late Queen of England, that she felt most at home It was the house of her predilection: it was associated with her happiest days with the Prince Consort, and the Scot-

ners, always appealed to her, and were her favorite subjects. There she lived the quiet life of a vell-to-do squire's wife, visiting her neighbors, knowing every one, even the poorest. By the bedside of many a poor peasant she sat chatting, consoling, bringing food, wine, and more than that. These Highland peasants are steps would you take?"
very proud, and when the Queen sent "Bloomin' long uns, sir," said them presents they always incisted on man; whereat the lays tittered.

tish people, by their simplicity of man-

her accepting something in return. Good wives would knit woolen petti-coats or stockings or her or members of her family, and in order not to wound the susceptibilities of these good FOR THE KING folks she would invariably accept their little presents.

Yes, they are very proud, those good Highlanders. We all remember that when the Queen gave her consent to the marriage of her daughter Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll, there was but one re-mark passed on the happy event in the proud leddy this day."

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ONTARIO FISHERIES

Cold Storage and Dairying Interests—Steady Work in the Public Interests.

[From our Ottawa correspondent.] Ottawa, Feb. 1.-The shadow of great grief envelopes the empire at this moment, and the thought of 400,-000,000 human beings owning the gentle sovereignty of the noblest monarch earth has ever seen, are occupied with memories of her, who, after holding the sceptre of this world encircling empire longer than the full span of an ordinary human life, has laid it aside and passed into the unknown and impenetrable beyond, as simply and humbly as the lowliest of her subjects.

No attempt will be made here to expatiate upon the unprecedented glory of Victoria's reign. It is a subject which has taken the best powers of the most able pens and for many moons to come it will assuredly be the one theme which will hold foremost place in current literature; but it is impossible to pass without men-tion the subject which lies nearest to heart, and which is present as a the personal bereavement to each individ-The cable dispatches characterize the feeling in the old land as if there was a death bed in every home, and as if each household were mourn-ing the loss of the dearest one without exaggeration or extravagance it may be asserted that the same feeling prevails, and to no less a degree, in our own fair Canada, and thoroughout the empire. "She wrought her people lasting good," and the fa-miliar phrase may be accepted in its fullest significance.

TIMES CHANGES.

There is little inclination in the public mind to turn to the consideration of other matters, and yet the appaching session of parliament gains added interest from the events of the past week, a new parliament, the first of a new century, and now the first of a new reign. Thanks to the completeness and stability of our con-stitution the changes time has thus swiftly brought about are more apparent than real, and save for the alterations in the wording of various state formulae alterations which will sound strangely unfamiliar to the present generation-the business of the country will go on much as it has in the past. During Victoria's reign Canada may be said to have begun her real life, and nothing gave her queenly heart greater satisfaction than the knowledge of the progress and development her vast possessions beyond the seas were experiencing. The noblest tribute which her sorowing people can pay to her memory is to go for-

THE DAIRYING INTERESTS. Commenting on the position of the dairying interests at the opening of a new century the Toronto Globe's commercial writer says: "The recent meetings of dairymen have attracted more than passing interest to the butter and cheese industry. The great progress made by butter and cheese producers is very marked. At every convention held by them the progress is emphasized. The closing year of the nineteenth century was the biggest one in the history of the industry. The exports from Montreal for that year were the largest by several million dollars ever recorded. The high class of goods manufactured in Canada was largely the cause. This has been an important factor in the great develop-ment obtained for the Canadian butter and cheese industry. But there are now other important factors at work. It had long been understood by careful observers that no matter how fine the goods, they would not obtain high prices unless they were landed in Great Britain in prime condition. The proper shipping facilities were lack-To the marked improvement in that respect is due to a considerable extent the better condition of the business. The effect of the better shipping arrangements will become more apparent in a year or two, and there is every reason to hope for a still greater development in the export trade. Here again we have the direct result of the cold storage system perfected by Mr. Fisher, minister of ture, a system which Sir Charles Tupper took ten or a dozen columns of solid newspaper type to prove no good. The country apparently agreed that something was no good-but it wasn't the cold storage system, or the gov-ernment which put it into operation.

TO IMPROVE OUR FISHERIES. Ceaseless activity continues to characterize the Ontario Government in its policy of developing the resources of the province, and making it more and more an ideal country to arract settler, the home-builder and the transient visitor. The fisheries, among other things, are receiving their full share of attention under the able direction and control of Mr. S. T. Bastedo, the deputy commissioner. pleted waters in various parts of the province are to be re-stocked, and new varieties of fish introduced from other sections of the Dominion and even from abroad. In this way it is expected that not only a valuable article of commerce will be greatly increased in quantity and value, but further that increased inducements will be offered to the summer tourist whose annual visits not only bring present advantage in the money he spends at the moment, but sub quent benefit in the knowledege he gains in the marvelous resources of the country, and the unexampled opportunities which exist for the profitable investment of capital. It was durng a sporting trip through Algoma that Mr. Clergue, now of Sault Ste. Marie, first discovered the possibilities of New Ontario, and today he is in vesting millions in developing that country. This is one instance, but there are many others.

THE KEEPER'S PROGRAMME. The professor, according to a London newspaper, had taken a few of his pupils to the Zoo. While the lions were being fed he remarked to keeper, with a view to his pupils' in-

struction at first hand: "If one of these gigantic and feroclous carnivora should contrive to em-ancipate itself and should hurl its prodigious strength into our midst, what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Cross and Suffering Children who are given them grow Plump and Rosy.



関の関

NAMES OF STREET

No.

133





Weakly Backward Boys who are given them, grow Stout and Strong.







A STREET OF THE STREET OF THE

Pale, Sallow Girls who take them, make liappy Women.







Unhealthy, Languid Men who take them, grow Manly and Strong.







Breathless, Anaemic Young Women who take them grow Better Every Day.







Worried Wage-Winners who take them become Contented and Serene.







Tired, Back-achy Mothers who take them, find all this Ailments Cured.







THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T We only ask you to believe this when it is proved. We ask you to prove it for yourself. Ask your neighbors, not people at a distance, but people you know and can believe, and you will receive absolute and unquestionable proof that Dr. Williams' Pink are everything that is claimed for them. Piece by piece we have collected evidence all over the country. Piece by piece we have published it. But you can have evidence for yourself that we have never heard of, if you ask what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for your own neighbors.

Accumulated evidence proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure locomotor ataxia, paralysis, St. Vitus dance, rheumatism, sciatica, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, heart troubles, neuralgia, early decay and all forms of female weakness. The genuine bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams'

Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IVE MEDICINE.

the brightest spots in the history of the

nineteenth century. Public hygiene was cultivated among the Egyptians,

and in the Mosaic law it reached a re-

markable organization. The personal

hygiene of the Greeks was embraced in

he saying, "The fair mind in the fair

body," and the value of exercise and training was fully recognized. The Ro-

mans, too, in public and private hygi-

of water supply and baths. But modern

sanitary science has a much wider scope and is concerned with the causes

of disease quite as much as with the conditions under which these diseases

prevail. The foundations of the sci-

ence were laid in the last century with Jenner's discovery of vaccination.

Howard, too, had grasped the associa-

ology opened unheard of possibilities

discussing some of the victories of pre-

SCIENCE OF BACTERIOLOGY.

teur, in 1861, and by Koch and Cohn, in 1876, of the theory of spontaneous gen-

eration, we may date its modern growth. Wrapped up in this theory of spontaneous generation, upon which

speculation raged centuries before the

invention of the microscope, lies the

history of bacteriology.

The ancient Greek and Roman phil-

osophers wrested with the question,

and very interesting views of the rela-

tion of germ life to disease are pre-

goal of today. A Jesuit priest, Kircher,

in 1671, was the first to investigate pu-

t efying meat, milk and cheese with the

ade microscope of his day, and left

us indefinite remarks concerning "very

Four years after Kircher, a Dutch linen

minute living worms" found therein.

merchant, Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, by improving the lenses of the micro-

scope, saw in rain water, putrefying

minute, moving, living particles which

he called "animalculae." In medical circles of his day these observations arous-

that these "animalculae" might be the

cause of all disease was eagerly discussed. Pleincz, of Vienna, after much

observation of various fluids, putrefy-

ing and otherwise, wrote in 1762 that it was his firm belief that the phenomena

of diseases and the decomposition of

animal fluids were wholly caused by

Notwithstanding such assertions, from his day on until Pasteur, Koch and

Cohn, finally proved its misconceptions

in 1876, the theory of spontaneous gen-

eration held the upper hand in all dis-

causes of disease along the line of bac-

terial origin did not entirely cease to

be felt, and the names of Pollender and Davaine are linked together in the

first undoubted discovery of micro-or-

ganisms in disease, when the cause of

Pierces the mother's heart like a sword.

Often the mother who would do every-

thing for the little one she loves, is ut-

with Mrs. Duncan, whose little one was

and other diseases which are caused by

an impure condition of the blood. It

entirely eradicates the poisons which feed disease, and builds up the body

with sound, healthy flesh.

"My little daughter became afflicted with scrofula, which affected her eyes," writes Mrs. Agnes L. Duncan, of Mansfield, Sebastian Co., Ark. "She could not bear the light for over a year. We tried to cure, her eyes, but nothing did any good. We had our home physician and he advised us to take her to an oculist, as her eyelide would have to be 'scraped.' They had become so thick he thought she would never recover her sight. As there was no one cles to whom we could apply my heart sank within me. I went to your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' read your treatment on scrofula, getting the properties of medicines there advised. With sive bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I have entirely cured my child.

"Hoping this will be of some use to you and a blessing to other sufferers, with heartfelt thanks, I remain."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are

an excellent laxative for children. They are easy to take and thorough

with sound, healthy flesh.

impotent to help and finds no

almost blind with

scrofula. But

fortunately she was led to use Dr.

Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-

resorting to painful operation.
The great blood-if-ring proper

purifying proper-ties of Dr. Pierce's

fortunately she

ery and so cured

Golden Medical

Discovery have

been proved over

eczema, eruptions

and over again in

in physicians. That was the case

The stimulus to research as to the

ed the keenest interest, and the

these minute living things.

cussions upon the question.

fluids, intestinal contents and saliva

From the brilliant overthrow by Pas-

following subject:

Sanitary science, hygiene or prevent-

THE PAST CENTURY AND SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE A Remarkable Paper by William Osler, Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University. A Remarkable Paper by William Osler, Professor of Medicine, Its Character and Extent---The Extraordinary Decline of Old Time Drugs as the Main Factor THE PAST CENTURY AND SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE Philadeiphia; Hossack and Mitchell, in Philadeiphia; Hossack and Mitchell, in New York, and James Jackson and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James Jackson and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James Jackson and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James Jackson and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John May Lead on John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James Jackson and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James Jackson and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James Jackson and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James Jackson and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and James John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and John Mitchell, in New York, and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and John Collins Warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and John Collins Warren In Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York, and John Mitchell, in New York and John Collins warren in Botton, The John Mitchell, in New York and John Collins warren ware

and Extent---The Extraordinary Decline of Old Time Drugs as the Main Factor of Restoring Health---The Physicai Care of the Body of Paramount Importance in Resisting Disease--- A Century of Progress in Acquired Knowledge of the Human Frame and Its Working Organs.

The sixth of the New York Sun's articles on progress in the nineteenth century, printed in this issue, will have a direct personal interest for all men and their families. It has been of all men living, joins in the highest degree the practitioner and the pathologist, William Osler, professor of medicine in the Johns Hopkins Uni-Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore; & graduate of Toronto University.

Dr. Osler describes the progress of medicine. Its character and its extent. the striking lesson of this comprehensive paper is the extraordinary decline of medicine, or the drugs of the old pharmacopoela, as a factor in the heal-

As the processes of nature have been more and more clearly revealed by the tireless study and the ceaseless adgrown in his understanding of the forces at work, for good or ill, within the human frame, and so has come to see that the physical care of the body is more potent than medicining it; or, if disease is to be fought with drugs, chemically, it must be fought on the principle of fire fighting fire. In many of the commonest diseases it is through principle that the healer produces cure

or immunity. It is needless to say that this modern theory of medicine points hopefully to a final elimination of disease, subject, of course, to the irresistible power of old age.

be clipped out and preserved by every doctor, to say the least.

I. INTRODUCTION.

For countless generations the prophets and kings of humanity have desired to see the things which men have seen, and to hear the things which men have heard in the course of the wonderful nineteenth century. To the call of the watchers on the towers of progress

SHE PATIENTLY **BORE DISGRACE**

Husband Was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him With a Secret



"I had for years patiently borne the disfrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we how have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. resolution to break off or misown afflicted as I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

RESAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price sent in plain, sealed envelope. Corespondence sacredly confidential Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 23 Jardan street.

(Written Specially for the N. Y. Sun.) | there had been the one sad answer- | little later Bright published his rethe people sit in darkness and in the searches on diseases of the kidneys, shadow of death. Politically, socially and morally the race had improved, but for the unit, for the individual, there was little hope. Cold philosophy shed a glimmer of light on his path, religion scarlet fever and in its various guises illumined his sad easily recognized, and the great group written by the expert who, probably heart, but neither availed to lift the curse of suffering from the sin-begotten son of Adam. In the fullness of time, long expected, long delayed, at last Science emptied upon him from the horn of Amalthea blessings which versity, and physician to the Johns cannot be enumerated, blessings which have made the century forever memorable; and which have followed each other with a rapidity so bewildering that we know not what next to expect. To us in the medical profession, who England, of Drake, Dickson and Flint so that all may easily understand; and deal with this unit, and measure progress by the law of the greatest happiness to the greatest number, to us whose work is with the sick and suffering, the great boon of this wonderful century, with which no other can be compared, is the fact that the leaves of the tree of Science have been for the healing of the nations. Measure as we may the progress of the world materially, in the advantages of stream, electricity and other mechanical appliances; sociologically, in the great improvement in the conditions of life; intellectually, in the diffusion of education; morally, in a possibly higher standard of ethics, there is no measure which can compare with the decrease of physical suffering in man, woman and child when stricken by disease or accident. This is the one fact of supreme personal import to every one of us. This is the Promethean gift of the century to man.

II. THE GROWTH OF SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE. The century opened auspiciously, and

fluence of John Hunter stimulated the younger men to the study of the prob-lems of anatomy and pathology. On the continent the great Boorhaave the Batavian Hippocrates-had taught correct ways in the study of the official aspects of disease, and the work of Haller had given a great impetus to physiology. The researches of Mor-gagni had, as Virchow had remarked, introduced anatomical thinking into comprehensive paper yet written on a the cold idea that the tracking into practice. Under the teaching of Cullen, the old idea that numors were the seat subject interesting to every physician of disease had given place to a neuro-and every thoughtful man. It should pathology which recognized the para-mount influence of the nervous system in disease. His colleague at Edinburgh, Brown, brought forward the attractive theory that all diseases could be divided into two groups, the one caused by excess of excitement - the sthenic, each having its appropriate treatment, the one by depletion, the other by stimulation. In a certain measure Hahnemann's theory of homoeopathy was a reaction against the prevalent theories of the day, and has sur-

vived through the century, though in a much modified form. Some of his views were as follows: "The only vocation of the physician is to heal; theoretical knowledge is of no use. In a case of sick 1:38 he should only know what is curable and the remedies. Of the diseases he cannot know anything except the symptoms. There are internal changes, but it is impossible to learn what they are: symptoms alone are accessible; with their A Sad Letter From a Lady Whose removal by remedies the disease is removed. Their effects can be studied in the healthy only. They act on the sick by causing a disease similar to that which is to be debated, and which dissolves itself into this rimilar affection. The full doses required to cause symptoms in the well are too large to be employed as remedies for the sick. The healing power of a drug grows in an inverse proportion to its substance. He says literally: 'Only potencies are homoeopathic medicines' 'I recognize nobody as my follower but him who gives medicine in so small doses as to preclude the perception of anything medicinal in them by means either of the senses or of chemistry.' 'The pellets may be held near the young infant when asleep. 'Gliding the hand over the patient will cure him, provided the manipulation is done with firm intention to render as much good with it as possible, for its power is in the benevolent will of the manipulator Such is the homoeopathy of Hihnemann, which is no longer recognized in what they call homoeopathy today."-A. Ja-

> The awakening came in France. In 1801 Bichat, a young man, published a work on general anatomy, in which he placed the seat of disease not in the organs, but in the tissues or the organs, but in the tissues or fabrics of which they were composed, which gave an extraordinary impetus to the investigation of pathological changes. Meanwhile the study of the appearances of organs and bodies when diseased (morbid anatomy), which had been prosecuted with vigor by Morgagni in the circumstance. by Morgagni in the eighteenth cen-tury, had been carried on actively in Great Britain and on the continent; and the work of Broussals stimulated a more accurate investigation of lo-cal disorders. The discovery of Laennec of the art of auscultation, by which through changes in the normal sounds within the chest, various diseases of the heart and lungs could be recognized, gave an immense impetus to clinical research. The art of percussion, discovered by Avenbrugger in the eighteenth century, and reintro-duced by Corvisart, centributed not a little to the same. Leennec's contri-bution to the study of diseases of the lungs, of the heart and of the ab-dominal organs really laid the founda-tion of modern clinical medicine. A

One of the most complicated prob-

related to the differentiation of the fevers. The eruptive fevers, meases, of malarial fevers were well known; but there remained the large class of and George B. Shattuck, of Boston, typhus and typhoid fever were defined as separate and independent af-fections. Relapsing fever, yellow fever, dengue, etc., were also distinguished. The work of Graves and Stokes, in America, supplemented the labors of the French physicians, and by the year 1860 the profession had reached a sure and safe position on the ques-tion of the clinical aspect of fevers. The most distinguishing feature of the scientific medicine of the century has been the phenomenal results which have followed experimental investigations. While this method of research is not new, since it was introduced by Galen, perfected by Harvey and carried on by Hunter, it was not until well into the middle of this century that, by the growth of research laboratories, the method exercised a deep influence on progress. The lines of exercised below the sought of experimental research have sought to determine the functions of the organs in health, the conditions under which perversion of these functions

occur in diseases, and the possibility of exercising protective and curative influences on the processes of disease.

The researches of the physiological laboratories have enlarged in every direction our knowledge of the great functions of life-digestion, assimilation, circulation, respiration and exthose who were awake saw signs of the dawn. The spirit of science was brooding on the waters. In England the interest of the growth of our knowledge of the functions of the brain and Not only has experimental nerves. science given us clear and accurate data upon the localization of certain functions of the brain and of the paths of sensatory and of motor imbut it has opened an entirely new field in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of these organs, in certain directions of a most practical nature, enabling us to resort to measures of relief undreamed of even

> The study of physiology and pathology within the past half-century has done more to emancipate medicine from routine and the thraldom of authority than all the work of all the physicians from the days of Hippocrates to Jenner: and we are as yet but on the threshold.

THE GROWTH OF SPECIALISM. The restriction of the energies of trained students to narrow fields of science, while not without its faults, has been the most important single factor in the remarkable expansion of our knowledge. Against the disadvantages in a loss of breadth and harmony there is the compensatory benefit of a greater accuracy in the application of knowledge of specialism, as is well illustrated in the cultivation of special branches of practice. Diseases of the skin, of the eve. of the ear, of the throat, of the teeth, diseases of women and of children, are now studied and practiced by men who devote all their time to one limited field of work. While not without minor evil, this custom has yielded some of the great triumphs of the profession. Dentistry, ophthalmology and gynaecology are branches which been brought to a state of comparative perfection, and was largely labors of American physicians. In the last-named branch the blessings women are incalculable, not only as regards the minor ailments of life, but in the graver and more critical accidents to which the sex is liable. One of the most remarkable and beneficial reforms of the century has been in the attitude of the profession and the public to the subject of inand the gradual formation of a body of men in the profession who labor to find out the cause and means of relief of this most distressing of all human maladies. The reform movement inaugurated by Tuke in England, or by Rush in the United States, by Pinel and Esquirol in France, and by Jacobi and Hasse in Germany, has spread to all civilized countries, and has led not only to an amelioration and improvement in the care of the insane, but to a scientific

insanity with politics is still in many states a serious hindrance to progress. It may be interesting to take a glance at the state of medicine in this country at the opening of the century.
There were only three schools of medicine, the most important of which were the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard. There were only two general hospitals. The medical education was chiefly in the hands of the practitioners, who took students as apprentices for a certain number of years. The well-to-do students and those wishing a better class of education went to Edinburgh or London education went to Edinburgh or London. There were only two or three medical journals, and very few books had been published in the country, and the profession was dependent entirely upon translations from the French and upon English works. The only medical libraries were in connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital and the New York Hospital. The leading practitioners in the acres leading practitioners in the early

study of the subject, which has already been productive of much good. In this country, while the treatment of the insane is careful and humani-

tarian, the unfortunate affliation of

and to the efforts of the British surgeon, Lister, are due the great advances of modern surgery.

In rapid succession the

Vances of modern surgery.

In rapid succession the presence of bacteria was clearly demonstrated in relapsing fever, leprosy and typhoid fever; but far eclipsing all former discoveries on account of the magnitude of the difficulties encountered and overcome, were the brilliant demonstrations of the cause of consumption, and allied diseases, and that of Asiatic cholera, by Dr. Robert Koch, in 1882 and 1884, respectively.

From that time onward innumerable workers have satisfied the critical sci-

mind the words, germ, microbe, bacterium and bacillus often convey conschool has been one of the most striking phenomena in the history of medicine in the country. University authorities began to appreciate the fact that medicine was a great department of knowledge, to be cultivated as a science and promoted as an art. Wealthy men felt that in no better way could they contribute to the progress of the seas than by the fused ideas of invisible, wriggling, worm-like creatures, enemies of man-kind, ever on the watch to gain a stealthy entrance into our bodies, where they wreak harm and death. Scientifically considered, however, they are the smallest of living things yet fused ideas of invisible, wriggling, are the smallest of living things yet known. They are not animals, but are members of the vegetable kingdom and are possessed of definite, yet varying shapes. They consist of a jelly-like substance called protoplasm, which is covered in and hald in place hy a wellthe progress of the race than by the establishment of laboratories for the study of disease, and hospitals for the sick poor. The benefactions of Johns Hopkins, of Sims, of Vanderbilt, of Pierpont Morgan, of Strathcona, of covered in and held in place by a well-Mount-Stephen, of Payne, and of Levi C. Lane and others have placed scientific medicine on a firm basis. formed membrane of a relatively hard and dense character, exactly similar in composition to the woody fiber of trees. According to their shape the bacteria are divided into three chief groups, III. THE GROWTH OF PREVENT-

called respectively cocci, bacilli and spirilla. The cocci are spherical bodies and may exist singly or in pairs, in fours, in clusters or in chains. In this group we find the smallest bacteria known, many of them not over 1-150, 000 of an inch in diameter. The bacilli are rod-like bodies, varying much in size in different species and in members of the same species. They are larger than the cocci, measuring in length from 1-25,000 of an inch to 1-4,and in breadth from 1-125,000 to ene, were our superiors in the matter 1-16,000 of an inch. Many varieties are possessed of organs of locomotion

called flagella. The spirilla resembles the bacilli, except that they are twisted into corkscrew shapes or have gently undulating outlines. Upon an average they are much longer than the bacilli, one species being very long, measuring about 1-600 of an inch. As seen in the natural tion of fever with overcrowning in the jails, while the possibility of the prevention of scurvy had been shown by aniline dyes that they are usually studied. These minute plants increase studied. These minute plants increase Capt. Cook and by Sir Gilbert Blaine.
Preventive medicine was a blundering, incomplete science until bacteriby a simple method of division into two equal parts, or by a more complex process of forming a seed—the so-called spore — which later on develops into for the prevention of disease. Before the adult form. Under favorable conditions they are able to multiply at an ventive medicine it will be well to take brief survey of the growth of the

enormous rate; for instance, it has been calculated that a bacillus dividing once every hour would at the end of twenty-four hours have increased to seventeen millions; and if the division continued at the same rate we should find at the end of the third day an incalculable number of billions, whose weight would be nearly 7,500 tons! But fortunately for our welfare, Nature, by various means, renders the

possibility of such a happening en-tirely beyond the slightest chance of realization, her greatest barrier being the lack of an adequate food supply. The distribution in nature of bacteria is well nigh universal, occurring served to us in their manuscripts. With the invention of the microscope we can mark the first positive step toward the exposed surfaces of man and animals and in their intestinal tracts, and in the soil to a depth of about nine But it has been noted that at very high altitudes and the glacier exist, while in the Arctic regions and at sea far from land their numbers

conditions governing their The growth involve many complex problems, but a few of the chief factors concerned are moisture, air, food, temperature and light. All bacteria must have moisture, else they die sooner or later, depending upon the hardiness of the species, and none can multiply without it. A supply of air is by no means essential to all germs. To some it is absolutely necessary, and such germs are called aerobes. To others air is wholly detrimental, and they constitute the anaerobes; while to the majority of bacteria air supply is a matter of indifference, and in conse quence they are grouped under the term facultative anaerobes.

The food supply of many consists of dead animal and vegetable materials, a few require living tissues, whilst a small number can exist wholly upon mineral salts or even the nitrogen of the air. The lowest temperature at which some bacteria can multiply is the freezing point of water and the highest 170 degrees Fahrenheit. However, the average range of tempera-ture suitable to the majority lies be-tween 60 and 104 degrees Fahrenheit, 98 2-5 degrees Fahrenheit being the most suitable for the growth of disease-producing germs. Light, ordinarily diffused daylight, or its absence, is a matter of no moment to most germs, whereas direct sunlight is a de-

stroyer of all bacteria.

The study of the life history of these distinctive plants excites the wonder of those who made observations upon them. It is truly marvel-ous to know that these bacteria can accomplish in their short lives of possibly a few hours or days feats which would baffle the cleverest of chemists if given years of a life time to work upon. They give to the farmer the good quality of his crops, to the dairyman superior butter and cheese; they assist in large measure in freeing our rivers and lakes from harmful pollutions. Here it should be strongly emphasized that those bacteria which cause disease are only of a few species, all others contributing to our

welfare in countless ways.

Quite as astonishing is the discovery that within the root knobs of peas and beans live bacteria which by splitand beans live bacteria which by splitting up mineral salts containing nitrogen, and by absorbing nitrogen from the air, give it over to the plant so that it is enabled to grow luxuriantly, whereas, without their presence, the tiller of the soil might fertilize the ground in vain. It is quite possible that not alone peas and beans, but all grasses and plants and trees depend unon the presence of such germs for their very existence, which in turn supply man and animal with their means of existence. Hence we see that these nitrifying bacteria, as they are called, if swept out of existence all life upon the globe. And arguing backward, one prominent authority states it is his belief that the first of all life on this earth were those lowly forms of plants which only require the nitrogen of air or salts to enable them

o multiply. Limiting observation now to the sphere of medicine, it will be readily perceived that the presence of bacterial life in a causative relation to disease in an object of paramount redisease in an object of paramount regard. The following paragraphs will briefly treat of the diseases associated with micro-organisms and the common modes of infection in each, the chain of events subsequent to an infection, and the possibilities of protection or cure by means of substances elaborated in the body of an

FREE FOR THREE MONTHS "THE LADIES' JOURNAL"

The aim of the proprietors of THE LADIES' JOURNAL is to have their publication read in every Canadian home. The circulation is fast approaching fifty thousand copies monthly. In order to introduce it to a still wider circle of readers, it is now offered absolutely free for a three months' trial to anyone sending name and address accompanied by ten cents to cover cost of entering, mailing and postage.

There is no obligation of any kind connected with this offer. If, at the

end of the three months' trial, any reader is not satisfied to become a regular subscriber, the name will be struck off the list immediately on re-

ceipt of notification to that effect.

The proprietors of THE LADIES' JOURNAL are continually on the The proprietors of THE LADIES' JOURNAL are centinually on the lookout for new features, and feel that they are improving THE JOURNAL with every succeeding issue. They are confident that after reading THE LADIES' JOURNAL, following its original, illustrated fashion reviews, winning prizes for original and selected stories, opinions on indicated topics, and for sketches, solving prize puzzles, etc., all of which are free to subscribers, taking the advice of its editorials and becoming interested in its departments a three menths' trial subscription will be all too ed in its departments, a three months' trial subscription will be all too short, and they are sure that all those who send in their names for the quarter-year will become permanent subscribers.

THE LADIES' JOURNAL has thirty-six large pages, and is printed

on fine toned paper. Regular subscription price, One Dollar Per Year. Address, THE LADIES' JOURNAL COMPANY, 73 Adelaide Street West,

individual or animal recently recovered from an infectious disease.

ANTHRAX. A disease chiefly of cattle and sheep, occasionally of man, is caused by the Bacillus anthracis, discovered in 1849-50 by Pollender and Davaine. It enters the body through abrasions of the skin, by inhalation of the spores, or seeds, into the lungs, or by swallowing infected material.

LEPROSY. This disease is caused by a bacillus known as Bacilius leprae, which was discovered by Hansen in 1879. It is doubtful if it has been grown outside the body. It is supposed to enter by abrasions of the skin, but it is very feebly contractions, put it is very feebly contractions. feebly contagious, notwithstanding popular idea as to the supposedly highly contagious nature.

TUBERCULOSIS.

All forms of this disease, among which is ordinary consumption, are caused by a bacillus closely resem-bling that of leprosy. It was discovered by Koch in 1882-82, and named Bacillus tuberculosis. The ways of infection are by inhaling the dried sputum of consumptives, drinking infected cow's milk or eating infected

TYPHOID FEVER.

A disease of human beings only. Eberth in 1880 discovered the germ causing it, and called it Bacillus typhosus. It gains entrance to our bodies chiefly in the milk and water we drink, which comes from infected sources; a rarer method is by inhalation of infected air. DIPHTHERIA.

A disease of human beings chiefly. It is caused by a bacillus which was described in 1883-4 by Klebs and Loeffler, and is known as Bacillus diph-theriae, or Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. Its mode of entry is by inhaling infected air, or by drinking or eating infected

milk or food. CHOLERA.

This disease is peculiar to human beings. Its native home is on the banks of the River Ganges in India, where Koch in 1884 was able to isolate its causative spirillum. Man is infected by drinking contaminated water or by contact.

LOCKJAW, OR TETANUS. Afflicts man, horses and dogs. The Bacillus tetani is the most deadly of Il known bacteria. It enters the body wounds. It was discovered in 1884 by Nicolaier.

INFLUENZA, OR THE GRIP. Caused by one of the smallest known bacilli; discovered in 1892 by Canon and Pfeiffer. Infection spreads by the scattering about by air currents of the dried nasal and bronchial secretion of those suffering from the disease, and its portal of entry is by the nose and

PNEUMONIA.

Caused by a coccus, which grows in pairs and small chains. It enters the body by means of the respiratory tract. It is present in the saliva of 20 per cent of healthy persons. Proved by Frankel in 1886 to be the cause of

BUBONIC PLAGUE. In 1894 Kitasato and Yersin isolated

a small bacillus in a large number of cases and proved it to be the cause. It enters the body by means of wounds of the skin, and through bites of fleas from infe 'ed rats, which are said to be one of the chief factors in spreading this dreaded malady. YELLOW FEVER.

The cause of this disease is still under discussion.
Such are a few of the infectious diseases which we can readily attri-bute to the presence of definite microorganisms, in respective cases. strange as it may seem the most typical of all infectious diseases, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles and hydrophobia have as yet, not yielded up their secrets. This is possibly due to the minute size of the micro-organisms concerned, which makes it beyond the power of the best microscope to de-monstrate them. In this connection, it has recently been shown by Roux and Nocard that in the case of the disease known as pluero-pneumonia of cattle, the causative agent is so very small as to be barely visible. Again, it is quite possible that these diseases may be caused by living things we know nothing about, which may be quite dissimilar from the bacteria. INFECTION-ITS PROCESS AND

RESULTS. In the foregoing list of diseases associated with the specific bacteria, attention has been drawn to the common modes of infection, or as they are technically called "portals of en ' and it now remains to touch upon the main factors, processes and re-

HAD THE GRIPPE?

Got a cough? Still weak, tired and exhausted? No energy or strength left? Splendid opportunity for pneumo- believers in serum-therapy, positive conviction has now replaced misconnia, bronchitis or consumption. Your hope is in SCOTT'S EMULSION. It will stop the cough and strengthen you quicker than anything else. A few doses will start you right; we will send them free upon receipt of this ad. It's not new—your doctor knows about it. Ask him.

sults following upon the entry into the body of such disease-producing

microbes. It is a well-known fact that the normal blood has of itself, to a considerable extent, the power of killing germs, which may wander into it through various channels. Likewise the tissue cells of the body in general show similar action, depending upon the different cell groups, state of health, general robustness and period health, general robustness and period of life. The germ-killing power varies in different individuals, though each may be quite healthy. Considered as a whole this power possessed by the body against germs is known as "general resistance." And when by any means this power of resistance is lost or diminished, we run grave risks of incurring disease

Granted a case of infection, let us now trace up briefly what occurs. Between the period when the bacteria gain a lodgment and that in which the disease assumes a noticeable form the patient simply feels out of sorts. It is during this stage that the blood and tissues are deeply engaged in the attempt to repel the attacks of the invading microbes.

With varying speed the germs multiply throughout the body generally, or may be at first localized, or even, as in lockjaw, remain localized throughout the entire disease. Multiplying in the tissues they generate in increasing amounts their noxious poisons, which soon cause profound changes throughout the body; the patient becomes decidedly ill, and shows now the signs of an unmistakeable

Does the body now give up the fight entirely? No; on the contrary, the white blood cells, the wandering cells fected still carry on an unequal fight. From the lymphatic glands and spleen, armies of white cells rush to the fray and attempt to eat up and destroy the foe, but possibly in vain; the disease runs its course, to end either in death or recovery.

How, then, in case of recovery are

the microbes finally overcome?
This question involves many complex processes which at present are by no means thoroughly understood, but we will concern ourselves with the simple principles.

It has been previously mentioned that once the bacteria got a good foothold the body is subjected to the action of generated poisons, which They give rise are known as toxins. to such symptoms as loss of appetite. fever, pains and aches, and even a state of stupor or unconsciousness. In addition to the active warfare of the white blood cells, groups of cells throughout the body, after recovering from the first rude shock of the toxins, begin to tolerate their presence then effect a change in the chemical constitution of the toxins, and finally elaborate substances which antagonize the toxins and destroy their altogether, thus lending aid to the warrior cells, which at last overcome the invading microbes. Recovery is brought about, and a more or permanent degree of immunity against the special form of disease enof immunity

Now, if we could use these antagonizing substances, or, as they are called, antitoxins, upon other men or animals sick with a similar disease, would their bodies be at once strengthened to resist and finally overcome the disease? Yes, in a certain majority of cases they would, and this is actly what scientific observers have noted, worked out, and have successfully applied. A new art in the healing of disease which is spoken of broadly as serum-therapy, or medication by curative or protective serums, has thus been discovered.

The first observers in this new field were Pasteur and Raynaud in France in 1877-8, and Salmon and Smith in this country in 1886. Raynaud, by injecting serum from a calf which had had an attack of cow-pox, prevented the appearance of the disease in a caif freshly inoculated with the virulent material of the disease. Pasteur, by using feebly infective germs of fowl cholera, conferred immunity upon healthy fowls against the disease, and was able to cure those which were ill. Salmon and Smith injected small and repeated amounts of the elaborated toxins or poisons of the bacillus of hog cholera into healthy swine, and were able to confer immunity upon them.

However, it was not until Behring in 1892 announced his discovery of an anti-toxic serum for diphtheria, along with an undisputed proof of its value in treatment, that the attention of the scientific world was finally aroused and stimulated to the appreciation of the great possibilities of serum-ther-

Strange as it may seem, much opposition arose to this new method of treatment, not alone from the lay portions of the committies, but even from the ranks of the medical profession itself. This opposition was due in part to misconceptions of the princi-ples involved in the new doctrine, and in part to the falsely philanthropic prejudices of the pseudo-scientific sections of both parties. But by the persevering work of the enthusiastic ception and prejudice in the minds of the majority of its former opponents.

The accumulation of statistical evidence, even where all allowance is made for doubtful methods of compilation, shows that the aggregate mortality of diphtheria has been reduced fully 50 per cent since the introduction of antitoxic treatment by Behring in 1892.

Since the method of preparation of

the commercial diphtheria antitoxin illustrates the general principles involved in the search for the production of curative or protective serums for

of curative or protective serums for infectious diseases in general, a summary of the steps in its manufacture will now be given.

A race of diphtheria bacilli which has been found to yield a poison of great virulence in alkaline beef broth, is grown for a week or ten days in is grown for a week or ten days in this medium. The toxin is then separ-ated and its virulence exactly deter-SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada mined. It is preserved in sterile re-

ceptacles for immediate or future use. The next step is the inoculation of a suitable animal with the toxin. Of all animals the horse has been found to meet nearly every requirement. Such an animal, in a state of perfect health, receives an injection of 20 cubic centi-meters of toxin, along with 10 or 15 of standard antitoxin, beneath the skin of the neck or forequarters, upon three separate occasions at intervals of five days. After this it receives increasing doses of toxin, alone, at increasing doses. tervals of six to eight days, until the end of two months it is able to stand with little discomfort doses of such strength that if given in the first stage these doses would have quickly caused death.

At this period the horse is bled to a small extent and its serum tested to ascertain if prospects are good for the production by the animal of a high grade of antitoxin. If satisfactory progress has been made, the injections are continued for another month, when, as a rule, the maximal degree of antitoxic power in the serum will have been attained.

The horse is now bled to the proper extent, the blood being received in a sterile jar and placed in an icebox. Here it coagulates and separates from it. When the preparaion of clot and serum is complete, the latter is drawn off, taken to the laboratory and standardized. This being finished, an antiseptic fluid is added to the serum from decomposi-It is then bottled, labeled and

sent out for use.

In similar fashion tetanus antitoxin prepared; and quite recently Calmette has produced an antitoxic serum for use in snake bite by injecting orses with minute increasing doses of snake venom. His experiments have given some remarkable results, not only in laboratory work, but also in actual cases of snake bite occur-Thus bacteriological scientists after years of laborious work, in the face of much criticism severe denunciation, may confidently announce that they have in possession a magic key to one of nature's secret doors. The lock been turned. The door stands partly open, and we are permitted a glimpse of the future possibilities to be attained in the great fight against

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE. The following are some of the diseases which have been remarkably controlled through preventive medi

SMALLPOX. While not a scourge of the first rank like the plague or cholera, at the outset of the century variola was one of the most prevalent and dreaded of all diseases. Few reached adult life without an attack. Today, though outbreaks still occur, it is a disease thoroughly controlled by vaccination. The protective power of the in culated cowpox is not a fixed and constant quantity. The protection may be for life or it may only last for a year or two. The all-important fact is this: That efficiently vaccinated persons an be exposed with impunity, and among large bodies of men (e. g., German army), in which revac-tion is practiced, smallpox is un-Of 100 vaccinated persons exposed to smallpox, possibly one might ake the disease in a mild form; of 100 unvaccinated persons so exposed one alone might escape, from 25 to 30 would die. To be efficient vaccination must be carried out systematically, and if all the inhabitants of this country were revaccinated at intervals, malinor would disappear (it it has from the German army) and the necessty for vaccination would cease. The difficulty arises from the constant made from distilled water, the syssence of an unvaccinated remnant, which the disease is kent alive. The Montreal experience of 1885 is an object lesson never to be forgotten. eight of ten years vaccination n neglected, particulate French-Canadians. Feb. 28. 1885, a Pullman car conductor, who came from Chicago, where the disease had been slightly prevawas admitted into the Hotel Dieu. Isolation was not carried out, and on the 1st of April a servant in the hos-pital died of smallpox. Following her

is introduced. The use of the animal vaccine does away with the possibilof introduction of other disorders, euch as syphilis. TYPHUS FEVER. Until the middle of the present century this disease prevailed widely in most of the large cities, particularly in Europe, and also in jails, ships, hospitals and camps. It was more widely spread than typhoid fever and more fatal. Murchison remarks of it that a complete history ravages would be the history of Europe during the past three centuries and a half. Not one of the acute infections seems to have been more dependent upon filth and unsanitary conditions. With the gradual introduction of

leath the authorities of the hospital

gent to their homes all patients who

presented no symptoms of the disease.

like fire in dry grass the contagion

spread, and within nine months there

died of smallpox 3,164 persons. It ruined the trade of the city for the

winter and cost millions of dollars.

There are no reasonable objections to

vaccination, which is a simple process

by which a mild and harmless disease



strengthen and regulate, curing palpitation, throbbing, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, dizziness, faintness,

smothering and pain Bround the heart. The Nerves - thev tone up, and renew the worn out and wasted nerve tissues and electrify the nerve ousness, sleeplessness, WEAK melancholia, locomotor ataxia. St. Vitus' dance, lack of energy, PEOPLE brain fag and loss of

The Blood-they enrich, eausing nourishing life-giving red blood to flew through the arteries, repairing and strengthening all the organs of the body,

enring weak, anaemic, pale-faced people who are run down and debilitated. The reconstructive power of these pills is simply marvellous, and those whose health standard is below par, will find a course of treatment with Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills soon recuperate their health and gives them mental and bodily vigor they never knew before.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c

STRONG

a box or 3 for \$1.25. at all dengeista.

drainage, and a good water supply, and the relief from overcrowding, the and the relief from overcrowding, the disease has almost entirely disappeared, and is rarely mentioned now in the bills of mortality, except in a few of the larger and more unsanitary citles. The following figures illustrate what has been done in England within 60 years: In 1838 in England 1,228 persons died of fever (typhus and typhoid) per million of living. Twenty years later the figures were reduced years later the figures were reduced to 918; in 1878 to 306 of typhoid and to 36 of typhus fever. In 1892 only 137 died of typhoid fever and only 3 of

typhus per million living. TYPHOID FEVER. While preventive medicine can claim great victory in this disease also, is less brilliant, since the conditions which favor its prevalence are not those specially relating to overcrowding as much as to imperfect water supply and the contamination of certain essential foods, like milk. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that with a pure water supply and perfect drainage, typhoid fever almost disappears from a city. In Vienna, after the introduction of good water, the rate of mortality from typhoid fever fell from 12 per 10,000 of the inhabiabout 1. in Munich the fall was still more remarkable, from above 29 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1857 it fell about 1 per 10,000 in 1887. typhoid fever in this country is still very prevalent disease depends mainly upon two facts: First, not only is the typhoid bacillus very resistant, but it may remain for a long time in the body of a person after recovery from typhoid fever, and such persons in apparent good health may be a source of contamination. With many of the conditions favoring the persistence of growth of the bacillus outside the body we are not yet familiar. The experience in the Spanish-American war illustrates how dangerous is the concentration together of large numbers of individuals. But, second, the essential factor in the widespread prevalence of typhoid fever in the United States, particularly in country districts, is the absence of anything like efficient rural sanitation. Many counties have yet to learn the alphabet of sanitation. The chief danger results from the impure water supplies of the smaller towns, the local house epidemics, due to infected wells, and the milk outbreaks, due to the infection of dairy farms.

The importance of scrupulously

guarding the sources of supply was never better illustrated than in the ell-known and oft-quoted epidemic in Plymouth, Pa. The town, with a population of 8,000, was in part supplied with drinking water from a reservoir fed by a mountain stream. During January, February and March, in a cottage by the side of and at a dis-tance of from 60 to 80 feet from this stream, a man was ill with typhoid The attendants were in the habit at night of throwing out the evacuation on the ground toward the During these months the was frozen and covered with ground In the latter part of March and early in April there was considerable rainfall and a thaw, in which a large part of the three months' accumulation of discharges was washed into the brook not 60 feet distant. At the very time of this thaw the patient had numerous and copious discharges. About the 10th of April cases of typhoid fever broke out in the town, appearing for a time at the rate of 50 In all about 1,200 were tacked An immense majority of the cases were in the part of the town which received water from the affect-

ed reservoir. use of boiled water and of ice tematic inspection of dairies, the scrupulous supervision of the sources from cient system of sewage removal, and, above all, the most scrupulous care on the part of physicians and nurses in the disinfection of the discharges of typhoid fever patientsthese are the factors necessary to reduce to a minimum the incidence of be under constant surveillance, in ortyphoid fever. CHOLERA.

One of the great scourges of the present century made inroads into Europe and America from India, its native home. We have, however, found out the germ, found out the conditions under which it lives, and it is not likely that it will ever again gain a foothold in this country or Great Britain. Since the last epidemic, 1873, the disease, though brought to this country on several occasions, has always been held in check at the port of entry. It is communicated almost entirely through infected water and the virulence of an epidemic in any city is in direct proportion to the imperfection of the water supply. This was shown in a remarkway in the Hamburg epidemic of 1892. In Altona, which had a filtration plant, there were only 516 cases, many of them refugees from Hamburg. Ham-burg, where the unfiltered water of the Elbe was used, had some 18,000 cases,

with nearly 8,000 deaths. YELLOW FEVER. The cause of this disease is still under discussion. It has an interest to us in this country from its continued prevalence in Cuba, and from the fact that at intervals it makes inroads into the Southern States, causing serious commercial loss. The history of the disease in the other West India Islands. particularly Jamaica, indicates the steps which must be taken for its prevention. Formerly yellow fever was as fatal a scourge in them as it is today in Cuba. By an efficient system of san-Itation it has been abolished. The same can be done (and will be done) in Cuba within a few years. Gen. Wood has al-

ready pointed out the way in the leansing of Santiago.

THE PLAGUE. One of the most remarkable facts in connection with modern epidemics has been the revival of the bubonic plague. the most dreaded of all the great infections. During the present century the disease in Europe has been confined almost exclusively to Turkey and Southern Europe. Since 1894, when it appeared at Hong Kong, it has gradually spread, and there have been out-breaks of terrible severity in India. It has extended to certain of the Mediterranean ports, and during the past summer it reached Glasgow, where there has been a small outbreak. On this hemisphere there have been small outbreaks in certain of the South Amerian ports, cases have been brought to New York, and there have been, to Nov. 1, 21 cases among the Chinese in San Francisco. Judging from the readiness with which it has been checked and limited in Australia, and in particular the facility with which the recent outbreak in Glasgow has been stamped out, there is very little risk that plague will ever assume the proportions which gave to it its bitter reputation as the black death" of the middle ages. As I have already mentioned, the germ is known, and prophylactic inoculations have been made on a large scale in In-

monia. Less than twenty years ago we knew little or nothing of the cause of this disease. It was believed to be largely hereditary. Koch discovered the germ, and with this have come the pos-

sibilities of limiting its ravages.

The following points with reference to it may be stated. In a few very rare instances the disease is transmitted from parent to child. In a large proportion of all cases the disease is "caught." The germs are widely distributed through the sputum, which, when dry, becomes dust, and is blown about in all directions. Tubercle bacilli have been found in the dust of streets, houses, hospital wards and much-frequented places. A single individual may discharge from the lungs countless myriads of germs in the 24 hours. Dr. Nuttall estimated from a patient in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, who had only moderately advanced consumption, that from one and one-half to four and one-third billions of germs were thrown off in the 24 hours. The consumptive, as has been well-stated, is almost harmless, and only becomes harmful through bad habits. The germs are contained in the sputum, which, when dry, is widely scattered in the form of dust, and constitutes the great medium for the transmission of the disease. If expectations of the disease of the contract of the disease of the contract of the disease of the contract of the disease. pectorated into a handkerchief, the sputum dries quickly, particularly if it is put into the pocket or under the pillow. The beard or mustache of a consumptive is smeared with the germs. Even in the most careful the hands are apt to be soiled with the germs, and in those who are dirty and careless the funiture and materials which they handle readily be fected. Where the dirty habit pre-vails of spitting on the floor, a room, or the entire house, may contain numbers of germs. In the majority of all cases the infection in tuberculosis is by inhalation. This is shown by the frequency with which the disease is met with in the lungs, and the greater prevalence of tuberculosis in institu-tions in which the residents are restricted in the manner of fresh air and a free, open life. The disease prevails especially in cloisters, in jails and in asylums. Infection through milk is also possible; it is doubtful whether the disease is transmitted through meat. So widespread are the germs that post-mortem examination has shown that a very large number of persons show slight signs of the disease who have never during life presented any symptoms; in fact, some recent investigations would indicate that a very large proportion of all perage of 40 have somewhere in their bodies slight tuberculous lesions. This shows the importance of the individual predisposition, upon which the older writers laid so much stress, and the importance of maintaining the nutrition at its maximum. One of the most remarkable features of modern protective medicine is the widespread interest that has been aroused in the crusade against tuber-What has already been accomplished warrants the belief that the hopes of even the most enthusiastic may be realized. A positive de-cline in the prevalence of the disease has been shown in many of the larger cities during the past ten years. In Massachusetts, which has been a hotbed of tuberculosis for many years. the death rate has fallen from 42 per

10,000 inhabitants in 1853 to 21.8 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1895. In the city of Glasgow, in which the records have been very carefully kept, there has been an extraordinary fall in the death rate from tuberculosis, and the recent a similar remarkable diminution. In fighting the disease our chief weapons are: First, education of the public, particularly of the poorer classes, who do not fully appreciate the chief danger in the disease. endly, the compulsory notification and registration of all cases of tuberculos-The importance of this chiefly to the very poor and improvident from whom, after all, comes the greatest danger, and who should der that these dangers may be reduced to a minimum. Thirdly, the foundain suitable localities by the city and by the state of sanatoria for the treatment of early cases of the disease. Fourthly, provision for the chronic, incurable cases in special hos-

DIPHTHERIA.

Since the discovery of the germ of this disease and our knowledge of the conditions of its transmission, and the discovery of the anti-toxin, there has been a great reduction in its prevalence and an equally remarkable reduction in the mortality. The more careful isolathe mortality. The more careful isola-tion of the sick, the thorough disinfection of the clothing, the rigid scrutiny of the milder cases of throat disorder, a more stringent surveillance period of convalescence, and the routine examination of the throats of school children—these are the essential measures by which the prevalence of the dis-ease has been very markedly diminish-ed. The great danger is in the mi'd cases, in which the disease has perhaps not been suspected, and in which the child may be walking about and even going to school. Such patients are often a source of widespread infection. The careful attention given by mothers to the teeth and mouths of children is also an important factor. In children with an important factor. In children with recurring attacks of tonsilitis, in whom the tonsils are enlarged, the organs should be removed. Through these measures in the incidence of the disease has been very greatly reduced.

PNEUMONIA. While there has been a remarkable diminution in the prevalence of a large number of all the acute infections, one disease not only holds its own, but even to have increased in its monia is an easy second to tubercul-osis. It attacks particularly the intemperate, the feeble and the old, though every year a large number of robust, healthy individuals succumb. So frequent is pneumonia at advanced periods of life that to die of it has been said to be the natural end of old men in this country. In many ways, too, it is a satisfactory disease, if one may use such an expression. It is not associated with much paln, except at the onset, the battle is brief and short, and a great many old persons succumb to it easily and peacefully. We know the cause of the disease;

We know the cause of the disease; we know only too well its symptoms, but the enormous fatality (from 20 to 25 per cent), speaks only too plainly of the futility of our means of cure; and yet in no disease has there been so great a revolution in treatment. The patient is no longer drenched to death with drugs, or bled to a point when the resisting powers of nature are exhausted. We are not without hope, too, that in the future an antidote may be found to the toxines of the disease, and of late there have been introduced several measures of great value in supporting the weakness of the heart, a special danger in the old and debilitated.

HYDROPHOBIA. Rabies, a remarkable, and in some countries a widespread, disease of ani-mals, when transmitted to man by the bite of rabid dogs, wolves, etc., is known as hydrophobia. The specific unknown, but by a series of observations Pasteur showed (i) that poison has certain fixed and peculiar have been made on a large scale in India with a certain measure of success.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In all communities the white plague, as Oliver Wendell Holmes calls it, takes the first rank as a killing disease. It has been estimated that of it 120,000 people die yearly in this country. In all mortality bills tuberculosis of the lungs (or consumption) heads the list, and when to this is added tuberculosis of the other organs, the number swells to such an extent that this disease equals in fatality all the other acute infective diseases combined if we leave out pneu-

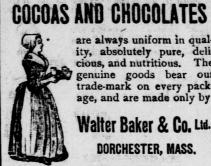
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition

GOLD MEDAL

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. the largest manufacturers of cocoa and

chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition. BAKER'S



ity, absolutely pure, deli-cious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,

DORCHESTER, MASS. TRADE-MARK ESTABLISHED 1780.

Branch House, 12 and 14 St. John St., Montreal.

be rabid, who have subsequently had the anti-rabic treatment, has been re-duced to less than one-half per cent. The disease may be stamped out in dogs by careful quarantine of suspected animals, and by a thoroughly carried out muzzling order.

MALARIA. Among the most remarkable of mod ern discoveries is the cause of malarial fever, one of the great maladies of the and a prime obstacle to the set world, and a prime obstacle to the set-lement of Europeans in tropical regions. Until 1880 the cause was quite obscure. It was known that the disease prevalled chiefly in marshy districts, in the au-tumn, and that the danger of infection was greatest in the evening and at night, and that it was not directly con-tagious. In 1889 a French army surgeon, Laveran, discovered in the red blood corpuscles small bodies which have proved to be the specific germ of the disease. They are not bacteria, but little animal bodies resembling the amoebatiny little portions of protoplasm. The parasite in its earliest form is a small, clear ripuschaped body inside the red clear, ring-shaped body inside the red blood corpuscle, upon which it feeds, gradually increasing in size and forming within itself blackish grains out of the coloring matter of the corpuscle. When the little parasite reaches a certain size it hegins to divide or multiply. tain size it begins to divide or multiply tain size it begins to divide or multiply, and an enormous number of these, breaking up at the same time, give off poison in the blood, which causes the paroxysms of fever. During what is known as the chill, in the intermittent fever, for example, one can always find these dividing parasites. Several different forms of parasites have been found, corresponding to different varieties of male forms of parasites have been found, corresponding to different varieties of malaria. Parasites of a very similar nature exist abundantly in birds. Ross, an army surgeon in India, found that the spread of this parasite from bird to bird was effected through the intervention of the mosquito. The parasites reach maturity in certain cells of the coats of the stomach of these insects and dethe stomach of these insects, and develop into peculiar thread-like bodies, many of which ultimately reach the salivary glands, from which, as the insect bites, they pass with the secretion of the glands into the wound. From this as a basis numerous observers have this as a basis numerous observers have forked out the relation of the mosquito o malaria in the human subject. Briefly stated, the disease is transmitted chiefly by certain varieties of the mosquito, particularly the Anopheles.
The ordinary culex, which at present exists in the Northern States, does not convey the disease. The Anopheles sucks the blood from a persons infected with malaria, takes in a certain number parasites, which undergo development in the body of the insect, the final outcome of which is numerous small, thread-like structures, which are found in numbers structures, which are found in humbers in the salivary glands. From this point, when the mosquito bites another individual, they pass into his blood, infect the system, and in this way the disease is transmitted. Two very striking experiments may be mentioned. The Italian observers have repeatedly shown that Anopheles which have sucked blood from patients suffering with malaria, when patients suffering with malaria, when sent to a non-malarial region, and there

bitten malarial patients in Italy were sent to London and there allowed to bite Mr. Manson, son of Dr. Manson, who really suggested the mosquito theory of malaria. This gentleman had not lived out of England, and there is no acute malaria in London. He had been a perfectly healthy, strong man. In a few days following the bites of the infected mosquitoes he had a typical attack of itoes he had a typical attack of malarial fever. The other experiment, though of a dif-The other experiment, though of a different character, is quite as convincing. In certain regions about Rome, in the Campania, malaria is so prevalent that in the autumn almost everyone in the district is attacked, particularly if he is a newcomer. Dr. Sambron and a friend lived in this district from the 1st of Invest the let of September, 1900. The a newcomer. Dr. Sambron and a friend lived in this district from the 1st of June to the 1st of September, 1900. The test was whether they could live in this exceedingly dangerous climate for the three months without catching malaria, if they used stringent precautions against the bites of mosquitoes. For this purpose the hut in which they lived was thoroughly wired, and they slept with the greatest care under netting. Both of these gentlemen at the end of the period had escaped the disease. The importance of these studies cannot be over-estimated. They explain the relation of malaria to marshy districts, the seasonal incidence of the disease, the nocturnal infection, and many other hitherto obscure problems. More important still, they point out clearly the way by which malaria may be prevented: First, the recognition that any individual with malaria is a source of danger in a community, so that he must dividual with maiaria is a source of danger in a community, so that he must be thoroughly treated with quinine; secondly, the importance of the draining of marshy districts and ponds in which mosquitoes breed, and, thirdly, that even in the most infected regions persons may escape the disease by living in the most interested believes in this way may escape the disease by living in thoroughly protected houses, in this way escaping the bites of mosquitoes.

allowed to bite perfectly healthy persons, have transmitted the d scase. But a very crucial experiment was made a few months ago. Mosquitoes which had bitten malarial patients in Italy were

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These continue to embarrass the social economist and to perplex and distress the profession. The misery and
ill health which they cause are incalculable, and the pity of it is that the
cross is not always borne by the offender, but innocent women and children share the penalties. The gonorrheal infection, so common, and often so
little heeded, is the cause of much disease in parts other than those first
affected. Syphilis claims its victims in
every rank of life, at every age and in
all countries. We now treat it more
thoroughly, but all attempts to check
its ravages have been fruitless. Phyits ravages have been fruitless. Physicians have two important duties: the incessant preaching of continence to young men, and scrupulous care in every case, that the disease may not be a source of infection to others, and that by thorough treatment the patient may be saved from the serious late nervous manifestations. We can also urge that in the interests of public health veneration that the early degenerations, particularly of the arteries and of the kidney sheet to supervision by the State. The opposition to measures tending to their sex; on the other, from the women, who feel that it is an aggravation of a shocking injustice and wrong to their sex; on the other, from those who feel the moral guilt in a legal recognition of the evil. It is apparent to the personal comfort of the patients of the preceding centuries more than in the greater attention which is given to the passociates, but on scores of the increased woman may entail, not alone on her associates, but on scores of the increased woman may entail, not alone on her associates, but on scores of the increased woman may entail, not alone on her associates, but on scores of the increased woman may entail, not alone on her associates, but on scores of the increased woman may entail, not alone on her associates of restriction, any measures of registration, would be preferable to the present disgraceful condition, which makes of some Christian the profession of nursing are not object. case, that the disease may not be a source of infection to others, and that

cities open brothels and allows the purest homes to be invaded by the most loathsome of all diseases. LEPROSY.

LEPROSY.

Since the discovery of the germ of this terrible disease systematic efforts have been made to improve the state of its victims and to promote the study of the conditions under which the disease prevails. The English leprosy commission has done good work in calling attention to the widespread prevalence of the disease in India and in the east. In this country leprosy has been introduced into San Francisco by the Chinese, and into the Northwestern States by the Norweglans, and there are foci of the disease in the Southern States, particularly Louislana, and in the Province of New Brunswick. The problem has an additional interest since the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, in both of which places leprosy prevails extensively. By systematic measures of inspection and the segregation of affected individuals the disease can readily be held in check. It is not likely ever to increase among native Americans, or again to gain such a foothold as it had in the middle ages. in the middle ages.

PUERPERAL FEVER. Perhaps one of the most striking of all victories of preventive medicine has been the almost total abolition of so-called childbed fever from the maternity hospitals and from private practice. In many institutions the mortality after childbirth was 5 or 6 per cent—indeed, sometimes as high as 10 per cent, whereas today, owing entirely to proper anti-septic precautions, the mortality has fairen to 3 to 4 per cent. The recognition of the contagiousness of puerperal fever was the most valuable contribution to medical science made by Oliver Wendell Holmes. There had been previous suggestions by several writers, but his essay on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," published in 1843, was the first strong, clear, logical statement of the strong, clear, logical statement of the case. Semmelweis, a few years later, added the weight of a large practical experience to the side of the contagiousness, but the full recognition of the causes of the disease was not reached until the recent antiseptic views had been put into practical effect.

IV. THE NEW DISPENSATION IN TREATMENT. The century has witnessed a revolution in the treatment of disease, and the growth of a new school of medicine. The old schools—regular and homeopathic-put their trust in drugs, to give which was the alpha and omega of their practice. For every symptom there were a score or more of medicineswere a score or more of medicines— vile, nauseous compounds in one case; bland, harmless dilutions in the other. The new school has a firm faith in a few good, well-tried drugs, little or none in the great mass of medicines still in general use. Imperative drugging—the ordering of medicine in any and every malady—is no longer regarded as the chief function of the dector. Naturally, when the entire conception of the dis-ease was changed, there came a corease was changed, there came a cor-responding change in our therapeutics. In no respect is this more strikingly shown than in our present treatment of fever; say of the common typhoid fever. During the first quarter of the century the patients were bled, blistered, purged and vomited, and dosed with mercury, antimony and other compounds to meet special symptoms. During the second quarter, the same, with with mercury, antimony and other compounds to meet special symptoms. During the second quarter, the same, with variations in different countries. After 1850 bleeding became less frequent, and the experiments of the Paris and Vienna schools began to shake the belief in the control of fever by drugs. During the last quarter sensible doctors have reached the conclusion that typhoid fever is not a disease to be treated with medicines, but that in a large proportion of all cases diet, nursing and bathing meet the indications. There is active, systematic, careful, watchful treatment, but not with drugs. The public has not yet been fully educated to this point, and medicines have some public has not yet been fully educated to this point, and medicines have sometimes to be ordered for the sake of the friends, and it must be confessed that there are still in the ranks antiques who would insist on a dose of some kind every few hours.

The battle against poly-pharmacy, or the use of a large number of drugs (of the action of which we knew little, yet we put them into bodies of the action of which we know less) has not yet been fought to a finish. There have been

we put them into bodies of the action of which we know less) has not yet been fought to a finish. There have been two contributing factors on the side of progress—the remarkable growth of the sceptical spirit fostered by Paris, Vicana and Boston physicians, and above all the valuable lesson of homeopathy, the infinitesimals of which certainly dould not do harm, and quite as certainly could not do good; yet nobody has ever claimed that the mortality among homeopathic practitioners was greater than among those of the regular school. A new school of practitioners has arisen which cares nothing for homeopathy and less for so-called allopathy. It seeks to study rationally and scientifically the action of drugs, old and new. It is more concerned that a physician shall know how to apply the few great medicines which all have to use, such as quinine, iron, mercury, iodide of potassium, opium and digitalis, rather than a multiplicity of remedies the action of which is extremely doubtful.

growth of scientific pharmacology, The growth of scientific pharmacology, by which we now have many active principles instead of crude drugs, and the discovery of the art of making medicines palatable, have been of enormous aid in rational practice. There is no limit to the possibility of help from the scientific investigation of the properties and action of drugs. At any day the new chemistry may give to us remedies of extraordinary potency, and of as new chemistry may give to us remedies of extraordinary potency, and of as much usefulness as cocaine. There is no reason why we should not, even in the vegetable world, find for certain diseases specifics of virtue fully equal to that of quinine in the malarial fevers. of the most striking characteris-

One of the most striking characteristics of the modern treatment of disease is the return to what used to be called the natural methods—diet, exercise, rathing and massage. There probably never has been a period in the history of the profession when the value of diet in the prevention and the cure of disease was more fully recognized. Dyspepsia, the besetting malady of this country, is largely due to improper diet. country, is largely due to improper diet, imperfectly prepared and too hastily eaten. One of the great lessons to be learned is that the preservation of health depends in great part upon food well cooked and carefully eaten. A common cause of ruined digestion, particularly in young giris, is the eating of sweets between meals and the drinking of the abominations dispensed in the chemists' shops in the form of ice cream sodas, shops in the form of ice cream sodas, etc. Another frequent cause of ruined digestion in business men is the hurried meal at the lunch counter. And a third factor, most important of all, illustrates the old maxim that more people are killed by over-eating and drinking than by the sword. Sensible people have begun to realize that alcoholic excesses lead inevitably to impaired health. A man may take four or five drinks of whisky a day, or even more, and think perhaps that he transacts his business better with that amount of stimulant; but it only too frequently happens that early in the fifth decade, just as business or political success is assured, Bacchus hands in heavy bills for payment, in the form of serious disease of the arteries or of the lives on these is agreement break-down serious disease of the arteries or of the liver, or there is a general break-down. With the introduction of hight beer there has been not only less intemperance, but a reduction in the number of the cases of organic disease of the heart, liver and stomach caused by alcohol. While temperance in the matter of alcoholic drinks is becoming a characteristic feature of Americans, intemperance in the quantity of food taken is almost the rule. Adults eat too much, and physicians are beginning to recog-

This is a "free country" still a law that compelled people to try Blue Ribbon beylon Jea would do a lot of good: Pat up Black Kixed & Cey'n Freen

in their ministrations a public benefaction, but they have lightened the anxieties which form so large a part of the load of the busy doctor. MASSAGE AND HYDROTHERAPY have taken their places as most important measures of relief in many chronic conditions, and the latter has been al-most universally adopted as the only safe means of combating the high temsafe means of combating the high temperatures of the acute fevers.

Within the past quarter of a century the value of exercise in the education of the young has become recogn.zed. The increase in the means of taking wholesome out-of-door exercise is remarkable, and should show in a few years an influence in the reduction of the nervous troubles in young people. The prophylactic benefit of systematic exercise, taken in moderation by pertaken in moderation by perexercise, taken in moderation by persons of middle age, is very great. Golf and the bicycle have in the past few years materially lowered the average incomes of the doctors of this country as derived from persons under 40. From the senile contingent—those above this age—the average income has for a time been raised by these exercises, as a large number of persons have been injured by taking up sports which may be vigorously pursued with safety only by those with young arteries.

Of three departures in the art of healing, brief mention may be made. The use of the extracts of certain organs (or of the organs themselves) in disease is

of the organs themselves) in disease is as old as the days of the Romans, but an extraordinary impetus has been given to the subject by the discovery of the curative powers of the extract of the thyrold gland in the diseases known as cretinism and myxoedema. The brilling the subject was the subject to the contract of the contract of the subject to t cretinism and myxoedema. The brilliancy of the results in these diseases has had no parallel in the history of modern medicine, but it cannot be said that in the use of the extracts of other organs the use of the extracts of other organs for disease the results have fulfilled the sanguine expectations of many. There was not, in the first place, the same physiological basis, and practitioners have used these extracts too indiscriminately and without sufficient knowledge of the subject.

Secondly, as I have already mentioned, we possess a sure and certain hope that for many of the acute infections anti-toxins will be found.

A third noteworthy feature in modern

A third noteworthy feature in modern treatment has been a return to psychical methods of cure, in which faith in something is suggested to the patient. After all, faith is the great lever of life. Without it man can do nothing; with it, even with a fragment, as a grain of mutard seed all things are possible. with it, even with a fragment, as a grain of mustard seed, all things are possible to him. Faith in us, faith in our drugs and methods, is the great stock-in-trade of the profession. In one pan of the balance put the pharmacopoeias of the world, all the editions from Dioscorides to the last issue of the United States Dispensatory; heap them on the scales as did Euripides his books in the celebrated contest in the "Frogs"; in the other put the simple faith with which from the days of the Pharachs until now the children of men have swallowed the mixtures these works describe, and the bulky tomes will kick the beam. It is the aurum potabile, the touch-It is the aurum potabile, the stone of success in medicine. As says, confidence and hope do more good says, connidence and hope to more good than physic—"he cures most in whom most are confident." That strange compound of charlatan and philosopher, Paracelsus, encouraged his patients "to have a good faith, a strong imagination, and they shall find the effects" (Burton). While we often overlook or are toward of our own faith cures doctors. igrorant of our own faith cures, doctors are just a wee bit too sensitive about those performed outside our ranks. They have never had, and cannot expect to have, a monopoly in this panacea, which is open to all, free as the sun, and which may make of everyone in certain cases, as was the Lacedemon of Homer's day, "a good physician out of Nature's grace." Faith in the gods or in the saints cures one, faith in little pills another, hypnotic suggestion a third, faith in a plain, common doctor a fourth. In all ages the prayer of a fourth. In all ages the prayer faith has healed the sick, and the me tal attitude of the suppliant seems to be of more consequence than the powers to which the prayer is addressed. The cures in the temples of Esculapius, the miracles of the saints, the remarkable cures of those noble men, the Jesuit missionaries, in this country, the modern miracles at Lourdes and at St Anne de Beaupre in Quebec, and the wonder-workings of the so-called Chriswonder-workings of the so-called child tian Scientists, are often genuine and must be considered in discussing the foundations of therapeutics. We physicians use the same power every cians use the same power every day. If a poor lass, paralyzed apparently, help-less, bed-ridden for years, comes to me, having worn out in mind, body and estate a devoted family, if she in a few weeks or less by faith in me, and faith alone, takes up her bed and walk, the saints of old could not have done more; St. Anne and many others can scarcely today do less. We enjoy, I say, no monopoly in the faith business. The faith with with which we work the faith

monopoly in the faith business. The faith with which we work, the faith, indeed, which is available today in everyday life, has its limitations. It will not raise the dead; it will not put in a new eye in place of a bad one (as it did to an Iroquois Indian boy for one of the Jesuit fathers), nor will it cure caneer or pneumonia or knit a bone, but in spite of these nineteenth century restrictions, such as we find it, faith is a most precious commodity, without which we should be badly off. HYPNOTISM, introduced by Mesmer in the past century, has had several revivals as a method of treatment during the present century. The first careful study of it was made by Brald, a Manchester surgeon, who introduced the terms hypno-tism, hypnotic and nervous sleep; but at this time no very great measure of success followed its use in practice, except, perhaps, in the case of an Anglo-Indian surgeon, James Esdaile, who, prior to the introduction of anaesthesia, had performed 261 surgical operations upon patients in a state of hypnotic unconsciousness. About 1880 the French physicians, particularly Charcot and Bernheim, took up the study, and since that time hypnotism has been extensively practiced. It may be defined as a subjective psychical condition what Parising Properties of the properti jective psychical condition, what Braid called nervous sleep, resembling sem-nambulism, in which, as Shakespeare says, in the description of Lady Macbeth, the person receives at once the benefit of sleep and does the effects or acts of watching or waking. Therapeuacts of watching or waking. Incrapeutically, the important fact is that the individual's natural susceptibility to suggestion is increased, and this may hold after the condition of hypnosis has passed away. The condition of hyp nesis is usually itself induced by sug nosis is usually itself induced by suggestion, requesting the subject to close the eyes, to think of sleep, and the operator then repeats two or three times sentences suggesting sleep, and suggesting that the limbs are getting heavy and that he is feeling drowsy. During this state it has been found that the subjects are very suscentible to suggestion

expectations of its advocates. It is a practice not without serious dangers, and should never be performed except in the presence of a third person, and its indiscriminate practice by ignorant persons should be prevented by law.

One mode of faith-healing in modern days, which passes under the remarkable name of Christian Science, is probably nothing more than mental suggesably nothing more than mental sugges-tion under another name. "The patient is told to be caim, and is assured that all will go well; that he must try to aid all will go well; that he must try to aid the healer by believing that what is told him is true. The healer then, quietly, but firmly, asserts and reiterates that there is no pain, no suffering, that it is disappearing, that relief will come, that the patient is getting well." This is precisely the method which Bernheim used to use with such success in his hypnotic patients at Nancy, iterating and reiterating, in a most wearisome way, that the disease would disappear and the patient would feel better. As has been pointed out by a recent writer (Dr. Harry Marshall), the chief basis for the growth of Christian Science is that which underlies every popular fallacy. "Oliver growth of Christian Science is that which underlies every popular fallacy. "Oliver Wendell Holmes outlined very clearly the factors concerned, showing (a) how easily abundant facts can be collected to prove anything whatsoever; (b) how insufficient 'exalted wisdom, immaculate honesty and vast general acquirements,' are to prevent an individual from having the most primitive ideas upon subjects out of his line of thought, and, finally, demonstrating 'the boundless credulity and excitability of mankind upon subjects connected with mediupon subjects connected with medi-

His Own Free Will.

Dear Sirs,-I cannot speak too strongly of the excellence of MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT. It is THE remmy household for burns, sprains, etc., and we would not be

It is truly a wonderful medicine.

JOHN A. MACDONALD. Publisher Arnprior Chronicle.



For INFANTS and INVALIDS "Very carefully prepared and highly nutri-tious."-LANCET. "Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used i THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY

"Admirably adapted to the wants Infants and Young Persons." SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.

Wholesale Agents in Canada: THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO. Toronto. ers, JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co. fordingbridge, England.

CALVERT'S 20 per cent. CARBOLIC SOAP

Cures and prevents insect and Mosquito bites. The strongest Carbolic Toilet Soap.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

DUSINESS D DIRECTORY.

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

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

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVEST

MENT SOCIETY. CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

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

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

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

HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich. Iron, Brass and Wire Works. DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance. NORTHERN LIFE, Hiscox Building.

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

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

M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street. ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 823 Rich.

A Few Minutes' Reflection and Recreation HERE 18 - EA T-

stoop than when we soar. - Words - generously and to act nobly -- Plato.

God, and thou shalt have no need of being afraid of man.-Thomas a' Kempis.

Cultivate forbearance till your heart yields a fine crop of it. Pray for a short memory to all unkindness.

About any art, think last of what pays, first of what pleases. It is in that spirit only that art can be made.

Not every love is generous or noble, or merits high encomium, but that love | Carlyle.

And oft into error we fall.

pots are filled with roots.

VICTORIA'S BRIDAL GO"N.

simple in these times of wonderful

It was a rich, plain white satin, and

had a very long train, which was car-

ried by a dozen bridesmaids, daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls.

The trimming was composed of that

dress consisted of an ordinary

beautiful Honiton lace which has be-

wreath of orange blossoms and a lace

veil. The jewels were a brooch, neck-

lace and large, long earrings of dia-

should be finished before another is

change of work is sure to afford rest;

rest often to change one's garments

tired feet, if one has to stand much,

teacher has alleviated the discomfort

by keeping in a bag one or two extra

pairs of shoes to which the change is

made at convenient times. In a crowd-

ed shop during the holiday buying one

saleswoman jostled another as she re-

stored a box of ribbons to its place on

the shelf. The cry of pain from the

one jostled seemed out of proportion

to the hurt inflicted, but the girl went

on to explain: "I suppose I wouldn't

the year, it would undoubtedly add

greatly to their comfort. Change

seems to bear healing in almost any

way in which it is effected. Physicians

room where the gas is alight, unless it

is exceptionally well ventilated: the

impure at night.

air near the ceiling is always the most

Make a rule of always setting

ticularly during the rush seasons

tressing at first, and more than

many portraits of her majesty.

brocades and jeweled embroideries.

The longer we live and the more we think, the higher value we learn to put on the friendship and tenderness of parents and friends.—Dr. Johnson.

Deeds are greater than words. Deeds have such a life, mute but undeniable, and grow as living trees and fruit trees do; they people the vacuity of time, and make it green and worthy. Why should the oak preve logically that it ought to grow, and will grow? Plant it, try it; what gifts of diligent judic- forward, but which, in practice, is so ious assimilation and secretion it has, rarely done.' of progress and resistance, of force to

grow, will then declare themselves .- DOCTOR YOURSELF WITH SMALL

"We none of us know one another, Dicky's cage on the floor at night, and

his health will rapidly improve.

After the gas has been alight some Then let us speak well of each other; If we can't, let us not speak at all." time put your own head near the ceiling and see how you would like to sleep in such an atmosphere. PLANTS REQUIRE PLENTY OF If the owners of birds would only FRESH AIR. realize the necessity of lowering their Sometimes plants fail to do well be-

cages at night they would enjoy the society of their feathered pets for cause they are not given air enough. Plants breathe, just as human beings do, and unless they can have a suffimany long years, says Woman's Life. cient amount of pure oxygen to answer the demands of their nature they FRANKLIN'S LESSON IN TIME-

will not grow, because they cannot grow. Make it a rule to admit cool, VALUE. Then do not Dost thou love life? fresh air every pleasant day into the squander time, for that is the stuff life rooms in which your plants are growis made of!-Franklin. Very often plants fail to grow Franklin not only understood the because they are small, young speci-

value of time, but he put a price upon mens which have been planted in it that made others appreciate its large pots. Small plants are injured greatly by this treatment—indeed, they A customer who came one day to his little book store in Philadelphia, not are often killed by it, because their few, young, tender roots are not able being satisfied with the price demandto appropriate the nutriment contained in a large amount of earth, and, as a natural consequence, the tender plants are overfed. They cannot digest all the food forced upon them, and vege-

ed by the clerk for the book he wished to purchase, asked for the proprietor. "Mr. Franklin is very busy just now in the press-room," replied the clerk. The man, however, who had already table dyspepsia results. Use small pots for small plants, and shift, from spent an hour aimlessly turning over books, insisted on seeing him. In antime to time, to larger sizes as the old to the clerk's summons, Mr. Franklin hurried out from the newspaper establishment at the back of The dres worn by Queen Victoria at her marriage would almost be voted

"What is the lowest price you can take for this book, sir?" asked the leisurely customer, holding up the vol-ume. "One dollar and a quarter," was the prompt reply. "A dollar and a quarter! Why, your clerk asked me only a dollar just now."

"True," said Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than to leave my work."

The man, who seemed to be in doubt

come historical, for it has figured in as to whether Mr. Franklin was in earnest, said jokingly: "Well, come now, tell me your lowest price for this book." "One dollar and a half," was the grave reply. "A dollar and a half! Why, you just offered it for a dollar and a quarter. "Yes, and I could better have taken A CHANGE AS GOOD AS A REST.

that price then than a dollar and a The old idea that one piece of work half now.' Without another word, the crestfalbegun has been discarded by the new reading of mental therapeutics. A counter and left the store. He had learned not only that he who squandsometimes it even seems to give fresh ers his own time is foolish, but that

ciple applies to physical strain. It is thief. during a day of unremitting work, and a change of shoes is so beneficial to HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL. Here are a few rules given by the it seems almost obligatory.

celebrated French dermatologist, M. Teachers new to public school work find the continual standing very dis-Felix Chaleux, for a clear, beautiful complexion and perfect health: Don't drink tea or coffee.

instead of meat.

Drink pure water. Eat grapes, apples, raising and figs. Eat a few salted almonds daily. Don't eat animal food. An egg or two a day, soft boiled,

Eat an orange every day or so. Walk two or three miles a day. Bathe the whole body daily in tepid

Black is so universally worn that it is

difficult to decide at first glance wheth-

for this being that the material as it is

now manufactured possesses many advantages that it formerly lacked.

Crepe veils, for instance, are so much

lighter in weight than they were, owing

to there not being nearly so much dress-

ing in the fabric, that it is not only

lighter, but wears better, and can much

course, considerable, but it will wear

and over again and come out each

time looking as fresh as ever. Entire

gowns are made of crepe, for both the

house and the street, but it must be

confessed that they are rarely used for

street wear. A crepe house gown is a

most exquisite garment, for long lines

can be employed most becomingly in

its construction. Mourning cloths and

fabrics of all kinds look much better

when trimmed with crepe, and there

are numbers of smart costumes, the

skirts of which have a deep band of

crepe put on like a circular flounce,

and with waist or jacket heavily trim-

med with the same material.-Harper's

JUDGING LINENS.

There is nothing so difficult to judge

as table-linen; no fabric where adul-

terations or exact qualities are so dif-

and slippery, never soft and pliable. If a moistened finger be applied to an

all-linen fabric the moisture will at

once appear on the other side, whereas

in mixed goods it will appear slowly, or not at all. The flax odor is always

noticeable in linens, and every woman

should learn to recognize it or its ab-

AN EASILY TRIED HEADACHE

CURE.

[Philadelphia Record.]

"This most excellent and never-fail-

simple act of walking backward. Just

try it some time if you have any doubt

about it. I have yet to meet the person who didn't acknowledge its efficacy

formulated a reason why such a pro-

cess should bring certain relief. Phy-

sicians say that it is probably because

"Nobody has as yet discovered or

after a trial.

ficult to discern. Pure linen is

water. Don't fret, don't worry; be calm and have minded it, but my feet ache and throb so I am all in a quiver." If it quiet. Follow the above and you will be

were possible for salesgirls to keep an extra pair of shoes within reach, parperfectly strong, healthy, beautiful, and live to great age. FASHIONS FOR MOURNERS.

er a black gown is a mourning gown or advise nervous women to change the way of doing their hair frequently, not, but there are many materials and trimmings only suitable to be worn under such circumstances. Crepe, to CARE OF BIRDS. begin with, makes a most satisfactory Never let a bird cage hang in a trimming, and was never so fashion-able as at the present time, the reason

Permanently Cured and all its III Effects Removed by

Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you've suffered from constipation for years, tried all the remedies you ever heard or read of, without getting more than the relief the one dose of the medieine afforded-if you've been subject to all the miseries associated with constipation, such as sick headache, nausea, biliousness, pimples, eruptions, blood humors, blotches, piles, etc., wouldn't you con-sider it a blessing to be cured of your constipation so that it would stay cured?

Burdock Blood Bitters can cure youcure so that the cure will be permanent. It has done so in thousands of cases during the past twenty years.

Just one statement to prove what we say is right.

Mrs. G. Gasby, Portage La Prairie, Man., writes: "For over two years I was troubled with sick headache and constipation. I tried many different pills ing cure of nervous headache," says the apostle of physical culture, "is the and patent medicines, but they only gave me slight, temporary relief.

'A lady friend of mine induced me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and sent me half a bottle of it to start with. I derived so much benefit from that that 'I continued to use it, and took in allthree

bottles, which completely cured me. "That was ten months ago, and as my bealth has been spleudid ever since I have the reflex action of the body brings only my kind friend to thank who advised about a reflex action of the brain, and me to take B.B.B."

COST. The fumes of burnt camphor will re-

lieve a cold in the head. Put a piece of camphor the size of an egg in an old saucer, set it on fire, and after burning a few moments blow out the flames and inhale the fumes.

When you make a hot lemonade for

better than this is a long porch, or a secluded walk in the open air. You

should walk very slowly, letting the

ball of your foot touch the floor first,

and then the heel; just the way, in

fact, that one should, in theory, walk

a cold remember that giycerine instead of sugar will make the remedy more valuable.

Sage tea, or oatmeal gruel, sweeten-ed with honey, is good for chapped hands or any sort of roughness. Oil of wintergreen and olive oil mixed in equal parts and applied externally have been recommended for

rheumatism. It is said that a drop or two camphor added to the water with which the face is washed, prevents the skin from becoming shiny. A good gargle for sore throat is

made of one tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, half a cup of boiling vinegar and three teaspoonfuls of salt. Mix well together and when settled strain. Gargle the throat every half hour.
As a remedy for an obstinate corn bind a piece of lemon upon it, renewing every morning for three or four days. The corn can then he removed. For a cold, hot lemonade is a household remedy. Put the juice of two lemons in a pint of hot water. Boil

one minute, sweaten to taste, and drink as hot as possible. Another excellent way is to put good-sized lemon in the oven and let it remain until thoroughly baked. It will then be soft all through. Take it out and add enough sugar or honey—the latter preferable—to make a thick even syrup with the juice. Keep this warm and take a teasponful every few min-

CLOSE SHAVERS, BEWARE. In shaving, to make the skin perfectly smooth, requires not only the re-moval of the hair, but also a portion of the cuticle, and a close shave means the removal of a layer of skin all around. The blood vessels thus exposed are not visible to the eye, but under the microscope each little quiv- weaker in fertility. ering mouth, holding a minute blood drop, protests against such treatment. The nerve tips are also uncovered, and the pores are left unprotected, which makes the skin tender and un-healthy. This sudden exposure of the inner layer of the skin renders a person liable to have colds, hoarseness and sore throat.-London Family Doc-

AGGRAVATING THE OFFENSE. mon forms of speech comes upon us at ant in the white sorts than in the red, times with something like a shock. A man who was making his way in-to a crowded omnibus with consider-contain more solanin than those freshvigor to the worker. The same prin- he who wastes the time of others is a trod roughly upon the toes of a wo- and if they have sprouted, five times as man passenger.

> and he stopped long enough to say: "I beg a thousand pardons, ma'am." "The original offense was bad boiled with the skin. Potatoes when enough," she replied, "without asking sprouted should not be given to anime to issue a thousand pardons for it.
>
> I will grant you just one pardon, sir." There was a general titter as he sat animal became lame in the knee or down, and he did not step on any-body's toes when he went out.

uttered an exclamation of pain,

A BACK-YARD STUDY OF SUCCESS

[Edward Mumford.] It is the character that makes success, not the opportunity. My back yard supplies me with the latest illustration of this. Our cat has been spending hours every day in front of a rat hole leading to the stable next door. From her patience, her cauti-ousness, her strategy, you would have thought that her one ambition in life was to catch a rat, that she planned for him all day, and dreamed of him all night, and knew just what to do with him when she found him. This morning, I saw a large rat bal-ancing himself in the sun on the edge of a pail in the yard, the very picture time, as he sipped the water, and daintily sprinkled and brushed himself, and thought how fortunate it would be if only the cat could see when lo! at that very moment of for-tune, the cat appeared. She was still hungry for rats. She gazed awhile at the hole; then she sauntered toward the pail, and the still unconscious rat. She was almost touching him before she saw him. There, at length, was more easily be renovated. The first cost of a handsome crepe veil is, of the golden opportunity, the flood-tide of success! One spring, a shake or two, and he would be hers! Would he? for a long time, and can be done over

> within an inch-once, twice, the third time-but the rat was gone. Then I wrote down the moral: It is not always he who has learned not to waste opportunity to whom the opportunity is given.

She put out her nose and smelt him,

HINTS FOR WASH DAY. Try washing red table linen in water in which a little borax has been dis-

Add a few drops of ammonia to the blue water to whiten the clothes. Clothes turned right side out, carefully folded and sprinkled, are half Sprinkle salt on a wine stain and

pour hot water through until it is Wet fruit stains with alcohol or pour boiling water through them.

If coffee is spilt on linen the stains can be removed by soaking the part in clear cold water, to which a little

borax has been added, for twelve If the stain is from tea or fruit, do not put the article in cold water, or the stain will become set. Simply pour boiling water over it until it disappears, which it will do if quite fresh.

CARE OF GLOVES. When gloves are taken off the hand they must never be rolled into a ball,

in a glove box longer than they are. seen and buttons replaced. As all gloves get to smell queerly if worn any length of time, have a small sachet of violet powder to lay inside the box or drawer, and on a fine day hang them out in the air and sun.

but carefully pressed out flat and laid

PINEAPPLE SPONGE.

Put on the stove to simmer a cupful and a half of pineapple, which was

Wisdom is often nearer when we toop than when we soar.—Words—worth.

Which prompts and impels man to live produced by nervousness, is the result of too much going forward. As soon as you begin to walk backward, however, of cold water, and strain into buttered cups and bake in a pan set in hot water in a slow of cold water, and strain through a coven. When the centers are firm, chill there comes a feeling of everything be- cheese-cloth kept for such purposes. ing reversed, and this is followed by re- Place in a dish of ice water to cool ralief. The relief is always certain and pidly, and stir continually until it be-generally speedy. Ten minutes is the gins to thicken, then add the juice of longest I have ever found necessary.

"An entry or a long room is a good place for such a promenade, but even in a mold.

half a lemon and the beaten whites of two eggs and beat until very stiff. Cool in a mold.

MAPLE SYRUP CUSTARD. believe that this is a distinct novelty to many housekeepers, but it will not remain so after the flavor of maple syrup has been accepted in other forms

in a pan set in hot water in a slow oven. When the centers are firm, chill the custards, turn them from the molds and serve.

CLARIFIED APPLES FOR DES-SERT.

Melt two cufuls of granulated sugar over the fire, adding a little water to keep from burning, and drop in a few pieces of lemon peel. Pare eight large green apples and slice them very thin. Put apples into a saucean full of ing water. Let them cook until par-boiled, but not soft enough to break of cooking than the familiar griddle cakes. Make a custard of five well-beaten eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, three cups of milk and a generous half-cupful of maple syrup. Mix

 $\mathbf{g}_{\text{construction construction construction}}$

THE RAISING OF LAMBS. Give the ewe enough to eat, but let it be of such a character as to build up her frame and that of the young she is carrying, and not to fatten her. For this purpose we always wanted clover hay or the best early cut fine hay we had, and a supply of roots, for which purpose we found none that we could produce easier or cheaper than the flat turnip, and we know of none that served our porpose better. We also gave the ewes a chance to take a run in the field every day when it was not raining or snowing too hard. Thus they were firm of flesh, muscular and neither fat nor lean, and they would supply milk for the lambs even when had twins. The lambs were dropped strong, and they gained rapidly. The ewes had a little grain every day in winter, either bran or oats, and if we chose to give a little corn fodder, cut up instead of the hay, or if we thought our hay was not quite as good as usual, a little corn went with the oats, or cornmeal with the bran, say about one-third part. We used to like to make such a change when there was very cold weather, as they not would eat the coarse fodder better, but would bear the more heating grain. Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE FARM A FACTORY. Every farm should in reality be a factory, and the chief end and aim of every farmer should be to work the produce of the farm into perfectly finished products before seeking a market. Butter, eggs, wool and meat are finished products. Farms run upon this schedule will never run down or grow

POISON IN POTATOES.

Nearly every farmer's wife, and other good housekeepers know that when a potato has turned green by exposure to the sun and wind it is neither pleasant nor wholesome for food, and, in fact, it is very poisonous. Fortunately the taste is such that no one is likely to eat enough to get a fatal dose. This is due to the presence of solanin, an active vegetable poison, which probably The absurdity of many of the com- exists in all potatoes, but more abund is is claimed. In some German experidug perhaps three times as much much, and with very much more in the sprouts. If peeled before boiling the water extracts much of the poisonous solanin, but this is not the case if mals, it is stated, as the boiling does not remove the poison. If fed with them other joints, and sometimes they die.

> THE FARM A FACTORY. Every farm should in reality be factory, and the chief end and aim of every farmer should be to work the produce of the farm into perfectly finished products before seeking a market. Butter, eggs, wool and meat are finished products. Farms run upon this schedule will never run down or

DO NOT PIGS PAY? The farmer who is fortunate enough to have hogs in fit condition to mar-ket at the present time certainly is in clover. The Toronto market reports show that for well-finished baconers, weighing between 160 and 200 pounds, alive, the price there is \$6 80 per 100 pounds, which should be satisfactory to the most exacting feeder, and there is money in raising the right sort of pigs at these figures, which with reasonable good care and feeding can be "She shall be sportive as the fawn made to bring this price at from 7 to That wild with glee across the lawn 8 months old.

FAST VS. SLOW MILKING. In a recent issue of the Farmer's Gazette reference was made to the relative merits of fast and slow milking. As bearing upon this subject, an experiment recently carried out with the object of determining to what ex-tent the milk capacity of cows was influenced by quick or by slow milking will doubtless be of interest. Five cows were milked for the period of a month by two persons, one of whom did his milking in the usual way, while the other was informed of the fact that an experiment was in progress, and was requested to milk the cows as thoroughly as he could and in the shortest possible space of time. The two milkers were given the cows for periods of a fortnight each, result that in the case of the one who was unaware of the experiment the yield of milk of the five cows for the two weeks during which he milked them was 86 gallons, while the same cows in the charge of the man who was aware of the experiment, and who milked them as rapidly and completely as he could, amounted to 112 gallons in the fortnight. There was thus a gain of 26 gallons in favor of the man who adopted the more rapid and thorough system.

A WORD FOR SILOS.

The most successful farmers are now unanimous in their approval of silos and the soiling of cattle by the ensilage system. Twice as many head of cattle can be kept upon any farm, and at a greater profit per head, in this manner than by the old pasture and meadow system. A pasture field which is not entirely too rough and rocky will produce ten times as great a value of corn fodder as it will of natural grass. This can be cut and fed di-rectly from the field in July, August and September, and from the silo from that time until the next June.

making butter, because it would give an unpleasant flavor to the milk. Now, the reflex action of the body brings grated before the preserving process. We have fed both cabbage and turnip about a reflex action of the brain, and Add sugar if needed, and half a cup leaves to cows when selling milk to the drives away the pain that when selling milk to fastidious customers without having

one complain of the flavor, or even hint that it was not right. The department of agriculture has a report of a test made, which showed there was no taint if they were fed directly after milking, which was our custom, and we also began with small lots, and increased until each cow had a bushel twice a day, much increasing the milk production. The New Zea-land department of agriculture reports that 40 to 50 tons of cabbages per acre were grown upon their experimental farm and fed to cows with very satisfactory results. As much as twenty pounds were given to each cow night and morning, with the result that the increase of butter averaged one pound per cow. When the above amount can be grown to the acre we doubt if there is a much cheaper feed that can be grown for milch cows .-Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE POETS.

00000000000000000

Influence. No stream from
Its source flows seaward,
How lonely soever its course,
But some land is gladdened.
No star ever rose and set
Without influence somewhere,
And no life can be pure in its r And no life can be pure in its purpose

And strong in its strife, And all life not be purer and stronger

thereby. -Owen Meredith. Follow with reverent steps the great example Of Him whose holy work was doing good; So shall the wide earth seem our Father's temple life a psalm of gratitude.

> -J. G. Whittier. Sonnet.

When you are very old, and in your chair.
At eve beside the fire, your shuttle ply, Singing my verses, you amazed will "Ronsard proclaimed my charms when I was fair."

But at my name her weariness will fly, Blessing your name with praise all time shall spare.

I shall become a boneless ghost, lie 'neath the ground.

My rest by myrtle shades for ever found,

And you will o'er your fire crouch old and gray.

My love regretting and your scornful Trust me, live now, nor for tomorrow But pluck life's roses while it is to-

-Ronsard, translated by Dean Carrington, in an "Anthology of French Poetry."

"Three Years She Grew."

Three years she grew in sun and shower, Then Nature said, "A lovelier flower On earth was never sown.
This child I to myself will take;
She shall be mine, and I will make
A lady of my own.

"Myself will to my darling be
Both law and impulse; and with me
The girl, in rock and plain,
In earth and heaven, in glade and bower, Shall feel an overseeing power To kindle and restrain

up the mountain springs; hers shall be the breathing balm, And hers the silence and the calm Of mute insensate things.

The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her; for her the willow bend;
Nor shall she fail to see
Even in the motions of the storm
Grace that shall mould the maiden's

form By silent sympathy. The stars of midnight shall be dear To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face.

And wital feelings of delight
Shall rear her form to stately height,
Her virgin bosom swell;
Such thoughts to Lucy I will give
While she and I together live
Here in this happy dell."

Thus nature spake. The work was done;
How soon my Lucy's race was run!
She died and left to me
This heath, this calm and quiet scene;
The memory of what has been,
And nevermore will be.

Good Will to Men. Of all things beautiful and good

The kingliest is brotherhood; For it will bring again to eat Her long-lost poesy and mirth For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost poesy and mirth;
And 'till it comes, these men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.
Clear the way, then, clear the way!
Blind creeds and kings have had their day: Break the dead branches from the path; Our hope is in the aftermath. To this event the ages ran; Make way for brotherhood, make way

-Edwin Markham.

HEART RELIEF IN HALF AN rectly from the field in July, August HOUR.—A lady in New York State, and September, and from the silo from writing of her cure by Dr. Agnew's that time until the next June.

There are many who insist that it is one brought back from the dead, so not well to feed cabbage to cows when great was my suffering from heart making butter, because it would give trouble and so almost miraculous my recovery through the agency of this powerful treatment. I owe my life to it." For sale by C. McCallum & Co.—

for man.



THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a New system of treatment weak, sallow people, vigo for the weak and for those suffering healthy constitutions. from Consumption, wasting diseases or inflammatory conditions of nose. flesh building, nerve and tissue-renewthroat and lungs. ing food.

The treatment is free. You have Every invalid and sick person needs strength. This food gives it. only to write to obtain it. Its efficacy is explained as simply as possible below.

By the new system devised by DR. Liver Oil, which they themselves need, T. A. SLOCUM, the great specialist in and give away the other three preparapulmonary and kindred diseases, all the tions to their friends. requirements of the sick body are supplied by the **Four** remedies consti-tuting his Special Treatment known as people, for those who have no appetite, The Slocum System.

who need bracing up. Whatever your disease one or more of these four preparations will be of and the Tonic. benefit to you.

No servant then hearing you thus declare

(Though o'er her labors toiling drows
According to the needs of your case, fully explained in the Treatise given free with the free medicine, you may throat and mucous membranes. It one, or any two, or three, or gives immediate relief. all four, in combination.

directions are followed. The Remedies are especially adapted

CONSUMPTION, and other pulmon- safe for children, goes to the very root ary troubles.

Thousands of our readers need the A cure is certain if the simple Oxoie!! Cure for Catarrh without any of the other articles.

The basis of the entire System is a

Many people get the complete system for the sake of the **Emulsion** of Cod

The second article is a Tonic. It is

Thousands take only the Emulsion

The third preparation is an antiseptic

The fourth article is an Expectorfor those who suffer from weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, catarrh, positively be relied upon. Is absolutely of the trouble, and not merely allev-

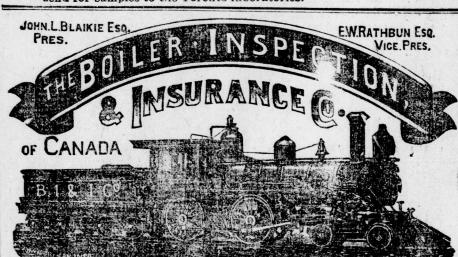
But they are also of wonderful iates, but cures.

efficacy in the upbuilding of weak systems, in purifying the blood, making flesh, and restoring to ever shape it may attack you.

NO CHARGE FOR TREATMENT.

You or your sick friends can have a FREE course of Treatment. Simply write to The T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL Co., Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

When writing for them always mention this paper. Parsons in Canada, seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers, will send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.



CONSULTING ENGINEERS G.C.ROBB CHIEFENGINEER HEAD OFFICE TORONTO A.FRASER SEC. TRES.

G. M. GUNN & SON, AGENTS. Telephone 321. - - - 414 Richmond Street, London

McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal Session 1901-1902. Matriculation Examinations, preli-

minary to the various Courses of Study, will be held at Montreal and at local centers on 10th June, and at Montreal in September, as under: Faculty of Arts (Men and)

Faculty of Medicine Faculty of Law..... Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, Sat., 21st Sept.

* In the FACULTY OF ARTS (Revised Curriculum) the courses are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matricu-** In the FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE the courses in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Anning Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture are also open to PAR-TIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.
Examinations for FIRST YEAR EN-TRANCE EXHIBITIONS in the FACUL-TY OF ARTS, ranging from \$50 to \$200 will be held on the 11th September at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston and other centers.

Particulars of examination, and copies of the calendars, containing full information, may be obtained on application to W. VAUGHAN, Registrar.

Henry VIII. was the first English to wear a pair of silk stockings.

CLARKE & SMITH, Undertakers and Embalmers Scientific work, first-class ap 113 Dundas St. Phone 586.

APIOL STEEL for Ladies. PILLS

A REMELY FOR IRREGULARITIES Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin, Pennyroyal, etc.
Order of all chemists, or post free for \$150 from Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B. C., or MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng

WOMEN!

I will send any woman information of a harmless monthly regulator that will relieve in two to five days. A simple home treatment MRS. MCRTON E. 27 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N.Y.

During the last year 6,065 corporations were organized under the laws of New Jersey, and as a tax on their paid in capital stock they paid the state the aggregate sum of \$2,051,300, representing a paid-up capital of \$2,-061,209,000