



Advertiser

PRICE
2 CENTS.

VOL. XXXVIII, NO. 71.

LONDON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1901.

WHOLE NO. 16192.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BORN.
AULD—In this city on Feb. 18, 1901, the wife of John Auld, of twins (son and daughter).
Welland papers please copy.
SCANDRETT—On Feb. 8, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Scandrett, a daughter.
DIED.
RICHARDS—At 322 Horton street, Feb. 19, Nancy Sylvester, relict of the late Edward Richards, in her 73rd year.
Funeral private. Please omit flowers.
AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.
Advertisements under this heading 10c per line, or 20c per word each insertion.
TWILIGHT ORGAN RECITAL.
By Mr. W. H. Hewlett.
DUNDAS CENTER.
METHODIST CHURCH.
Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.
Miss Eva Roby, soprano soloist.
Admission, 10 cents.
EVENT OF THE SEASON—BALMORAL.
Club, Kilties' Carnival, Princess rink, Monday, Feb. 25.
JUBILEE RINK—SKATING TONIGHT.
Hand Thursday night. Hockey Friday night.
LONDON ICE PALACE—OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
First-class skating. Band Thursday.
WOODBINE CLUB—FAIRYLAND.
skating concert, Westminster rink, Friday, Feb. 22. Tony Cortese's ball orchestra.
AUDITORIUM, SATURDAY, FEB. 23.
Boston Ladies' Symphony Orchestra.
One of the finest musical organizations in America. Performance and evening.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c. Plan opens Thursday at Nordheimer's, 188 Dundas street.
VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBYN.
Studio, Nordheimer's rooms. Heredence, 23 Dundas. Concert engagements. Pupils prepared for concert soloists. Solo engagements. Phone 1270.
MISSISSIPPI, LINDSEY, DEMPSTER & CO.
sent a special dispatch to P. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser, dated Monday, Feb. 19, 1901 (Friday): Lake Superior arrived Friday, 1 p.m. today. Lake Superior sails, St. John to Liverpool, Friday, Feb. 22.
DREAMS OF SUMMER TRAVEL.
will soon be a reality. P. B. Clarke, who the season arrives, will sell summer trip tickets for long or short journeys.
P. D. A. NEW TERM FOR BEGINNERS.
now open. Gentlemen, Monday, ladies, Tuesday evenings. Taught by competent teachers. Dayton & McGovern.
THE SERVICE OF THE FAVORITE.
Canada Line, sails from New York to Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 23. Leave London, Grand Trunk, 5 p.m. Thursday afternoon, landing passengers via the Lehigh Valley, in time for steamer. P. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.
PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING.
R. B. Millard, 245 Princess avenue. Special attention given to the waltz and two-step. Also teaching. Low rates. Lessons any hour.
MEETINGS.
EAST MIDDLESEX FARMERS' INSTITUTE meets at Thorncliffe, Wednesday, Feb. 27. Devizes, 28th. Ballymore, March 1. Hubrey, 2nd. Harriestville, 3rd. Monday, 4th. Dorchester, 5th. Addresses by Simpson Rennie, Duncan C. Anderson and A. G. Gilbert. Afternoon and evening sessions. See HUNTER, 94 WITTY.
DOMESTICS WANTED.
WANTED—GOOD SERVANT. APPLY 177 Clarence street, London, Ont. 93b
WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID. Apply at once, City Hotel, 93k
WANTED—EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL. Apply at once, Fraser House, city.
WANTED AT ONCE—50 GIRLS, COOKS, housemaids, general, big wages. Mrs. Lockhart's, 263 Dundas street, upstairs. Phone 964.
MALE HELP WANTED.
1c per word each insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No suit less than 10 words.
WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PLANNER and lathe hands, also two pattern makers. Wages, \$1 to \$2 per day, according to ability. Apply by letter to Box 58, London. Advertiser office.
SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers of our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dez Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.
WANTED—WE WANT YOU TO KNOW that we do all kinds of work in plumbing and tin-smithing, repairing of stoves and furnaces, and make a specialty of curing poor-bellows. The Boers' at Thompson's, 424 Richmond street, Phone 708.
WANTED—TINSMITH—FIRST-CLASS. No other need apply. Best wages. Wm. Wyatt & Son.
WANTED—A BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful. Must know how to milk. Apply 71 Bathurst street.
WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE—ABOUT 15 years old. Reply in own handwriting. Box 4, this office.
WANTED—STOUT BOY OR YOUNG man to work on farm. Apply Francis Nichol, lot 9, con. 4, Westminster, Hubrey P. O.
WANTED—GOOD FARM HAND: SINGLE. Apply James McLaren, Fottersburg.
LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT. CHILD'S gray curly cap, on Horton street. Finder please return. Advertiser.
LOST—SMALL FOX TERRIER, with white body and brown head. Answers to the name of "Bobs." Finder rewarded by returning to J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street.
You Can't Afford
To pay your money for clothes unless you are sure of getting money's worth of style, quality, fit and workmanship. We warrant the garments to be correct in every way.
JOS. DAMBRA,
Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.

If There's A Girl

In London or vicinity that has need of a new pair of Shoes, here's her opportunity to secure stylish, honestly made Shoes, at prices impossible at any other time. In straightening up our stock we find many little lots in which all sizes are no longer represented. All such have been marked at special after-inventory clearance prices.
You are invited to come in, and look around. We won't ask you to buy unless you want to.

J. P. COOK'S,

167 Dundas Street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

1c per word each insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

\$50 FOR A GENTLEMAN'S BICYCLE. Damaged and repaired at lowest prices. Also, a new bicycle, 28 inch wheels, one door south of G. T. R.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSE-POWER portable engine. Apply 124 Hamilton road.

ORCHESTRAL SQUARE PIANO. Clean, splendid condition; a bargain. Also, a new piano, 28 inch wheels, one door south of G. T. R. (Anderson's book store).

FOR SALE—NEW OLIVER TYPE-WRITER. cheap. Will give guarantee. Also, a new typewriter, 28 inch wheels, one door south of G. T. R. (Anderson's book store).

IF YOU WANT A SNAP CALL AT Parikh's and see a good range for coal or wood. Room sets and all kinds of furniture taken in exchange for new. Remember the place, 357 Talbot street, south of G. T. R.

WILLIAMS PIANO—ENTIRELY NEW. Clean by seen by applying at Advertiser office for particulars.

PORK SAUSAGES, 3 POUNDS FOR 25c. Also, a new piano, 28 inch wheels, one door south of G. T. R. (Anderson's book store).

NOW THE PRUDENT FARMER prunes his trees. He needs, to do it conveniently, a Wagoner Extension Ladder or a Lindenwood Extension Snap-Ladder. Write for catalogue (free) to Wagoner Ladder Company, Limited, London, Ont.

SNAPS—SPEAK—QUICK! GREEN BONE CUTTERS, GREEN BONE CUTTERS.

1. No. 1, capacity 25 lbs per hour. 2. No. 2, capacity 40 lbs per hour. 3. No. 3, capacity 60 lbs per hour. 4. No. 4, capacity 80 lbs per hour. 5. No. 5, capacity 100 lbs per hour. 6. No. 6, capacity 120 lbs per hour. 7. No. 7, capacity 140 lbs per hour. 8. No. 8, capacity 160 lbs per hour. 9. No. 9, capacity 180 lbs per hour. 10. No. 10, capacity 200 lbs per hour. 11. No. 11, capacity 220 lbs per hour. 12. No. 12, capacity 240 lbs per hour. 13. No. 13, capacity 260 lbs per hour. 14. No. 14, capacity 280 lbs per hour. 15. No. 15, capacity 300 lbs per hour. 16. No. 16, capacity 320 lbs per hour. 17. No. 17, capacity 340 lbs per hour. 18. No. 18, capacity 360 lbs per hour. 19. No. 19, capacity 380 lbs per hour. 20. No. 20, capacity 400 lbs per hour. 21. No. 21, capacity 420 lbs per hour. 22. No. 22, capacity 440 lbs per hour. 23. No. 23, capacity 460 lbs per hour. 24. No. 24, capacity 480 lbs per hour. 25. No. 25, capacity 500 lbs per hour. 26. No. 26, capacity 520 lbs per hour. 27. No. 27, capacity 540 lbs per hour. 28. No. 28, capacity 560 lbs per hour. 29. No. 29, capacity 580 lbs per hour. 30. No. 30, capacity 600 lbs per hour. 31. No. 31, capacity 620 lbs per hour. 32. No. 32, capacity 640 lbs per hour. 33. No. 33, capacity 660 lbs per hour. 34. No. 34, capacity 680 lbs per hour. 35. No. 35, capacity 700 lbs per hour. 36. No. 36, capacity 720 lbs per hour. 37. No. 37, capacity 740 lbs per hour. 38. No. 38, capacity 760 lbs per hour. 39. No. 39, capacity 780 lbs per hour. 40. No. 40, capacity 800 lbs per hour. 41. No. 41, capacity 820 lbs per hour. 42. No. 42, capacity 840 lbs per hour. 43. No. 43, capacity 860 lbs per hour. 44. No. 44, capacity 880 lbs per hour. 45. No. 45, capacity 900 lbs per hour. 46. No. 46, capacity 920 lbs per hour. 47. No. 47, capacity 940 lbs per hour. 48. No. 48, capacity 960 lbs per hour. 49. No. 49, capacity 980 lbs per hour. 50. No. 50, capacity 1000 lbs per hour. 51. No. 51, capacity 1020 lbs per hour. 52. No. 52, capacity 1040 lbs per hour. 53. No. 53, capacity 1060 lbs per hour. 54. No. 54, capacity 1080 lbs per hour. 55. No. 55, capacity 1100 lbs per hour. 56. No. 56, capacity 1120 lbs per hour. 57. No. 57, capacity 1140 lbs per hour. 58. No. 58, capacity 1160 lbs per hour. 59. No. 59, capacity 1180 lbs per hour. 60. No. 60, capacity 1200 lbs per hour. 61. No. 61, capacity 1220 lbs per hour. 62. No. 62, capacity 1240 lbs per hour. 63. No. 63, capacity 1260 lbs per hour. 64. No. 64, capacity 1280 lbs per hour. 65. No. 65, capacity 1300 lbs per hour. 66. No. 66, capacity 1320 lbs per hour. 67. No. 67, capacity 1340 lbs per hour. 68. No. 68, capacity 1360 lbs per hour. 69. No. 69, capacity 1380 lbs per hour. 70. No. 70, capacity 1400 lbs per hour. 71. No. 71, capacity 1420 lbs per hour. 72. No. 72, capacity 1440 lbs per hour. 73. No. 73, capacity 1460 lbs per hour. 74. No. 74, capacity 1480 lbs per hour. 75. No. 75, capacity 1500 lbs per hour. 76. No. 76, capacity 1520 lbs per hour. 77. No. 77, capacity 1540 lbs per hour. 78. No. 78, capacity 1560 lbs per hour. 79. No. 79, capacity 1580 lbs per hour. 80. No. 80, capacity 1600 lbs per hour. 81. No. 81, capacity 1620 lbs per hour. 82. No. 82, capacity 1640 lbs per hour. 83. No. 83, capacity 1660 lbs per hour. 84. No. 84, capacity 1680 lbs per hour. 85. No. 85, capacity 1700 lbs per hour. 86. No. 86, capacity 1720 lbs per hour. 87. No. 87, capacity 1740 lbs per hour. 88. No. 88, capacity 1760 lbs per hour. 89. No. 89, capacity 1780 lbs per hour. 90. No. 90, capacity 1800 lbs per hour. 91. No. 91, capacity 1820 lbs per hour. 92. No. 92, capacity 1840 lbs per hour. 93. No. 93, capacity 1860 lbs per hour. 94. No. 94, capacity 1880 lbs per hour. 95. No. 95, capacity 1900 lbs per hour. 96. No. 96, capacity 1920 lbs per hour. 97. No. 97, capacity 1940 lbs per hour. 98. No. 98, capacity 1960 lbs per hour. 99. No. 99, capacity 1980 lbs per hour. 100. No. 100, capacity 2000 lbs per hour. 101. No. 101, capacity 2020 lbs per hour. 102. No. 102, capacity 2040 lbs per hour. 103. No. 103, capacity 2060 lbs per hour. 104. No. 104, capacity 2080 lbs per hour. 105. No. 105, capacity 2100 lbs per hour. 106. No. 106, capacity 2120 lbs per hour. 107. No. 107, capacity 2140 lbs per hour. 108. No. 108, capacity 2160 lbs per hour. 109. No. 109, capacity 2180 lbs per hour. 110. No. 110, capacity 2200 lbs per hour. 111. No. 111, capacity 2220 lbs per hour. 112. No. 112, capacity 2240 lbs per hour. 113. No. 113, capacity 2260 lbs per hour. 114. No. 114, capacity 2280 lbs per hour. 115. No. 115, capacity 2300 lbs per hour. 116. No. 116, capacity 2320 lbs per hour. 117. No. 117, capacity 2340 lbs per hour. 118. No. 118, capacity 2360 lbs per hour. 119. No. 119, capacity 2380 lbs per hour. 120. No. 120, capacity 2400 lbs per hour. 121. No. 121, capacity 2420 lbs per hour. 122. No. 122, capacity 2440 lbs per hour. 123. No. 123, capacity 2460 lbs per hour. 124. No. 124, capacity 2480 lbs per hour. 125. No. 125, capacity 2500 lbs per hour. 126. No. 126, capacity 2520 lbs per hour. 127. No. 127, capacity 2540 lbs per hour. 128. No. 128, capacity 2560 lbs per hour. 129. No. 129, capacity 2580 lbs per hour. 130. No. 130, capacity 2600 lbs per hour. 131. No. 131, capacity 2620 lbs per hour. 132. No. 132, capacity 2640 lbs per hour. 133. No. 133, capacity 2660 lbs per hour. 134. No. 134, capacity 2680 lbs per hour. 135. No. 135, capacity 2700 lbs per hour. 136. No. 136, capacity 2720 lbs per hour. 137. No. 137, capacity 2740 lbs per hour. 138. No. 138, capacity 2760 lbs per hour. 139. No. 139, capacity 2780 lbs per hour. 140. No. 140, capacity 2800 lbs per hour. 141. No. 141, capacity 2820 lbs per hour. 142. No. 142, capacity 2840 lbs per hour. 143. No. 143, capacity 2860 lbs per hour. 144. No. 144, capacity 2880 lbs per hour. 145. No. 145, capacity 2900 lbs per hour. 146. No. 146, capacity 2920 lbs per hour. 147. No. 147, capacity 2940 lbs per hour. 148. No. 148, capacity 2960 lbs per hour. 149. No. 149, capacity 2980 lbs per hour. 150. No. 150, capacity 3000 lbs per hour. 151. No. 151, capacity 3020 lbs per hour. 152. No. 152, capacity 3040 lbs per hour. 153. No. 153, capacity 3060 lbs per hour. 154. No. 154, capacity 3080 lbs per hour. 155. No. 155, capacity 3100 lbs per hour. 156. No. 156, capacity 3120 lbs per hour. 157. No. 157, capacity 3140 lbs per hour. 158. No. 158, capacity 3160 lbs per hour. 159. No. 159, capacity 3180 lbs per hour. 160. No. 160, capacity 3200 lbs per hour. 161. No. 161, capacity 3220 lbs per hour. 162. No. 162, capacity 3240 lbs per hour. 163. No. 163, capacity 3260 lbs per hour. 164. No. 164, capacity 3280 lbs per hour. 165. No. 165, capacity 3300 lbs per hour. 166. No. 166, capacity 3320 lbs per hour. 167. No. 167, capacity 3340 lbs per hour. 168. No. 168, capacity 3360 lbs per hour. 169. No. 169, capacity 3380 lbs per hour. 170. No. 170, capacity 3400 lbs per hour. 171. No. 171, capacity 3420 lbs per hour. 172. No. 172, capacity 3440 lbs per hour. 173. No. 173, capacity 3460 lbs per hour. 174. No. 174, capacity 3480 lbs per hour. 175. No. 175, capacity 3500 lbs per hour. 176. No. 176, capacity 3520 lbs per hour. 177. No. 177, capacity 3540 lbs per hour. 178. No. 178, capacity 3560 lbs per hour. 179. No. 179, capacity 3580 lbs per hour. 180. No. 180, capacity 3600 lbs per hour. 181. No. 181, capacity 3620 lbs per hour. 182. No. 182, capacity 3640 lbs per hour. 183. No. 183, capacity 3660 lbs per hour. 184. No. 184, capacity 3680 lbs per hour. 185. No. 185, capacity 3700 lbs per hour. 186. No. 186, capacity 3720 lbs per hour. 187. No. 187, capacity 3740 lbs per hour. 188. No. 188, capacity 3760 lbs per hour. 189. No. 189, capacity 3780 lbs per hour. 190. No. 190, capacity 3800 lbs per hour. 191. No. 191, capacity 3820 lbs per hour. 192. No. 192, capacity 3840 lbs per hour. 193. No. 193, capacity 3860 lbs per hour. 194. No. 194, capacity 3880 lbs per hour. 195. No. 195, capacity 3900 lbs per hour. 196. No. 196, capacity 3920 lbs per hour. 197. No. 197, capacity 3940 lbs per hour. 198. No. 198, capacity 3960 lbs per hour. 199. No. 199, capacity 3980 lbs per hour. 200. No. 200, capacity 4000 lbs per hour. 201. No. 201, capacity 4020 lbs per hour. 202. No. 202, capacity 4040 lbs per hour. 203. No. 203, capacity 4060 lbs per hour. 204. No. 204, capacity 4080 lbs per hour. 205. No. 205, capacity 4100 lbs per hour. 206. No. 206, capacity 4120 lbs per hour. 207. No. 207, capacity 4140 lbs per hour. 208. No. 208, capacity 4160 lbs per hour. 209. No. 209, capacity 4180 lbs per hour. 210. No. 210, capacity 4200 lbs per hour. 211. No. 211, capacity 4220 lbs per hour. 212. No. 212, capacity 4240 lbs per hour. 213. No. 213, capacity 4260 lbs per hour. 214. No. 214, capacity 4280 lbs per hour. 215. No. 215, capacity 4300 lbs per hour. 216. No. 216, capacity 4320 lbs per hour. 217. No. 217, capacity 4340 lbs per hour. 218. No. 218, capacity 4360 lbs per hour. 219. No. 219, capacity 4380 lbs per hour. 220. No. 220, capacity 4400 lbs per hour. 221. No. 221, capacity 4420 lbs per hour. 222. No. 222, capacity 4440 lbs per hour. 223. No. 223, capacity 4460 lbs per hour. 224. No. 224, capacity 4480 lbs per hour. 225. No. 225, capacity 4500 lbs per hour. 226. No. 226, capacity 4520 lbs per hour. 227. No. 227, capacity 4540 lbs per hour. 228. No. 228, capacity 4560 lbs per hour. 229. No. 229, capacity 4580 lbs per hour. 230. No. 230, capacity 4600 lbs per hour. 231. No. 231, capacity 4620 lbs per hour. 232. No. 232, capacity 4640 lbs per hour. 233. No. 233, capacity 4660 lbs per hour. 234. No. 234, capacity 4680 lbs per hour. 235. No. 235, capacity 4700 lbs per hour. 236. No. 236, capacity 4720 lbs per hour. 237. No. 237, capacity 4740 lbs per hour. 238. No. 238, capacity 4760 lbs per hour. 239. 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No. 331, capacity 6620 lbs per hour. 332. No. 332, capacity 6640 lbs per hour. 333. No. 333, capacity 6660 lbs per hour. 334. No. 334, capacity 6680 lbs per hour. 335. No. 335, capacity 6700 lbs per hour. 336. No. 336, capacity 6720 lbs per hour. 337. No. 337, capacity 6740 lbs per hour. 338. No. 338, capacity 6760 lbs per hour. 339. No. 339, capacity 6780 lbs per hour. 340. No. 340, capacity 6800 lbs per hour. 341. No. 341, capacity 6820 lbs per hour. 342. No. 342, capacity 6840 lbs per hour. 343. No. 343, capacity 6860 lbs per hour. 344. No. 344, capacity 6880 lbs per hour. 345. No. 345, capacity 6900 lbs per hour. 346. No. 346, capacity 6920 lbs per hour. 347. No. 347, capacity 6940 lbs per hour. 348. No. 348, capacity 6960 lbs per hour. 349. No. 349, capacity 6980 lbs per hour. 350. No. 350, capacity 7000 lbs per hour. 351. No. 351, capacity 7020 lbs per hour. 352. No. 352, capacity 7040 lbs per hour. 353. No. 353, capacity 7060 lbs per hour. 354. No. 354, capacity 7080 lbs per hour. 355. No. 355, capacity 7100 lbs per hour. 356. No. 356, capacity 7120 lbs per hour. 357. No. 357, capacity 7140 lbs per hour. 358. No. 358, capacity 7160 lbs per hour. 359. No. 359, capacity 7180 lbs per hour. 360. No. 360, capacity 7200 lbs per hour. 361. No. 361, capacity 7220 lbs per hour. 362. No. 362, capacity 7240 lbs per hour. 363. No. 363, capacity 7260 lbs per hour. 364. No. 364, capacity 7280 lbs per hour. 365. No. 365, capacity 7300 lbs per hour. 366. No. 366, capacity 7320 lbs per hour. 367. No. 367, capacity 7340 lbs per hour. 368. No. 368, capacity 7360 lbs per hour. 369. No. 369, capacity 7380 lbs per hour. 370. No. 370, capacity 7400 lbs per hour. 371. No. 371, capacity 7420 lbs per hour. 372. No. 372, capacity 7440 lbs per hour. 373. No. 373, capacity 7460 lbs per hour. 374. No. 374, capacity 7480 lbs per hour. 375. No. 375, capacity 7500 lbs per hour. 376. No. 376, capacity 7520 lbs per hour. 377. No. 377, capacity 7540 lbs per hour. 378. No. 378, capacity 7560 lbs per hour. 379. No. 379, capacity 7580 lbs per hour. 380. No. 380, capacity 7600 lbs per hour. 381. No. 381, capacity 7620 lbs per hour. 382. No. 382, capacity 7640 lbs per hour. 383. No. 383, capacity 7660 lbs per hour. 384. No. 384, capacity 7680 lbs per hour. 385. No. 385, capacity 7700 lbs per hour. 386. No. 386, capacity 7720 lbs per hour. 387. No. 387, capacity 7740 lbs per hour. 388. No. 388, capacity 7760 lbs per hour. 389. No. 389, capacity 7780 lbs per hour. 390. No. 390, capacity 7800 lbs per hour. 391. No. 391, capacity 7820 lbs per hour. 392. No. 392, capacity 7840 lbs per hour. 393. No. 393, capacity 7860 lbs per hour. 394. No. 394, capacity 7880 lbs per hour. 395. No. 395, capacity 7900 lbs per hour. 396. No. 396, capacity 7920 lbs per hour. 397. No. 397, capacity 7940 lbs per hour. 398. No. 398, capacity 7960 lbs per hour. 399. No. 399, capacity 7980 lbs per hour. 400. No. 400, capacity 8000 lbs per hour. 401. No. 401, capacity 8020 lbs per hour. 402. No. 402, capacity 8040 lbs per hour. 403. No. 403, capacity 8060 lbs per hour. 404. No. 404, capacity 8080 lbs per hour. 405. No. 405, capacity 8100 lbs per hour. 406. No. 406, capacity 8120 lbs per hour. 407. No. 407, capacity 8140 lbs per hour. 408. No. 408, capacity 8160 lbs per hour. 409. No. 409, capacity 8180 lbs per hour. 410. No. 410, capacity 8200 lbs per hour. 411. No. 411, capacity 8220 lbs per hour. 412. No. 412, capacity 8240 lbs per hour. 413. No. 413, capacity 8260 lbs per hour. 414. No. 414, capacity 8280 lbs per hour. 415. No. 415, capacity 8300 lbs per hour. 416. No. 416, capacity 8320 lbs per hour. 417. No. 417, capacity 8340 lbs per hour. 418. No. 418, capacity 8360 lbs per hour. 419. No. 419, capacity 8380 lbs per hour. 420. No. 420, capacity 8400 lbs per hour. 421. No. 421, capacity 8420 lbs per hour. 422. No. 422, capacity 8440 lbs per hour. 423. No. 423, capacity 8460 lbs per hour. 424. No. 424, capacity 8480 lbs per hour. 425. No. 425, capacity 8500 lbs per hour. 426. No. 426, capacity 8520 lbs per hour. 427. No. 427, capacity 8540 lbs per hour. 428. No. 428, capacity 8560 lbs per hour. 429. No. 429, capacity 8580 lbs per hour. 430. No. 430, capacity 8600 lbs per hour. 431. No. 431, capacity 8620 lbs per hour. 432. No. 432, capacity 8640 lbs per hour. 433. No. 433, capacity 8660 lbs per hour. 434. No. 434, capacity 8680 lbs per hour. 435. No. 435, capacity 8700 lbs per hour. 436. No. 436, capacity 8720 lbs per hour. 437. No. 437, capacity 8740 lbs per hour. 438. No. 438, capacity 8760 lbs per hour. 439. No. 439, capacity 8780 lbs per hour. 440. No. 440, capacity 8800 lbs per hour. 441. No

Imperial Life Assurance Company

Of Canada.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held at its Head Office, in Toronto, on Feb. 6, 1901. Among those present were: Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, William Mackenzie, Dr. F. R. Eccles, Lordships, Hugh N. Baird, Charles McGill, F. G. Cox, A. E. Ames, S. J. Moore, David Smith, Hon. S. Casey Wood, E. T. Malone, K.C., David Moyle, Dr. John L. Davidson, G. R. Hamilton (London), G. I. Kiddell, George Weston, E. R. Wood, T. Bradshaw.

The Annual Report and Financial Statements were submitted as follows: The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report upon the business for the year which ended Dec. 31, 1900.

1. NEW BUSINESS.—During the year 1,423 applications for \$3,847,000 of assurance were received; of these 1,320 for \$3,107,000 were accepted, and policies granted, yielding a new annual premium income of \$121,405 05; the balance, 103 for \$740,000, were declined or not completed.
2. TOTAL BUSINESS.—The total amount of assurance in force on Dec. 31, 1900, was \$9,226,350—an increase of \$2,083,725 in the year.
3. INCOME.—The income from premiums amounted to \$219,860 30, and from interest to \$36,272 74, making the total income \$256,133 04. The income from annual premiums (exclusive of single payment premiums and purchase money for annuities) amounted to \$144,410 30, an increase of \$25,582 88 over that of the preceding year.

4. ASSETS.—The assets amounted to \$1,102,092 24, an increase during the year of \$111,648 96.

5. CLAIMS.—The net amount of policies becoming claims by death was \$55,803 04. The increase in the amount paid to policyholders and annuitants over that disbursed in 1899 was \$26,539 14. The death claims were again considerably less than the amount expected, although the Company's estimate was based upon the Select Life Table deduced from the Institute of Actuaries' (H.M.) Experience, which takes into account the recent selection of assured lives.

6. RESERVES.—In computing the reserves to be retained to meet liabilities under assurance and annuity contracts, the conservative interest rate of 3½ per cent was assumed, although a much higher rate than this was earned by the Company in conjunction with the 2½ per cent interest rate, the Institute of Actuaries' (Healthy Males) Table of Mortality was employed for assurances, and for annuities the latest Mortality Table of the British Government Annuities. In addition to the strong reserve thus brought out, a special reserve was made for the immediate payment of death claims. The Reserve Fund amounted to \$507,488, an increase in the year of \$156,376.

7. CONCLUSION.—The report of the Auditors is appended to the Balance Sheet.

The Directors desire to place on record their sincere appreciation of the assistance rendered by the loyal and efficient Agency Staff in adding another thoroughly satisfactory year's business to the history of the Company. The satisfactory nature of the year's business is attested by the following:

1. Total assets	\$1,102,092 24	18 per cent
2. Reserves for policies and annuities	\$507,488 35	35 per cent
3. Annual premium income	\$219,860 30	45 per cent
4. Interest income	\$36,272 74	22 per cent
5. Net surplus over all liabilities	\$39,199 39	23 per cent
6. Total insurance in force	\$9,226,350 29	29 per cent
7. Gross surplus for the security of policyholders	\$489,199 61	
8. Application for new assurances \$3,847,000, of which \$3,107,000 were accepted and \$740,000 declined or uncompleted.		

T. BRADSHAW, Actuary. O. MOWAT, President.

Abstract of Financial Statement.

Receipts—	Disbursements—
By net ledger assets as on Dec. 31, 1899	By claims under policies, payments to annuitants and expenses
By net assurance and annuity premiums, interest, dividends, etc.	By balance, net ledger assets, 1,007,017 93
\$57,248 94	\$1,102,092 24
\$206,156 14	\$1,102,092 24
\$1,102,092 08	
Assets—	Liabilities—
By first mortgages on real estate	By claims (25 per cent) on assurances and annuities, including special reserves for death claims, and (2) for suspended mortality
By government stock and municipal debentures	All other liabilities
By other stock and debentures	Surplus on policyholders' account
By loans on bonds and debentures	
By loans on bonds and debentures	
By cash in bank	
By cash at head office and other offices	
Net ledger assets, \$1,007,017 15	
By net quarterly and semi-annual premiums not yet due, and premiums in course of transit (full reserve thereon included in liabilities)	
By accrued interest on investments, etc.	
\$75,314 83	
\$1,102,092 24	

T. BRADSHAW, Actuary. F. G. COX, Managing Director.

Auditors' Report.

We have examined the above statements of receipts and disbursements, and of assets and liabilities, with the books and vouchers of the company, and certify that the same are correct, and that the same have been examined by the company, and the evidences of the Dominion Government deposit, and the cash and bank balances, and find the same correct and in accordance with the above statements, and running audit has been maintained during the year, and we certify that the books are well and truly kept.

Toronto, January 29th, 1901.

The president, Sir Oliver Mowat, reviewed the history of the company at considerable length, dealing especially with the new business, the total insurance in force, income from annual premiums and interest on assets and reserves for policies and annuities, and concluded by saying: "On the whole, it is obvious that the progress and stability of the company, the security it affords to its policyholders, and the public confidence in the company—which was satisfactory from the beginning, and has been growing every year since—all that can be desired by the policyholders and the directors of the company and all the others interested in the company's affairs."

On motion of the first vice-president, Mr. A. E. Ames, seconded by Mr. F. G. Cox, the managing director, the report was unanimously adopted.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the company's provincial and district managers, agents and medical examiners on the motion of the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by Hon. S. J. Moore.

Messrs. E. T. Malone, K.C., and David Smith, having been appointed scrutineers, reported the following gentlemen as elected as directors for the ensuing year:

The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, P.C. G.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, ex-Minister of Justice of Canada.

A. E. Ames, of A. E. Ames & Co., President Toronto Board of Trade.

Hugh N. Baird, Grain Merchant, Director Western Assurance Company.

E. R. Eccles, M.D., F.R.C.S., ex-London, Ont.

Hon. Wm. Hart, M.P.P., Commissioner of Public Works, Kingston.

Warren V. Soper, of Ahearn & Soper, Director Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company, Ottawa.

George B. Reave, Second Vice-President and General Manager Grand Trunk Railway Company, Montreal.

Samuel J. Moore, General Manager Carter-Crumme Company, Limited.

Hon. S. J. Moore, President of the Dominion of Canada.

Thomas J. Drummond, Messrs. Drummond, McCall & Co., Montreal.

J. J. Kenny, Vice-President Western and British America Assurance Co.

Chester D. Messer, Treasurer Mackay-Harris Co.

Charles McGill, General Manager The Imperial Life Assurance Co., of Canada.

Frederick G. Cox, Managing Director The Imperial Life Assurance Co., of Canada.

Thomas Bradshaw, Actuary, The Imperial Life Assurance Company, of Canada.

At a subsequent meeting of directors Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat was re-elected president and Messrs. A. E. Ames and T. Bradshaw first and second vice-presidents respectively.

INHERITANCE TAX OF \$700,000.

New York, Feb. 18.—Executors of the estate of Collis P. Huntington have deposited with Controller Coler a certified check for \$700,000, the amount of the inheritance tax which will be collected by the state. The deposit indicates the worth of the estate at the time of the testator's death to have been approximately \$700,000—more than double the estimate placed upon it at the time. Owing to the rise in railroad securities during the last six months the Huntington estate is now worth almost, if not quite \$1,000,000 more than it was when the will was offered for probate.

Salt rheum, or sore eyes, with the itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. So are all other blood diseases.

The drama of life is the greatest problem play of them all. There are more necessary evils in the world than are necessary.

Anorexia Nervosa is a South American product. DR. STEWART'S is the only genuine. Beware of the poisonous domestic substitute and imitation.

Adv.

Adv.

Adv.

Adv.

Adv.

Adv.

QUEEN-MOTHER

Eloquent Tribute to the Worth of Her Late Majesty.

Hon. David Mills on the Progress That Has Taken Place During Her Reign—Value to the Nation of a Constitutional Ruler, Who Knows How to Exercise a Beneficial Influence—Interesting Reminiscences That Throw Side Lights on the Life of an Unapproached Sovereign.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—In the senate the address of condolence to his majesty the King on the death of his mother, our late sovereign, Queen Victoria, was proposed in an able speech by Hon. David Mills, leader of the government in the upper chamber. The Minister of Justice said:

It is my duty in moving this address to refer to the long and distinguished reign of her majesty Queen Victoria. Her reign was the longest and most important in the annals of England. Her majesty was eminently a constitutional ruler. Before she came to the throne the principles of parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility, as we now understand them, had become fairly settled. There were occasional instances in which the royal authority had made inroads into the settled practices of the constitution, but they were of short duration, and the current had set so strongly in favor of ministerial responsibility and ministerial control, based upon the supremacy of the house of commons, that it was impossible to overturn the system, which now rested upon secure foundations.

A GREAT REIGN.

There have been other reigns in which great military operations were carried out and great victories achieved, but there has been no other reign in the annals of England in which the well-being of the people was so carefully considered and in which it constantly remained paramount. Within the closing years of the reign of George III., and in the beginning of that of George IV., the British Empire had been greatly expanded, and the British islands had become one of the most powerful states in Christendom. A portion of the continent of North America was under the jurisdiction of the crown in parliament. That condition of things, which had been brought about by the active co-operation of the colonial authorities with the parent state, was overthrown. The imperial government did not desire to invite the co-operation of the North American colonies, in meeting the new burdens which the recent wars had occasioned, but the immediate and cordial cooperation of the colonies was asserted, and the right of the imperial parliament to determine what the colonial portion of the burden should be, and how it should be borne, was claimed and acted upon. At the very time that able statesmen might have taken a step in the right direction of the closer union of the different parts of the empire, the policy of the period adopted a policy which rent the empire asunder; and so, Great Britain had to begin, at the close of the eighteenth century, the work of laying new foundations of the empire.

THE EMPIRE'S STEADY PROGRESS.

The great European wars, which sprang from the French revolution, directed towards the preservation of peace, consistent with the just rights and the honor of the great empire of Great Britain, were waged with her good sense, and her patience were always turned to account for the preservation of peace, and the maintenance of the rights of the world. During the civil war in the neighboring republic, our neighbors were not unfrequently mistaken in their views as to the rights of the other states, under the circumstances, and were not always reasonable in their demands. Doctrines which were at one time recognized by them as settled principles of international law, were thrown aside when they interfered with the interests of the moment. When war arose between two sections of the republic, those who were in charge of the affairs of the north were disposed to maintain that there was no war, although they insisted on exercising the rights which belong to a belligerent, and which, unless war existed, they could not claim. Her majesty and her advisers were wise enough to see that nothing should be done inconsistent with the duties that pertained to the United Kingdom as a neutral state. Where blockades were carried out, the right of search arose, and the right of these should be respected, and that nothing should be done to which the president and his advisers could reasonably object. The proclamation of the Queen which was intended to secure from British subjects proper respect for the claim to belligerent rights, was a wise and timely measure, and it was an unfortunate circumstance that it was not more generally understood. It was not unnatural that those upon whom the active duties of administration devolved, should be irritated at this unjust and unreasonable course, but her great patience, and her great tolerance for those who were placed in circumstances that were entirely novel to them, and who were greatly annoyed by unlooked for divisions and conflicts amongst their own people, did not a little towards preserving the peace, and maintaining, on the whole, a condition of affairs which was not far removed from the happy state of the empire of two great Anglo-Saxon states.

REMINISCENCE OF THE MUTINY.

During her majesty's reign, British authority was extended and consolidated in India. When the Sepoy rebellion broke out, the British government was committed by those who led the rebellion, to a course of action which was not only a violation of the principles of justice, but also a violation of the principles of the British Empire. The rebellion was a great and terrible movement, excited the deepest horror and the fiercest resentment in the minds of the British people. It was a demand for vengeance upon those who had perpetrated the most shocking cruelties known in modern warfare, and her majesty alone of all those having the supreme direction of affairs, preserved her self-control, and her desire, by humane means, to bring those who had gone so far astray, and by her moderation, she did much to secure the affections of those who, it was supposed, were in sympathy with that movement. It was proposed on that occasion to proclaim the act of August, 1858, and the principles upon which India was thereafter to be governed, a

THE QUEEN'S FIRST PREMIER.

The Queen came to the throne when a very young woman, the successor of her uncle, William IV. She was surrounded by conscientious and capable men, who realized the importance of the high trust under the constitution, and who faithfully undertook to fulfill the important obligations resting upon them. The first prime minister under Queen Victoria was Lord Melbourne, and those who have studied with care the manner in which

CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF CANCER.

The constitutional method of treating cancer, whereby the cancer poison in the system is neutralized and destroyed and operations avoided, is fully explained in our new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure." Sent to any one on receipt of 2 stamps. Stott & Juvv, Bowmanville, Ont.

he discharged the duties which he owed to the country, will not deny to him that meed of praise to which, under the circumstances, he was justly entitled. Melbourne never subordinated his duty, as the political tutor of her majesty, to his position as the leader of a great party in the United Kingdom. He was most anxious that her majesty should become thoroughly informed of the principles of the constitution, and the duties which devolved upon the careful observance of which, he believed, her success in the discharge of her functions, as the Queen, and the lady of the British Empire, depended.

HAPPILY WEDDED.

Not long after her majesty's accession to the throne, she married her cousin, his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Cobourg. A more happy union, perhaps, was never brought about, and the story of their domestic relationship, which was one of the most intimate and affectionate which ever existed between a sovereign and a subject, marked out for her majesty a course of life which would enable him to confer important services upon the nation, without any encroachment, either on the sovereignty of the Queen, upon the one side, or on the rights of her constitutional advisers on the other. His whole life was characterized by a noble and useful activity, without, in any way, encroaching upon the duties which belonged to her majesty, as Queen, and in which the spirit of her majesty, as Queen, was responsible to parliament for the proper management of public affairs.

HER MAJESTY'S KEEN SYMPATHY.

During the period of the American war, there was very great distress in the districts of England in which the cotton manufactures were carried on, and in which that branch of industry was being carried on. But there was also profound sorrow at the same time in the royal household. The people of Lancashire were suffering greatly in consequence of lack of employment, and from the distress which their failure to obtain work produced; but they were also distressed by the loss of their king, who had been very dear to them, and in whose service they had enjoyed great happiness, and they knew well that their afflictions were even greater than their own.

AS A PREVENTER OF WAR.

Her majesty's efforts, during the whole period of her reign, were always directed towards the preservation of peace, consistent with the just rights and the honor of the great empire of Great Britain. Her majesty was always turned to account for the preservation of peace, and the maintenance of the rights of the world. During the civil war in the neighboring republic, our neighbors were not unfrequently mistaken in their views as to the rights of the other states, under the circumstances, and were not always reasonable in their demands. Doctrines which were at one time recognized by them as settled principles of international law, were thrown aside when they interfered with the interests of the moment. When war arose between two sections of the republic, those who were in charge of the affairs of the north were disposed to maintain that there was no war, although they insisted on exercising the rights which belong to a belligerent, and which, unless war existed, they could not claim. Her majesty and her advisers were wise enough to see that nothing should be done inconsistent with the duties that pertained to the United Kingdom as a neutral state. Where blockades were carried out, the right of search arose, and the right of these should be respected, and that nothing should be done to which the president and his advisers could reasonably object. The proclamation of the Queen which was intended to secure from British subjects proper respect for the claim to belligerent rights, was a wise and timely measure, and it was an unfortunate circumstance that it was not more generally understood. It was not unnatural that those upon whom the active duties of administration devolved, should be irritated at this unjust and unreasonable course, but her great patience, and her great tolerance for those who were placed in circumstances that were entirely novel to them, and who were greatly annoyed by unlooked for divisions and conflicts amongst their own people, did not a little towards preserving the peace, and maintaining, on the whole, a condition of affairs which was not far removed from the happy state of the empire of two great Anglo-Saxon states.

A PEOPLE'S RULER.

The government of the British Empire, under the late Queen, was conducted with great moderation, great prudence, and a strong desire everywhere to administer justice in mercy. Care was, for the most part, taken to avoid any offense to the susceptibilities of any of the races brought under the jurisdiction of the British Empire. The policy of the government was to maintain the peace, and to secure the rights of the world. During the civil war in the neighboring republic, our neighbors were not unfrequently mistaken in their views as to the rights of the other states, under the circumstances, and were not always reasonable in their demands. Doctrines which were at one time recognized by them as settled principles of international law, were thrown aside when they interfered with the interests of the moment. When war arose between two sections of the republic, those who were in charge of the affairs of the north were disposed to maintain that there was no war, although they insisted on exercising the rights which belong to a belligerent, and which, unless war existed, they could not claim. Her majesty and her advisers were wise enough to see that nothing should be done inconsistent with the duties that pertained to the United Kingdom as a neutral state. Where blockades were carried out, the right of search arose, and the right of these should be respected, and that nothing should be done to which the president and his advisers could reasonably object. The proclamation of the Queen which was intended to secure from British subjects proper respect for the claim to belligerent rights, was a wise and timely measure, and it was an unfortunate circumstance that it was not more generally understood. It was not unnatural that those upon whom the active duties of administration devolved, should be irritated at this unjust and unreasonable course, but her great patience, and her great tolerance for those who were placed in circumstances that were entirely novel to them, and who were greatly annoyed by unlooked for divisions and conflicts amongst their own people, did not a little towards preserving the peace, and maintaining, on the whole, a condition of affairs which was not far removed from the happy state of the empire of two great Anglo-Saxon states.

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THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and moderate.

Store closes Saturday at 7 p.m.—Most people know this now and do their buying before we close.

SPRING BEDDING

Ready-to-Use Sheets and Pillow Slips.

Busy housekeepers perhaps have never thought of the worry and trouble they could save themselves by buying our Ready-to-Use Sheets and Pillow Slips. The difference in the cost is very little, if any, over the cost of the bare material. We give you a splendid choice. You can have them as large as you desire, hemmed or hemstitched, cotton or linen, twilled or plain. The values are exceptional, and you will find the following prices cheaper than you can make the goods for:

75c Each—Fine Plain Sheets, even thread; size 81x90; not many at this price.....	75c
85c Each—Heavy Twill Sheet, hemmed ends, size 72x90; great value at.....	85c
90c Each—Very Fine Sheet, plain, hemmed, size 90x90.....	90c
95c Each—Good even quality, plain, hemmed, size 81x90.....	95c
\$1 00 Each—Very Fine American Sheet, beautifully bleached, hemstitched, size 90x90.....	\$1 00
\$1 10 Each—Special quality, hemstitched, excellent value.....	\$1 10
\$2 50 Each—Very Fine Sheet, linen finish, embroidered heading, large size.....	\$2 50
\$2 75 Each—Heavy Linen Sheets, very durable, size 2½x3 yards, hemstitched or drawn work heading.....	\$2 75
Slips to match Cotton Sheets, size 45x36, hem or hemstitched, 20c and 25c.	
Slips hemstitched, size 45x38½, at 30c each.	

White Quilts

We have a most complete stock—unexcelled anywhere. The price of quilts has advanced materially, and the following are values that we could not offer if we had to buy them today. Don't fail to inspect these offerings in Housefurnishing Department on second floor. Take the elevator or stairway.

Honeycomb and Crochet Quilts, 11-4 size; two lines selling now at.....	\$1 00 and \$1 15
Honeycomb and Crochet Quilts, 10-4 size, for single beds; at.....	75c
Fine American Crochet Quilts, beautifully bleached, 11-4 size; special values at.....	\$1 50 and \$1 75
Marseilles Quilts, 11-4 size, in our different qualities, beautiful floral designs.....	\$2 00, \$2 50, \$3 50 and \$4 50
A new line of Fingred Madras Quilts, the proper thing for brass beds, 11-4 size; splendid value at.....	\$2 00
Mercerized Quilts, more durable than silk, very pretty patterns, guaranteed to wash, extra large, 12-4 size; very special at.....	\$5 00

When this lot is sold we will require to buy again and will have to pay the advanced price. You can easily see how it is to your advantage to buy now.

Great Half-Price Sale of Jackets

Our great Half-Price Sale of Jackets is now on. The bargains offering in seasonal garments are sufficient in themselves to attract many customers. We want to sell every coat in the store—that is why prices have been reduced. No other reason. There is not an out-of-style jacket in the lot—all are this season's importations, and of the same excellent finish and quality that always characterize our Ladies' and Misses' Jackets. Make an early visit to insure getting the coat you want.

We are selling a number of pieces of regular \$1 Dress Goods at 49c the yard. One of the most pleasing bargains of the season. Get a dress while you can at so special a price.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

draft of that proclamation was prepared by the Hon. David Mills, and was transmitted to the Queen, who was then on a visit to the continent. Her majesty was of the opinion that it was a noble and useful activity, without, in any way, encroaching upon the duties which belonged to her majesty, as Queen, and in which the spirit of her majesty, as Queen, was responsible to parliament for the proper management of public affairs.

SHE FAVORED RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The draft proclamation spoke of the power which the British government possessed for the maintenance of the native religious customs. Her majesty disapproved of the expression which declared that she had such power. The Queen also alluded to the relief of poverty as one of the government's endeavors, and the Queen thought the idea should be expanded, so as to indicate her hope for the future prosperity of India might be assured by the building of railways, canals and telegraphs—the utility of which policy has been demonstrated to the populations of the country during the recent period of famine, in the employment of the needy and the starving on public works. They were inspired by her own tender sympathy. They were words of wisdom, and assisted in the restoration of peace, which has ever since continued. The words of a Christian tolerance, found in that proclamation, were worthy of so great and good a sovereign. Her majesty said: "Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our own subjects. We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none in any way favored, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observance, but that all shall enjoy alike the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority, that they shall abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure." and so the government became enthroned in the hearts of her Hindoo subjects.

After the Sepoy rebellion had been suppressed, and the sovereignty of the British Empire was clearly established, British authority was both extended and consolidated in India. The political functions of the East India Company came to an end, and the government

(Continued on page 3.)

QUICK RELIEF, SURE RELIEF

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

For Coughs and Colds.

Fac-Simile Signature of John C. Brown on every box.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

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RESIDENT LADY PALMIST,
LINGTON street; hours, 2
and 50c.

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1823.)

THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

8,688 Sworn Average Daily Circulation for 1900.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

Address all communications—

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY

(Limited),

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

England and Germany.

It is important that these two great nations should be on friendly terms, and that the only war between them should be the friendly competition in the realm of trade and commerce. In these days alliances are not settled by royal marriages or by the personal preferences of kings, though it may be admitted that even now these have some little influence. Of course a distinction has to be made. The monarch at the head of the British Empire is more fully a constitutional sovereign than the German Emperor. The Kaiser exerts more direct personal power, and is in some things his own minister. In Germany criticism is not so free as in England, but recent events have shown that it can be both free and strong. The German Emperor claims that he does not act from mere personal preference, but seeks two great things, peace and the prosperity of his people. There was a time when outsiders were inclined to consider him as wild and erratic, but the course of events has shown that he has great ability as well as strong determination.

The people of Germany are, many of them, very bitter at present against Great Britain, because of the Boer war, and it is possible to understand that feeling, though we may think that it is not altogether justifiable. But we believe that before long they will come to see that the peace of the world as well as the prosperity of both peoples requires a good understanding between them. It is not to the interest of Germany that Britain should be weakened in the councils of the world, any more than it is the interest of Britain for Germany to be weakened on the continent of Europe; hence we hope that these two great peoples will learn to work together.

The London Daily Mail says that "it would be a grave mistake to attribute to the Kaiser's noble and affectionate action in an hour of bereavement any political significance." But it points out that indirectly there is a political result. "It has rendered his name dear to every Englishman, and has dispelled the last trace of ill-feeling which survived from the events of some years ago. It has contributed to the cause of peace and good-will, because by our admiration and respect for the Kaiser we are brought nearer to Germany." There is, however, on the part of the English journal, no misunderstanding of the fact which we have already stated. "It would, of course, be wrong to suppose that German policy has undergone any change. It has been and always will remain indifferent to matters of sentiment, consulting only the interests of the German people, before which even the family feelings of their ruler must bow. Yet even the German statesmen will see that much is to be gained and nothing lost by marching in friendship with England." This was in fact the general tone of British journals after the death of the Queen, and it will be an appropriate thing if Her Majesty's influence in death as in life should be for peace. It is true that some of the German papers treat the English overtures with haughty scorn, but it is likely that they will soon see that though they are expressing the bitter feeling of the passing hour they are not consulting the highest interests of their fatherland.

Journalism and Democracy.
The newspapers of the day not only furnish news of events and publish advertisements, which are essential to the carrying on of trade under modern conditions, but they make some attempt to express public feeling and to furnish some real criticism. There are sometimes discussions as to whether the public journals merely reflect current opinions or really exert an appreciable influence in forming and guiding such opinion. This is a big question, and hence it is not easily settled. The journalist, like every other man, may be inclined to overestimate his importance, but there can be no doubt that the press as a whole is of very great importance.

We freely admit that the time has passed away when the populace had an almost superstitious reverence for printed words. Printed matter is now one of the commonest things, and it has, like all other things, to pay the penalty of commonness, and to suffer at the time the contempt which is bred by familiarity. Much printed matter is, we fear, worthy of such contempt. We do not complain, then, that the newspaper has lost any fictitious or factitious dignity which it may at one time have possessed. The journal must now, like all living things, bear the strain of competition, stand upon its merits, and be subject to the law of the "survival of the fittest." We cannot, however, admit that a journal of any real influence is a mere reflector of common opinions. There is no such process as mere reflection. If the process of reflection is at all intelligent, the opinions are to some extent clarified and transformed.

The work of making articulate the real desires and needs of the people

must, if it is done in any adequate way, have an influence in directing public opinion. We can not decide how much influence newspapers have in this way, but what they have is real and creates a real responsibility. This brings us to say that we do not think that monopoly will serve the real interests of the people in this any more than in any other department of intellectual work. The idea of a number of local newspapers, controlled by a rich corporation, acting from some important center, is not likely to be brought about very soon in England or Canada, and we trust that the day for such a journalistic revolution is far off.

In England it has been a great safeguard that though the metropolis is so vast, its press, important as it is, does not destroy the power and independence of the provincial press. In France there have been times when the provinces have been too much a mere echo of Paris, but we believe that in this respect there is an improvement there. One voice, and that of a mechanical kind, cannot express the life of a great nation. We need many voices, sincere and august voices, true to the life of their locality and loyal to the larger life of the whole. The ideal of the true democracy is to have as much healthy diversity as is consistent with real unity. The people must not be dumb, and they would practically be so if they had only one voice of a huge journalistic machine. Many voices are needed to express the real life of a great people, a people who are free and progressive.

The Canadian Northwest.

There has been rapid development in farming and ranching in the Northwest since the establishment of the mining industry in British Columbia, which has supplied a profitable market for the products of the farm. The valley of the Saskatchewan is being rapidly taken up by settlers. It is estimated that about two and a half millions of bushels of grain were produced in Edmonton district last year. The estimated yield per acre is, wheat, 15 bushels; oats and barley, 40 bushels. In fact, agriculture has kept pace with the extension of ranching. Every part of the territory has been benefited by the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and by the general reduction of transportation rates to the different mining districts in Southern British Columbia.

The reports for the year 1900 show the export from Manitoba and the territories, of beef cattle alone to be 47,000 head, which is an increase of 15,000 head over 1899. Shipping to England began in July, and during that month 10,000 head were sent across, while during the two following months the shipments totalled 20,000 head. In addition to these shipments 50,000 head of beef cattle were sent from Alberta into the mining districts of British Columbia and the Yukon. During the past year there were brought into Alberta about 15,000 stockers from Manitoba and Ontario. This will run the number of cattle now wintering in the district up to 200,000 head.

A member of the New York Legislature has brought in a bill to make it illegal to issue publications printed in small type. This would rule out a good many Bibles. But not many people, we fear, injure their eyes by diligently searching the Scriptures.

A Chill Formality.

(Washington Star.)

There is not much assurance of real amity in the fact that king and kaiser recently kissed. In Europe kissing has come to be regarded as a chill formality. It would have meant a great deal if they had merely shaken hands and adjourned for a cigar.

The Proper Way.

(Ottawa Journal.)

The Dominion Government is to be congratulated on the considerable number of departmental reports, alias blue books, which are ready for parliament, and also upon the early submittal of the main estimates. The promptitude in both these respects is rather unprecedented.

Was a Rouser.

(Sarnia Observer.)

The Liberals of London honored Mr. C. S. Hymah, M. P., with a banquet at the city hall on Thursday evening. In point of number, enthusiasm and all round jollity it eclipsed anything of the sort ever given in that city, and was a marked tribute to that gentleman's personal popularity.

Hard to Please.

(St. John, N. B., Telegraph.)

Oppositions are hard things to please. If the Government are slow in bringing down their estimates its members are denounced as culpably negligent of the country's best interests. If the Government is prompt and has the estimates ready at the opening of parliament, then its members are denounced for trickery in springing a surprise.

Woman Highly Imaginative.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

A Chicago judge has granted a new trial on the ground that the verdict was based largely on the testimony of women. He does not hold that women are greater prevaricators than men, but simply that they are much more imaginative, which, in effect, amounts to the same thing. It is well, however, that women are highly imaginative; otherwise how many men would win war with them?

THE DAM BURST.

Thompsonville, Mich., Feb. 19.—Yesterday the dam at the village electric plant went out, carrying four men and a team with it. George Hiney and A. E. Fox were rescued, but Ed. and Ernest Crandall, and the team went down in the seething flood. The village will be in darkness for some time. The dam had just been completed.

Glimpses from Press Gallery.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.
The increasing interest taken in Canada by outsiders, as well as by the people of the Dominion themselves, is nowhere better exemplified than by the cosmopolitan character of the visitors who annually make Ottawa their Mecca. I am more impressed with this fact, during my present stay, than in any previous sojourn in the capital. When I came here, a couple of weeks ago, it was stated that this was to be a particularly dull session, and that visitors would be comparatively few, owing to the cessation of festivities at Rideau Hall and in the hundred and one private households which, in the aggregate, are rated "society." The contrary went forth that visitors for pleasure would be few, and that on men of business would be seen in the familiar haunts. Such may turn out to be the case, yet the change has made little impression on the crowds that daily and nightly assemble in Ottawa's great rendezvous for visitors, the Russell House rotunda.

It is an interesting sight to a visitor, this gathering from all the ends of the earth. I have been thinking over the men I have met in my short stay, and the places from which they hail. They are, indeed, a novel assemblage. Here is an Australian gold miner; there a successful cattle raiser from New Zealand; hard by an ex-army officer from British India, discussing military matters with a veteran of the United States civil war. Then I am introduced to the Englishman who has made his pile in the Yukon, and who recites tales of privation endured before he finally reached the competence. Yet he is not satisfied, and will hie him back with his Scottish companion, with whom he makes me acquainted, at the earliest possible time after the opening of spring. In groups of fours and fives, all around me, in this spacious resort, are to be seen statesmen, politicians, capitalists, speculators, in fact, every variety of money maker, or money spender, that could be mentioned, including the home product and importations, permanent or temporary, from every civilized nation in the world.

What a tale of hope, fear, speculation, manipulation, could be told if the walls had ears, and this perpetual buzz of conversation and negotiation could be repeated on paper. One wonders where they all come from, and how even Mr. St. Jacques, the clever presiding genius of this great hostelry, manages to know so many of them, to call them by name, and amid all the bustle and excitement preserve his urbanity. For the visitor to Ottawa, who wishes to see the capital fully, the obvious place at which to put up is the Russell.

For several years the question has been mooted as to whether the sessional indemnity of members is too small; also as to whether the salary paid the Premier of the Dominion, whoever he may happen to be, is not inadequate; and also as to whether the leader of the Opposition should not receive more than an ordinary private member.

To begin with the last point first. It is contended that self-government is government by public opinion; that public opinion is evolved by discussion; that the British Parliamentary system presupposes two great parties; and that an Opposition party presupposes an Opposition leader. An Opposition leader, if he is to perform his duties properly throughout the year, is certain to be put to a good deal of expense and loss of time, beyond the lot of his fellow-members, solely because of his position. Ought he to receive an extra remuneration in order to cover this extra expense and loss of time? Unless one is prepared to say only a rich man should be chosen as Opposition leader, a fair prima facie case for extra remuneration for the Opposition leader must be admitted. It may be replied that no such system prevails in Great Britain. But the circumstances are different. In Great Britain, no indemnity whatever is given to members; but in Canada, with comparatively few wealthy men, an indemnity must be paid. So, on the whole, the contention is to be favored that a larger indemnity should go to the leader of the Opposition than to the full private on either side.

As to the question of the indemnity that ought to be paid members of the Dominion Parliament, the argument does not hinge so much on the expense a candidate is often put to in contesting a riding, or the extent to which he is a public mark for subscriptions for all sorts of things, as on the growing length of the session, which begins to verge on an average of not far short of six months each year. Added to that the time lost during the recess, because a man is a member of Parliament, and it becomes in many cases a rather serious matter. It is difficult enough, already, for the man of moderate means, even though well fitted by ability, to be useful in Parliament, to see his way to afford the luxury of a public life. A moderate increase of indemnity, it is argued, would make it a little less difficult for men of ability, and at the same time of moderate means, to serve their country in the council of the nation.

Now as to the indemnity or allowance to the Premier of the day: for it is no question merely of salary to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but to the office. What is contended is that the position of Premier of the Dominion is one of growing importance, of growing responsibility, and of growing expense. It is pointed out that railway managers, bank managers, and others, in many cases receive double and twice double what is placed at the disposal of the Premier of the Dominion. In the case of Canada's High Commissioner to Great Britain, Lord Strathcona, the position is held by a man of very great wealth, to whom his official salary is but a fleabite, and but a small part of what Lord Strathcona spends. But it would be undemocratic for a country like Canada to make so slack provision for the Dominion Premiership, that only men of wealth could dare aspire to the post. One must bear in mind that many social and other usages, and much expense, are compelled by certain positions, just as, to use a large illustration, the position of King or of Prince of Wales compels social

FROZEN TO DEATH IN HIS LONELY HOME.
Sad Fate of a Hermit at Ellenville, N. Y.—Young Man Mangled by a Saw—Deadly Case in St. Clair Tunnel.

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DEADLY TUNNEL GAS.
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THE RUANS, GRAY CO.

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

White Goods Sale

If you doubt the statement made in Saturday's issue regarding the niceness of our Whitewear, examine our window display, note the artistic arrangement, and let the thought suggest itself that it is in keeping with the enterprise always shown by this growing store. But pay even more attention to the daintiness and elegance of the various articles displayed. Your examination inside is heartily welcomed, when you will wonder at the small prices asked for such nice goods. Whitewear Department is on the ground floor—turn to the left as you enter the store door.

High-Class Goods

Ladies' Drawers, in fine English cambric, very wide, deep frill of muslin, three rows hemstitched tucks and edge of lace.

\$1.00

Ladies' Drawers, in fine English Cambric, trimmed with 11 rows of hemstitching and Hamburg insertion and frill special, at

\$2.00

Ladies' Night Gowns, fine English cambric, yoke and revers of insertion and tucking, muslin frills, edged with lace, special,

\$2.00

Ladies' Night Gowns, in fine Nainsook, lapels and yoke of tucking, insertion, trim of fine Nainsook, Hamburg edging, special,

\$3.00

Two Lace Specials

Special line Valenciennes, neat patterned, strong edges, exceptionally good value, per yard.

1C

Special line Valenciennes, in neat designs, strong edges, good widths, at, per yard,

3C

Hosiery

175 pairs Ladies' Heavy Wool Hose, a special 25c line, to clear, two pairs for35c
10 pairs Children's Heavy Wool Hose, two pairs for35c
90 pairs Boys' Very Heavy Worsted Hose, worth 50c and 60c, to clear at37½c
40 pairs Ladies' and Children's Overstockings, to clear at35c

Tights

50 pairs Ladies' Black Tights; to clear at35c

TABLE LINENS.

During White Goods Sale we direct your attention to the following specials:

\$1.00 Table Linen for 75c

Special line 72-inch Bleached Table Linen, extra heavy; regular price \$1, for, per yard 75c

\$1.50 Table Linen for \$1

Special line 72-inch Bleached Table Linen, four designs, extra heavy double damask, regular price \$1.00 \$1.50, for, per yard

Extra Fine Bleached Damask Table Covers, 2½ yards long. Special \$2.75

Extra Fine Bleached Damask Table Covers, 3 yards long. Special \$4.50

Extra Fine Bleached Damask Table Covers, 4 yards long. Special \$5.00

Bargains in Furs

1 Lady's Astrachan Jacket, \$25.00, for\$22.00
2 Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, \$35.00, for\$30.00
1 Lady's 'Coon Jacket, \$25.00, for \$19.50
2 Ladies' Long Astrachan Coats, to clear at\$14.50
5 Very Fine Sable Muffs, \$10.00 and \$11.00, for\$8.00
1 Sable Capeline, \$30.00, for\$25.00
1 Sable and Electric Seal Capeline, \$30.00, for\$23.00

Gloves

Ladies' and Children's Ringwood Gloves, in white and colored, regular 15c and 20c, to clear at10c
Ladies' and Children's Ringwood Gloves, in white and colored, regular price 20c and 25c, to clear at 15c
Ladies' and Children's Kid Mitts, in tan and black, regular price 75c and \$1.00, to clear at50c
Ladies' Knitted Black Silk Mitts, wool lined, regular price \$1.50 to \$2.00, to clear at\$1.00

Startling Blouse Reductions

\$1 Blouse for 68c
Ladies' Flannelette Blouses, fancy designs, assorted colors, regular price was \$1.00, special to clear68c

Blouses at Half Price
Special line of Silk, Velvet, Luster and Flannel Shirt Waists, at half-price.
A \$2.00 Waist for\$1.00
A \$2.50 Waist for\$1.25
A \$3.00 Waist for\$1.50
A \$3.50 Waist for\$1.75
A \$4.00 Waist for\$2.00
A \$5.00 Waist for\$2.50

usages and a certain scale of expenditure. The official salary of whoever occupies the place of Dominion Premier should be, I cannot say; but that it should be placed at an adequate figure, so that a man may not be under the necessity of serving his country at his own and his family's expense, public opinion would doubtless be prepared to concede. I have heard the reply that there are men prepared to take this or that place at the same salary; but such a reply does not necessarily close all debate. Very likely some one could have been found to take Queen Victoria's place for a smaller remuneration, or the place of Wellington, Nelson, Roberts, or Gladstone.

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up the remaining portion. While the men were trying to do this, Conductor J. Way and brakemen A. Short and Thos. McArthur were overcome by the gas and were taken out to the Port Huron end of the tunnel, where they soon were all right again.
Alex. Forbes, who attends to the pumps, did not dare so well. He had gone into the tunnel before the train, and was performing his duties, when he also became affected by the fumes. He eventually felt himself being overcome, as he rang the electric bell, which gave the alarm at the tunnel pump house. Soon as the alarm sounded John Fonkin and Charles Meillon hurried into the tunnel, and the doctor was called. The doctor worked over him for nearly two hours before he regained consciousness and was conscious of danger. At noon he was in a fair way to recovery. A very few minutes longer inhaling the poisonous gas would have undoubtedly proved fatal.

HANDY FOR SMUGGLERS

Frozen Detroit River Furnishes a Good Thoroughfare.

Supplies for a Year Cross From Detroit to Canada by Sleighloads.

Detroit, Feb. 18.—Although the ice in the river has proved a source of great inconvenience to the ferry boats and car transfers, on the other hand it has proved a boon to farmers residing along the river banks, and for some of them who live a number of miles back. Below Sandwich the river is frozen over, and the ice is strong enough to hold up horses. Above Windsor there is also ice across to the American shore, and people who have no communications about beating the Canadian government out of some revenue bring goods across on the ice without paying the duty which would be collected if they crossed in the ferries.
Below Sandwich the smugglers are not satisfied with bringing over contraband goods under cover of darkness, but a number of them cross at daylight in broad daylight. Their sleighs are always piled high with all kinds of goods which they can purchase cheaper in Detroit, and they go to their homes unmolested. Thomas McKee, collector of customs at Sandwich, was notified of the goods being brought from Detroit by the smugglers, but he was not able to come with them. Collector Allen, of Windsor, was next told of the condition of affairs, and he went to Sandwich and investigated. Below Sandwich the smugglers are not satisfied with bringing over contraband goods under cover of darkness, but a number of them cross at daylight in broad daylight. Their sleighs are always piled high with all kinds of goods which they can purchase cheaper in Detroit, and they go to their homes unmolested. Thomas McKee, collector of customs at Sandwich, was notified of the goods being brought from Detroit by the smugglers, but he was not able to come with them. Collector Allen, of Windsor, was next told of the condition of affairs, and he went to Sandwich and investigated.
Up the river the same condition of affairs exists. Some farmers in Sandwich, East, Maidstone and Rochester have no scruples about smuggling, and they always take advantage of the ice to lay in a supply of all kinds of household goods. Coal oil, furniture, hardware and dry goods are among the articles which are

mostly smuggled, although it has been reported that in some instances pianos have made their way into Detroit by the "ice route," and are now used to entertain some of the French families residing a few miles from Walkerville. The customs officers are unable to cope with the smugglers. The territory is so large that it would require a small army of officers to patrol the banks of the river, and then some of the farmers would succeed in passing through the lines. The smugglers all stand by one another, and is next to impossible to secure evidence against any of them.
A French resident of Sandwich East was in Windsor yesterday, and was discussing the smuggling which is being carried on. He said it would be impossible to stop it, no matter how many officers were detailed to watch the Canadian side of the river.
"The people along the river have been doing it for years," said he, "and they do not look upon it as being an unlawful act. Instead they consider it a good luck to bring in goods without paying the duty, and in many homes they people will show you a piece of goods and remark that they beat the government out of the duty on it. I believe myself that there was free trade between the two countries that some of the old residents would be sorry to see it, as they like the daring and risk of smuggling. Many of them come from the Province of Quebec, and have received a fairly good education on running the customs, so that

when they come here they find everything favorable for bringing goods from the United States. The goods can be purchased very cheaply in Detroit, and the average farmer who does smuggling will lay in a sufficient quantity of goods to last him until the ice comes again in the river. If he should run short of any articles during the summer months, he can always find an accommodating riverman who will bring over what he requires in a sailboat."

Nervine a King of Pain.

Nervine is a combination of the most potent pain-curing substances known to medical science. It represents the latest discoveries in the healing art—so concentrated that one drop of Nervine is equal in pain-subduing power to five drops of any other. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cramps, Pain in the Back, its action is rapid and certain. Sure to cure. Your money back if you do not find it so. Druggists sell it.

Plenty of References.

Mistress—You say you are well recommended?
Maid—Indeed, ma'am, I have 23 excellent references.
Mistress—And how long have you been in domestic service?
Maid—Two years, ma'am.

Business Men's Backache.
When a man gets interested in his business he's apt to forget about himself.
When backache comes—when he feels depressed and out of sorts, he contents himself with the plea that he's worked too hard—he'll ease up some of these days.
But he doesn't let up—backache gets worse and worse—kidneys can't stand the strain put upon them—they need help—must have it if serious kidney trouble is to be averted.
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
have helped hundreds of business men to do their work and keep their health—restored the natural blood filtering functions of their kidneys. Read the evidence:
"I have had kidney and urinary trouble for some time past, with distressing pain in the small of my back, and indeed felt very miserable. I got one box of Doan's Kidney Pills from Mason's drug store, and they cured me completely. I recommend them heartily as a splendid remedy for kidney or urinary difficulties, and as a cure for pain in the back they are certainly infallible." FREDERICK ASH, Merchant Tailor, Main St., Markham, Ont.
Always ask your druggist for Doan's Kidney Pills and refuse worthless substitutes and imitations. THE DOAN KIDNEY PILLS CO., Toronto, Ont.

The Daintiest of Wall Papers

When it comes to the really fine things in Wall Papers—the exclusive—we are to be consulted. Our reputation is for handling the very finest and most up-to-date that are shown. Glad to have you consult us about any scheme of decorating.

O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.

If You Are Not "Up" In Wall Papers

Your only assurance of satisfaction will come from a house whose work and reputation stand as synonyms of the best. You have the experience and knowledge of artists at your command when you consult us about Wall Papers.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Ridge, next Court House, London.

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE

Will disclose even more uses for electricity than there are at present. Put it to use in your business. It can be used to advantage in grinding the coffee if you are a grinder, and in operating a printing plant if you are a printer. Cheaper and more reliable power than steam. Phone 543.

London Electric Co.,
359 Richmond Street.

Emerson's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil

with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
25c BOTTLE.

N. W. Emerson, Druggist
120 Dundas St.

London Advertiser.

UNION LABEL

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—Ash Wednesday.

—Capt. Geo. O'Farrell, of Quebec, is in the city.

—Mrs. Wm. Wicker, of 515 Richmond street, has recovered after a severe illness.

—Wm. L. Underwood, president of the W. O. C. T. A., is lying ill at his residence in this city.

—Mrs. J. H. Brown, 245 Talbot street, received the bad news yesterday of the death of her sister, Miss Eleanor Shannon, nurse, at St. Vincent Hospital, Portland, Ore.

—Miss Hastings, who has been the guest of the Misses Ferguson, Maple street, for the past week, left Monday for St. Thomas and Hamilton where she will spend a few days before returning home.

—A horse driven by a man named Lane took fright at a London West street car at the corner of Ridout and Dundas streets yesterday afternoon, and backed into the fender of the car. Damage was slight.

—A friendly game of whist was played Monday evening between the Foresters' whist team and No. 6 Ward Liberals, at the latter's rooms. It was a close game all through, the Foresters finishing with 14 points to the good.

—The regular meeting of the Royal Templars of Temperance was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, in Somerset Hall. A goodly amount of business meeting was held on the first topic, and was transacted. All present spent a very enjoyable evening. The next day is March.

—Miss Lily Jacobs leaves Saturday for New York, having been accepted as nurse in St. Luke's Hospital. Miss Jacobs has filled a responsible position in the London Life for some years, and will be missed by her many friends, who join in wishing her every success in her chosen career.

—The Balmoral Club will give their annual "Kitties" carnival on Monday night next, at the Princess Rink, and it promises to be a hummer. The Balmorals having lately amalgamated with the Imperial Club, are in a better position than ever to offer the public a grand carnival and a good time. This year their prize list will be of interest to all.

—A combined meeting of the board of directors of the M. C. A. and committee was held last night and several matters discussed. Mr. J. Carson, a London delegate, related some interesting incidents of the Kingston convention. J. J. Gantchore, Toronto, treasurer of the provincial committee, was also present and addressed the gathering.

—The Engineers' Wives' Auxiliary held their fifth anniversary in Cullis Hall, on the evening of Feb. 19, at which a very enjoyable programme was rendered. Mr. R. Lowe (No. 58) acted as chairman. The ladies wish to say that they are very grateful to the International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The concert closed by the singing of "God Save the King."

—Londoners will be delighted with the pleasure of again listening to the talented Miss Jessie Alexander, a favorite of all concert-goers. She will appear in the Auditorium on the 23rd inst., under the auspices of the F. C. B. C., and will be assisted by H. R. McDonald and Roselle Pococke. The

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VIOLETS,

Sweet Violets, Tulips, Hyacinths and other Spring Flowers.

GAMMAGE & SONS.

W. A. PIPER, D.D.S.,
Specialist in Dental 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 304, 222 Dundas St. (cor. Waterloo).

Meteorological.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 19—8 p.m.—The pronounced cold wave is still centered in the Northwest Territories, and from present indications fairly cold weather may be expected in all portions of Canada for the next few days. Light snowfalls have been general today in Ontario.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 34-38; Kamloops, 20-26; Calgary, 10 below-2 below; the Arctic, 8 below-zero; Winnipeg, 6 below-2; Port Arthur, -18; Parry Sound, 22-30; Toronto, 18-20; Ottawa, 16-22; Montreal, 20-26; Quebec, 18-28; Halifax, 24-32.

Local temperatures, Tuesday, Feb. 19: Highest, 27 above; lowest, 14.5 below.

Today (Wednesday) the sun rose at 7:09 a.m. and sets at 5:54 p.m. The moon rose at 7:35 a.m. and sets at 5:15 p.m.

A Helpful Hint

For you when your coal bin is empty. Scranton coal is unequalled for its strength in heating power. Besides, it is cleaner than other coal, burns longer, and never fails to give satisfaction. We also sell Petroleum Coal for grates and furnaces. Sole agents for London. Phone 312.

WM. HEAMAN & SON.
Yard—Maitland St. at G. T. R.

students are putting forth a great effort to make this one of the best concerts of the season.

—Toronto Telegram: The will of the late Thos. McGaw, of the Queen's Hotel, who died February 1st, has been prepared for probate by the solicitors of the estate, Millar, Ferguson & Hughes. The estate is valued at \$75,000, and consists almost wholly of interests in three hotels, the Queen's, the Queen's Royal at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and the Tecumseh House, London. The will leaves all to the widow. There is some insurance, but none of it belongs to the family, and forms no part of the estate. The executors are the widow and Frank D. Manchee.

SEEKING A NEW TRIAL.

In an appeal filed in the court of appeal, Toronto yesterday the American branch of the India Tea Company, of this city, is seeking a new trial of their suit against Frederick W. Hudson and his wife, of Toronto, to set aside a transfer he made to his wife of the shares of the company. The suit is valued at \$105 each. The defendant was sued as a partner of the Social Ceylon Tea Company, which the defendant refused to declare the transfer void.

BELVIDERE CLUB CARNIVAL.

The first annual carnival of the Belvidere Club, given at the Jubilee Rink last night, was a very successful affair. The 7th Band supplied the music. The ice was in excellent condition, and the large crowd present had a good time. The prize winners were: Best dressed lady, Miss Adair; best dressed gentleman, C. Charlton; second best dressed lady, Miss Brice; second best dressed gentleman, J. G. Walker; best comic costume, P. Stinson; best colored gentleman, Walter Anderson; best dressed girl under 16 years, P. Rhodes; best dressed boy under 16 years, Lloyd Dierley.

AT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The first of a series of teachers' recitals was given in the cosy recital hall of the Conservatory of Music last night, the artist of the evening being Miss Jennie Steele, A. L. C. M., she being assisted by Miss Stella Regan, vocalist. Miss Steele is being recognized as a most promising young artist. Her playing is marked with exquisite feeling and admirable technique, and has the finer quality of soul that marks the true artist. Miss Regan's numbers were given in her usual finished style. Both Miss Steele and the Conservatory are to be congratulated on the success of the recital. The programme was:

"Marzwind," op. 46, No. 10, MacDowell.
"Cradle Song," op. 46, No. 10, MacDowell.
"Habanera," op. 46, No. 10, MacDowell.

Miss Stella Regan.
"Spinning Song" (concert study).
"Rhapsodie," No. 12, Liszt.

"My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice."
"La Campanella," op. 46, No. 10, MacDowell.

Miss Jennie Steele.

CONCERT AND SALE OF WORK.

There was a fairly large attendance at the concert and sale of work given by the Order of the Good Shepherd in St. John's schoolhouse last night, and everyone present enjoyed the splendid programme provided. The concert was given by the choir of the school, and the sale of work was a success.

Dr. F. R. Eccles, of this city, is a director and stockholder of the company.

Smoking a pipe of medium size, says a statistician, a man blows out of his mouth every time he fills the bowl 700 smoke clouds. If he smokes four times a day for twenty years he blows 280,000 smoke clouds.

A FARMER'S WIFE

Finds a Food That the Children and Grov' Folk Thrive Upon.

Mrs. Sarah Lessinger, near Stuart, Neb., says: "My little girl, eight years old, has always been a delicate child, and has not been able to stay in school long at a time, for she often faints, and was weak and puny, until last February she had a sick spell, and I began feeding her on Grape-Nuts food."

"I can truthfully say the result has far exceeded my expectations. She is now hearty, well, and can run and play as other children do. I am trying an experiment this summer, leaving out meat altogether for breakfast and using Grape-Nuts food instead. Thus far we have all been unusually well, and my men folk (we are farmers) say that they do not get hungry so quick when they use Grape-Nuts food as they used to when they had meat."

It is a profound fact that Grape-Nuts food will furnish more nourishment to the system than bread or meat. Anyone can prove the truth of this statement by trial.

An automobile and an express train in Italy had a race of 44 miles out from Rome. The automobile was the winner, though it was considerably impeded by traffic.

HAMILTON'S LONDON PORTER AND ALES

You can always rely on the quality of the above brands, our Porter holds first place among the first-class goods of the kind. All dealers.

Kent Brewery,
LONDON, ONT.

A Love Letter Sensation

The new book, "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," is creating a sensation in London, comparable only with the "Trilby" in America. Did Oscar Wilde write this book?

We have the copyright edition. Dainty Stationery for the home. Commercial Stationery for the Office. Playing Cards, Tally Cards, Pencils, Tassels, etc., in great variety, at

ANDERSON'S

Large line of Paper Books just opened out.

A STRONG COMPANY

High Position to Which the Imperial Life Has Attained—Some Significant Facts and Figures.

The proceedings at the annual meeting of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, a full report of which appears in another column, show in a very striking manner how strong is the position to which this active and enterprising company has attained.

The new applications, for instance, during the year amounted to the very large number of 1,423, aggregating no less than \$3,447,000. The strictness with which all applications are scrutinized is shown by the fact that of the foregoing, applications amounting to no less than \$740,000, or nearly 20 per cent, were rejected. This brings up the total insurance in force to \$9,228,000, a very heavy increase from that of last year. The premium income is also satisfactory, as it stood during the past year at \$2,211,000. The income from annual premiums and from interest together shows a great buoyancy. In 1899 it was \$243,233 54, and in 1900 it was \$351,897 74, or an increase of 44 per cent.

A feature of the company's business during the year was the increased demand for annuities, and the management is inclined to expect a large increase in this particular kind of business. As the president, Sir Oliver Mowat, observed in his address, "the advantage of securing a stated annual income throughout life by one payment for the purchase of an annuity from the company is a source of gradually growing to be recognized in this country, as in Great Britain. There the government has gone into the business, and the present large number of government annuitants is evidence of the advantages to be secured under this form of investment have become apparent."

The advantages accruing from this form of investment are gradually growing to be recognized in this country, as in Great Britain. There the government has gone into the business, and the present large number of government annuitants is evidence of the advantages to be secured under this form of investment have become apparent."

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TABLE JELLES.

All new and fresh goods.

TRYPHOSA.

6 fruit flavors, 15c package.

IMPERIAL.

12 fruit and wine flavors, 2 packages for 25c.

PURE GOLD.

8 fruit flavors, 10c package.

T. A. Rowat & Co.
Phone 317, 231 Dundas Street.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE.

Try Me Shoe

PRICE \$2.50

(Manufactured in Lynn, Mass., U.S.A.)

The Ladies of London Need Seek No Farther—For Better Can't Be Found.

BROWN BROTHERS' BOOT SHOP.
182 DUNDAS STREET, - TELEPHONE 360.

THE DEANERY OF MIDDLESEX.

Annual Meeting of the Ruri-Decanal Chapter and the Sunday School and Lay Workers' Association.

The annual meeting of Middlesex Deanery Chapter, Sunday School and Lay Workers' Associations took place in Bishop Cronyn Hall yesterday afternoon and evening. The rural dean, Rev. Canon Smith, presided, having with him on the platform the vice-president, Mr. C. H. Armitage, and Mr. J. K. H. Pope, president of lay workers. Rev. H. H. Moorehouse acted as secretary at the afternoon session, and amongst the clergy present were His Lordship the Bishop, Rev. Dean Innes, Archdeacon Davis, Revs. Moorhouse, Sage, Cox, Danne, Gunne, Brownlee, Ball, English, Bethune, Rhodes, and a large number of laymen and ladies from the city and various parts of the county, including a large party from Clarendon and Granton.

After opening services, deanery business occupied some time, including reports of progress in the way of church improvements at Strathroy, Wardsville, and other places, and two new rectories at Clarendon and Wardsville, and other places. Good progress was also reported in the way of church extension.

The congregation at Melbourne were desirous of having a clergyman appointed to that place, and Granton asked to be separated from Clarendon and established as a separate deanery, and the professional duties of the meeting were accorded as above.

A resolution of sympathy was passed with the rector and congregation at Glanworth on account of the quarantining of smallpox in the neighborhood.

Matters relating to the Sunday school hymnal and also the deanery magazine were discussed, and the latter was appointed to consider the latter, with power to act if thought necessary.

The election of officers of the Sunday School Association resulted as follows: President, the rural dean; vice-president, Mr. C. H. Armitage; secretary, Rev. G. M. Cox; treasurer, Miss Kirkpatrick.

The Rev. Arthur Murphy then gave a quiet hour Bible reading for the clergy and teachers, which was of a most helpful character, and made a marked impression upon those present. This was followed by a brief address by his lordship the bishop, taking as his subject the revised version of the Bible, and earnestly and forcefully showing its advantages.

Refreshments were then served in the large committee room by the ladies of the cathedral, school and congregation, the tempting viands being heartily enjoyed.

At 7:45 the session resumed, and after opening services, President Pope, of the lay workers, gave an excellent practical address on the objects and work of the association, followed by the Rev. Arthur Beattie, Messrs. Foster, Hart, Armitage and others.

The subject of church extension, or "Is Our Church Growing?" was ably handled by Prof. F. T. Harrison, showing marked growth numerically and spiritually, but yet pointing out that much more might be accomplished if the members were faithful to their trust.

After brief discussion of the subject, Miss T. Wright sang in nice voice and expression "The Holy City."

Rev. Arthur Murphy then opened discussion on the subject of "How to Develop Spiritual Life in the School," urging as the first necessity, entire consecration on the part of the teacher, and urging also the establishing of a "decision Sunday," when the scholars would be asked, first, to acknowledge Jesus as their Savior, and, second, to resolve to serve him as such all the days of their life.

Archdeacon Davis followed with a brief, earnest address.

Miss Wright again favored the association with a solo, which was much appreciated and elicited a cordial vote of thanks.

The question of Sunday school music was then taken up, and especially that of having an orchestra. Mrs. Thorpe gave an account of the use and benefit of such at the Sunday school of the Memorial Church, followed by Mr. C. H. Armitage, a number of questions being asked by Ald. Beattie and others.

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