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A NEW IDEA IN IRON SMELTING

Electric Process To Be Investigated by Government.

GOOD FOR CANADA IF FEASIBLE

It Would Develop Immense Quantities of Iron Ore Deposits in Ontario and Quebec.

Ottawa, Dec. 4. — The Minister of the Interior contemplates sending a commissioner to Europe to visit the places where the electric smelting of iron ore is carried on, and to report whether the several processes would be commercially feasible if adopted in Canada. The question is of the very greatest importance to Canada. There are in Ontario and Quebec immense deposits of iron ore, which at present cannot be developed owing to the cost of fuel for smelting. It is true that in the west, and also in the Maritime Provinces, coal is found in abundance, but the cost of transportation to Ontario or Quebec renders its use impossible in these provinces. Hence the problem of cheap fuel or economical treatment has to be solved before any progress can be made in the utilization of the iron ore with which Providence has so bountifully endowed this country. The problem seems to be on the eve of solution. If there is no call in either Ontario or Quebec, any number of water powers exist. This means that electric energy can be easily developed, so cheaply as to permit of iron ores being smelted at a profit. But this is not all. Where smelting is done by electricity, deleterious ingredients, which are always present in coal or coke, are got rid of, and a purer pig iron and a better class of steel are obtained. Furthermore, in the case of blast furnaces it is impossible to reach such a high degree of temperature as will enable use to be made of the basic slags, which are necessary for retaining titanium and phosphorus. On the other hand, by the electric process of smelting, ores containing as much as 12 per cent of titanium have been turned out free of that material.

Accordingly, it does not require any demonstration to show the immediate possibilities of electric smelting in Canada. In Europe considerable progress has been made in the mater of electric smelting. The question to be determined now is, Is the process commercially feasible? If it is Canada is on the eve of a remarkable development of its iron resources. Judgment must be suspended, however, until a thorough inquiry has been made into the matter by experts. It would not be surprising if Hon. Mr. Sifton were to choose Dr. Haanel, the superintendent of mines for the Dominion, as one of the experts in question.

GERMANY IS IN LINE

Will Agree to the Reform Plan for Macedonia.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Referring to the London report that Germany may object to the proposition of Russia and Austria for an international administration of Macedonia on the lines of the present government of Crete, the foreign office here said today that, on the contrary, Germany had done all in her power to secure the acceptance and enforcement of the Muerzteg programme, which remains the basis of Russo-Austrian action. These powers, it was added, had arranged the programme to suit their own interests above all, and it cannot be supposed that they have altered the same into an international administration similar to that of Crete to suit other powers.

The foreign office also referred to Chancellor Von Buelow's speech at the opening of the Reichstag, saying that Germany had consistently done everything possible to prevent serious complications in the Balkans.

BRIDE DIED OF GLANDERS

Caught the Disease From a Horse—Had Been Married a Week.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 6. — Mrs. Richard T. Mueller, nee Ritchell, a bride of just one week, died as a result of glanders, which she contracted from her father's horse. The day before the wedding, Thanksgiving, she drove to the business part of the city and purchased some wedding clothes. As usual, she unharnessed and stabled the horse when she got home.

It is believed that she became infected through an abrasion on her right hand. She was married next day and the disease soon developed. A physician treated her for rheumatism at first, and then for varioloid before the real character of her ailment was discovered after a consultation of doctors. It was too late to check the malady, and the young bride, who was 24 years old, died yesterday. It is said that a veterinary surgeon warned the girl's father that the horse had glanders, and that it was a disease that human beings could contract.

THIEVES KEEP AWAY NOW

Horse-Stealing Stopped by Vigilance Committee.

Pickering, Dec. 5. — The annual meeting of the Pickering vigilance committee will take place on the evening of Tuesday next in the town hall, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business. The society, which was organized two years ago on the townline between Pickering and Whitby, and later moved its headquarters to Pickering village, has a membership of about 105. The object of the association is to protect its members in case of theft. The large amount of horse-stealing which took place a year or two ago rendered such an association almost necessary, but since its organization no cases of theft have been reported. Its very existence seems to be a preventative.

FAILED TO AGREE

The Quebec Shoe Factories Are Still Tied Up.

Quebec, Dec. 5.—The boot and shoe employes this morning refused point blank to sign the contract drawn up by the Manufacturers' Association, and offered their own contract as substitute, which was refused by the manufacturers. The situation, consequently, remains the same. The factories will remain closed.

The shoe men are not willing to bind themselves for six months, they want to be free to quit the scene any time they choose.

THE REDDEN INQUEST

A Warrant To Be Issued for Arrest of Ed Slaughter.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 5. — The verdict of the coroner's jury impaneled to inquire into the death of John Redden, of Madstone, was that the man came to his death as the result of a blow on the head alleged to have been struck with a billiard cue by Edwin Slaughter (colored). The blow was inflicted at the Tecumseh Hotel, kept by Wade Hill. The jury recommended that the license of the hotel be revoked so long as the hotel is run by its present proprietor, and expressed its belief that the killing of Reddin constituted murder.

A warrant for Slaughter, who is supposed to be at present on the United States side, will be asked for today.

ARTIST FOUND DEAD

Well-Known Lady Dies Under Peculiar Circumstances.

New York, Dec. 5.—The American says: Early this morning the dead body of Miss Virgina L. Thornton, a well-known artist, was found at full length beside the bath tub in her apartments on the second floor of No. 22 East Sixteenth street.

Great mystery surrounds the case because, though the room was filled with gas, the single jet in the room and the gas heater were burning brightly. The police, after a most searching investigation could not discover whence the gas was escaping.

Miss Thornton was apparently preparing to retire. The bath tub was filled with water which was yet warm. Dr. Reid, who responded to a call from the New York Hospital, said the young woman had been dead only about five or ten minutes. The janitor, who was notified by a tenant of the odor of escaping gas, traced it to Miss Thornton's apartments, and on forcing the door, found the body in the condition described.

DIMS CIRCUS GLORY

Billposters Decree That Art, Not Fancy, Must Rule.

New York, Dec. 5. — Art has placed its snuffer on the flaming circus "bills." In future the lurid posters that for generations have blazed a way for "the most stupendous aggregation of human talent and animal marvels ever gathered under canvas" must respect the canons of nature and the conventionalities of twentieth century dress.

In other words, the hippopotamus must not be all yawn, nor the camel all hump, while the lady in pink tights and gauze skirts who has galloped through many generations on her prancing steed must come down and don a walking skirt. Thus are scattered the wonders of youth in this iconoclastic age.

These revolutionary changes were decreed yesterday at the meeting of the directors of the American Bill Posters' and Distributors' Association at the Auditorium. At the same meeting a new side of the bill boards—the artistic—was disclosed.

HE INHERITS MILLIONS

Mr. Cawthra Mulock Will Manage Estate Himself.

Toronto, Dec. 5. — On coming into his inheritance a few months ago Mr. Cawthra Mulock decided to take over the estate and administer it himself. All the arrangements to this end were practically completed this week, the various transfers and other details having been effected yesterday.

Mr. Cawthra Mulock is the youngest son of Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General. Under the will of the late Mrs. Cawthra-Murray he was left a fortune variously estimated at from three to four million dollars.

When the will was probated in November, 1897, Mr. Cawthra Mulock was but 15 years of age. His father, Sir William Mulock, was named as the sole executor, but it was stipulated that Mr. Cawthra Mulock was to receive his bequest on coming of age.

Mr. Cawthra Mulock stated that his father rather welcomed being relieved of the charge of the estate. With his parliamentary and other duties he found that he had quite enough to attend to.

Mr. Cawthra Mulock is a graduate of Toronto University, and is possessed of good business ability. He purposes devoting himself to the administration of the estate. He was recently married to Miss Falconbridge, a daughter of Mr. Justice Falconbridge.

Nothing approximating a definite statement of the extent of the fortune left by the late Mrs. Cawthra-Murray has been given to the public. Under the terms of the will the estate was divided as follows: Mrs. (Dr.) Ryerson, a niece, received $50,000; Mr. W. C. Crowther, a nephew, $50,000; three children of Mr. James Cawthra, $50,000 each; Mrs. Wm. Murray, a daughter of Mrs. Cawthra-Murray's second husband, $2,000; Sir Wm. Mulock and Mrs. Mulock, the latter of whom was a niece, $50,000 each. The balance of the estate was left absolutely to Mr. Cawthra Mulock.

A Huge Confiscation.

San Francsco, Dec. 5. — The United States Government authorities have confiscated 14,000 Mexican cigars in a private warehouse here, many of them valued at 25 cents each. It is believed the cigars were brought in concealed in casks by members of the crew of the cruiser New York upon her last arrival here from Mexican waters.

EMPLOYERS UNITE AGAINST UNIONS

Stand for Open Shop and No Sympathetic Strike.

BARS OUT THE UNION LABEL

Congress May Be Asked Not to Indorse the Eight-Hour Measure.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 5.—To eliminate the walking delegate is one of the specific purposes of the recently organized Citizens' Industrial Association of America. The organization included in its basic principles an open shop, no sympathetic strikes, no restrictions in the number of apprentices and output, and the enforcement of the law.

These facts were developed at the meetings of the executive committee, which were concluded yesterday, clearly indicating the line of battle between the employers and labor unions.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress not to indorse the eight-hour bill, when that document comes up for action. Another resolution requests all employers' associations throughout the country to affiliate with the national body. The determined stand to be taken by the association is indicated in the passage of a resolution instructing all members of employers' associations affiliated with the national body not to place the union label on any of their output. It is proposed also to establish a labor information bureau, where will be kept a tabulated record of all law-breaking and undesirable workmen.

The present methods employed by unions in conducting a boycott were bitterly denounced. A bureau of organization, publication and education will likely be located at Dayton, although the headquarters will be at Indianapolis.

TRUE AS STEEL TO MOTHERLAND

Lord Strathcona's Glowing Tribute to the Dominion at Edinburgh Banquet.

London, Dec. 5. — Lord Strathcona, speaking at the banquet of the Edinburgh Merchant Company last night, said that thirty-three years ago Canada was the first nation born within the empire, a nation then, and now, true as steel to the motherland. In ten years the population of Canada would be doubled, and they would be able to send to Britain every pound of breadstuff the country needed. So conscious of this were the Americans that in the last three years more than 100,000 of them had gone to the Northwest, and the Canadians had no misgiving as to the loyalty of these American settlers. McGill and Toronto Universities were as good as any in the motherland. Britain, he said, must not show indifference to the colonies. Canada would give a preference without return to show her gratitude. But for the Hudson's Bay Company it was practically certain that Western Canada would not be a part of the empire today.

Looks Like Business.

San Francisco, Dec. 5. — Consul-General Ramon Arias Feraud, jun., representing the new Republic of Panama, opened the consulate of his country in this city today.

The first vessel to clear through the consulate was the City of Sydney, of the Pacific Mail Company, bound for Panama.

ENGLISH FIRM COMING TO U. S.

Hundreds of Yorkshire Looms Will Be Transferred to America.

London, Dec. 5.—One of the largest firms of cotton spinners at Bradford, Yorkshire, announce that they are preparing to erect mills in the United States, to which they will transfer hundreds of looms with their complement of combing, drawing and spinning machinery, the dismounting of which has already commenced. In making this announcement the firm say:

"The American manufacturers have recently made such vast improvements in the manufacture and dyeing of the finest classes of goods, similar to those we produce, on which we are paying 100 per cent and upwards in duty, that we are confident our present American department will not be able to pay its way more than three or four years more at the most."

HANGING FATAL TO HIM

Sheriff Never Recovers From the Effects of Execution.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 5.—Sheriff Christopher J. Mines, of Camden, died today. Ever since he dropped the trap under Paul Woodward, who murdered W. Price Jennings and John Coffin, Camden boys, he had been ill.

It was his first and only execution and he dreaded carrying it out, although he knew Woodward deserved death.

He went through the ordeal and immediately thereafter began to fail. From a hale and hearty man he wasted away into almost a skeleton. The execution was a topic to which his mind continued to revert.

A few weeks ago he collapsed in his office and was carried home. He never left the house thereafter. Specialists diagnosed his case as acute indigestion brought on by worry.

MANITOULIN MAN IS NOT WANTED

His Presence at North Renfrew Objected To

BY PROMINENT CONSERVATIVE

Consternation in Party Circles Over Statement of Mr. W. R. White, K. C.—What Gamey Says.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—There was much consternation in Conservative circles yesterday when Mr. W. R. White, K.C., was reported to have objected to the presence of Mr. R. R. Gamey, M. P. P., in North Renfrew. Mr. White is a brother of Hon. Peter White, one time speaker of the House of Commons. "It is better that we should remain in Opposition," said Mr. White, "than be brought into power through the instrumentality of a man of that kind."

Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, who was at the Queen's yesterday, said that he did not know whether Mr. Gamey had been invited to North Renfrew or not, and that he did not know anything about the movements of the member from Manitoulin.

Mr. Gamey, who was staying at the Walker, was much more positive. "I don't know anything about Mr. W. R. White or whether he represents the Conservative party," said Mr. Gamey. "All that I know is that I have an invitation from Mr. E. A. Dunlop, the Conservative candidate for that constituency, asking me to give him as much assistance as possible. But I am not in a position to say tonight whether I will go into the riding or not."

The work of organization for Mr. Dunlop is in the hands of Mr. Robert Birmingham, who has for several months camped in the constituency. Recently the official organizers of the party, Messrs. A. W. Wright and F. W. Leavitt were, so report says, requested to take up the work, but they have not yet acceded to the request. It is understood that the riding is not large enough to hold Mr. Birmingham and these gentlemen at the same time.

A petition against the election of Mr. Mahaffy, the recently-elected Conservative M. P. P. in Muskoka, was filed yesterday afternoon at Bracebridge. The charges in the particulars to be filed later include treating and conveying voters, and a number of other charges of corrupt and illegal practices.

LONDON PLUNGED IN DENSE FOG

Many Collisions and Casualties in the Streets.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM FAILS

The Royal Palace and Surrounding District Enveloped in Darkness -Liners Delayed.

London, Dec. 5. — A dense fog is causing delay to shipping in Southampton water. Steamers are unable to either enter or leave the port. The sailing of the American line steamer New York was delayed thereby. The fog in London during the early hours was the thickest of the season. Locomotion was most difficult and there were a number of casualties through collisions in the streets. The inconvenience was accentuated by the failure of the electric light system in some districts. Buckingham Palace and the whole district of Pimlico were plunged in darkness. Through this cause many shops had to be closed. The authorities started flare lights in the streets, thereby adding to the weirdness of the general gloom. Trains were much delayed and outside work had to be stopped in many places.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Tomorrow—Fair and Cold.

London, Saturday, Dec. 5.
Sun rises..7:34 a.m. Moon rises..6:04 p.m.
Sun sets...4:42 p.m. Moon sets...8:07 a.m.

Toronto, Dec. 4—8 p.m.

The weather today has been fair in the Territories and Manitoba, while elsewhere unsettled conditions have prevailed, with rain and snow in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Colder conditions are now indicated for Ontario.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 2—8; Victoria, 38—44; Calgary, 16—40; Qu'Appelle, 4 below—16; Winnipeg, zero—4; Port Arthur, 26—30; Parry Sound, 20—30; Toronto, 24—36; Ottawa, 12—24; Montreal, 22—26; Quebec, 20—24; Halifax, 32—36.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, Dec. 5—8 a.m.

Today—Fresh westerly winds; cloudy and colder, with snow flurries.

Sunday—Fresh westerly winds; cloudy to fair and cold.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	34	20	Fair
Winnipeg	0	—12	Fair
Parry Sound	30	28	Snow
Toronto	24	24	Fair
Ottawa	24	22	Cloudy
Montreal	26	26	Snow
Quebec	16	14	Cloudy
Father Point	20	18	Fair

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather, which was mild yesterday in Western Ontario, turned colder during the night, and the present outlook is favorable for moderately cold weather in both Ontario and Quebec. The temperature fell considerably below zero last night in Manitoba, but further west the weather continues mild.

Local temperatures: Friday—Highest, 34°; lowest, 25.5°.

HOUSE ON FIRE DURING A WAKE

Two Lives Lost and Many Seriously Injured.

CORPSE RESCUED FROM FLAMES

With Great Difficulty The Mourning Party Rush From Building in a Panic.

New York, Dec. 5. — Two lives were lost and a number of persons badly burned early today in a fire in Brooklyn, where a wake was being held. An overturned lamp is said to have ignited the window curtains and before anyone could move the flimsy draperies were in flames, and the mourning relatives and friends were in a panic.

When the firemen arrived the entire building was in flames. Among those who had rescued the corpse from incineration were John Gilligan, a son of the dead woman, and Alfred Wrenn, a friend. They were both choking from smoke, and as Gilligan reached the air he collapsed. Inside the house the firemen found the dead bodies of Michael Stafford, 28 years old, and Charles Burley, 23, lying on the floor near the door. They had evidently tried to fight their way to the street and had been overcome by smoke. Dominick Dougherty rescued two children during the fire. He was the father of Arthur Dougherty, a boy who died from hydrophobia a few days ago, and a wake was also being held over his body. In carrying out the children Dougherty was badly burned.

Several others were less seriously injured in the rush to escape. The most seriously hurt was John Gilligan, whose condition is said to be critical.

BROWN'S REMAINS WERE EXHUMED

Inquest to Determine If Deceased Met With Foul Play.

South River, Ont., Dec. 5. — The remains of Charles Brown, whose body was found lying near the railway track near here, were exhumed, and an inquest opened to determine whether he was the victim of foul play. He was last seen boarding the baggage car of the midnight express without money or a ticket. The evidence of the doctors who performed the post-mortem was to the effect that death was caused by hemorrhage, cold and exhaustion. The inquest was adjourned till Wednesday.

JUST LIKE REAL WAR

U. S. Officer Censors Newspapers in Strike District.

Victor, Col., Dec. 5.—A censorship of the press has been established here. Major Naylor called at the office of the Victor Daily Record, the only daily paper in Victor, and informed its editor and proprietor that a censorship had been placed upon the columns of the Record. The editor was told that he was not to publish anything but ordinary news matter, and was compelled to show his proofs. Major Naylor prohibited the publishing of the leading editorial Mr. Knor had written commenting on the situation. He likewise forbade the editor to print the official statement of the miners' executive committee.

500 HOGS BURNED IN GALT BLAZE

Cider Mill and Roothouse of Mr. William Caldwell Also Destroyed.

Galt, Dec. 5.—The cider mill, roothouse and piggery, owned by William Caldwell, nurseryman, of the stone road, adjoining the corporation's boundary in the east end, were entirely destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire brigade were not called owing to the distance from the nearest hydrant. About 500 hogs were burned. The fire, which originated at the engine house, spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved except a span of horses and a cow. The loss will be heavy, but it is said to be covered to a considerable extent by insurance in the National Assurance Company of Ireland.

STATION BURNED

The G. T. R. Depot at Beachville Destroyed by Fire.

The Grand Trunk station at Beachville, between Woodstock and Ingersoll, was totally destroyed by fire early last evening.

The fire started shortly after 6 o'clock, and in an hour the building was in ashes. A lamp had just been lighted by one of the men employed at the station, and a few minutes later it exploded, setting fire to the structure. The station agent, Mr. Wm. Pooke, and a number of others, attempted to extinguish the flames, but found it impossible to do so. The building was of frame, and was only erected three or four years ago. It will be rebuilt at the earliest possible date.

RIVER RECEDED

Freak of the Mississippi Leaves Three Packets Aground.

St. Louis, Dec. 5. — By a sudden change in the channel of the Mississippi River, near Selma, Mo., 35 miles below here, three large steamers on their way to St. Louis, have been caught in the old channel as the water receded and are now hard aground. The U. S. lighthouse steamer has gone to their assistance.

Passengers were landed at Selma and continued to St. Louis by rail.

BRAKEMAN KILLED

Crushed to Death While at Work Beneath Train.

Barrie, Ont., Dec. 5.—Brakeman Edward Lyon, second son of Capt. O. H. Lyon, was killed in the Allandale yards early this morning. He was fixing the air brake connections when a yard engine coming in on the same track, struck his engine which had been disconnected, jamming it back upon the train. The unfortunate man was crushed through the chest, and both arms were taken off. Death was instantaneous. Lyon was 30 years of age and leaves a widow and child. He had been on the G. T. R. only two months, coming here from the Algoma Central Railway.

GREAT MOUNTAIN FIRE

6,000,000 Feet of Lumber and Summer Resort Destroyed.

San Bernardino, Cal., Dec. 5. — A forest fire in the mountains northeast of this city has proved to be the most destructive in the history of this end of the range. The fire is by no means under control. All the sawed lumber belonging to the Brooking Lumber Company, between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet, has been destroyed, but as the flames have been kept away from the mills, Brooking's loss will reach $100,000.

The fire reached Fredalba Park, a summer resort not far from Brooking's mill, and destroyed all the cottages there. Many thousand acres have been burned. The fire started from a dinky engine used by the lumber company, and a fierce north wind fanned the flames which soon got beyond all control. The fire is 26 miles from this city, and the sky is completely overcast by smoke.

WATCH THIEF SENTENCED

Wm. Corneil Gets Four Months in the Central Prison.

William Corneil stole a watch from Seymour Karn. Corneil had some phoney watches on him when arrested, and this made the magistrate and police suspicious of his method of making a living. When he refused to tell where the stolen watch was, protesting that he was innocent, the magistrate decided that leniency would be misplaced. So Corneil was this moning sentenced to spend the next four months in the Central Prison, where he will get all the watching he wants.

Mr. S. R. Manness, cigar manufacturer, had an apprentice summoned for a breach of the apprentice act. The defendant was an unfortunate young man, with but one leg, and he had been under the care of the Mount Hope Institute. When he had learned enough to make more money at cigarmaking he wanteed to break his contract. The magistrate saw merit in both sides, sympathizing with complainant and defendant. He adjourned the case for a week.

CANADIANS STILL AHEAD

Carry Off Many Prizes for Horses and Sheep.

Chicago, Dec. 4. — Canadian sheep men had another successful day at the International Live Stock Exhibition, capturing the majority of first prizes in the Shropshire class, as well as a good many seconds. Mr. Robert Davies, of Toronto, won two first prizes for Clydesdales with his mare Lady Superior. The animal was greatly admired by the many thousands of visitors at the show. The winners from the Dominion were as follows:

Cattle—Breeders, young herd consisting of bull under two years old; two heifers, one year old and under two, all except bull to be bred by exhibitor; second prize, $35, Frank Hartline, Strasburg, Ont.

Get of one sire, four animals of either sex—Second prize $35, Frank Hartline, Strasburg, Ont.

Horses—Clydesdale, special; best American-bred, any age; Silver Challenge Cup, value $100—Lady Superior; Robert Davies, Toronto.

Clydesdale, special — Best Clydesdale mare, any age, gold medal, value $100—Lady Superior, Robert Davies, Toronto.

Sheep—Breeding Shropshires, class 1; rams two years old or over—Second prize, Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

Class 2—Ram one year old and under two—Second prize $8, Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; third prize, $5, J. G. Hanmer, Brantford, Ont.

Class 3—Ram lamb under one year old—First prize, $12, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; second prize, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; third prize, J. G. Hanmer, Brantford, Ont.

Class 4—Ewe one year old and under two—First prize, $12, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; second prize $8, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

Class 5—Ewe lamb under one year old—Second prize $8, Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.; third prize $5, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

Class 6 — Flock consisting of one ram, one year old or over; two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs—First prize $20, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; third prize $5, Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

Class 7—Four lambs of either sex, the get of one sire—First prize $20, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; second prize $10, J. G. Hamner, Burford, Ont.; third prize $5, Lloyd Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

Mark Twain's Wife Ill.

Florence, Italy, Dec. 5. — Since Mrs. Clemens, wife of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), arrived here, Nov. 8, she has been so indisposed that no one outside her family has been allowed to see her.

KAISER'S ILLNESS TROUBLES EUROPE

Viennese Court Prohibits Discussion of the Case.

SURGEONS HINT AT CANCER

Prof. Smidt's Prolonged Stay With Kaiser Considered Ominous—A Second Operation.

New York, Dec. 5. — The World this morning publishes the following cable:

Vienna, Dec. 5.—A throat specialist of world-wide renown is quoted as saying, respecting the illness of Kaiser William: "Prof. Schmidt's prolonged stay with the Kaiser is evidence of the serious condition of the patient, and of the gravity of the operation. The operation, as described in the newspapers, is the most insignificant imaginable. One day of rest and abstention from speaking should have been sufficient for complete recovery. From the duration of the Kaiser's convalescence and from Prof. Schmidt's three weeks' stay and also from other incidents intelligible to the professional mind, it is perfectly plain that a cleave of the larynx has been performed, and no surgeon decides upon such an operation, unless there is a growth of a pernicious character.

"An order has gone forth from the court here that no Viennese surgeon is to express an opinion on the case, but at professional gatherings no reliance is placed in the assurances contained in the published bulletins.

"History will repeat itself. Some professional man of renown will have to be found who will inspire the Emperor with full confidence in himself. He will have to face the world with the assertion to the last that the Emperor's throat disease is harmless, just as Sir Morell MacKenzie did, who sacrificed his time, health and reputation in order to keep the Emperor Frederick in ignorance of his true condition."

It is believed that Prof. Schmidt has only returned to Frankfort for a time, and will soon be in Berlin again. Doubts are expressed whether a second operation will not be necessary.

FOOLED THE CZAR

Russian Clique Attempts to Bring on a War in East.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, printed under reserve by the National Zeitung, says the Grand Duke Michaelovitch has discovered that a court camarilla, or group of irregular advisers, has been misusing its great influence with the Czar for the attainment of personal advantage. The grand duke intends to endeavor to open the eyes of the Czar to the scheming of this clique. The correspondent adds that the camarilla has acquired extensive tracts of forest land at Korea, and the underhand methods has sought to bring on war with Japan in order to secure the enormous profits that would accrue to them in case of such a conflict.

HERE'S A QUITTER

American Sheep Exhibitor Says That Canadian Judge Was Unfair.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5. — A special from Chicago, referring to Canada's victory in the sheep competition at the live stock show, says: Charles H. Hutchinson, of White Pigeon, Mich., believed the decision which took third prize from him was unfair, and did not hesitate to charge that Judge Beattie, the Willow Grove, Ont., official, had been influenced by favoritism.

"It was a clear case of favoritism," said Mr. Hutchinson, disgustedly, as he led his flock from the ring.

"I expected to take second prize and would have staked my farm that I would get third. Mr. Beattie doesn't seem to be impressed by American sheep."

THE LUMBER EXPORTS

An Increase of 5,698,345 Feet in Season Just Closed.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 5. — The Canadian export trade in timber deals and lumber from all the St. Lawrence ports for the current season shows an increase of 5,698,345 feet. This increase is largely due to the expansion in trade at the wayports, as the exports from both Montreal and Quebec show decreases of 9,243,418 and 6,500,285 feet respectively. The shipments from Montreal are chiefly pine deals and boards, those from Quebec, chiefly square and Waney pine and other timber and spruce deals, and from the other ports, almost all spruce deals.

Shipments from Ottawa via Portland, Boston and other ports are not included.

WOULD FORGET THE PAST

Servians Told That Assassinations Were for the Best.

Belgrade, Dec 5. — Col. Machen, commanding the Belgrade division of the army, brother-in-law of the late Queen Draga, and one of the leading participants in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, summoned a meeting of all the officers in Belgrade, Nov. 28, and made a speech requesting them to forget the past. He said the dissatisfaction was unjustified, as the assassinations were in the interest of the country. The speech has had little effect on those who disapproved of the assassinations, while the other officers concerned in the assassinations are now dissatisfied with Col. Machen's action. They insist that all Servian officers should be given to understand that the assassinations were for the benefit of the nation, and, therefore, anybody disapproving of them must leave the army. They also demand rigorous treatment of anti-regicides.

WHISKARD'S THREE BUSY STORES, 228, 230, 232 Dundas St.

These Prices and Goods are for Saturday Night Only, from 7:30 to 10 O'Clock.

Don't ask for them at any other time at these prices.

Ladies' Pink and White Flannelette Night Gowns,
worth 75c and 90c. Saturday night, each.....**50c**

Ladies' Cashmerette Fleeced-Lined Hose,
Fine goods, regular 25c. Saturday night, pair.....**17c**

Misses' Hygeian Combination Suits,
regular 75c. Saturday night, each **39c**

One Line of Children's Hygeian Drawers,
regular 20c. Saturday night only, pair **10c**

Ladies' Vests and Drawers,
very fine make, regular 40c. Saturday night, each.....**25c**

Ladies' Undervests,
open front, regular 20c. Price for Saturday night 15c, or two for **25c**

Ladies' Gray Gauntlets,
regular $1. For Saturday night, pair.....**75c**

One Line of Silk Plush
in navy blue, brown, green and black, regular 50c. Saturday night sale, yard.....**10c**

Black Satin Back Velvet Ribbon,
2 inches wide, regular 25c. Saturday sale, yard.....**15c**

Black Satin Back Velvet Ribbon,
1½ inches wide, regular 20c. Saturday night sale, yard **12½c**

One Line of Fine Fancy Handkerchiefs,
braided border, less than regular price at 5c each. Saturday night sale, dozen.....**25c**

One Line of Lace Curtains,
45 inches wide, regular 69c. Saturday night sale, pair.....**50c**

WHITE METAL FIXTURES.
Lead Pipe, Antimony, Lead, etc. The only kind that gives satisfaction. Made by . . .
CANADA METAL CO., TORONTO.

SIXTEEN CASES ON LIST

Long Docket for the December Sessions Next Week.

Eleven Civil Actions—Small Amounts Are Involved.

The December sessions of the peace for Middlesex open at the court house on Tuesday afternoon, and the court promises to be lengthy. Five criminal and eleven civil cases are set for hearing, and some of them will likely take up considerable time.

The grand jury has been summoned as follows: Robert Barr, North Dorchester; J. A. Balkwill, London; J. Harley Brown, London; Peter Duguyd, Westminster; David H. Day, Westminster; Edgar Froley, London; R. S. Hobbs, Biddulph; James B. Little, Glencoe; John McRoberts, Caradoc, John McVicar, Lobo; Neil McLachlan, West Williams; Elias Reycraft, Mosa; George Saunders, McGillivray.

The criminal cases are as follows: Jeremiah Henry, stealing; Martin Ninham and David Williams, assault; Geo. McGregor, stealing gas from the City Gas Company; and Patrick Cummings, assault.

Of the civil cases only two are to be heard without a jury. The jury suits are:

Hayman vs. Buckingham—To recover balance due on contract. Cronyn, for plaintiff; E. Meredith, for defense.

Trebilcock vs. Dundas—To recover $200 alleged to have been obtained by misrepresentation in a horse deal. Winnett, for plaintiff; E. Meredith, for defense.

Miller vs. Gray—Action to recover $200 loss alleged to have been sustained on a contract. T. G. Meredith, for plaintiff; Kelly, for defendant.

Burton vs. London Street Railway Company—To recover part payment for coal given to the plaintiffs at the time of the strike in place of the original kind ordered. Cronyn, for plaintiff; Ivey & Dromgole, for defendants.

Fallows vs. Morris—To recover $47 50 on a cattle deal. H. B. Elliot, for plaintiffs; Meredith, Judd & Elliot, for defendants.

Mills vs. Baldwin—To obtain goods stored on the premises of the defendants, who refuses to give them up unless he is paid in advance, for the rental of the property. Elliot for plaintiff, Cronyn for defendants.

Martyn vs. Trebilcock—To recover part payment for building a livery stable for the defendant. E. Meredith for plaintiff, T. G. Meredith for defendants.

The two non-jury cases are as follows:

May vs. Doherty—For damage done to goods while they were being conveyed to the hotel. Gibbons for plaintiff, W. A. F. Campbell for defendant.

Freedom Oil Works vs. Western Oil Company—Action to recover damages for oil shipped to the defendants. Gibbons for plaintiff and Elliot for defendants.

CHALLENGE RECEIVED

Hamilton Players Want the Whist League Trophy.

Mr. G. A. Andrus, of this city, this morning received a challenge from the Hamilton Whist Club to play for the fours championship trophy, which a London team, comprising Messrs. Fred Magee, Wm. Galbraith, Wm. Thrasher and Andrus, won at the Canadian Whist League tournament.

The trophy will, of course, be defended. The challenge will be answered by the Londoners immediately, and the match arranged to take place inside of ten days. The play will be in this city.

The composition of the Hamilton team is unknown at present, but it is expected that it will include Messrs. Levy (2), Logan and Crawford. In the event of one of the Levy brothers being unable to come, his place will be taken by Dr. Burt.

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

PORT BURWELL.

Port Burwell, Dec. 5.—Excitement ran high on Friday morning, when it was discovered that thieves had broken into Emery, Proustie & Co.'s general store. As yet only some shoes and rubbers have been missed. Will Chesterman, the shoemaker, who lives across the road from the store, was up at the time, and the thieves, seeing him through the window, shot at him, but the bullet struck the side of the house. As yet no clew has been found of the guilty parties.

The boats Westford and Sophia Minch arrived on Wednesday from Conneaut, loaded with coal. While unloading on Friday the coal hoist was upset, but no damage done. The boats will be laid up here for the winter.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.
The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable *Merit.*
Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.
Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove
Hood's Sarsaparilla
the best blood purifier ever produced.
Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

If takes a lot of money to bring an annual income to meet all demands. Hence care and good judgment must be exercised in making your investments.

The following merit your consideration:
3½% on Deposits.
4½% on Debentures.
6% Permanent Stock.
Select the investment which meets your need. Call for particulars.

The Peoples Building and Loan Association,
428 Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

CLYDE
TO FLORIDA.
The only direct all-water route between Boston, New York, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.
Fast and Staunch Steamers.
Tri-Weekly Sailings.
Every Modern Convenience.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents.
THEO G. EGER, G. M.
19 State Street, - - New York.
E. D. LA HOOKE, Agent, London.

LINE.

MASSEUSE.
MRS. HARRIETTA CAULA — MASSEUSE and scalp specialist. Massage a cure for wrinkles, facial blemishes, rheumatism, sciatica and nervousness. 151 Maple street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD WORK-HORSES, about 1,400 pounds. Apply 259 Hill street. 70c

FOR SALE—SINGING CANARIES; good breed. Apply 69 Dundas street. 70c-t

WE ARE PUTTING UP THE NICEST cooked ham, because it has all its flavor retained in it. James A. Anderson, Market House. ywt

COMPETE LINE VERY BEST STEEL hockey skates. Bob-sleigh skates for small children. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street.

SEE JAMES STEWART'S BASEBURNERS and steel ranges. Best on earth. Brock's Feed Store, 197 King street. tzw

A CONCERT PHONOGRAPH, WITH cases and 24 five-inch records, at a bargain, 648 Dundas street. 52bc-tyw

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 299. tyw

FOR SALE — TWO SHORTHORN bulls, 13 and 7 months, good breeding and color. John Ross, Ilderton. 68c-wty

A FEW CHOICE BARRED ROCK AND Black Minorca cockerels for sale; bred from imported stock; $1 50 each. Apply 13 Market House, or 11 Victor street, South London. 66c-ywt

Good Butter 18c Pound.
For a few days we will sell choice large roll butter at 18c lb; limed eggs, first-class, 20c dozen; storage and cracked eggs, 15c dozen. T. A. Faulds, 13 Market House. 'Phone 151. ywt

SISTERS IN DESPAIR—SPEEDY RELIEF, abnormal suppression, any cause. Write for remedy. Safe, sure. Dr. Martha Walker Company, 163 State, Chicago. b

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

OUR PLUMBERS WILL BE SOLD TO you to do your plumbing, etc., at lowest possible rates to do first-class work. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. t

LADIES—OUR HARMLESS REMEDY relieves without fail delayed or abnormally suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 58h-t

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD WATCH-DOG; large size. 656 Dundas. b

BASEBURNERS, RANGES AND ALL kinds of cook stoves and second-hand furniture, at Keene's 141 King street.

HAVE YOUR MAGAZINES BOUND FOR CHRISTMAS.

Your views, art works, music or magazines, if bound by us, will make handsome, useful and durable presents. DO IT NOW.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
'Phone 370. 91 Dundas St.

MARKET GROCERY SELLS BEST groceries at lowest prices. 21 pounds granulated sugar, $1. Butter, cheese, eggs and all produce of finest quality. 103 King street. zxt

MARRIAGE DIRECTORY—FREE TO all. Pay when married. New plan; send no money. For particulars address H. A. Horton, Department 335, Tekonsha, Mich. b

FOR SALE—ONE BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD case piano, 7 1-3 octaves, first-class condition, guaranteed five years, for $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence street.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., LEADING COAL and wood yard. Office and yard, corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets. 'Phone 1,312.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

STORAGE AND MOVING VANS.

PEOPLE'S MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

IMPROVED VANS, BEST STORAGE, private rooms. Furniture for storage carted free. H. Porter & Co., 97 Carling. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Consultation free. 402½ Richmond street, corner Dundas.

WANTED.

WANTED—$2,500 ON FIRST MORTGAGE at 5 per cent half yearly, on productive city property worth at least $4,500. Address Box 39, London Advertiser. 69tf

WANTED—300 CORDS SOFT WOOD for brickyard purposes; state quality and price. Address Alex. Johnston, 114 Masonic Temple, London. 8ltf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn Telegraphy for positions on C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railway. Apply
CANADIAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,
Corner Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
PROSPECTUS MAILED FREE. 46tf-t

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ per cent. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, 418½ Dundas street. ywt

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street. ywt

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES. M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾c to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN—EASY TERMS; lowest rate. Avery Casey, barrister, 87½ Dundas street, London.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BEST PAYING HOTEL IN Northern Michigan. Will guarantee $3,000 per year net profit; 32 rooms, all filled all the time. Price, $5,000; one-half down, balance on time. Reason for selling, sickness. Bar runs about $200 per week. Rates, $2 per day. Name of house, "The Greenwood." Premises and building will stand closest investigation. Park & Co., Onway, Mich. 70c-tyw

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR ENSUING year for Nilestown public school. Apply Frank Barrows, secretary-treasurer, Nilestown. 70c

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 3, Township of Aberdeen. Additional services to begin on Jan. 3, 1904. Apply, stating salary wanted, J. H. MacLeod, secretary-treasurer No. 3, Gordon Lake P. O., Algoma, Ont. 70k

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

THE LONDON CUTTING SCHOOL supplies the latest devices for cutting and designing garments. Pupils are carefully instructed until capable cutters. Located permanently. Correspondence solicited. 233½ Dundas street, London, Ont.

Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White Pine Timber in the following townships, berths and areas, namely:

IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—The Townships of Hutton, Creelman, Parkin, Aylmer, Mackelcan, McCarthy, Merrick, Mulock (part of), French (part of), Stewart, Lockhart (part of), Garrow (part of), Osborne (part of), Hammell and Phelps (part of).

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Berths Nos. 195 and 201, the Townships of Kitchener and Roberts, and Block "W." near Onaping Lake.

IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Berths G19, G21, G22, G29 and G38, and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar: G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos. S1, S2, S3 and S4, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Parliament Buildings in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of sale and information as to areas and lots and concessions comprised in each berth, will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Rat Portage and Fort Frances.

E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.
Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, July 29, 1903.

N. B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for. 70bh-t

JAIL SUPPLIES

Sealed tenders, market "Jail Supplies," will be received at the County Clerk's Office, County Buildings, London, until noon on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1903, for the undermentioned jail supplies required by the County of Middlesex for use in Jail, Court House and other County Buildings during the year 1904:

Fuel—Ten cords of four-foot sound, seasoned body hardwood, at least one-half maple, to be delivered and piled as directed by the 15th day of January, 1904, subject to the approval of the County Commissioner.

Provisions—Beef, hind and fore quarters, necks and shanks, as required, per pound; syrup, per gallon; oatmeal, per sack; potatoes, per bushel; turnips, carrots, onions, pepper, salt, green tea, black tea, coffee and butter, each per pound; milk, per quart; eggs, per dozen; soap, per box of 25 bars, with sample; ammonia powder, per pound, with sample; subject to the approval of the jailer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Parties tendering to furnish names of two solvent persons as sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract.

T. E. ROBSON, County Clerk; CHAS. TALBOT, County Bridge Commissioner.
London, Nov. 20, 1903. 64u-t

NOTICE.

HOG CHOLERA.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Department of Agriculture.

Whereas, by departmental order, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, 1903, the movement of live hogs into or out of the district composed of the Townships of Tilbury East, Raleigh, Dover East and West, Chatham, and Harwich, in the County of Kent, and the Island known as Walpole Island, in the County of Lambton, was strictly prohibited; and whereas, it has been deemed expedient to extend the said district so as to include the Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North, in the County of Essex.

Therefore, under the provisions of The Animal Contagious Disease Act, 1903, I hereby give notice that on and after the fifteenth day of December, 1903, all the provisions of the departmental order of the twenty-sixth day of October, 1903, shall apply to the said Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North, and the said order shall be read as if the said Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North had been originally mentioned therein.

Dated at Ottawa this first day of December, 1903.

GEO. F. O'HALLORAN,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
80c 70c-t



THE WEATHER TODAY—A little colder.

It's annoying to find next day that the purchases you made the night before are not what you thought they were. Buy by daylight. Store closes at Six.

GIFTS OF FURS

Are becoming more popular each succeeding year. Furs make such a useful and handsome present they are always acceptable and appropriate. We have many beautiful Furs in many varieties, and though we suppose that the regular fur dealers may have furs about as good, it is well to remember that we sell at drygoods prices and don't expect a long profit.

High-Grade All-Wool Blankets.

Our standard of quality exacts good, clean, honest Blankets. We handle none that we cannot fully guarantee. We mention here only a few of our best grades at reasonable prices for such good qualities.

Fine Canadian Fleece

All-Wool Blankets, finished with short thick nap, pink or blue striped borders.

5 pounds, 58x78 inches. Price.....$3.00
6 pounds, 50x80 inches. Price.....$3.75
7 pounds, 64x82 inches. Price.....$4 50
8 pounds, 68x86 inches. Price.....$5.00
9 pounds, 70x90 inches. Price.....$5.50

Special Fine All-Wool Saxony

Blankets. A very fine weave with extra close short nap. Pink or blue borders.
One size only—68x82 inches. Price....$5.00

Fine Saxony Blankets

Guaranteed All-Wool, made entirely of selected fine white yarns, perfect in bleach and finish, short thick nap, pink or blue striped borders.

5 pounds, 56x78 inches. Price.....$3.50
6 pounds, 60x80 inches. Price.....$4.25
7 pounds, 64x84 inches. Price.....$5.00
8 pounds, 68x86 inches. Price.....$5.75

Special Fancy All-Wool Saxony

Blankets, with thick lofty finish, fancy striped pink or blue borders, cut single and finished on both ends.
One size only—70x84 inches. Price....$6.00

OUR BEST ALL-WOOL WHITE BLANKETS Made of selected fine Merino Wool, perfect in bleach and finish, with fine thick nap, pink or blue striped borders, silk bound ends. Size 70x90, 9 pounds at **$9.00.** Size 64x84, 7 pounds, only..... **$7.50**

THE W. B. ERECT FORM CORSET

Is built as you are built. It will develop your figure—bring out all its curves and graces—accentuate its natural beauties. Hygienic in its construction—all strain of lacing is removed from the sensitive parts of the body and thrown upon the strong back muscles. The newest Erect Form is made with extended hip and deep reach over the abdomen with the space between sharply cut away so as not to interfere with the full freedom of movement. It is the one Corset that is always best.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,
149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

I BUY AND SELL ALL LISTED AND unlisted securities. Mining, oil and industrials a specialty. All New York and Chicago stocks dealt in. Write for my list and market letter, and make money. Horace J. Phillips, banker and broker, 704-705 Keystone building, Pittsburg, Pa. 58k-tz

CHIROPODY.

CORNS, CALLOUS BUNIONS, ETC., removed without pain. Sampson, Chiropodist, 212 Dundas street. yt

ARCHITECTS.

MATTHEWS & MURRAY, ARCHITECTS, Duffield block. Telephone 966. Herbert Matthews. William Murray.

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—ALBION building, London.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

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

MEDICAL CARDS.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. 'Phone 388.

DR. BATESON, 589 RICHMOND STREET Specialty, midwifery. Telephone 1,136.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4 and 6 to 8.

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

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 489 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

DR. McLELLAN, HOMOEOPATHIST—Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat only. 497 Talbot street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton. Special attention paid to diseases of children.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

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

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. 'Phone 939.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED to 473 Park avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT A COPY of "The Advertising World" into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store; every newspaperman, every advertising writer, every person interested in business of any kind. We send sample copies free on request, and the paper usually makes friends for itself at first sight. It isn't made to be pretty, but to be helpful—and its circulation of 23,000 (the biggest of its class in the world) shows that it is helpful. May we have your address? "The Advertising World," Columbus, Ohio. 26tf-t

MADAME ROWAN, PALMIST AND mind reader, will be at the Metropolitan Hotel for another week. 65n

LESSONS GIVEN IN EMBROIDERY and all kinds of fancy work. 501½ Richmond street.

LEGAL CARDS.

E. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. 87½ Dundas street. ywt

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

T. W. SCANDRETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

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

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

McEVOY & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

PURDOM & PURDOM—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Office, 99 Dundas street.

E. B. STONE — BARRISTER, ETC. District manager Federal Life. Office, Masonic Temple.

STUART & GUNN—BARRISTERS, ETC. Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, attorney and counselor-at-law, notary public, 99 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Meredith, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. xt

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 189 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

JOHN F. FAULDS—BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

A. GREENLEES—BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

HELLMUTH & IVEY—
IVEY & DROMGOLE—Barristers, etc., over Bank of Commerce.

BUCHNER & GUNN—BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn, B.A.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST, CHICAGO —Post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

DR. A. G. FRASER, DENTIST, 189 Dundas street. Telephone 1,381.

DR. HARRY SILK, DENTIST, 185½ Dundas street. Terms, cash. Telephones: Office, 1,248; residence, 1,244.

SIGN PAINTING.

GLEN BROS., 126 DUNDAS STREET—Headquarters for electric illuminated signs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY STOCK AND BALANCE OF lease of store; central; good business; call for particulars. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

G. D. ATKINSON, ORGANIST DUNDAS Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano and organ playing, late of staff of Toronto College of Music and St. Andrew's College; pupils prepared for Toronto University and standard institutional examinations. 474 Queen's avenue. 88tf-t

BERTHA KING-BELL, BOSTON—Graduate Fletcher Music Method. Studia, 174 Maple. ywt

MR. A. D. JORDAN, ORGANIST OF First Methodist Church—Teacher of piano and organ. London Conservatory of Music. Apply for terms, etc.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 781 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 341 Dundas.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Conductor Grand Opera House Orchestra. Pupils received. 523 King street.

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST ST. James' Episcopal Church — Teacher piano, harmony, theory. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 999.

ROSELLE POCOCKE, ORGANIST AND choirmaster King Street Presbyterian Church. Teacher of voice, violin and piano. 379 King street.

J. W. FETHERSTON, TEACHER OF singing, piano, theory. Studio, 325 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,432.

W. A. BLUETHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church. Subjects: Organ, piano, harmony, singing. Studio, 640 Wellington. 'Phone 1,527.

MARGARET B. McCOY, SOPRANO soloist, Dundas Center Church—Church and concert engagements and pupils accepted. 512 Dufferin avenue.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY surgeon—Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. 'Phone 430.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones 688 and 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office, 117 King. Residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone 455.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS.

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO successfully treated. Mrs. Ray Gadsby's massage parlors, 329 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,042.

HOTEL CARDS.

CLARENCE HOUSE—NOW IN THE hands of Fitzpatrick & O'Hagan.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, CORNER YORK and Clarence—$1 per day. M. J. O'Donohue, proprietor.

DOMINION HOUSE — ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

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

JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK BROKER, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED BY MAN TO take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Address Box 36, this office. 68c

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BORN.

TALBOT—At 398 Dufferin avenue, on Nov. 23, 1903, the wife of O. H. Talbot, of twins (boys).

COLLINS—On Nov. 30, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Collins, 35 Blackfriars street, a son.

DIED.

WINNETT—In this city, on Dec. 5, 1903, Henry Winnett, aged 89 years.

Funeral from his late residence, "Thames View Cottage," Front street, South London, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30 p.m. Private.

BEATTIE—On Dec. 4, 1903, Ellen May, daughter of Robert and the late Margaret J. Beattie, aged 18 years.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, John Patterson, con. 4, lot 14, Township of eWstminster, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Transient Condensed Advertisements —No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.—Two cents per word each insertion.

MEETINGS—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGING, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion one cent per word, each subsequent insertion one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS — One cent per word each insertion. Six insertions for price of five; twelve for nine; eighteen for price of thirteen; one month for price of seventeen.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Subjects: 11 a.m., "The Blessings of Forgetfulness"; 7 p.m., "Hear Those Voices, Calling, Calling." Pewholders come early. The ushers will be pleased to show strangers to seats.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH— Rev. A. H. Going, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:45. All welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., Communion; 7 p.m.; 3 p.m., Sabbath School.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WELLINGTON and Hill—Rev. R. S. W. Howard, B.A., rector. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Morning service, Rev. A. K. Birks; evening, Rev. R. Fulton Irwin.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—The pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible School at 2:45 p.m. Subject for evening service, "The Tenth Commandment." Mr. W. H. Skinner will sing at the evening service.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. The Rev. A. G. Harris, of Lambeth, will preach morning and evening. Special offering for superannuation fund.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH— The pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, Mr. Norman H. Camp; evening, Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D., of Toronto. Subscriptions and collections in aid of superannuated ministers' fund. Sabbath School at 2:45 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service, Wedneday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Communion at morning service. Sunday School in the church and Bible Class at Conservatory of Music, at 3 p.m.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services. Morning, Communion service. Evening subject, "The Blunders of Wickedness."

ELDER R. C. EVANS WILL PREACH at both services in the Church of the Latter-Day Saints tomorrow.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET —Missionary Day. Services at 7, 11, 3 and 7. Mr. and Mrs. Serle, of China. Mr. Serle will sing hymns in Chinese. b

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Anniversary services. Rev. Jasper Wilson, M.A., president of London Conference, will preach morning and evening. Special music. Morning—Anthem, "My Shepherd is the Living God"; solos by Miss M. Wilson and Mr. C. J. Pink. Evening—Quartet, "God is a Spirit" (Bennet); anthem, "Father, Keep Us in Thy Care" (Sullivan-Hodges); duet, "Love Divine," Miss L. Phoenix and Mr. C. J. Pink; solos by Miss E. Beers and Mr. A. E. Riddle.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—11, 7, REV. Dyson Hague.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. F. Ballantyne, M.A.; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. McCrae, Westminster.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, of New St. James' Presbyterian Church, will preach morning and evening, and in the name of the Presbytery declare the pulpit vacant. Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 3 o'clock. Mr. Norman H. Camp will take charge of the Pastor's Bible Class at 3 o'clock, and will be glad to meet all who desire to take up a special course of Bible study this winter. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. Dean Davis. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING, Preacher, Rev. Mr. Davidson, Guelph. Evening—Preacher, Rev. Mr. Davidson, Guelph. Holy Communion at noon. Collection for poor fund.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH— The Rev. A. E. De St. Dalmos will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., to which all are invited. Seats free.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Dr. Thornton, of Chatham, will assist the pastor, both services. Young People's day. Special music.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — BLUE SILK UMBRELLA, natural wood handle. Finder rewarded at Gillean's Jewelry Store. b

LOST—COLLIE BITCH PUP; WHITE nose and front feet. 247 Oxford. Reward. 70u

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

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

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 196 Dundas street. Private office.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

LONDON—GIBNEY STOCK CO.

THIS EVENING **"SAPHO."**

Six 100-lb sacks Hunt's Diamond Flour given away tonight.

GRAND—TODAY —EVENING 8:15.

THE WALTER JONES COMIC OPERA CO.

in a gorgeous production of

THE SLEEPY KING

80 People—22 Musical Hits.

Ballets, Persian and Chinese Dancers.

25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

Monday Next—One Night Only

MISS MARGARET ANGLIN

In Henry H. Davies' Successful Comedy

CYNTHIA

PRECEDED BY

MR. HENRY MILLER

IN

Frederick Lemaitre

25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Seats now on sale.

TUESDAY NEXT, DEC. 8

W. R. Dailey present the jolly comedian,

HARRY STUBBS

in the sparkling comedy success,

"THE GAY MR. GOLDSTEIN."

25c, 3c, 50c, 75c. Seats on sale today.

SPECIAL SATURDAY NEXT Matinee Even'g, Dec. 12

Julia Arthur's Great Production,

MORE THAN QUEEN

with **ANNE SUTHERLAND** AS JOSEPHINE

and **WM. HUMPHREY** AS NAPOLEON.

Matinee, 25c, 35c, 50c. Evening, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1. Seats on sale Thursday morning.

VICTORIA COLLEGE GLEE CLUB OF TORONTO.

AUDITORIUM, THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

Plan opens to subscribers Monday, Dec. 14, 9 a.m.; to general public, Tuesday, 9 a.m. b

MRS. MACKELCAN WILL SING— Auditorium, Dec. 10. 66n-ywtzxw

ALLAN LINE CHRISTMAS TRIPS

Two grand Christmas excursions, R. M. S. Bavarian, Halifax to Liverpool, Monday, Dec. 7, Ionian, from St. John, Saturday, Dec. 12. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

LECTURE—"OUR RELATIONS," REV. Mr. Knowles, Auditorium, Dec. 10. 66n-ywtzxw

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight and Monday. Grand ice. Admission, 10c. b

MISS EDNA MORTIMORE AND MR. Ed. Webster will sing, Auditorium, Dec. 10. 66n-ywtzxw

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ATLANTIC ships. Christmas excursion steamship Lake Erie, St. John to Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 10. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, agent. ywt

DUNDAS STREET CENTER CHURCH

Choir Concert

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

Artists: Soprano, Miss Dora McMurtry; baritone, Mr. Arthur Blight; solo 'cellist, Mr. Paul Hahn; and the Church Choir. 70a

REV. MR. DAVIDSON, VICAR OF Guelph, will give his celebrated lecture, "A Walk Through Paris," illustrated with limelight views, on Monday, Dec. 7, in Cronyn Hall, at 8 p.m. Silver collection will be taken up. 69u

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN. Studio, 356 King street. 'Phone 1,270. xt

PLAN FOR LECTURE AND CONCERT, Auditorium, Dec. 10, opens at box office, Y. M. C. A., Monday, Dec. 7. 69u

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,570.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rates; lessons any hour; satisfaction guaranteed. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 131 Queen's avenue.

DANCING—MEMBERS OF GENTLEMEN'S Wednesday evening class will meet Monday, Dec. 7. No class Dec. 2. Dayton & McCormick.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—MIDDLE-aged woman preferred; two children. Freeman Porter, Ingersoll. 69k

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED AT ONCE. Apply Fraser House. 69c

COOK WANTED. APPLY COLLINS House. 68c

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED. APPLY TO the Steward, London Club. 68c

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Apply Mrs. McBride, 501 Colborne street. 68n

COOK WANTED AT ASYLUM FOR Insane, London. Apply to Medical Superintendent. 68c

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK—Good wages. Apply Mrs. McCallum, 380 Queen's avenue. 68tf

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD GENERAL servant; good wages. Apply 359 Dundas street. 68tf

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 297 Wolfe street. 68tf

GIRLS WANTED—CANDY DEPARTMENT; wages to start, $4 per week. McCormick Manufacturing Company. 52tf

THIS PARAGRAPH (WHICH IS PRINTED one or more times on this page), together with nine others like it, cut out and stuck on a sheet of paper and presented to The London Advertiser business office, entitles you to one estimate on the bean jar.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; no washing or ironing. Apply to Mrs. Charles H. Ivey, 256 Central avenue. 69k

WATCHES FREE TO AGENTS—WANTED—Gentlemen and ladies to engage in the sale of our watches. We give our agents a free sample $10 watch, to take orders, and a liberal commission. If you would like profitable employment for your spare time, write us at once for sample and terms. Address Ideal Watch Company, Department 12, Toronto, Ont. 70h-tx

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

DOUBLE PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let, furnished; new house; on ground floor; with good convenience for housekeeping; private home; good locality; central. Apply Box 40, this office. b

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Apply 426 Park avenue. Terms reasonable.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

TWO STORY BRICK FACTORY, near G. T. R. and central; lot 60x150. Cheap for quick sale.

THREE NEW FRAME HOUSES, with cement foundation and cellars, bath and w.c.; very desirable dwellings. Would rent to good tenants.

1½-STORY NEW BRICK, all modern improvements; good location. Possession 1st May

I have some acre property for sale or exchange for cottage in the city. Call.

FINE TWO-STORY NEW BRICK residence; central location; a beautiful home. Possession 1st May

A FEW FINE LOTS still for sale on the Oliver property. Now is the time to buy.

FINE LOT on Princess avenue; central location; the only lot in the block.

GROCERY STOCK — All new, clean goods; central; good trade; also balance of lease.

NICE FRAME COTTAGE, with bath and w.c.; electric light; large lot and barn.

J. F. SANGSTER,
112 Masonic Temple.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN ADVERTISING department; state salary expected. Address Medicine Company, Box 37, Advertiser office. b

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN TO SELL for the Fonthill Nurseries; largest and best assortment of stock; liberal terms to workers; pay weekly; outfit free; exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

A BRIGHT AGENT, WITH AMBITION, looking for a permanent agency, with a chance for advancement; salary, $400 per year and upwards from the start, according to ability. Apply to Cooper, 355-7 Clarence street, London.

A SURE INVESTMENT, PAYING FROM 8 per cent up. For particulars write 379 Princess avenue, or 'phone 1,658. Agents wanted.

WANTED AT ONCE—BLACKSMITH'S helper; six to twelve months' experience. John Wilkins, Poplar Hill. 69n

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, BY THE 1st of January. Apply at once, in own handwriting. Box 42, Advertiser office. 70c

STEADY YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL and collect; no selling; $15 weekly and expenses to start. Address Superintendent Imperial Company, Chicago. 67k

THE INTERCOLONIAL REALTY COMPANY, Limited, successors to Canadian Realty Company, 110 Dundas street, London. Capital, $100,000. Agencies being established in all parts of Canada and principal European countries. Real estate bought, sold or exchanged anywhere on thoroughly modern plans.

THIS PARAGRAPH (WHICH IS PRINTED one or more times on this page), together with nine others like it, cut out and stuck on a sheet of paper and presented to The London Advertiser business office, entitles you to one estimate on the bean jar.

WANTED—GOOD, SMART SALESMEN, to sell fruit trees and ornamental trees, for whole time or part time; pay weekly; best terms in the business. Apply immediately. Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE our choice specialties during fall and winter; whole or part time; pay weekly; elegant outfit free. Cavers Bros., nurserymen, Galt, Ont. ywt

APPRENTICES WANTED — STRONG young men, 16 years of age and upwards; must be of good character and able to furnish satisfactory security. McClary Manufacturing Company. 28tf-tyw

ONE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN FROM Old Country wanted to prepare themselves for positions as telegraphers on Canadian railways. Steady employment, good pay, splendid prospects for future. Our telegraph book explains everything. We mail it free. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 36 King street east, Toronto. 61tf-t

WANTED — CARRIAGE TRIMMER, and couple of boys. Apply A. B. Greer, carriage factory, corner Talbot and York streets. 70u

WATCHES FREE TO AGENTS—WANTED—Gentlemen and ladies to engage in the sale of our watches. We give our agents a free sample $10 watch, to take orders, and a liberal commission. If you would like profitable employment for your spare time, write us at once for sample and terms. Address Ideal Watch Company, Department 12, To-

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—MEDIUM-SIZED chicken coop, with 150 square feet wire netting. Apply 374 Lyle street. 66n

J. G. COLEMAN, 264½ DUNDAS street, offers full line cigars, tobaccos, pipes, smokers' sundries, at best prices.

FOR SALE — WASHINGTON HANDPRESS; cheap for cash. Address Box 38, this office. 94tf

FOUR ROGERS TYPOGRAPH MACHINES,

All in splendid working order, and will be sold at half price. Address LONDON ADVERTISER, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG MILCH COW. Apply R. Kirk, Hubrey. 68c

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds—Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN stock best quality egg, stove and chestnut coal, best Massillon lump for grates. Good hard wood, in block or split. 'Phone 1,391. Green & Co., 495 York.

NETS TO COVER ENTIRE HEAD AT Miller's Hair Store. See our new line of fancy back combs and large pins. 223 Dundas street.

$85 WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND 4-horse power engine, suitable for gas or gasoline. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

F. S. ONN, FISH MARKET—FRESH, salted and smoked fish. We guarantee our goods to be reliable. 'Phone 1,296.

THE SAFFOMORE SELF-EXPANDING Syringe and O. K. Tablets. Sole Agency, 340½ Richmond street, room 2.

J. W. SMITH, CARRIAGE MAKER, has removed from 150 Fullarton street to corner Richmond and Maple streets.

WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE, IN first-class condition, for sale cheap, as party is leaving city. 430 Princess avenue. 69c

FOR SALE—GLADSTONE CUTTER and two robes. Apply 74 King street. 69n

FOR SALE—BAR FIXTURES; CHEAP. Apply Sadlier House. 60tf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH oak office desk; in good order and suitable for a bookkeeper; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for it. Apply at this office. 57tf

WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of cages in the city. Give us a call. Morgan's Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House, 264 Dundas street. yt

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NO. 790 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY new; splendid two-story brick residence, stone foundation, modern improvements, five bedrooms and two parlors, plate glass windows, grillwork between rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; lot 55x150; easy terms. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple. 1tf

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE IN London South, near the Normal School, on monthly payments. Apply 87½ Dundas street. 68c

FOR SALE — MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, 447 Dundas street; large lot; frame barn. Price on application. 459 Colborne street. 42tf-ywt

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—125 acres. For further particulars apply to John Turnbull, Komoka. 66a-ywt

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, WEST half lot 13, con. 2, Township Westminster; good brick house, good outbuildings; well watered; 15 acres of bush. Apply R. S. Nichol, Hubrey P. O. 66n-ywt

FARMS — TWO, WELL-IMPROVED, with first-class buildings, and one bush farm, 100 acres each, in Township of Mosa, near River Thames. Apply to G. B. Fleming, 530 Ontario street, or to Messrs. Meredith & Fisher, London. 67u-xt

202 SIMCOE STREET FOR SALE OR exchange for suitable cottage. Apply on premises. 66c-ywt

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, Ridout street south, one mile from Victoria bridge, two or five acres, brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, everything as good as new; abundance of spring water, large drive barn, full-bearing fruit trees. Address Box 25, Ridout street south P. O. 64tf-t

FOR SALE—67 ACRES, PART LOT 5, con. 4, Caradoc; 27 acres cleared; 20 acres timber; bank barn, brick house, good orchard. Apply John Sutherland, Glen Oak, Ont. 82tf-t

The Western Real Estate Exchange

Limited,

78 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Telephone 696.

MONEY INVESTED for private individuals on First Mortgage on improved Farm Property at 5 and 5½ per cent, according to terms of repayment. ESTATES MANAGED, properties of all kinds rented, rents and interest on mortgages collected. SALES AND EXCHANGES of all kinds of real estate made.

E. R. TALBOT, WILLIAM NEEDHAM and JOHN WATSON, Valuators and Inspectors.

63h JAMES BURROWS, Manager.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

We will offer to those whose money is placed at 3 or 3½ per cent, properties the income from which will treble their interest on their investment elsewhere, with a certainty of an increased value.

WATERLOO STREET, close to Victoria Park—A new two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms and attic; all modern improvements; full size lot. Price, $4,800.

$3,000 WILL BUY the following properties on the southeast corner of Dundas and Lyle streets: Parcel 1—Two semi-detached two-story frame houses, on brick foundation, 6 rooms each; both in good repair. Parcel 2—Two small stores, rented to good tenants. Parcel 3—A frame cottage and frame barn, on the east side of Lyle street; will pay 9 per cent on the investment.

DUNDAS STREET—A splendid two-story brick residence, 11 rooms, in perfect order; brick barn; lot 57x220 feet. Price on application.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new two-story brick, 10 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn; large lot. Price, $3,000.

RICHMOND STREET—A new two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; good lot. Price, $4,500.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms; lot 35x147 feet. Price, $2,000.

OXFORD STREET, near Richmond street—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 35x110 feet. Price, $2,250; cheap.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 50x125 feet. Price, $3,400. Very desirable property, close to Victoria Park.

ST. GEORGE STREET—1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms, in perfect order; large corner lot. Price, $1,550.

709 WILLIAM STREET—A neat frame cottage, 5 rooms, in perfect order; nice lot. Price, $650; a bargain.

WATERLOO STREET, near Oxford street—A brick store and dwelling; frame barn; large lot; a good business has been done at this stand. Price, $1,500.

PARTRIDGE STREET—A new frame cottage, 5 rooms; good lot. Price reduced to $700.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; large lot. Price, $2,800.

KING STREET—A terrace of three two-story brick houses, always rented. At a bargain.

MARYBORO PLACE—A handsome frame cottage, on brick foundation; sewer laid in; 7 rooms; lot 40x125 feet. At a bargain.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; corner lot.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms; nice lot. Price, $1,700.

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,800.

59 ACRES of clay and sandy loam, under-drained; spring creek, two wells; three acres of fruit trees, with 1½-story brick house; large barn, with other outbuildings, being part of lot 1, in the 3rd concession of Delaware. At a bargain. Call for price.

FOR RENT—138 Wilson avenue; a large brick cottage, in good order; immediate possession. Rent, $9 per month.

VICTOR STREET—1½-story frame, 8 rooms, in good order, with 4 splendid lots. At a reasonable figure.

NELSON STREET—A new brick cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms, large cellar; lot 40x175 feet. At a bargain. Must be sold.

ONTARIO STREET — Two splendid brick cottages, 7 rooms each; lots 35x110. Price, $1,200.

TWENTY ACRES of clay and sandy loam, 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, large barn, wire fences, 60 or 70 fruit trees. This property is close to Glendale Postoffice, Westminster Township. Price, $1,700. Inspect at once.

P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

MEETINGS.

POSTPONED ANNUAL MEETING OF Convalescent Home at 11 a.m., Monday, 7th inst. b

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' UNION —Notice—Quarterly meeting will be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 9. All members requested to attend. H. Rymill, secretary. b

A. O. F.—ATTENTION!—GRAND REUNION of all courts will be held at Court Magnolia rooms on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. Every member is requested to bring a male friend. R. Jupp, D.C.R., chairman; F. Rossiter, P.D.C.R., secretary. b

THE MEMBERS OF MYRTLE AND Prospect lodges, K. of P., will please attend reception to Grand Chancellor, at Prospect lodgerooms, on Monday, evening, at 8 o'clock. The amplified rank will be conferred. b

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES to employ agents; $900 per year and expenses; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, district manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto. xt

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. A. CAMPBELL,

The Realty Dealer.

If you wish to buy any class of real estate, or if you have building lots, cottages, residences, stores, business properties or farms for sale or exchange, you are particularly invited to call. No trouble to show properties or give information.



THE ELEMENT OF CHANCE

is entirely eliminated when you deal in real estate. You rest easy at nights and the rent roll keeps growing on while you are enjoying your nocturnal slumbers.

We have a large list of properties open for sale, and mention a few here. If none in the list suits you, kindly call and get particulars of others.

BUILDING LOTS.

Grand Avenue—The most eligible building lot for large residence in the city; 140 feet front by 350 feet deep.

Richmond Street—156 feet on Richmond street by 112 feet on Piccadilly; suitable for stores.

Briscoe Street—Excellent lot, "Woodside" survey, 60 feet frontage. Price $175.

Talbot Street—Lot 50 by over 200 feet in depth. Price, $1,050; cheap.

Dundas Street—East End, suitable for business stand; lot 39 feet by 200 feet in depth. Price on application.

If you want to buy any kind of property call at No. 428 Richmond street.

York Street—Near Rectory, 50x204 feet, with lane at side. Very cheap.

South Street—Between William and Adelaide, 60 feet frontage. Very cheap, $300.

COTTAGES.

Hill Street—Pair of 1½-story frame dwellings, pays 10 per cent net on investment. Inquire at once.

Simcoe Street—Frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms. Price, $1,000.

William Street—1½-story brick, 8 rooms, lot 35x150; splendid locality. Price, $1,450.

Piccadilly Street—Frame, brick foundation, contains 7 rooms. Price reduced to $950.

How would you like to let us get you a buyer for that house you have been trying to sell yourself?

Colborne Street—1½-story brick, 8 rooms and bath, electric light, city and soft water, plate glass; lot 40x100 to a lane. Excellent property.

Adelaide Street—Two-story frame, contains 8 rooms; lot 30x70. Price, $900.

Mount Pleasant Avenue—Frame, 7 rooms, city water, good frame stable; lot 66 feet on Mount Pleasant, and extending through to Walnut street. A great snap.

Simcoe Street—1½-story solid brick, contains 8 rooms, lot 50x190; very centrally situated. Price, $1,700.

If you have anything to exchange, call in. A. A. Campbell, the realty dealer, is the place to make it.

College Avenue—Frame, part brick and post foundation, contains 6 rooms; new barn, cost $200; lot 55x160. Price, $1,150.

Central Avenue—Brick, contains 7 rooms; property well situated. Price, $1,700.

Lovett Street—Frame, contains 4 rooms, lot 60x135; good garden and orchard. Price, $450.

Nelson Street—Brick, contains 7 rooms, good cellar, concrete cistern; building only built about a year. Price, $1,450.

Inquirers for real estate are always welcomed. Don't be afraid. We won't eat you.

RESIDENCES.

Dundas Street—Two-story and attic brick, slate roof, stone foundation, 10 rooms, first-class; lot 50x200. Price, $4,500.

King Street—Two-story and attic brick, 10 rooms, hot water heating, new modern plumbing, grate, mantel; lot 40x125; very centrally situated. Price, $3,750.

Wortley Road—Splendid two-story brick, contains 9 or 10 rooms, all modern plumbing; beautiful corner. Price, $3,600.

Ridout Street—Two-story brick, 8 rooms; lot 62x160. Will exchange for five or six acres near city.

If you want to buy any kind of property, call at No. 428 Richmond street.

Central Avenue—Half of two-story and attic semi-detached brick, stone foundation, contains 10 rooms; everything A1, and up-to-date; lot 24x148 feet to lane; overlooking Victoria Park. Price, $5,000.

York Street—Two-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, contains 9 rooms; corner lot. Price, $2,800.

Ridout Street—Two-story frame, brick cellar, contains 7 rooms; corner lot. Price for property with three lots, $2,200. Inquire.

York Street—Two-story brick, 12 rooms, gas, water. Price, $2,500.

How would you like to let us get you a buyer for that house you have been trying to sell yourself?

$15,000 buys one of the best residences in London; excellent location; superior constructed building; at about half its original cost. An opportunity such as this may never occur to you again. Act at once.

Dundas Street—A pair of semi-detached two-story and attic bricks, stone foundation, slate roof; each contains 11 or 12 rooms; modern plumbing; very centrally located; everything complete. Price, $8,000.

Piccadilly Street—Two story and attic brick, 10 rooms, gas and bath. Price, $4,000.

If you have anything to exchange, call in. A. A. Campbell, the realty dealer, is the place to make it.

FARMS.

100 acres, Humphrey Township, Parry Sound District, partially improved. Price, $700. Will take city property in exchange.

175 acres, Westminster Township, in a high state of cultivation; brick dwelling, frame outbuildings; 8 miles to London. Price, $10,000.

Inquirers for real estate are always welcomed. Don't be afraid. We won't eat you.

100 acres, London Township; soil, rich clay loam, well watered; orchard, large brick dwelling and frame outbuildings; convenient to school and postoffice; 12 miles to London. Price, $6,300. Will take Manitoba land in part pay.

70 acres, London; soil, clay and sand loams; frame buildings; ochard, well watered; 4 miles to London; dairy business in connection. Price, $5,000.

240 acres, Assiniboia; well improved, convenient to station, postoffice, etc. Will take London property in part pay.

If you want to buy any kind of property, call at No. 428 Richmond street.

LOANS.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build, remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.

C. H. Armitage, - - Field Manager. 34tf-t

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Capital and Assets exceed $62,000,000.

E. Towe & Co. Agents, City Office—Over Bank, corner Dundas and Richmond Streets. Funds loaned on real estate security. Phone 690 or 1007. zxt

Queen Insurance Co.

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.

J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

E. J. MacROBERT,

Insurance Agent, representing stock and mutual companies, life, fire and accident. Office, Room 107, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 449. London, Ont. ywt

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Thos. C. Knott Bulletin

730 LORNE AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, kitchen and pantry. $650.

WATSON'S HALL, Hamilton road—This property was formerly a church, and can be used as a mission hall or a factory; lot 52x143 feet. $900.

THORNTON AVENUE, corner of Oxford street—New brick story and half; large parlor, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, woodshed; modern conveniences; lot 50x100, facing on Thornton avenue, and vacant lot facing on Oxford street, 50x150 feet. Call for particulars.

34 HOPE STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen and woodshed; furnace and gas; lot 55x150 feet. Call for price.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—New brick two-story and attic; 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, finished in oil throughout. This is up-to-date and modern. Call and get particulars.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—New two-story and attic, red pressed brick, 3 bedrooms, large parlor, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, combination fixtures. Call for price.

ALBERT STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, 4 grates; barn. Call for particulars.

CRAIG STREET—Frame two-story and attic, 6 bedrooms, double parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; large lot. This is a three-ply house. Call for particulars.

SOUTH STREET—Three new story and half, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, bath and closet.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—Three new brick-veneer, story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, bath and closet, cellar under all of house. Will be ready for occupation about Jan. 1.

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 60x150 feet. $850.

FIVE-ACRE FRUIT FARM—Saunders survey, near Pottersburg; sandy loam, nearly all covered with fruit trees. Only $700.

7½ ACRES, ADJOINING KNOLLWOOD PARK—Only $1,650.

$10,000 BUYS ONE of the best residences in the city. Central.

HORTON STREET—Two-story frame, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, woodshed, bath and furnace; brick foundation; central. $1,500.

65 WILLIAM STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedroms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 50x100 feet. $950.

GLEBE STREET—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry; lot 40x143 feet. Call and get price.

48 EDWARD STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 44x93 feet. $750.

DUCHESS AVENUE—New 6-roomed frame cottage; good cellar; connected with sewer.

WEST AVENUE—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 122x142 feet; fruit trees. Easy terms, $1,300.

The above are only a few of the properties that I have for sale. Call and see me.

STORES—Three stores on north side of Dundas street, near Adelaide street. Will sell cheap.

Store on west side of Richmond street, near Kent street. Call for particulars.

FARMS—50 acres, near Mount Brydges; good frame barn and good frame drive-barn and stable; about 2 acres of young, good, bearing orchard; 12 to 15 acres of bush, white pine, white oak, birch, elm and chestnut; 6 acres in wheat, 15 rye, and balance hay; soil, sandy loam. Only $1,800.

Twenty acres, Westminster, only 4 miles from city; good two-story frame house, good frame barn and drive-house; orchard of about 40 old trees and about 100 new ones—apples, pears, plums, etc.; soil, light clay loam. Price, only $1,700.

VACANT LOTS—I have the best vacant lots in the city for sale. Call and see me, and I will give you full particulars.

WANTED—Properties for sale. No charge if not sold by or through me, and then only the regular real estate agent's commission.

Agent for Parke Estate, Woodview Estate and Hope Estate, South London. Money to loan.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate Broker, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 1,720.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Dufferin avenue (next to 381), first-class lot, cheap. Piccadilly street, near Waterloo, 40-foot lot, $14 per foot. Gordon estate, two splendid acres, Maitland street, $1,200. 754 Maitland street, good frame house and fine lot, $900. Modern brick house, 662 Talbot street, at a bargain. 95 Byron avenue, 2-story brick, barn and large corner lot, $2,100. Some of the best lots on Oxford street, near William, $350 each. 857 Adelaide street, 7 rooms, modern English cottage, brick, $1,200. Fine lot, near Normal School, $325. Labatt estate, fine lots, Grey street. To rent, good 8-roomed cottage, 980 Richmond street, $8.

W. D. BUCKLE.

The Western Real Estate Exchange,

Limited,

78 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

TELEPHONE 696.

FARM, CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES for sale or exchange. Send for The Ontario Real Estate Monthly, containing a list of all the properties we have on hand for sale and exchange. You will get a minute description of each property, its location, kind of soil, kind and condition of buildings, etc. By our method of advertising you are put in direct communication with the owner of the property that is for sale. Prospective purchasers are driven by us to see any property in or near London, free, and by our general and local agents throughout Ontario to see any property in their neighborhood, also free of charge.

For sale—1½-story brick house, on Thornton avenue; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen and woodshed; house is new and finely finished. Price, $2,150.

Frame cottage on Dufferin avenue—Three bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, some fruit trees. Price, $1,000.

One and a half story brick-veneer house on Hill street, new. Price, $1,500.

For full list call at office. No trouble to show property.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager.

E. R. TALBOT, WILLIAM NEEDHAM and JOHN WATSON, Inspectors and Valuators. b

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, all modern improvements; 474 Princess avenue. Apply W. Morrison, boots and shoes, 148 Dundas street. b

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, IN GOOD order; splendid locality. Apply S. Glass, Hiscox building. 5tf-tyw

TO LET—EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE; good cellar, woodshed; newly painted; in good repair; rent moderate. Apply 448 Oxford street. 68c

OFFICE ROOM TO RENT—BANK OF Commerce buildings. Apply Ivey & Dromgole, barristers. 35tf

TWO OFFICES, WITH VAULTS, ALBION buildings. Apply to T. H. Carling, at the Brewery. 52tf

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 310.

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 554½ Waterloo. Telephone 1,444. Broughton-McKim.

$3 PER MONTH FOR STORE—GOOD stand for grocer, butcher, laundry or plumbing. Apply 60 Stanley street. 70n-tzyvty

Hazeline

Keeps the Skin Soft and Clear; Prevents Chapping; Improves the Complexion.

Hazeline is a purely vegetable compound, not only harmless, but beneficial to the skin and complexion. It counteracts the roughening action of cold winds, hard water and inclement weather, removes pimples, blackheads and blotches, clears and whitens the skin.

Only 25 Cents.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
216 Dundas Street,
Corner Park Ave., London, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION, Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 288 Princess avenue.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 349 Princess.

Guess the Number of Beans.

One guess for every 10 cents spent in Want Ads.

One guess for every 10 paragraphs like this:

THIS PARAGRAPH (WHICH IS printed one or more times on this page), together with nine others like it, cut out and stuck on a sheet of paper and presented at The London Advertiser business office, entitles you to one estimate on the bean jar.

$25

will be divided in prizes as follows:

$10 for 1st; $5 for 2nd;
$2 50 each for 3rd and 4th;
$2 for 5th; and
$1 each for 6th, 7th and 8th.

This contest is open only to users and readers of Advertiser Wants.

Get Your Guess In.

Auction Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.

on Monday, Dec. 7, at 11 a.m., at 319 Hyman street. By instruction from Mr. W. A. Lipsey, to sell the whole of his household effects, comprising easy chairs, carpets, rugs, Japanese matting, center tables, bookshelves, oil and water color pictures, books, Knight's Shakespeare and other standard works, silk and lace curtains, poles and blinds, writing table, screen, lady's desk, couch, sideboard, dining-table and chairs, silver tea service, crockery, glassware, coffee set, contents of two bedrooms, enameled beds, folding bed, mattresses, springs, New Raymond sewing machine, pastry table, Kitchen Companion, airtight stove, gas range, with hood, etc. J. W. JONES.
b Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 21st day of December, 1893, made by Joseph Graham to John C. Macauley, and duly assigned to the vendor, default having been made in payment thereof, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the rooms of J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, London, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of December, 1903, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.: Part of lot No. 1, on the north side of Bathurst street, in the City of London, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly limit of said lot, distant 50 feet from the northeast angle of said lot; thence southerly along Wellington street to the center of said lot; thence westerly parallel with the northerly limit of said lot to the limit between lots 1 and 2; thence northerly along said limit to a point within 50 feet of the northwest angle of said lot; thence easterly parallel with the northern limit of said lot to the place of beginning. On this property there are erected two brick buildings, known as Nos. 293 and 303, on the west side of Wellington street, and lying immediately south of the lands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Terms: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within ten days thereafter. For further particulars apply to

JOHN W. JONES, or to AVERY CASEY,
Auctioneer, Vendor's Solicitor,
London, Ont.

Dated at London, 5th December, 1903. 70c-t

CREDIT SALE.

D. H. Porter, auctioneer, has been instructed by Mr. James McCartney to sell on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1903, at 1 p.m., on lot 22, Broken Front, Westminster, just east of the Port Stanley track, 12 useful horses, 30 good dairy cows, 6 2-year-old steers, pigs, harness, cutters, robes, etc. Terms, nine months' credit. 70u-ty

Auction Sale Farm, Farm Stock & Implements

Joseph Luce, lot 17, Longwoods road, Caradoc; Wednesday, Dec. 9; farm stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

John McClary, lot 24, con. 3, Dorchester Township; Friday, Dec. 11; 70 head of cattle, 12 new milch cows, 30 other cows, balance young stock; sale at 1 o'clock p.m. Dibb & Hunt, auctioneers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Tableware, Cutlery, Etc.

J. W. Jones has been instructed by the trustees of the late T. C. Collins to sell the stock without reserve, commencing

Thursday, December 10

and every day until the stock is sold. Sales at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.

J. W. JONES,
70u-tw Auctioneer.

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 124
Job Department 175

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

To Christmas Shoppers.

Do your holiday shopping early. The merchants have laid in the bulk of their Christmas stocks, and the customer can have a better choice now than later on. The stores are less crowded, the goods are bright and new and have not been handled by a throng of shoppers. Too many people postpone their Christmas purchases till the eleventh hour, when they have not the same range of presents to choose from, the same length of time to make their choice, and the same chance of receiving prompt and adequate attention as two or three weeks before Christmas day. The early purchasers get the bargains. In consulting their own interests they will consult those of the merchants and their staffs. The holiday rush is very trying for the clerks, and a little forethought and kindness on the part of the purchasing public will spare them many weary hours and add to their Christmas pleasure. There is no necessity for crowding a month's shopping into two or three days. The ladies of London, who do most of the purchasing, may earn the gratitude of scores of merchants and hundreds of their assistants by taking this advice, besides getting better service in the stores.

There is another duty of which intelligent shoppers do not need to be reminded. That is to read the advertisements in this journal. These will be very suggestive and helpful in the choosing of Christmas gifts, and will save a great deal of running around. The enterprising merchants have presented in these advertisements a pretty complete inventory of their Christmas stocks, and the newspaper is better than a store window for the shopper's purposes.

Is the World Growing Worse?

Rev. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity Church, New York, said to be the richest in the world, gave his congregation a Thanksgiving sermon that had more of gloom than gladness in it. He saw the forces at work making for the decline of the republic, and drew up a categorical indictment of the age which is worth discussing, count by count.

"1. Class alienation; the insolence of wealth and the angry discontent of the poor."

In an old country class distinctions are inherited, and most people accept them as a matter of course, but why have they grown up in the great American democracy, where Jack is presumed to be as good as his master? Is it possible the American people are no more democratic at heart than the "subjects" of a monarchy? And is an aristocracy of wealth better than an aristocracy of birth?

"2. The growth of luxuries, riotous living, the misuse of money, and its reckless squandering on pleasure and pride."

Riotous living is bad, but the growth of luxuries is a cause and effect of civilization, and is not an economic evil. Before the age of luxuries our ancestors were running around in furs or breech-cloths. Luxuries that reflect taste, culture, refinement, are the ornaments of life, without which it would be hard and bare. The conditions which enable people to accumulate inordinate wealth may be unjust, but if they have the money it is better. They should put it into circulation again, than hoard it. They cannot spend it without giving employment to labor. The theory that money spent in luxuries is an economic waste is an exploded one. It is true the money may be spent wisely or unwisely from a moral and social standpoint. A man may eat or drink himself to death, or he may build libraries or buy pictures. But luxury per se is not to be condemned, and the more freely money is spent by a community or nation the higher will be its standard of living. Political economy is against Thoreau. A multiplication of wants means a richer and more complex civilization.

"3. Education without religion.

There are those who hold that education and dogmatic religion are one and the same and cannot be separated in the training of the young. There are others who maintain that education is the duty of the state and religion exclusively that of the home, the church and the Sunday school. Others take the middle ground that the Bible should be a text-book and religious exercises given in the schools; but denominational and doctrinal differences have so far stood in the way. Dr. Dix inferentially condemns the secular public school system, a question over which honest and enlightened men differ.

"4. The steady breaking up of homes by divorce and aduiterous remarriage."

This indictment is only too true. Even the smart set was shocked the other day when two divorced persons, in fashionable society, were married at Newport an hour after the woman had been divorced from her first husband. No clergyman would marry them, and the ceremony was performed by the judge who granted the woman's divorce decree. Five of the ten guests had been themselves divorced. In 1900 the census takers found 114,677 divorced women in the United States, but this is an underestimate since many divorcees pronounced themselves single. Lax divorce laws in many of the states are responsible for this social evil, but what are laws but a reflection of public morality?

"5. The appearance of vast systems of religious imposture, and their success in making converts."

The United States has been the greatest breeding-ground in the world for religious sects. The rise of the Dowieites and other systems based on similar beliefs may not mean a subsidence of religious faith, as the followers of Dowie and other impostors are doubtless honest and sincere. They are misguided, but these movements do not imply spiritual stagnation.

"6. The spirit of gambling in every place where it can be practiced."

The recent sensational bull movement on the stock market no doubt tempted scores of thousands into speculation for the first time, but they have had a bitter lesson, and will never burn their fingers again. There is no evidence that the spirit of gambling is more rife in normal times than it used to be. In the early part of the last century gambling was still the favorite pastime of polite society, but it is now a reproach to any circle.

"7. The cold-blooded assaults on private property by those who attack corporations and drag them down to bankruptcy for their own advantage, in order to enrich themselves by the losses which their acts bring about."

The preacher's invective might better be directed to the corporations that gulled the public into purchasing watered or worthless securities. If they have been dragged down it is because nine times out of ten they deserved it. The drop in the market price of their stocks was merely the baling out of water. Perhaps Dr. Dix referred to the attack by Morgan and Schwab on the shipbuilding trust; but Morgan and Schwab represent the type of corporations that have preyed on the public and on which the public is now justly revenging itself.

"8. The insecurity of life, through contempt for the law, and the freedom of assassins, whether sane or insane, to wreak their will upon their innocent victims."

The charge is well founded. The lax enforcement of the law has its root in popular disrespect for the law. This is one of the gravest menaces to the republic.

"9. The steady decline of womanhood from its old ideals, and its deterioration through copying the ways and invading the sphere of men."

The divorce record is hard to get over, but the statement that womanhood has deteriorated through invading the spheres of men will not pass unchallenged. Her entrance into many occupations once closed against her has given woman a wider outlook and a greater resourcefulness and independence. She is no longer dependent and helpless in anything like the same degree as she was fifty years ago. The tendency is toward absolute equality of the sexes in all human activities, and it is a grave thing to say that this must be at the expense of woman's moral ideals. An exact observer might say that deterioration is visible chiefly among the votaries of wealth and fashion, who are under no necessity of invading the spheres of men.

The New Assessment Law.

The special assessment committee of the Ontario Legislature has made sufficient progress to agree on the basis of a new assessment law. It will meet in a fortnight to reach final conclusions and formulate its report to the Legislature. The committee wisely declare against the discredited personalty tax, which some of the municipal officers wished to retain. The business tax is accepted as the substitute for personalty, but the proposed house tax is rejected. In lieu of a tax on the franchise of public service corporations, such as electric light, telephone, waterworks and gas companies, as proposed by the royal commission, the committee suggests a tax on the gross income. The exemption of incomes up to $1,000 is also favored. It is likely the business tax will be graduated so that wholesale houses will pay on a larger assessment than retail stores, and banks, theaters, hotels and distilleries on a still larger scale, than wholesale premises. The significant admission was made by counsel for the Grand Trunk Railway Company that the railroads expect to pay more taxation than at present. The amended assessment of the railway corporations will be one of the important questions with which the committee has still to deal.

The committee has not followed precisely the lines advocated by the royal commisssion, but it has accepted the main principle of the commission's report—the abolition of the personalty tax. This in itself will be a reform and a long step toward a more scientific and equitable assessment law. It is to be hoped the Legislature will deal resolutely with the matter at the next session.

The ghost of the Ontario Conservative Associataion will not down.—Toronto Globe.

With another election coming on, it is natural the ghost should walk.

If Seymour Gourley, K. C., M. P., lived across the line he would stand a good show for membership on the new Anglo-American arbitration tribunal, as an impartial jurist of repute.

The business of selling ears has been reduced to commercial principles in the United States. Pretty soon there will be a tariff on foreign ears.

The Winnipeg Telegram, Conservative, hastens to say that no one proposes a Dingley tariff. No one in the West does, who values his public life; but President Drummond, of the Manufacturers' Association, declares for a tariff equal to that of the United States. If that isn't the Dingley tariff what is it?

"I hardly think the Conservative party in North Renfrew has fallen so low as to require the services or assistance of a man like Gamey," says Mr. W. R. White, K. C., one of the leading Conservatives of the riding, and a member of an historic Conservative family. Is there any moral difference between employing Gamey in Muskoka, and employing him in North Renfrew?

Where Wisdom Stops.

[Washinton Star.]

"Lots o' men," said Uncle Eben, "kin look wise, an' lots kin talk wise; but de men dat kin act wise is mighty scarce."

Other Gudgeons.

[Toronto Star.]

The fact that Dowie owes $750,000 is proof that he doesn't monopolize all the faith in Chicago.

Sign of Prosperity.

[London Punch.]

The American millionaire who published the fact that he was willing to pay £1,000 for an ear has been inundated with offers, and he is said to be now considering whether, being a millionaire, he could not wear more than one set of ears. What would strike us over here as ostentatious would not necessarily be considered so in America.

Where Eliza Was Struck.

[Hawkinsville (Ky.) Republican.]

Some careless boy or girl threw an apple out of one of the windows of the photograph gallery while the high school was being taken Friday morning and struck Eliza Harnuin just west of the drug store, inflicting a large bruise.

An Estimate of Darwin.

[Sir Leslie Stephen, in the Atlantic Monthly.]

"I had the privilege of seeing something of Darwin in his later years. To me, and my opinion was not exceptional, he appeared to be simply the most lovable person whom I ever encountered. A little party of us used at one time to take long Sunday tramps in the neighborhood of London. Those were days to be marked with a white stone when Darwin received us at the famous house at Down. It is in the quiet region of chalk downs, which had been left untouched in the gaps of the network of railways; and still looked as rural as it had a century earlier. One could expect to meet the old smugglers whose paths from the coast to London were laid through the unfrequented district. There Darwin found an admirable retreat for contemplating flowers and bees and worms, and for slowly elaborating the thoughts which had revolutionized science. He was as free from pretensions as if his investigations had no more claims to respect than those of a commonplace pigeon fancier. The simplicity of the man was evident in the delightfully easy terms in which he lived with a family which was worthy of his affection. I could sympathize with the young German who burst into tears on leaving the house, touched by the contrast between the famous thinker and the sweet-natured, quiet country gentleman, so free from the pedantry which sometimes haunts the professor's chair."

Not Strong on Facts.

[Montreal Witness.]

The Rev. Frederick Campbell, D.Sc., of Brooklyn, recently did Canada the honor to travel over 2,000 miles of her territory, and now he has written all about it in The Christian Work and Evangelist. He certainly writes entertainingly, but, like Mark Twain, he is "not very strong on facts." Of the St. Lawrence, he says, for instance, "The dangers of navigation are so many as very seriously to paralyze Canada's commerce, which is decidedly declining." That is just about as true as to say that black is white.

Montreal's Grain Expo ts.

[Baltimore Sun.]

Montreal during the exporting season now closing has made a record of 30,000,000 bushels of grain exported, against 20,000,000 last year. Much of this grain was water borne over part of the distance between the wheat fields and the sea. But for the holding back of grain for higher prices, the exports via Montreal would have been, it is believed, much larger. As it is, the northern farmers will not have to keep their grain through the winter and rush it to market in the spring, with bad effect, it is feared, on prices. The rates given by the Canadian railways on grain have been close to three cents a bushel and have left little profit to the carriers.

Ease Up Little, or Down Will Come the Buildings

Request Made on Behalf of Fire Limits Bylaw Breakers—The Year's Work.

On Tuesday, Dec 8, the cases of the Clarence street business men, who are alleged to have broken the fire limits bylaw—and which cases have been hanging fire in the courts for some time—will again come up before Police Magistrate Love. It appears that the defendants thought they would be within the bylaw if they covered with sheet-iron the wooden portions of the structures they erected, but Engineer Graydon could not see matters in that light.

The engineer has been harassed so long about permitting alleged infringements of the fire limits bylaw that he concluded to take a determined stand in the cases and find out where he was at and what the law said regarding such cases. Mr. Graydon obtained from the city solicitor a definition of the law, and according to this concluded to take a determined the fire limits laws to allow the structures erected to be covered with sheet iron. In order to come within the law, the buildings should have been built of stone or brick, or iron, and Mr. Graydon, in order to do his duty as he sees it, insists that the law be carried out.

Today a letter was received from Mr. R. K. Cowan, solicitor for the parties being prosecuted, stating that if the engineer did not ease up a little in his demands, it would be necessary for the parties interested to pull down their buildings at a great personal loss and to leave the land idle. Mr. Cowan says it will be utterly impossible for his clients to do what Mr. Graydon asks under the law, and the appeals to the council to take action at its next meeting, and, if necessary, so remedy the fire limits bylaw that the covering with sheet-iron of the buildings in question will place them within the law.

TWO MORE MEETINGS.

There will be two more meetings this year of the council, when various reports will be submitted and the usual nice things said of the aldermen by brother aldermen. Reports will be presented by the various committees, showing the work done during the year. Of these, Engineer Graydon says that despite the overdraft of the board of works, that body will have nothing to feel ashamed of, as the board this year got better value for the money spent than ever before. The engineer thinks that the permanent improvements effected are by far the largest and most satisfactory of any year yet. In this connection, he points to the pavements on York street, the two blocks of asphalt on King street, the macadam roadway laid on Albert street and Wellington street, between Pall Mall and Central avenue, both of which were paid for out of the general fund; the large number of culverts laid throughout the city and the retaining wall built at Hyman's tannery on Richmond street. The annual report of No. 1 committee is as a rule not very interesting and will likely maintain its reputation this year. No 3 committee's report, however, will show something to the good, and amongst the chief works performed the increasing and strengthening of the fire brigades.

A QUEER BYLAW.

London undoubtedly has some very funny bylaws, but none which in point of humor are qualified to stand in the same class as this Toronto bylaw, It seems singularly appropriate that a "bull" should be made in connection with a cattle bylaw, as is the case in this instance. The point of the paragraph of the Toronto bylaw is that which says that "cattle, pigs and sheep must not be driven through the streets unless they are led by halter, rope of otherwise by persons having full control over the same."

NEW SURTAX RULES

Important Pointers for Canadian Importers.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The regulations established by order-in-council respecting the surtax on goods imported to Canada, have issued from the customs department. The regulations in force since the introduction of the resolution in Parliament have not been amended in essence, but the following interpreting clause has been inserted:

"In determining whether or not any article imported into Canada which has been produced, improved or advanced in value by the labor of any country other than Germany, is subject to the surtax by reason of a portion of the value thereof having been produced in Germany, the fair market value of the article or material grown, produced or manufactured in Germany, which has entered into the manufacture of the article imported into Canada, shall be held to be the value produced in Germany within the meaning of the tariff act respecting the surtax."

For the information of intending importers the following illustrations are furnished as to certain cases (amongst others) to which the surtax will apply. Take the case of neckties made in Great Britain or in any other country from silk fabric manufactured in Germany (out of materials produced in Germany or elsewhere). If the fair market value of the silk fabric as sold by the exporter in Germany to the importer in Great Britain or other country, represents more than fifty per cent. of the value of the neckties, in condition ready for export to Canada, the neckties would be subject to the surtax.

Take the case of hosiery made in Great Britain or in any other country from hosiery yarns spun in Germany (from wool produced in Germany or elsewhere). If the fair market value of the hosiery yarn as sold by the exporter in Germany to the importer in Great Britain or other country represents more than fifty per cent of the value of the hosiery in condition ready for export to Canada, the hosiery would be subject to the surtax.

In 60 years the annual per capita consumption of whisky has gradually decreased from two and a half to one and a fourth gallons. In 40 years the consumption of beer has increased from less than two to more than seventeen gallons per capita.

Law catches flies and gnats and such small deer in justice tackles the hornets.

LIBERAL CONVENTIONS

Ontario Dates for Nominations for the Dominion House.

Toronto, Dec. 5. — The following Liberal conventions have been called to nominate candidates for the Dominion:

North Ontario, at Beaverton, Monday, Dec. 14.

Center York, at Richmond Hill, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

South Grey, at Durham, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

East Lambton, at Watford, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets. ten cents per box. All druggists

The Best Fuel Known
to give you glowing coals instantly; lights with paper; no wood required. Your grocer keeps it. Beaver Brand Charcoal. Ten cents per sack.

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

Save Money, Worry and Trouble
By lighting your fires with Beaver Brand Charcoal. Ten fires ten cents. All dealers sell it.

ENGLISH TESTIMONY—Colds, Headache, Influenza and Catarrh relieved in 10 minutes by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.
Prominent people throughout England, the United States and Canada praise Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It will cure you.

Miss Blanche Sloan, London, England, the only sister of Tod Sloan, the world-famous jockey, says: "I have suffered for years from catarrh and colds. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave me relief in ten minutes. Is worth all other remedies combined."

Claude G. Wood, Palace Theater, London, England, writes: "One puff of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure any headache."

Miss Bijou Russell, 10 Keppe street, London, England, says: "One bottle Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me of chronic colds or catarrh. It relieves in ten minutes."

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves Heart Disease in 30 Minutes.
Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 31

CHRISTMAS LINENS.

ONE of the most important features of the Christmas season is the embellishment of the festive table. Fine Linens occupy a prominent place amongst the decorations. We carry a full and complete range of Fine Irish Table Damasks, Napkins and Centers, also Fine Fancy Linens, exquisite patterns; dainty and patient needlework on fine flax fabrics; pieces for all sorts of house use and home adornment, and yet the moderate prices bring them within everybody's means.

Novelties in Tray Cloths, Centers, Doilies, Tea Cloths, Pillow Shams.

Teneriffe Wheel Lace Work from Funchal, in Doilies, square or round. From 25c to $1 35.

Fine Linen Doilies, Tray Cloths and Tea Cloths; worked by the Japanese of Tokio; finest goods on the market in hand-drawn work.

Doilies from 15c to 48c. Tray Cloths from 75c to 97c.

Centers from 48c to 75c. Tea Cloths from $1 25 to $1 50.

Very fine Irish hand-embroidered, in beautiful, heavily-worked designs, in Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths and Dresser Covers, etc.; a full assortment.

Swiss Embroidered Pillow Shams; exquisite designs with Dresser Covers to match.

Fine Irish Linen Hand Loom Table Damask and Napkins in sets. A full range of designs, made of pure flax, from $6 00 to $30 00 per set.

Irish Table Damask in all widths, absolutely pure flax, twenty different designs.

Irish Table Napkins in endless variety; all sizes and prices.

Plain Irish Linen, hemstitched for drawn work—Center Pieces, Tray Cloths and Tea Cloth sizes.

Fine Sheer Linen for Handkerchiefs and Centers, 36 inches wide, in many qualities, from 50c to $1 65 per yard.

Art Denims, French Sateens and Draperies for Cushions and Easy Corners. The latest designs at from 18c to 32c.

KINGSMILL'S

REXALL HOUSEHOLD DYES.
The latest and most improved dye in the world. Will dye wool, cotton, silk, jute or mixed goods in one bath. Ask your druggist, Cairncross & Lawrence, 216 Dundas street; H. J. Childs, 632 Dundas street; T. H. Janes, Wortley road, for a sample. ywt

A layman between two layers is like an angleworm between two hens.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but it loses its rough corners and will in time become a perfect sphere.

Money makes the mayor go—at an election.

When the old maid frolics it is no child's play.

They All Welcome It.
Guests, husband and children alike welcome the appearance of CLARK'S LUNCH TONGUE on the table.
700-5-31

TWO KINDS OF CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast and those that seem hardly to grow at all, both need Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital nourishment which is the secret of all healthy growth. It rounds out the long limbs, and helps children to grow without using up all their strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know more about the wonderful help which Scott's Emulsion would give their children.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

Notice is Hereby Given

That a special meeting of the shareholders of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1903, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider and deal with a certain agreement made between the directors of the company and the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, bearing date the 1st day of October, 1903, providing for trackage and other rights over the lines of railway and property of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, except the London and Port Stanley Railway;

And further, that on the shareholders of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company consenting thereto, as provided by law, application will be made to the Governor in Council for his approval of the said agreement.

Such application will be made to the Minister of Railways and Canals, at the Department of Railways and Canals, at Ottawa, on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and all persons interested may then and there appear and be heard on such application.

Dated at Walkerville, the 26th day of October, 1903.

J. H. COBURN,
40h-t Solicitor for the Applicants.

THE LONDON LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 53.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent per Annum for the current half-year has been declared, and is payable after the 31st day of December, 1903.

M. J. KENT, Manager.

Get a Big Lovely Dressed Doll FREE



DOLLY WIDE AWAKE LOOKING FOR ITS MAMMA.

Girls! do you want a Lovely big Sleeping Doll, a beautifully dressed imported German beauty, nearly

1-2 YARD TALL

This lovely imported Doll is neatly and handsomely dressed in the very latest French doll fashion. Dolly is a leaguy prettier than any baby you ever saw; she has Bisque head, rosy cheeks, sleeping eyes, lovely long curly hair (dark or blonde), pearly teeth fancy lace trimmed dress, fancy dress underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., complete and stylishly dressed from head to shoes, an elegant and lovely doll, sweet and pretty as a rose in June, she shuts her eyes and goes to sleep as natural as baby herself.

Girls! now is your opportunity to obtain one of our lovely dolls before any other girl gets ahead of you, drop everything else and write to us. we are giving away hundreds of lovely dressed, jointed and sleeping dolls for selling only 15 packages of our Famous Marvel Washing Blue, the best bluing made, at 10 cents a package. Don't send any money. Order to-day, we will send Bluing by mail pos paid, you sell it at 10 cents a package, and with each package a certificate is given entitling cus omer to a valuable silverware present from us. Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash day help, sells in almost every house, you can sell the 15 packages in a few hours: when sold return us the money, $1.50, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address one of our handsome dolls. Note—We arrange to prepay all charges on your doll right to your address, so that you receive your lovely doll without cost, and besides the lovely large doll we also send you a beautiful little Bisque Baby Doll with lovely long hair and jointed body, you can put the baby doll to sleep with the large Mother Doll and have lots of fun, remember we send the two dolls for selling only the 15 packages, and we also send another lovely extra present if you are quick in replying.

We want every honest girl to write at once, we will treat you fair and right, and expect the same from you.

Please understand, this is no catch-word scheme to deceive our little friends, but an honest proposition made in good faith, by a well-known reliable business firm to advertise our business. Don't delay, order the Marvel Washing Blue at once and be the first in your locality to receive these lovely presents. ADDRESS: MARVEL BLUING CO., DOLL DEPT., 223 Toronto, Ont.

FREE
LADIES' FUR SCARF



This beautiful fine quality rich black Fur Scarf is

OVER 44 INCHES IN LENGTH

made from fine selected full furred skins. It has six lovely large black Martin tails, it is made in the latest New York Style, and is in every way equal in appearance to any high class Fur Scarf made. In order to introduce Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash day help, we will send this lovely Scarf Free to any one for selling only 20 packages at 10 cents a package. Marvel Washing Blue sells quickly as it is the best bluing made and every family needs it. Each customer buying is entitled to receive a handsome silverware present from us. Just send your name and address, and we will send the Bluing by mail, postpaid; when sold send us the money, $2.00, and we will send you this beautiful fur Scarf. You need no money, we trust you with the goods till sold. Write for the Bluing to-day, and have the swellest scarf in your town. Address MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT. 503 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Push The Advertiser
It
Pushes Your Ads.

London Advertiser

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CRUSH IN THE STEERAGE; MANY ARE LEFT BEHIND

Great Excitement When S. S. La Touraine Sailed From New York on Last Trip—200 Unable to Get Accommodation—Steamers Going Out Full—Rush of Aliens to Old Homes.

New York, Dec. 5. — The long, covered pier shed of the French Line is always a humming hive of excited and gesticulating humanity on sailing days, but the scenes and incidents witnessed there this forenoon when La Touraine sailed for Havre, packed to the guards with home-going steerage passengers, and leaving over 200 wailing on the pier, crowded out for accommodation, was unlike anything ever seen there before. Men, women and children rushed about waving their green tickets frantically, crying aloud their woes in half the tongues of Europe, searching for baggage, crying for lost children, and making a commotion that almost drove the steamship men out of their wits with worry and anxiety. The ticket-holders could not be made to understand that the steamship could not carry all of them, and that some must stay behind and wait for the next ship.

The usual Christmas rush for home is at its height just now, and all the steamers are carrying their capacity of steerage passengers. La Touraine took 1,000, and the Neckar, which sailed for Bremen today, carried 2,000. The Cedric carried out 1,500 yesterday. About 9,000 steerage passengers have left this port in the past week to spend the holidays abroad at their old homes. They have come from nearly every state in the Union. Fifty of the 200 left on the dock when La Touraine sailed came from Montana, where they have been working in the copper mines.

The crowd began pouring in on the French Line pier early this morning, with bags, baskets and bundles—and friends. As fast as their tickets could be examined they were sent aboard, until the steerage was filled chock-ablock. When this feat was accomplished the pier shed was apparently as full as it had been in the beginning. A quarter of an hour before the time set for sailing the ship's officers refused to accept any more steerage tickets, and put a guard on the third-class gangway. Then the trouble began.

CHARGED GANGPLANK.

In a more or less compact huddle the disappointed ones charged the gangplank again and again. They were repulsed with great loss to the dignity of the French, Italian, Greek, Sicilian, Austrian and Magyar tongues, and their allied patois. The English tongue, as commanded by a policeman and a Central office detective proved equal to the crushing impact and was finally victorious. When the defeated ticket-holders realized that they could not get aboard, they sat down on the piles of baggage and cried and talked loudly of their troubles. Now and then one or two would make a desperate rush at the gangway, fire a volley of epithets at the Irish policeman, which, happily enough he did not understand, and retire to weep again. There were accidents a-plenty in the crush.

Fully 75 of those left behind were women. One black-eyed young woman, who gave her name as Marie Pollin, came running down the pier just before the steamship sailed, carrying a young child. She worked her way halfway up the gangplank before anyone could stop her. She was caught and rushed down to the dock. In tears she explained that her husband was aboard and she must join him. When this was explained to M. Treyvoux, of the steamship line, the woman and the child were passed aboard.

In an interval of peace a woman leaning over the deck rail suddenly began to cry and pull her hair. Two of her countrywomen and a deck steward made a rush for her. She eluded them and made a dash to leave the vessel. The officers refused to allow her down the gangway. This was followed by a louder outburst of wailing and fighting. Finally, after much trouble, it was learned that she had left her 3-year-old girl on the pier. She thought the child had followed her and did not discover its absence until she got on board. An officer went down the gangway with her, and after much trouble succeeded in finding the child, half asleep, sitting on a valise.

LOST THEIR CHILDREN.

Soon a man on the pier began to shout for his "little Elsa." He was sure that she had gone on board, as "Pedro" told him so. He demanded to be allowed on board, but was refused. An officer went to hunt Elsa, and while he was gone the man continued his lamentation. When the girl showed up she said she had gone out on the end of the dock "to look at the water."

After the steerage gangway had been taken in trouble began on the cabin section of the pier. Men with many pieces of baggage tried to force themselves through the stream of those leaving the ship. It was all that the officials could do to keep the crowd in order. One man came down the dock surrounded by about 25 friends. He consumed some minutes bidding them good-bye. There was much kissing of cheeks, and wishes for his health. When all this had been accomplished he pushed through the crowd and started up the gangway with his friends pushing him from the rear. He was stopped. He waved his green ticket, but there was no chance to explain, and he was simply shoved back in the crowd. Then the voiced his objections to the proceedings, ably seconded by his many friends. He was still objecting when the ship sailed

The many who were not fortunate enough to sail were left on the dock, surrounded by their effects. They were marshaled in groups by the agents of the various boarding-houses, and half an hour after La Touraine sailed all was again quiet.

Domestic Science and What It Means; How It Is Taught to Normal Students



Among the many interesting subjects that are daily taught in that hub of learning, the London Normal School, there is none more interesting than that of domestic science.

This important branch of study is under the supervision of Miss Ada Butchart, a graduate of the Pratt Institute, Toronto, and a young lady eminently qualified for the important position.

In the Normal School there are some seventy odd students, who avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of domestic science, or who, more properly speaking, are taught domestic science, as the study is compulsory at the Normal.

Four days in the week, from two to four hours are spent by the students, in the domestic science class, and during these hours the work is explained and demonstrated to them to the best of Miss Butchart's ability—which is saying a dood deal.

These seventy students—all girl students, of course—are tanght every branch of household cooking, such as the cooking of meats, fish, fowls, the baking of bread, cakes, etc., and the concoction of salads, desserts, and so on. And last, but not least, the students are given an inkling into the art of candy making. Another branch of the study is the preparation of food for invalids, which is a most important knowledge to possess, and also the sanitary side of household life.

But this does not cover the entire field of domestic science at the Normal School, for in addition to the subjects above named, plain sewing in all its branches is also taught to the students.

The manner of conducting the classes is simple. Miss Butchart begins by giving a lecture on the subjects to be taught, and explains the recipes required, after which two of the students are selected from the class and appointed housekeepers for the day. These housekeepers attend to the ovens and ranges and assume a matronly air, at once important and convincing.

The baking, boiling and cooking are proceeded with, Miss Butchart, meanwhile explaining all the points of interest to the students, who are mixing and compounding the most toothsome delicacies at a rapid rate, or are roasting meats to a tempting shade of brown, and all the time in a terrible state of perplexity lest they spoil the cake, broth, or roast.

The students are then taught how to set a table nicely, displaying the edibles to the best possible advantage, and also receive pointers as to well-bred table manners.

Many people imagine that there is a great waste of food in domestic science classes, but this Miss Butchart says is a mistake. There is in reality no waste at all, as great care is taken in the mixing and making of the various dishes, and it is one of the chief branches of the study of domestic science to remember that economy is a virtue.

Miss Butchart also takes the students around with her (a certain number each day), to the large butcher shops of the city, and the students watch the butchers cut the meat, and learn the names of the different cuts, and the places on the carcass they are cut from. They also are taught as far as possible how to distinguish good from bad—or tough from tender—meat. In fact, everything that a girl should know in order to qualify her for the position of mistress of her own house, is taught her in the domestic science classes of the Normal School.

The interest taken by the students in the study is very gratifying, Miss Butchart says. In the sewing classes the girls work like beavers, and in the cooking classes they throw themselves into the work with a will.

The Normal students have a much better opportunity of studying domestic science now than at any time within the two years in which the study has been taught at the school, because instead of but six months, as formerly, the term has now been lengthened to one year.

Miss Butchart thinks, however, that domestic science should be taught to the higher grades of the public schools as well as in the Collegiate Institute, as the pupils would be qualified to teach domestic science after a course in the Normal School, if they were brought up to it with their other studies, instead of jumping into it at the last moment as is now the case.

The students, however, appear to be well pleased with the knowledge they secure at the Normal School, and claim that of all the studies they undertake, they deem the study of domestic science the most essential in life.

SLAVE TRADE IN MOROCCO; INTERESTING FEATURES

Dealings Are Conducted Secretly and the Prices Are Said To Be Very High on That Account—The Slaves Generally Happy and Contented—How the Auctions Are Conducted.

London, Dec. 5.—Slavery and slave-selling still exist in Morocco, but to flatter powerful European countries, such dealings are not now conducted openly in the African coast towns. Slaves are bought and sold by the Atlantic seaboard, but always under the rose; and the necessity for secrecy sends the price up so high that the curses called down upon the heads of unbelievers by the people who have to buy are balanced by the blessings invoked by the men who have to sell.

In Djedida, Daralbaida and Suera, better known to Europe as Mazagan, Casablanca and Mogador, slaves are sold only by private auction. Inland, at Mequinez, Marrakesh and Fez, the traffic flourishes unrebuked, and if the slave market has unpleasant aspects, it must be confessed that the condition of the slaves is better in Morocco than the condition of most free men, and far better than it was in the old days of piracy, when Christian slaves built so many Moorish towns. The traveler need be no more than a few days in any city of the interior to be assured upon this point.

In the Sultan's southern capital, where two or three slave markets are held every week throughout the year and large numbers of men, women and children change hands when the "Court Elevated by Allah" is Marrakesh, the contrast between slaves and free men must strike the most casual observer. In the shadow of the white wall that skirts the mosque of the library, famous among Moslems for its scholarship as for the Kutubia tower by its side, there are countless free men whose worldly wealth consists of the rags that cover them, the bowl they carry and the floos (small copper coins, of which about a score go to a penny) that the pious may put into it.

THEY PRAY FIRST.

Turn to the slave market, where the wealthy Moors congregate towards the hour of sun-setting, and the auctioneers assemble for preliminary prayer before they exhibit their human chattels to intending purchasers. There are some old men and old women, many middle-aged or in the prime of life, and plenty of children. One and all are distressed by their surroundings, the degree of their distress being regulated by the part of the world from which they come. Slaves from the Soudan show least emotion and home-reared slaves the most, but the physical condition of all classes leaves nothing to be desired. They are well nourished and in good health; they have the strength and vitality of any score of the emaciated beggars who hide from the sun in the shadow of the city walls.

It is an unpleasant sight to see the intending purchaser examining a suitable slave, but even in this wonderful city so far away from western influences there is little or nothing indelicate in the process. The bidder examines the teeth of the human chattel brought to him by the auctioneer, feels the biceps, and asks certain questions relating to past history and present health; if the slave is a woman or girl, any further examination is made privately by women appointed for the purpose, and the sale is concluded on the delal's (auctioneer's) warranty. Should the slave not prove to be as he or she is guaranteed, the sale is void, and the auctioneer's commission is forfeited. Even the little black boys and girls, who follow the delals round and round the market, have more of the qualities we associate with childhood than the sad-faced hungry beggar children who throng the bazars, keen to work if they may, or steal if they get the chance.

MAY MURDER THEM AT WILL.

To be sure, the children following the delals are slaves, and will become the absolute property of a master, who may kill them if he likes without being responsible to anybody; but experience shows that ill-usage is very exceptional, that masters realize how good treatment and sufficient food are absolutely necessary to enable a slave to do the allotted work and be a valuable asset.

Few slaves reach Morocco today from the south by the old caravan routes. In times gone by the camels used to leave the Maghreb with rock salt, which was freely exchanged for captives by the tribes living on the edges of the desert. There unfortunates, if too young to walk, were packed in panniers on the camels and taken out once a day to be fed. Large numbers died, and I remember hearing a very old slave who had been manumitted before I was born singing a song about the terrors of the journey through the desert. He sat under one of the gates of Marrakesh by the wall where the heads of rebels are hung—a wall with ugly spikes and hideous stains—and he accompanied himself on a gimbri. Around him were some of the city beggars, and as he sat there twanging his unmusical instrument two black servants of the governor of Marrakesh passed on horseback—the contrast between these well-groomed slaves and the filthy, poverty-stricken beggars was most striking.

Terrors of the southern road are happily forgotten today. French occupation of the oases of Tuat has cut off caravans in one direction, and the occupation of Timbuctoo has stopped supplies from the other quarter, with the result that the prices of slaves from the interior has gone up considerably, and Moors possessing any are careful to treat them well, and keep them in such condition as will enable them to fetch a good price.

The black tribes from whose ranks the slaves are recruited do not feel the indignity of their condition, nor do they languish in captivity. From what I have been able to learn, they are a contented class and respond to kindness. Their greatest hardship arises from the death or misfortune of a kind master, an event that brings them to the market and may put them under the control of a despot.

The slave market will soon be a thing of the past, the railway now running from Oran to Air. Sefra will girdle Morocco to the south, and from the Atlantic coast to Marrakesh some other rail will run. Tourists will invade Marrakesh on bicycles, speak of the Moors as "niggers," and praise the French for putting down the slave trade. But whether the sum of Morocco's suffering or cruelty has been diminished by the change none will pause to inquire.

"Self-Protection."

Mr. R. C. Struthers, of this city, has just returned from one of his purchasing trips to the old country, and among the things he has brought back as a souvenir is a small dodger, with the following poem printed thereon. It is a good sample of the fiscal campaign poetry now being distributed throughout every part of Great Britain, and it will be read with interest by the people of Canada, who are watching, with the greatest concern, the campaign that is now being so vigorously waged over the sea by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Struthers was at the Royal Theater, in London, when the poem was recited, and he describes its reception as most enthusiastic, the large audience cheering to the echo at its conclusion. The title of the poem is "Self-Protection," and it runs as follows:

SELF-PROTECTION.

Waken, Englishmen, and rouse ye from the dreams of slothful ease,
Look beyond your parish limits, past your narrow island seas;
Half the round world owes us masters, birthright of t strenuous race,
Sternly fighting, stoutly holding, conquering by God's own grace;
Ours the task of making empire, of reclaiming savage lands,
Shall we leave the nation's harvest to be reaped by alien hands?
Idly watch the foreign huckster follow up the British flag,
With a price list in his pocket, and a sample in his bag?

Still the lion does the fighting, still the jackal takes the trade,
And the rivals of our commerce flood the markets we have made,
Whilst at home we sit or idle, eat or hunger at the will
Of the foreigner who sends the grist to feed the English mill.
We now see the looms of Lancashire condemned to silent rust,
For the profit of the millionaires who rule a Yankee trust.
We've been forced to dock the measure of the bread our children eat,
Whilst New York was winning dollars for the men who corner wheat.

Chance of war may starve our people, let us turn in leisured peace,
Where Australia's virgin pastures give the quiet flocks increase,
Where the wide Canadian cornfields ripen in the western sun;
Let the settler earn his guerdon when the soldier's work is done.
Brace a bolt of self-protection on the British open door,
Sending Europe back her criminals, her shoddy and her poor;
Wisely cultivate our Colonies, and cease to be afraid
Of the economic bogey little England calls free trade.

So shall Greater Britain prosper in a wiser, clearer day,
Common interest locked to interest keep the common foe at bay,
So our industries shall flourish on a wiser, sounder base,
And no longer halt or hasten as it suits a stranger's grace.
Let us tilt the scales of commerce to the side of Britain's sons,
Who have rallied to our standard at the summons of the guns;
Theirs and ours to hold an empire, theirs and ours to hold our own,
And in peace or war to face the world united and alone.

In the future's greater empire—in the future's wider fame—
Will be met with golden blazonry an honored English name:
Strong of heart and keen of vision—scorning Place—defying age—
Single-handed smashing out-worn creeds, despising party rage:
He has left the lordlings playing at the old official tricks,
Building temporary cabinets with ornamental bricks:
In Time's grandest crisis England sought a MAN—and not in vain:
We have found him, and we'll follow him:
Thank God for Chamberlain!

IS STILL AT LARGE

Man Thought to Have Killed Redden Cannot Be Found.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 5.—The negro who is alleged to have been the cause of the death of John Redden, a Maidstone Township farmer, which took place at the Hotel Dieu, this city, last Saturday, has not been arrested as yet, but Detectives Campeau and Mahoney, who have the case in hand, expect soon to lay hands on him.

The officers are laboring under a great difficulty because the man had over a month the start of them, but as the man had little or no money, it is supposed he is in hiding here. As yet the authorities do not wish to disclose the man's identity.

Callaghan and Crossin.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—A writ was issued yesterday morning at Osgoode Hall by James A. McDonald, solicitor, on behalf of William Henry Callaghan, for damages and money due, against Edward Crossin and the Crossin Piano Company.

WANTS A DIVORCE

Alleges That Her Footman Husband Cruelly Treated Her.

London, Dec. 5. — The Countess (Mabel) Russell has instituted a divorce proceeding, alleging cruelty on the part of her husband. After the countess procured a divorce from the earl some time ago as a sequel to his alleged bigamous marriage in the United States to Mollie Somerville, she married William Brown, a footman, who called himself Prince Archibald de Modena.

Where Is Hubbard?

St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 5.—The Moravian mission ship Harmony, from Northern Labrador, arrived here Thursday, being the last vessel from that seaboard. She brings no reports of anything concerning the expedition headed by Leonidas Hubbard, jun., of New York, assistant editor of Outing. The Ungava mission stations or the Hudson Bay posts had heard nothing of the expedition of passing Esquimos or Indians.

COTTON CAUSES SERIOUS CRISIS

Curtailment of Output Will Affect Many Mills and Thousands of Workers.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 4.—That a widespread curtailment of the production by cotton mills in the United States will be found necessary during the next few months on account of the great cost of raw material is the opinion of leading mill men in the city, from which the policy of many cotton mills in the North is directed.

Arnold B. Hanford, of the Political American Cotton Yard Exchange here, says: "The situation is very serious, and the outlook offers no encouragement. I can not see anything but a general curtailment. The conditions confronting the industry are the worst in many years. The mills will not manufacture at a loss. They must, therefore, curtail production and reduce wages. This will result undoubtedly in great suffering." Should no general curtailment in New England be agreed on in the winter he thought that only the mills that are financially the strongest, will be able to keep all their machinery in operation. There are about 1,300 cotton mills in the United States, with nearly 22,000,000 spindles. Of this number 570 mills with nearly 14,500,000 spindles are in New England. About 2,192,000 bales of cotton are consumed annually in the northern states, when the mills are all running.

WANT TO FIGHT FOR JAPS

Canadians Applying to Consul-General in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—That the spirit of adventure is strong in young Canadians is evidenced by a number of applications received by Hon. T. Nosse, consul-general for Japan in Canada. On the strength of reports of impending trouble in the far east, several applications have been received by Mr. Nosse from young men anxious to serve in the army or navy of Britain's ally. Two of these were from Ontario men, and two from Northwesterners who had done scouting service in South Africa.

ST. LOUIS CLIMBS DOWN

The Fair People Will Meet Wishes of Canadian Breeders.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Live Stock Association of Ontario, has just returned from Chicago, where he had an interview with Col. Mills, head of the live stock department of the St. Louis fair. Col. Mills stated that in view of Canadian declarations not to exhibit, an arrangement will be made to meet our wishes. The classes of sheep, etc., in which Canadians will be the chief exhibitors will be made more important, and the value of the prizes increased. The question of selling exhibits out of bond is a matter for the treasury department at Washington to decide.

NEW STOCK ISSUE; C.P.R. DEBENTURES

£2,808,000 Four Per Cent Already Underwritten in England and on Continent.

Montreal, Dec. 5. — In the course of the next few days the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company will make an issue in London of £2,808,000 four per cent consolidated debenture stock. About one-half of the amount is for the purpose of paying for the Atlantic steamship line, consisting of fifteen ocean steamships, and their appurtenances, purchased last spring, for which the purchase price was temporarily advanced from the company's current funds. The balance represent the cost of 471 miles of additional railway constructed and acquired during the past couple of years, for which no securities had heretofore been issued. The issue price is understood to be 105, and the entire amount of the issue has been underwritten in England and on the continent

A Lake Boat Burned.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The propeller Embury was burned in the Niagara River, near Tonawanda, last night. The crew escaped. The flames broke out in the forward hold, and spread so rapidly that Capt. Dacurran was forced to beach his vessel on Grand Island. The Embury was owned by W. L. Martin, of Cheboygan, Mich. The vessel and cargo of lumber were valued at about $50,000.

SKY BRIGHTENS IN MACEDONIA

The Powers Likely to Appoint Christian Governor and International Gendarmie.

London, Dec. 5. — It is learned that in order to prevent another Macedonian uprising in the spring, attended by unspeakable horrors and the danger of a war between Turkey and Bulgaria as a consequence, Russia and Austria have proposed to the other powers that immediate steps be taken to put into operation a plan which in its general outline resembles that now enforced in Crete. This proposal is the result of the acceptance in principle by the Sultan three days ago of the Russo-Austrian note concerning reforms in Macedonia, which was submitted to the Porte after the recent conference between Czar Nicholas and Emperor Francis Joseph. To what extent each power will participate in the organization of an international gendarmerie to be formed for the preservation of order, and which power will be placed in supreme command of the gendarmerie, as well as other details must be settled by the negotiations between the powers.

How the Russo-Austrian proposal will be received by the powers is not known, as its presentation only occurred yesterday. It is believed, however, that it will be acceptable to France, Italy and Great Britain, but that it is likely to be opposed by Germany.

DR. DOWIE SOLVENT

Several Concerns Oppose Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—The first notice of opposition to the bankruptcy proceedings against John Alexander Dowie was given in the United States district court yesterday by an attorney for an Indianapolis grocery company, which is a creditor of Dowie. On the filing of a claim for $3,500 the attorney for the Indianapolis concern gave notice that he would take action in court in opposition to the bankruptcy petition of other creditors. Representatives of several other large creditors, it is said, will join in the fight to have the receivers ousted, on the ground that Dowie is solvent, and that creditors will get less if litigation is prolonged.

THE CHICAGO BANDITS

One of Them Attempts to Bribe His Guard.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Dynamite in large quantities has been found by Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler, hidden in the northwest part of the city. The discovery was followed by the immediate institution of a search for the persons who secreted the explosive, and who are said to be connected with the car barn bandits captured in the swamps across the Indiana State line.

One of the bandits, Peter Neidermeier, attempted to bribe one of the guards at the county jail to allow Neidermeier to escape. The guard is Patrick Donnelly. Neidermeier promised him $25,000. Donnelly asked Neidermeier where he would get the money, and received the answer, "I'll get it all right."

AGAINST "PARSIFAL"

A New York Divine Preaches Against Its Production.

New York, Dec. 4.—The Right Rev. Frederick Burgiss, Bishop of Long Island, preached a sermon in St. Paul's chapel, New York today, in which he protested the forthcoming production of "Parsifal" in this city. He did not mention the opera by name, but he left no doubt as to his meaning when he said, "the last supper with its sacred feeling and association is to be placed before our eyes. We cannot be blinded by the blasphemy of this by all the grand harmony and fine language that even a great artest can give us. Let them laugh at us, sneer at us even, if they must choose plots from the Bible, but at least let the story of our Lord remain as sacred. Let them choose whom they will for their plays from all the characters in history, but at all odds let this man, our Saviour, go through time as the one whose being was too holy to be profaned before our eyes. Let us be spared this climax for the scoffers on our Christmas Eve." The first performance of Parsifal is to be given on Christmas Eve.

Dr. Johnston Inducted.

Montreal, Dec. 5. — Rev. Dr. Johnston, who has come from London, Ont., to take the pastorate of the American Presbyterian Church, was formally inducted into the charge Thursday night in the presence of a large congregation.

KOREA THE BONE OF CONTENTION

Russia Expected to Make Liberal Concessions to the Japanese Demands.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.—Russia's reply to Japan's proposals is almost completed, but will not be ready for transmission to Tokio till next week. A strong hope is expressed in official circles that the answer will prove acceptable to Japan in the main, if not in all the details. Russia will make concessions, but in turn, proposes modifications which, it is said, will not be of a radical character. It is reiterated that the present state of the negotiations is confined to a determination of the general question relating to th rights of the respective powers in Korea. The Czar and the foreign office have freely consulted Viceroy Alexieff in the preparation of the reply. While it is not admitted that the meeting of the Japanese Parliament (Dec. 8), has hastened the matter, there has been unusual activity at the foreign office for several days. Tomorrow, the birthday of the heir presumptive (Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, who was born in 1878), will be a holiday, and all the ministries will be closed.

London, Dec. 5.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Tokio says that the telegrams received from Pekin say there are persistent rumors that a settlement of the far eastern question has been reached by the Governments of Japan and Russia.

ELEVEN MINERS KILLED

Rope of Cage Broke, Hurling Men Into Pit.

Liege, Belgium, Dec. 4.—Eleven coal miners were killed today at the Gasson-Laquasse mine at Montegnee, through the breaking of the rope by which a cage was being hauled up. The men were precipitated to the bottom of the pit and their bodies were horribly mangled.

If You're a Japan Tea Drinker

Ask Your Grocer for

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea. It is absolutely "Pure" and as far ahead of Japan tea as "Salada" Black is ahead of all other black teas.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

The FILIGREE ..BALL..

BY ANNA KATHERINE GREEN

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Well! I was woefully done up by this sudden extinction of all hopes. They had been extravagant, no doubt, but they had sustained me through all my haps and mishaps, trials and dangers, till now, here, they ended with the one inexorable fact—death. Was I doomed to defeat, then? Must I go back to the major with my convictions unchanged but with no fresh proof, no real evidence to support them? I certainly must. With the death of this man, all means of reaching the state of Mrs. Jeffrey's mind immediately preceding her marriage were gone. I could never learn now what to know would make a man of me and possibly save Cora Tuttle.

Bending under this stroke of Providence, I passed out. A little boy was sobbing at the tent door. I stared at him curiously, and was hurrying on, when I felt myself caught by the hand.

"Take me with you," cried a choked and frightened voice in my ear. "I have no friend here, now he is gone; take me back to Washington."

Washington! I turned and looked at the lad who, kneeling in the hot sand at the door of the tent, was clutching me with imploring hands.

"Who are you?" I asked; "and how came you here? Do you belong to the army?"

"I helped care for his horse," he whispered. "He found me smuggled on board the train—for I was bound to go to war—and he was sorry for me and used to give me bits of his own rations, but—but now no one will give anything. Take me back; she won't care. She's dead, they say. Besides, I wouldn't stay here now if she was alive and breathing. I have had enough of war since he— Oh, he was good to me—I never cared for any one so much."

I looked at the boy with an odd sensation for which I have no name.

"Whom are you talking about?" I asked. "Your mother—your sister?"

"Oh, no," the tone was simplicity itself. "Never had no mother. I mean the lady at the big house; the one that was married. She gave me money to go out of Washington, and, wanting to be a soldier, I followed Curly Jim. I didn't think he'd die; he looked so strong—. What's the matter, sir? Have I said anything I shouldn't?"

I had him by the arm. I fear that I was shaking him.

"The lady!" I repeated. "She who was married—who gave you money. Wasn't it Mrs. Jeffrey?"

"Yes, I believe that was the name of the man she married. I didn't know him; but I saw her—"

"Where? And why did she give you money? I will take you home with me if you tell me the truth about it."

He glanced back at the tent from which I had slightly drawn him and a hungry look crept into his eyes.

"Well, it's no secret now," he muttered. "He used to say I must keep my mouth shut; but he wouldn't say so now if he knew I could get home by telling. He used to be sorry for me, he used. What do you want to know?"

"Why Mrs. Jeffrey gave you money to leave Washington?"

The boy trembled, drew a step away, and then came back, and under those hot Florida skies, in the turmoil of departing troops, I heard these words:

"Because I heard what she said to Jim."

I felt my heart go down, and then up, up, beyond anything I had ever experienced in my whole life. The way before me was not closed then. A witness yet remained, though Jim was dead. The boy was oblivious of my emotion; he was staring with great mournfulness at the tent.

"And what was that?" said I.

His attention, which had been wandering, came back, and it was with some surprise he said:

"It was not much. She told him to take the gentleman into the library. But it was the library where men died, and he just went and died there, too, you remember, and Jim said he wasn't ever going to speak of it, and so I promised not to, neither, but—but—when do you think you will be starting, sir?"

I did not answer him. I was feeling very queer, as men feel, I suppose, who in some crisis or event recognize an unexpected interposition of Providence.

"Are you the boy who ran away from the florist's in Washington?" I inquired when ready to speak. "The boy who delivered Miss Moore's bridal bouquet?"

"Yes, sir."

I let go of his hand and sat down. Surely there was a power greater than chance governing this matter. Through what devious ways and from what unexpected sources had I come upon this knowledge?

"Mrs. Jeffrey, or Miss Moore, as she was then, told Jim to seat the gentleman in the library," I now said. "Why?"

"I do not know. He told her the gentleman's name and then she whispered him that. I heard her, and that was why I got money, too. But it's all gone now. Oh, sir, when are you going back?"

I started to my feet. Was it in answer to this appeal or because I realized that I had come at last upon a clue calling for immediate action?

"I am going now," said I, "and you are going with me. Run! for the train we take leaves inside of ten minutes. My business here is over."

CHAPTER XX.

"The Colonel's Own.

Words can not express the tediousness of that return journey. The affair which occupied my thoughts was as yet too much enveloped in mystery for me to contemplate it with anything but an anxious and inquiring mind. While I clung with new and persistent hope to the thread which had been put in my hand, I was too conscious of the maze through which we must yet pass, before the light could be reached, to feel that lightness of spirit which in itself might have lessened the hours, and made bearable those days of forced inaction. To beguile the way a little, I made a complete analysis of the facts as they appeared to me in the light of this latest bit of evidence. The result was not strikingly encouraging, yet I will insert it, if only in proof of my diligence and the extreme interest I experienced in each and every stage of this perplexing affair. It again took the form of a summary and read as follows:

Facts as they now appear:

1. The peremptory demand for an interview which had been delivered to Miss Moore during the half-hour preceding her marriage had come, not from the bridegroom as I had supposed, but from the so-called stranger, Mr. Pfeiffer.

2. Her reply to this demand had been an order for that gentleman to be seated in the library.

3. The messenger carrying this order had been met and earnestly talked with by Mr. Jeffrey either immediately before or immediately after the afore-mentioned gentleman had been so seated.

4. Death reached Mr. Pfeiffer before the bride did.

5. Miss Moore remained in ignorance of this catastrophe till after her marriage, no intimation of the same having been given her by the few persons allowed to approach her before she descended to her nuptials; yet she was seen to shrink unaccountably when her husband's lips touched hers, and when informed of the dreadful event before which she beheld all her guests fleeing, went from the house a changed woman.

6. For all this proof that Mr. Pfeiffer was well known to her, if not to the rest of the bridal party, no acknowledgment of this was made by any of them then or afterward, nor any contradiction given either by husband or wife to the accepted theory that this seeming stranger from the West had gone into this fatal room of the Moores' to gratify his own morbid curiosity.

7. On the contrary, an extraordinary effort was immediately made by Mr. Jeffrey to rid himself of the only witness who could tell the truth concerning those fatal ten minutes; but this brought no peace to the miserable wife, who never again saw a really happy moment.

8. Extraordinary efforts at concealment argue extraordinary causes for fear. Fully to understand the circumstances of Mrs. Jeffrey's death, it would be necessary first to know what had happened in the Moore house when Mr. Jeffrey learned from Curly Jim that the man, whose hold upon his bride had been such that he dared to demand an interview with her just as she was on the point of descending to her nuptials, had been seated, or was about to be seated, in the room where death had once held its court and might easily be persuaded to hold court again.

This was the limit of my conclusions. I could get no further, and awaited my arrival in Washington with the greatest impatience. But once there, and the responsibility of this new inquiry shifted to broader shoulders than my own, I was greatly surprised and as deeply chagrined to observe the whole affair lag unaccountably and to note, that, in spite of my so-called important discoveries, the prosecution continued working up the case against Miss Tuttle in manifest intention of presenting it to the grand jury at its fall sitting.

Whether Durbin was to blame for this I could not say. Certainly his look was more or less quizzical when next we met, and this nettled me so that I at once came to the determination that whatever was in my mind, or in the minds of the men whose counsels he undoubtedly shared, I was going to make one more great effort on my account; not to solve the main mystery, which had passed out of my hands, but to reach the hidden cause of the equally unexplained deaths which had occurred from time to time at the library fireplace.

For nothing could now persuade me that the two mysteries were not indissolubly connected, or that the elucidation of the one would not lead to the elucidation of the other.

To be sure, it was well accepted at headquarters that all possible attempts had been made in this direction and with nothing but failure as a result. The floor, the hearth, the chimney, and, above all, the old settle, had been thoroughly searched. But to no avail. The secret had not been reached and had almost come to be looked upon as insolvable.

But I was not one to be affected by other men's failures. The encouragement afforded me by my late discoveries was such that I felt confident that nothing could hinder my success save the necessity of completely pulling down the house. Besides, all investigation had hitherto started, if it had not ended, in the library. I was resolved to begin work in quite a different spot. I had not forgotten the sensations I had experienced in the southwest chamber.

During my absence this house had been released from surveillance. But the major still held the keys and I had no difficulty in obtaining them. The next thing was to escape its owner's vigilance. This I managed to do through the assistance of Jinny, and when midnight came and all lights went out in the opposite cottage I entered boldly upon the scene.

As before, I went first of all to the library. It was important to know at the outset that this room was in its normal condition. But this was not my only reason for prefacing my new efforts by a visit to this scene of death and mysterious horror. I had another, so seemingly puerile, that I almost hesitate to mention it and would not if the sequel warranted its omission.

I wished to make certain that I had exhausted every suspected, as well as every known clue, to the information I sought. In my long journey home and the hours of thought it had forced upon me, I had more than once been visited by flitting visions of things seen in this old house and afterward nearly forgotten. Among these was the book which on that first night of hurried search had given proofs of being in some one's hand within a very short period. The attention I had given it at a moment of such haste was necessarily cursory, and when later a second opportuity was granted me of looking into it again, I had allowed a very slight obstacle to deter me. This was a mistake I was anxious to rectify. Anything which had been touched with purpose at or near the time of so mysterious a tragedy—and the position of this book on a shelf so high that a chair was needed to reach it proved that it had been sought and touched with purpose—held out the promise of a clue which one on so blind a trail as myself could not afford to ignore. But when I had taken the book down and read again its totally uninteresting and unsuggestive title and, by another reference to its dim and faded leaves, found that my memory had not played me false and that it contained nothing but stupid and wholly irrelevant statistics, my confidence in it as a possible aid in the work I had in hand departed just as it had on the previous occasion. I was about to put it back on the shelf, when I bethought me of running my hand in behind the two books between which it had stood. Ah! that was it! Another book lay flat against the wall at the back of the shelf; and when, by the removal of those in front I was enabled to draw this book, out, I soon saw why it had been relegated to such a remote place of concealment on the shelves of the Moore library.

[To be Continued.]

If You Have These Symptoms

Send for My Book.

If you want to feel better,
If you want more strength,
If you lack ambition,
If you can't do things like you used to,
If you lack confidence in yourself,
If your nerve—your courage—is leaving you,
If you lack vim, vigor, vitality,
If something is eating away your constitution, write to me for the book you need.

The book tells of my discovery. Tells how after thirty years I found the cause of the symptoms, and many others, given above.

The book tells how by scientific experiment I traced out the causes that bring on chronic diseases. It tells how I perfected my prescription — Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

I found invariably where there was a weakness that the inside nerves were weak.

Where there was a lack of vitality, that the vital nerves lacked power.

Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves.

Not the nerves commonly thought of but the vital organ nerves, the inside—the invisible nerves.

This was a revelation.

Then my real success began.

Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen, that would vitalize these nerves.

That prescription I called a restorative.

It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. After that I did not fail to cure one case in each hundred. In the extremely difficult cases, my failures for five years were one in each forty treated. I found cancer incurable. Cancer is for surgery, not medicine.

Then how to get this prescription to the sick ones everywhere was my thought.

I must announce it in the public press. But, thought I, will they realize the truth of my discovery—The real power of Dr. Shoop's Restorative? Then a way came to me—like a revelation.

"I will offer it to the sick on trial," said I. "Then they will know I am sincere."

I wrote a reliable druggist in each city and village in America.

I got their consent to co-operate with me.

Now To Any Sick One

DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

Can Be Taken on Trial.

For a full month I will let you use it entirely at my risk.

Send no money. Just write me for the book you need. When I send it I will tell you of a druggist near you who will permit the month's trial.

Use the Restorative a month. Then decide. If you say to the druggist, "It did not help me," that will relieve you of any expense whatever. He will bill the cost to me.

This is my way of clearing your mind of all doubts as to what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do.

No matter how prejudiced, you cannot dispute this absolute security I offer.

You cannot resist an offer like this if you are at all sick.

If you have a weakness, write me.

If you can't do things like you used to do them, tell me about it.

Write in confidence. As a physician I will tell you a way to help.

Get my book now—today.

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

LOOKING AFTER THE SCRAP SAVES VAST SUMS OF MONEY

Trans-Siberian Road Has Already Cost $391,000,000.

Grand Trunk to Have Twenty New 900-Class Engines.

Improving the Intercolonial—The Tonnage "Debauch"—New Pass Agreement Is Tight.

Many thousands of dollars are saved to the railroad companies each year by detailing men to look after and care for their scrap, the pieces of iron and steel that fall off moving cars, that come from abandoned machinery, or from broken pieces of equipment, says the New York Sun.

Almost all of the big transportation companies in the United States maintain what they call scrap departments. At two or three points on the road, generally where there are any construction or extensive repair shops, this scrap is gathered from all parts of the system.

One of the duties of the track walkers and repair gangs is to pick up and throw in little heaps along the track all bits of iron and steel that may be found along the right of way or that may be left whenever any piece of work is completed. At irregular intervals a scrap train is sent over the road for the purpose of gathering up these odds and ends. They are taken to the gathering point and there carefully sorted.

Some ingenious mechanics have devised machinery to separate and handle these scraps. After being run through a sort of hopper that divides the small and the large from the other different sizes, men are put to work to pick out from the various heaps what may again be utilized. Bolts, nuts, bars, couplings and the like, which may be used again or worked over for further use. The refuse, amounting to thousands of pounds, is shipped to some iron works that has a contract with the company for using all this waste iron and steel.

This plan of systematically caring for the waste iron of railroads is of recent origin. It is one really of slow growth. Of course, pieces of iron and steel, waste material or the refuse of shops, or wrecks have been taken care of for years, but only in a desultory and haphazard way. It has remained for modern management, which is directed eternally to discovering little, new economics of operation, to unearth this novel idea of saving money.

HAS COST $391,000,000.

An interesting article on the Trans-Siberian Railway appeared recently, and commenting upon it the New York Sun says that as long ago as 1857 it was proposed to build a road from the River Amur to the village of Echita. Some time later plans were drawn, but it was not until May 19, 1891, or 34 years afterward, that work was begun on the Siberian Railway. It progressed rapidly, no less than 5,166 miles of rails being laid in a little more than ten years. In about the same time 2,921 miles of the Canadian Pacific were completed, but it must be explained that the Russian engineers did not have so hard a nut to crack as the Rocky Mountains, and the Russians used lighter rails, less ballast and shorter ties, so that the work could be rushed. The logical result was that much of it had to be done over again.

The roadbed is still rough, and, compared with the Pennsylvania or New York Central, the Trans-Siberian is a shockingly bad job. Freight trains average only eight miles an hour, and passenger trains about fourteen. At present all transportation stops at Lake Baikal, and the cars are ferried over to the other side. In winter, when the ice-breakers have to smash their way through frozen waters and toss great floes aside, travelers are sometimes held up for two or three days. A line is building around the lake, however.

A recent estimate of the cost of construction up to date was $391,400,000. "This railroad," says a magazine, "has rendered the most appreciable services to the colonization of Siberia. Colonization has been aided by the creation of a 'Trans-Siberian committee,' which sent out literature on Siberia and also established a number of supply houses and medical depots. The efficacy of the latter may be judged from the mortality figures of the emigrants en route—in 1894, out of 56,000, 3,000 died, while in 1899, out of 220,000, only 300 perished. From 1893 until 1899 the number of emigrants increased from 65,000 to 233,918, while the total number amounted to 968,440. The fare for emigrants is one-fourth of the regular rate. In 1900 a special commission was formed for the purpose of laying off lots for the colonists; since that time 15,506,297 acres have been laid out and 11,639,707 acres are now occupied. Every emigrant with the proper authorization receives 40.5 acres. During the first three years of residence the emigrant pays no taxes, and for the three following years he pays only one-half the legal rate. Emigrants without resources are furnished money for expenses of travel, etc. Wood is furnished them from the imperial forests."

One-half of the exports of Siberia, or 365,900 tons, are cereals, and to carry them to market communication between the railway and the principal rivers has been established. Other products exported are tea, beef, pork, butter, leather, hides, wood, salt, wool, eggs, game, cattle, poultry and charcoal. Japan, which is almost at sword points with Russia about Korea, has profited handsomely by the construction of the Siberian Railway. In 1896 Japan sold to Siberia goods and products valued at $86,440, and last year her bill was for $1,763,418.

THE NEW PASS AGREEMENT.

The western pass agreement adopted by 70 railroads, including many new lines, which will take effect Jan. 1, 1904, draws the lines governing issuance of free transportation more closely than previous agreements. Its intent is to prohibit not only annual and time passes, but also trip passes, trip tickets, mileage tickets, special trains and all forms of free or reduced transportation, state or interstate, intended to influence of secure freight or passenger business. Specific account is made of companies or individuals to whom free or reduced transportation may not be issued.

An important feature of the new agreement is the arrangment by which the chairman of the general body was given power to appoint nine executive officers representing various lines, who shall have authority to pass upon all points arising from an interpretation of the agreement.

The agreement of the eastern trunk lines will be rigidly maintained in the coming year, especially in relation to exchange passes. The free hauling of private official cars will be restricted as much as possible, as in the past year.

YOUNG FOR THE JOB.

Official circulars will likely be issued announcing the appointment of A. W. Thompson to the superintendency of the Cumberland division of the Baltimore and Ohio road. Mr. Thompson will assume the responsibilities of his new position as one of the youngest superintendents in the country, he being only 28 years old.

An interesting test of wrecking frogs was made a few days ago at McKees Rocks, Pa., for the P. and L. E. R. R. The test was made with an engine weighing 192,000 pounds, exclusive of the tender, which was not attached. The first test of the Johnson wrecking frog, an inverted V-shaped appliance to fit over the rail, with the arms resting on the cross-ties, resulted in the tracking of the monster engine in three minutes from the time the frog was picked up and placed in position until the engine was on the rails. The second trial of this device resulted in replacing the engine in a little more than a minute under the same condition. Several prominent railroad officials witnessed the experiment.

BIG SUIT PENDING.

A remarkable action against the New York Central and Harlem and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies has just come to light. Even the taking of testimony in the action has been kept quiet, and it was not until this week that the facts became known. A dispatch from New York says in part:

"Believing that by an illegal action on the part of a majority of the members of the boards of directors of the New York and Harlem and New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies, stockholders in the former have been deprived, through the loss of $220,000 annual rentals, of an amount aggregating at least $82,200,000, an action at law is drawing to a close that now for the first time is made public.

"For several months hearings have been held in an office here, where hundreds of pages of testimony have been taken in a suit brought in the supreme court by the Continental Insurance Company, which holds upwards of 5,000 shares of New York and Harlem stock, and other stockholders against the Harlem and Central Companies to set aside and adjudge void what is known as the "second supplementary contract," entered into between the companies in 1897, which amended the lease of the Harlem to the New York Central Company."

IMPROVING THE I. C. R.

The Railway and Engineering Review devotes some space in a recent issue to an article on the Intercolonial road, in which some information of interest is given. It says: "Owing to the deep snows it is necessary to maintain and operate a modern equipment of snowplows and snow flanges during the winter, and the cuts are well protected by snow fences, while some of the worst cuts are covered with sheds. The old bridges of the road are being renewed with stronger structures, to carry the increased train loads. Riveted truss construction is being followed for the longer spans. The bridges at the crossing of the Northwest Miramichi and Southwest Miramichi Rivers, six spans of 200 feet each, at each point, have recently been renewed with spans of this character. On either side of each station, at a distance of 1,000 to 1,800 feet, there is a high semaphore signal operated in connection with the order board at the station. While a train is waiting at the station these distant signals are set to danger, and other trains approaching the station are held at the distant signal. No train is allowed to pass into a station or out from it until the distant signal ahead of it is set to clear. In other words, a train is not allowed to pass a station until it first gets a clear signal to approach it, and it may not pass the distant signal beyond the station unless the hemaphore is cleared. The operation of these signals is by a single line of wire cable, five-sixteenth inch in diameter, counterweighted for the back pull. It is carried on posts about 7 feet high, painted white, with a pulley on one side, near the top of each post."

THE TONNAGE PLAN.

At the expense of "stove-up" machinery and an increase in repairs and overtime paid, not to mention the misery brought upon train crews, railway officials have indulged in a tonnage debauch which was only less extreme than the "one-shovel" and "smokeless firing" mania, from which so many of them suffered but a short while ago, says the Locomotive Fireman's Magazine. It is cheerful news that a change for the better is reported. Mr. R. S. Wickersham, assistant engineer of tests of the Santa Fe, was recently quoted as being one official who saw the fallacy of coupling on "all-she-would-pull" to every engine that left a terminal, and now others are beginning to see a glimmer of light on the subject. The following is from the Railway Age: "While there is no doubt that, given an adequate roadbed, powerful locomotives and cars of large capacity, the movement expense per unit of traffic decreases as the trainload increases, it is still more true that excessive trainloads may constitute a direct loss in the final summing up."

SIX ENGINES A DAY.

The Baldwin locomotive works will break the world's record this year in the construction of locomotives. It is expected that this year they will turn out 1,850 locomotives, or an average of six every working day. Since Jan. 1 they have built 1,469 locomotives. This record of nine months compares with a total output last year of 1,533 locomotives, and with 1,375 in 1901, 1,217 in 1900, and 901 in 1899. Taking the average cost of the locomotives built this year to be $15,000 each, the Baldwin works have turned out in nine months locomotives having a value of $22,035,000. There are orders ahead for several months to come.

The G. T. R. has bought material for 25 compound Richmond locomotives, 900 class, to be built at its Point St. Charles shops.

The HANDY CADDIE.

Why Jones sold his big St. Bernard and substituted a tame Caribou, which a friend brought him home from Canada.



It was so handy when going out golfing. It made such a capital caddy. And Jones could indulge in expletives without being a bad example.



If the weather suddenly turned out cold he had only to help himself to a top coat. And if it rained to an umbrella and sou'wester. Also it gave a park-like appearance to Jones' back garden.

—From London Punch.

MINARD'S LINIMENT IS USED BY PHYSICIANS.

LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

On Tuesday afternoon last Mrs. S. N. Sterling, Dufferin avenue, was the very gracious hostess of one of the smartest teas of the season. The magnificent new home with its artistic combination of the picturesque and comfort was most attractive with an arrangement of palms, ferns and glorious golden chrysanthemums. The music of the Italian Orchestra, the host of beautiful-gowned guests and merry hum of voices made the occasion one to be remembered. During the course of the tea, Mrs. Sterling in a quaintly pretty costume of a deep biscuit shade with trimmings of lace applique, charmingly welcomed Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Malcolm Kent, Mrs. Cody (Toronto), Mrs. John Labatt, Mrs. John Carling, Mrs. Jas. Kerrigan, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Will Richardson, Mrs. Charles Blinn, Mrs. Edge, Mrs. R. G. Fisher, Miss Amy MacDonough, Mrs. Todd, Miss Gibbons, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Beddome, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. Frank Reid, Mrs. MacLaren, the Misses MacLaren, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. and Miss Somerville, Mrs. and Miss Mary Macfie, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Beatrice and Miss Helen Richardson, Mrs. Talbot Macbeth, Mrs. Wishart, Mrs. Arthur Blackburn, Mrs. R. W. Puddicombe, Miss Puddicombe, Mrs. Jas. Duffield, Mrs. Walter Hungerford, Miss Maud McKenzie, Mrs. Dann, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Gunn and others. In the handsome dining-room, where the chandelier and tables were lovely with a profusion of golden 'mums, graceful ferns and smilax, Miss Edna Kent, Miss Jessie Ramsay (Montreal), Miss Annie Macbeth, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Hunt, Miss Graydon and Miss Meredith were kindest assistants.

Mrs. Thomas Coffey and Mrs. Robert Burns were the charming hostesses of a very successful tea on Monday afternoon. Quantities of yellow chrysanthemums adorned the tea room, where Mrs. John Pocock presided, assisted by Mrs. Phil Pocock, Miss Isabel Love, Miss Maud Regan, Miss Stella Regan and Miss Margaret Wilson.

Miss Violet Crerar, of Hamilton, was in town for a few days last week visiting her sister, Mrs. Adam Beck, at Hedley.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Crerar, of Hamilton, gave a large dance at the Hotel Royal, Hamilton, last evening, in honor of the coming out of their daughter, Miss Violet Crerar.

Mr. Douglas Young, who has been a very welcome guest in town for the past few weeks, has returned to Stanley Barracks, Toronto.

Miss Marian MacLaren, Miss Patti MacLaren, Miss Edna Kent, Miss Jessie Ramsay, Mr. Jack Carling, Mr. Harrison, Mr. O'Grady and Mr. Boucher formed a jolly walking party, who enjoyed afternoon tea at the Kennels on Saturday last.

Mrs. Jack Smallman and Miss Eleanor Smallman returned on Monday evening from a three-weeks' visit with Mrs. R. J. Street, Highland Park, Chicago.

The Very Rev. Dean Davis and Mrs. Davis returned from Mitchell on Thursday afternoon, where they had been attending the funeral of the late Mrs. J. E. Davis, who died on Monday.

Miss Madge Smith was the charming young hostess of a cosy little tea on Monday afternoon. Miss Edna Kent, Miss Ramsay (Montreal), Miss Tabby Moore, Miss Jap Moore, Miss Gertrude and Miss Beatrice Boucher were a few of those who enjoyed the function.

Mrs. John Kaye will receive for the first time since her marriage on Monday afternoon in her prettily-arranged quarters at the Barracks.

Miss Nita Hunt, Wortley road, is having a small card party this afternoon in honor of Miss Jessie Ramsay, of Montreal.

Several theater parties have been arranged for Monday evening to hear Margaret Anglin.

She thought the good-night kiss was given,
And like a lily her life did close,
Angels uncurtained that repose,
And the next waking dawned in heaven.

The news of the passing away early on Wednesday morning of little Florence Weld, the only and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Weld, of the Ridgeway, has created heartfelt sympathy for the sadly bereaved parents and brothers. Death is always sad, but exceptionally so when a fair blossom is removed with such awful suddenness from a home.

Mrs. Simpson, of Kingston, is with her daughter, Mrs. John Weld, of the Ridgeway.

Miss Helen Gunn, Kent street, returned this week from a five months' visit spent with an old school friend in Newfoundland and with her cousin, Mrs. (Dr.) McKenzie Cleghorn, of Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Labatt returned on Tuesday morning from a six months' European tour.

Miss Emery, Ridout street south, returned on Monday evening from a three weeks' visit in Lansing, Mich.

Mr. William Higginson, of Chiliwack, B. C. (Miss May Complin's fiance), arrived in town on Saturday last and consequently the happy event will come off sooner than was arranged for.

Miss Anna Seaborn, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Seaborn, Quebec street, was registered in London, England, last week. Miss Seaborn is traveling in Europe.

Mrs. Nathaniel Mills has much sympathy in the illness of her little son with membraneous croup. Mrs. Mills' musicale for Thursday afternoon was necessarily postponed.

Dr. and Mrs. Cl. T. Campbell made a short visit to Stratford friends last week.

Lieutenant H. Street, of the Hampshire Regiment, stationed at the depot, Winchester, is on a visit to his father, Hon. Mr. Justice Street, formerly of this city, now of Toronto. Lieutenant Street will spend three weeks in Canada before returning to England.

Mr. Walter Bayly, of the Merchants' Bank, Lucan, has been spending a fortnight with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bayly, Albert street.

Miss Alice Farncombe left at the beginning of the week for a long visit in Buffalo.

Mrs. Hughson, of Buffalo, is visiting Mrs. G. R. Hamilton, Marley Place.

KATRINKA.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. 14

Professor Albert Eulenberg, the well-known German neurologist, agrees with Dr. May, Schiller's physician, that actors are more nervous than women. He thinks that the plays of Ibsen, Hauptmann and Bjornson are particularly injurious to them, and mentions the case of one actor who was utterly wrecked by one of the modern realistic plays.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Theodore Roosevelt is the first president of the United States for many years to write his own messages and speches. It is usually supposed that the words of a ruler are his own, and his acts the acts of his ministers, but as a rule the speeches of emperors, kings and presidents are composed by ial is furnished them.

Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

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



Sunlight Soap is made from the purest and sweetest oils and fats. It is especially adapted for any kind of delicate and dainty fabric. Mothers who like their baby's clothes spotlessly clean should wash them with Sunlight Soap. It is the best and purest soap made.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 17a

Of Interest to Women

Jealousy.

From ancient times there has been a claim, amounting almost to a popular fallacy, that jealousy is among the strongest evidences of devoted affection; indeed, some go so far as to insist true love cannot exist without the presence of the green-eyed monster in greater or less degree. It is a favorite excuse on the part of those who give way to such weakness, often amounting to wickedness, that the tempers and sulks in which they indulge at courtesies shown by the dear ones to any other man or woman, as the case may be, are only so many convincing proofs of their own perfect and utter devotion. Edwin expects Angelina to be doubly certain of his love because he scowls when she smiles on Colin. Angelina imagines that she redoubles her vows by the tears in which she indulges if Edwin waltzes too often with Phoebe; and each of them takes credit for unusual and charming devotion because of the desire for complete monopoly of all the other's thoughts and attentions.

According to this view of the subject the "barbarous Turk, where woman has never a soul to save," is the truest and most devoted lover among all men, since he immures his numerous wives with seraglio walls and suffers no man but himself to behold their faces.

In point of fact, if jealousy be proof of love, that love is love of self. It rushes eagerly to sacrifice the supposed object of its deep and absorbing affection upon the altar of its own vanity and selfishness and never hesitates to drag the so-called sovereign of its heart captive at the chariot wheels of caprice. A great love must of necessity be unselfish, too full of the beloved to think of self, prizing all its talents and possessions, great or small, only as something to offer with himself. Love is slave as well as king, and serves faithfully, joyfully taking pride in its humility, and ready always to sacrifice itself with alacrity for the use and behoof of the beloved. There may be some men, and more women, who, upon making the bitter discovery that the heart which they coveted for their own had been given to another, have not only put their own claims unselfishly aside, but have also done what they could to make the person so dearly loved happy with that other. Can anyone deny that such affection, counting its own happiness as naught in comparison with that of its object, is far more pure and devoted than the self-seeking passion which claims everything as its own, and begrudges even the crumbs which fall from its table—the mad desire which has been sung by poets, and which nowadays occasionally figures in the police courts as preferring to slaughter the object of its fierce devotion rather than relinquish it to another? No, a thousand times no! Unselfishness is the strongest proof which love can give in evidence of its own truth and sincerity.

"Love took up the harp of life, and
smote on all its chords with might,
Smote the chord of self, which, trembling, passed in music out of sight."

So, far from being gratified when one's sweetheart shows jealousy, one, like the bear in the nursery tale, "had better beware." Indeed, it might easily prove the part of prudence to complete the parallel by "trotting away without further delay." Othello, although restrained by law from his bloody vengeance, is none the less an uncomfortable sort of husband to love and honor, while the husband of a jealous wife will find his way full of pitfalls and his pillow sown with thorns. A jealous nature is always a selfish and ungenerous one.

As the Wise Man hath said, "Jealousy is cruel as the grave." And how can true love be cruel? Tender, sympathetic love, ready always to weep with those who weep, or to put aside its sorrows and laugh with those who would be merry; love, which "hopeth all things, believeth all things, thinketh no evil"; love, which sweetens life and extracts the sting from death; love, which, royal in its nature, "trusts and forever, it gives and gives all." Among the meanings given in common dictionaries for the word jealousy are those of suspicion and envy. Is either of these feelings compatible with love worthy the name—love, which seeketh not her own, and which will make for the happiness of another? Nay, the beloved of a jealous man or woman must seek peace and pursue it in the straight and narrow way ruled out by jealous hands and eyes, and even thus will not always be sure of finding it.

Neither man nor woman in love can make a graver and probably more disastrous mistake than to endeavor to excite jealousy by way of assurance of love. It is like playing with edged tools to find out how sharp they are; like putting one's finger in the fire to see if it burns; as dangerous as stirring up a venomous serpent to test the poison of its fangs. Jealousy is no compliment even to the person for whom it is felt; on the contrary; it argues a degree of distrust which may, under some circumstances, be an insult. Moreover, jealousy may, and often does, thrive in hearts where there is little or no affection except that of self-love.

Passing by the small exhibitions of jealousy between engaged couples, which frequently are counted amusing by the friends and acquaintances, as well as the more disastrous cases, where the happiness of one and perhaps two lives is wrecked by "trifles light as air," jealousy never perhaps shows itself in a more foolish and truly selfish light than that to which many sisters and some mothers give rein when brother or son shows signs of finding pleasure in the society of other women than themselves.

There is a faint shadow of apology in the case of the mothers—that natural pang of "to bear, to rear, to lose," the giving way to another. And there is far too much truth in the old adage, "Your son is your son till he gets him a wife." It cannot be denied that wives are far more likely to be touchy, not to say jealous, of their husbands' mothers, than mothers are with regard to their sons' wives. Mother love is, or ought to be, the most unselfish sentiment upon earth, and it is to be hoped and believed comparatively few mothers would condemn their sons to lonely lives in order that they may keep them all to themselves until the inevitable day comes when they must leave them. But for the sister's jealousy there is no possible excuse. What right has any sensible woman to expect her brother to keep single for her sake? Yet time and again all sorts of family differences and quarrels arise purely from bitter opposition to a brother's choice of a wife. Nor—singular fact—is it by any means the case that the women who keenly resent their brother's thoughts of marriage are willing to give up matrimony on his account. On the contrary, they are ready and willing to say, "Yes" to the first fairly good offer; nay, sometimes are already engaged or even married, in which latter condition of affairs they are selfish for their children as well as themselves. And the strangest part of the situation is they are wholly unconscious of their selfishness, and are, or persuade themselves they are, entirely disinterested; indeed, they not infrequently pride themselves upon the point they consider no woman worthy to be wife to their brother, and expect him to be pleased that they do not.

THESE TWO desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

Kansas harvests more wheat than any other state in the Union. In its wheat belt of 39 counties not one county raises less than 1,000,000 bushels. Sumner County has a record of 6,812,102 bushels.

THEY ARE A POWERFUL NERVINE.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centers.

THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS

Cordelia Dix Says Woman's Sins Are Many But the Seven Deadly Sins Are These:

I. To Be Obnoxious to the Eye.—Unhappily it is only too true that nature, stingy jade, endows only an infinitesimal number of women with beauty, but the balance of us are permitted to be partakers of the miracle of the stay maker, the modiste, the complexion specialist, and the hair dye artist. These may not be able to make a homely woman beautiful, but they can produce an illusion of beauty that goes a long way. Half of the women who are celebrated for their good looks could prove an alibi under a searching cross-examination. It is their clothes that are pretty, not their faces or figures.

This does not mean French confections and imported millinery. They are a help, but not a necessity. Good colors come in cheap material. Good fit and good lines are within the scope of any woman who can get a paper pattern. The poorest woman alive can beg, borrow or steal enough safety-pins to anchor her waist down in the back. There are colors that compliment one and bring out one's best points, and others that turn a searchlight on one's defects, and to wantonly ignore these is to be guilty of inhuman lack of consideration for the sensibilities of one's fellow-creatures. There can be no reason for a woman making a scarecrow of herself unless she is such a man-hater that she feels it necessary to shoo off possible suitors, and even then she might consider the feelings of her sister women who have to look at her.

II. To Offend the Ear.—A loud-voiced woman is the most jarring note in nature, while a scolding woman is a terror from which the boldest flees in horror. A woman's voice is potent in an inverse ratio to its volume, and carries furthest when it is whispered, not when it is shouted through a megaphone. A woman should never permit her voice to get off the soft pedal. As long as she keeps it down among the sweet tremolo chords she has her audience hypnotized, and may talk on forever. Platitudes become thrilling, when uttered in a voice like spoken music. Arguments become irresistible when cooed into our ears. Even criticism becomes bearable when accompanied by a voice that is a caress in its gentleness. On the contrary, the woman with the unmanicured voice sets our teeth on edge. We disagree with her before we know what she is going to say. Her very voice is a foghorn warning us of danger. When a woman raises her voice in a discussion she is defeated. When she lets it become shrill and harsh she is lost. Anybody can shriek back at a steam calliope, but nobody can resist the persuasiveness of the flute.

III. To Lack Sympathy.—A woman without sympathy is a flower without perfume, a springtime without birds, a body without a soul. God never intended woman to be a judge. He made her to be a special pleader at the bar of justice, and so he gave her the power to comprehend things with her heart that she does not understand with her head. A woman's tears and her laughter should be hung on a hair trigger, ready to go off at a touch. She should be able to enter into our plans as if they were her own, to rejoice with our success and grieve over our failures, and unless she can do this she has gotten nothing of womanhood but its petticoats. A woman who cannot cry over a tender and pathetic play, who has to have a joke diagrammed for her, and who has reason instead of intuition, we may respect, but we cannot love.

IV. To Lack Tact.—A woman without tact is a remorseless ruffian who goes stabbing and slugging and sandbagging her way through the world, and who ought to be amenable to the law for unprovoked and deadly assaults upon the peace of mind of innocent people. She is never happy unless she is rattling the bones of somebody's family skeleton, or dragging someone's dirty linen out for public inspection. The man who blunders is a bull in a china shop, but the woman without tact is a mulley cow in your dining-room among your best Sevres and cut glass, and there ought to be a stockade built around society high enough to keep her out.

V. To Be Glum.—A gloomy and disgruntled woman in a house is like a raven sitting croaking by the fireside. She is a hoodoo that brings bad luck and discouragement in failure, but a cheerful woman radiates hope and success. Giggling is the hysterical mirth of fools, but the smile of a sweet woman and the laugh of a jolly one are the sunshine of life in which we like to warm ourselves.

VI. Talking About Herself.—The woman who brags is not only guilty of a vulgarity, but confesses she must be her own press agent. When she tells you how rich she is, we discount her fortune; when she boasts of how admired she is, we doubt it; and we even disparage her beauty, if she is her own chief admirer. As for her troubles, there are only three places a woman is justified in telling her woes. Her spiritual adviser may be told the secrets of her heart; her doctor is paid to listen to her symptoms of disease; and the divorce court is specially instituted to give ear to her stories of marital woes. Unless she wants the consolations of religion, she does well to keep her secrets to herself; unless she is sick enough to need a doctor, she has no right to talk about her pains and aches, and she is a traitor if she complains of her husband while she still eats his bread. A woman should accept riches as if she were her due, and ignore trouble as if it did not exist.

VII. To Ape Mannishness.—The seventh and crowning sin of a woman is not to be a woman. All imitations are bad and cheap, but the imitation man is the worst of the lot. No woman ever makes a more fatal mistake than when she tries to dress like a man, or write like a man, or swear like a man. She's never the real thing. She's a little piker that men have a contempt for, and women loathe. It takes about all any woman knows to be a woman, and she's safest and most successful when she clings to femininity for all it's worth, and is just a sweet, womanly woman.

These seven virtues—good looks, a soft voice, sympathy, tact, cheerfulness, reserve, womanliness—constitute what we call charm in woman, and if she lacks that, no matter how good or intelligent or capable she is, she has failed as a woman.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR WIFE

After You Have Won Her Don't Think It Is Time to Stop Your Devotion to Her.

Hold the wife, as you won the sweetheart, by gallantry and devotion. Neither time nor trite repetition has threshed the truth out of that threadbare saying of Lord Byron's: "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; 'tis woman's whole existence."

Even if this were not true of man by reason of his peculiar masculine organization, his bread winning training would make it so.

A woman lives in her emotions, both because she is so constituted and because of her environment. To the woman who loves, life means love. It forms the idol of her thoughts and dreams, the foundation of her pleasures, and the inspiration of all her were used to them, beauty as if it were ideals, undertakings, achievements and self-sacrifice.

She gives up family, home, freedom, and even faces death for love. If, after all, she does not get love, she is wretchedly, utterly, desperately disappointed. Words of endearment and caresses are necessary to woman because of her love-nature and because they have formed her constant nourishment since the days of the cradle. Woman is a great big grown-up baby, eternally crying for love and putting up her mouth to be kissed.

The things that contrive to make or mar a woman's happiness may look trivial, indeed, in cold print. But they are mighty important to woman herself. Such an insignificant change in the heading of his letter as "darling" to "dear" has been known to send brides straightway into hysterics. If the young husband omits in today's letter the "Precious" by which he for the first time had called her in yesterday's letter—a meaningful love-term which proves the endearing power of absence—she mopes around the house all day in heavy-spirited despondency. She cannot practice embroidery, read, play solitaire or arrange the tidies and bric-a-brac.

"Could he have met anybody down in Galveston, between Sunday's and Monday's letter, that has come in between them?"

She reads his letters several times a day wears them upon her heart, sleeps upon them and keeps the gas burning low to read over certain passages at intervals during the night. If in the hustle and bustle of things down South he falls in so many words to speak of their love, she telegraphs and asks if he loves her still.

If he changes his hotel before he can notify her, or if any of her letters are miscarried, he is routed out of bed in the wee sma' hours of the night by the porter waiting below in the parlor,

with the information that his wife is

And then, there is the kiss.

In matters of the heart, a woman is always measuring and analysing and comparing and defining. If for some one of the various natural causes his married kiss is not as warm, as long, as deep or as often as his courtship one, she gets out her thermometer and yardstick. She rattles him with questions in regard to man's love, regarding which he has never thought; surprises him into replies which he never would have given, supplies answers and causes where he is unable, and makes them both miserable and dissatisfied.

And all because he has been too lazy and stupid to keep up his gallant devotion.

If, finally, marriage falls to that low ebb of felicity in which he is too busy, too careless or too indifferent to kiss his wife at all, it is high time he was up and about devising a way to win back his wife.

I have delineated a woman's nature and indicated her need. Be guided by these in holding your wife. A woman is a woman.

If you are not equal to considering her inherent frailities, her vagaries and her inexplicable sensitiveness, stick to your club.

A man, to hold his wife, must not interfere with her right to liberty of thought and conscience. He cannot insist upon doing her thinking for her. A woman is not a puppet. She is an individual, she is an individual with all the individual's consciousness, of an individual's right to individual thought, individual conscience and individual activity. We men have been fondly called angels and seraphs and saints and divinities and no end of pretty things, on the one hand, while on the other they have been called dull, senseless things, devoid of both soul and reason. I believe it was naughty Lord Byron who paid woman this last compliment. Of course he referred to the poor, oppressed female of the fourteenth century. He would not have dared say such a thing of the twentieth century woman.

All questions of ethics, religion, politics and choice of pursuits in study and pleasure man must allow his wife to decide for herself. Difference of opinion regarding the rearing and training of children and domestic economy must be settled by loving compromise. In these matters the wife—if she loves him—and in most others besides, will compromise, if he does not undertake to compel her by asserting the royal rights of husbandarchy. She is not his subject. She is his associate in a partnership of love.

"The Crown Princess," said Andre Giron, in detailing the antipathies and woes of her odious married existence with the prince, "was forbidden to read the newspapers because they spread injurious ideas. She must not read romances, because they do not respect the conventionalities. She must not even enjoy music, because it unsettles the mind. She must do nothing but live according to court etiquette."

The uncermonious upshot of all this vigilance and pains to keep Louise's mind healthy has been a flippant disregard for the marriage sacrament and the unsettling of a royal kingdom.

If a husband would hold his wife, he must not treat her as a dependent. To not put her to the humiliating inconvenience of asking you every time she wants a carfare. Your wife is not your child, whose spendthrift tendencies you must curb, or your servant, to whom you pay wages for household drudgery. Consider together your income, the cost of actual necessities, how much should be placed in reserve and then divide the rest between you.

When your wife comes down in a ravishing creation of white chiffon and pink La Frances, don't tell her that a half-dozen American beauties at a quarter the price would do just as well. She will think of those you sent the morning after the betrothal at $2 a dozen. If she makes what you regard as a foolish purchase, or overdraws her account, don't warn her that you will have to "shut down" upon her, or depress her with doleful visions of the poorhouse. If you do, she will tell your mother-in-law you are "mean" and "stingy" with her, and it will somehow leak out in your club and work its way to the ears of your old "flames," who will thank their stars that they are not she.

Besides, it will drive her to desperate methods. "It is degrading," said a shame-faced wife, as she sewed up the seam in his pocket which she had ripped when she had pilfered his change, "but if he did not think he had lost it, he would vow I took it, and the children would hear the dispute."

She may be extravagant and inconsiderate, as wives sometimes are. But work your reforms without previous announcement and without airing your methods. I know a man who cured his wife of her selfish expenditures by paying without remonstrance her extravagant bills, which expanded every month, and by practicing the most painstaking disregard of his own toilet. His coat became worn and shiny at the seams; his trousers bagged forlornly at the knees; and he trimmed his ragged collar before the mirror of his wife's dressing-table with a silent resignation touching to see. Perceiving finally what an uncomely sight she was making of her husband, she went into deepest sackcloth of remorse and penitence.

The husband must be, to hold his wife, not boorish, but gallant; not indifferent, but loving and devoted; not domineering, but chivalrous; not stupid and bungling, but clever and patient.



SUCH A BARGAIN.

Mrs. Hunter Price—The price of this gold chair was ten dollars, but I got a discount and it only cost me $8 99.

Hunter Price—But you could have gotten the same thing at Kutter & Co.'s for $6.

Mrs. Hunter Price—I know, but Kutter & Co. wouldn't have taken off anything.

BOVRIL

Is "the Stitch in Time"

when epidemics of any kind prevail; when changeable weather makes "catching cold" easy.

At the least sign of fatigue, chilliness, or faintness, take a cup of hot BOVRIL. It will give instantaneous vigour and lasting energy.



BOVRIL is just as good as a preventive as it is as a restorative.

THE NEW VEILS ARE NEAT

Next to the remarkable sleeves, the most pronounced things in the most modern and modish gowning of the smart women are the veils one wears. The veils seen in the last few days in the most fashionable thoroughfares of New York have attracted considerable attention. And it must be remembered that veiling today is one of the very smartest essentials of a woman's costuming. Yet, strange to say, the veils most in demand right now are the ones which make no pretensions whatever as an accentuation to beauty.

Once the veil was worn with the idea of improving the complexion and making the wearer look her prettiest. Now it is almost impossible to recognize your best friend when she is wearing her very latest, most expensive and most-to-be-desired veil.

The new veils have advantages, to be sure, but these advantages, truthfully speaking, are not along the line of beauty. They are excellent as face protectors. They ward off neuralgia. They keep the hair in perfect condition, even on the windiest of days, and they are considered stylish, oh, very stylish, indeed, by every woman who wears them.

Not long ago, when a woman went into a shop to buy a veil, she generally purchased an open-work mesh veil about a yard and a quarter long. Now when she buys a veil it quite frequently happens that she asks for one measuring actually seven yards in length. As for the three-yard or five-yard veils, they are nothing unusual and are quite in the popular demand.

Then, not so long ago, the refined woman would never think of such a thing as buying any other veil but a black one or a black and white mesh. Today she is wearing with delight the colored veil and the veil which shades from a dark tint to a light one.

It is the same way with the dotted veil. Once the small, inconspicuous dot was the fashion. Now it is the big, conspicuous dot that is the rage—dots of chenille as big and as fluffy looking as large snowflakes, are in vogue, and embroidered dots as big as 50-cent pieces.

The veil has ceased to be a mere ordinary accessory to the toilet. It is now a vital part of the costume. It is selected with quite as much care as the hat and its color, design and becomingness are all things specially considered.

Some say that the automobile and woman's love for motoring is responsible for a number of the newest fashionable veils. Perhaps this is so, and yet perhaps the new veils have made their appearance and met with their success simply because they were different from all other veils of the past, and women the country over were ready and anxious for something new.

THE SMARTEST NEW FASHIONABLE VEIL.

The very latest veil novelty answers in the negative the question. Are women vain? They simply couldn't be and wear it. It is called the accordion-plaited veil, and rightfully, too, because it is accordion-plaited, and hangs like a loose curtain over the face. It may be, and, of course, is, fashionable, for all the smart women are wearing it, but it certainly is extraordinary. To the person who has never heard of it and is not expecting to meet it, it surely comes as a great surprise.

The accordion-plaited face portion is gathered on a narrow ribbon at the top, which ties about the crown of the hat, and the veil is made with long, plain chiffon ends which are arranged in two different ways, according to the weather and the occasion on which the veil is worn.

SMARTEST MODE OF TYING ONE'S VEIL.

On very pleasant days they are tied in a bow with long ends at the back, the accordion-plaited part of the veil hanging loosely over the face. But when the wearer is about to start out for a long walk or an auto ride the ends are crossed at the back and brought around in the front, where they tie under the chin, after having drawn the accordion-plaiting close to the face.

These accordion-plaited veils are also worn thrown back over the hat, but it is not as a hat drapery that they were originally designed.

The chiffon cloud veil sounds somewhat more poetic, but it is closely allied to the accordion-plaited veil in the fact that it is more a mask than a beautifier. The cloud veil is generally chiffon and is three and one-half yards long and one yard wide. It has a deep hem and sometimes it is made of white chiffon and allowed to fall loosely over the face with the ends prettily draped in the back. Then it has its most effective cloud appearance. However, it is not always white. The cloud veil can be bought shaded and is much in demand when it shows three or four tints of one color. The lower part of the veil is the darkest tint, the lightest shade coming at the top of the hat. In cream white shading into dark brown it is much the fashion as well as in varying shades of green and also violet and blue.

THE NEW HALO VEIL AND IMMENSE DOTS.

The new halo veil is a great favorite with the motor girl. It is made with a wire ring which fits over the crown of the hat; the veil is shirred on this ring and then hangs so it envelopes the head. The ends are crossed in the back and are brought around and tied in front. This style of veil is made of waterproof crepe de chine and also of chiffon. It comes both plain and scattered with very big chenille dots.

The veil known as the pedestrian has the same halo effect at the top, the veil being shirred to a wire ring which is fitted over the crown of the hat. But the veil is shaped like a big loose bag, and the ends are so long that even after they are brought around from the back and tied in the front in a bow they reach almost to the bottom of the skirt. This veil is excellent for protecting the head from the wind and the hair and eyes from dust.

BROWN THE PREVAILING FASHIONABLE COLOR.

In comparison to last season few complexion veils are worn, and the nose veil is no longer good form. When the complexion veil is worn it covers the chin instead of ending just below the tip of the nose. A very fine double horsehair mesh veil is the most fashionable for the complexion veil.

Brown is the popular new color. In fact, in all styles of veils it is the brown veil which is leading all others just now. Blue veils are also much worn, and a new shade of gray, known as moleskin gray, is seen in many of the pedestrian and halo veils. For carriage wear, long black chantilly lace veils are again the fashion. They are from three to four yards long and are worn hanging loosely over the face, the ends tying at the back in a bow. Among the drapery veils the newest combine is hand embroidery and chenille dots.



QUEER CUSTOMERS.

The Monkey—What on earth have you stuck those feathers in your tail for?

Ostrich—Hush! I'm traveling incognito. I want to be mistaken for a peacock.

"En Voyage."

Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

My little craft sails not alone;
A thousand fleets from every zone
Are out upon a thousand seas;
What blows for one a favoring breeze
Might dash another with the shock
Of doom upon some hidden rock.

And so I do not dare to pray
For winds to waft me on my way,
But leave it to a higher will
To stay or speed me, trusting still
That all is well, and sure that he
Who launched my bark will sail with me
Through storm and calm, and will not fail,
Whatever breezes may prevail,
To land me, every peril past,
Within the sheltered haven at last.

Then, whatsoever wind doth blow,
My heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

A World o Trouble.

The world is full of trouble,
The air is full of fuss—
The wrangling bubble-bubble
Is something marvelous.
Away in dear old London
The Cabinet's upset,
And all that isn't undone
Is to be tangled yet.

Bulgarians are scrapping
Because they may not shoot;
The Turk will not go napping
For fear they revolute
Ts! Ann is in a tremble
Because of dread reform.
She says those who dissemble
Will find life pretty warm.

Manchuria is gobbled—
Or wonders if she is—
The arch of peace has wobbled
And things begin to whiz.
The truculent Mikado
Is scowling at the Czar,
And hints at a tornado
Of wreck and wrath and war.

And Castro and the Kaiser
Are interchanging bluffs—
Each is his own adviser,
And gets in endless huffs.
The Shipping Trust—a scandal,
Or something of the kind—
Has grown too hot to handle
Or settle in one's mind.

The women's clubs are scolding;
The town is full of graft;
Each day sees the unfolding
Of tricks where someone's gaffed;
The good and bad detectives
Are giving things away,
And charges and invectives
Increase from day to day.

The world is full of trouble,
North, south, east and west—
Each day the troubles double,
And none gets any rest.
There must be a bacillus
That started this somehow—
A germ or germs that fill us
With wrangle, rage and row.

—W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.

This Is the Wurst.

Do not become alarmed over the sausage strike. The wurst is yet to come. If you do not get the wurst, you must make the best of it. The sausage makers say they have been making the best wurst possible, but if they are bested the wurst business may take on an aspect which will make the wurst makers fear the worst. The worst wurst makers in the country will throw their wurst on this market, and as their best is not equal to Chicago's worst, our wurst will not be the wurst it used to be. The best business men in the wurst business assure us that the wurst business men have always catered to the best business, and that they always sent their best wurst to those who liked wurst best. But now, if even the worst wurst makers cannot make their wurst, it will present the worst wurst outlook even for those who disliked wurst worst. In the meantime the best wurst dealers will look for the wurst and will do their best to see that you get the wurst.—Chicago Tribune.

Firemen Use Cameras.

Some of the most enthusiastic amateur photographers in New York are in the fire department. Their specialty is, of course, getting pictures of places where there have been fires of a spectacular of peculiarly interesting nature.

One of them was coming up from Coney Island the other day with his camera and a stack of plateholders, when a fellow-passenger on the train showed him some newspaper pictures of the fire that destroyed Coney's brewery. The fireman grinned and then pulled half a dozen excellent fire pictures from his pocket.

"I think these beat the newspaper pictures," he said, "but I wasn't satisfied with them, so I went down and snapped some more today."—New York Sun.

WHEN ALL OTHER corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

Census returns show that 846 men and 1,424 unmarried and 946 married women or widows work in glove factories in Somerset, and 38 men and 1,602 women make gloves at their homes. In ten years the numbers have decreased by nearly one-fifth.

IT WILL PROLONG LIFE.—De Sota, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of Perpetual Youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

Quincy Adams Sawyer

And Mason's Corner Folks.

A PICTURE OF NEW ENGLAND HOME LIFE. BY CHAS. FELTON PIDGIN.

"Well," answered Lindy, "I'm going to New York. I would tell you where, but I do not know. But if you wish to find me at any time advertise in the Personal Column of the New York Herald; address it to 'Linda,' and sign it "Eastborough,'" she said after a moment's thought. "I shall drop the name of Putnam when I arrive in New York, but what name I shall take I have not yet decided upon; it will depend upon circumstances. But I shall have the New York Herald every day and if you advertise for me I shall be sure to see it."

She then relapsed into silence, and Quincy forbore to speak any more, as he saw she was busy with her own thoughts. They soon reached the city and parted at the door of the station. She gave him her hand, and as he held it in his for a moment he said, "Good-bye, Miss Linda." She thanked him for not saying "Miss Putnam," with a shy glance of her eyes. "I may not see you again, but you may depend upon me. If I hear of anything that will help you in your search for your parents, my time shall be given to the matter, and I will communicate with you at the earliest moment. Good-bye."

He raised his hat and they parted.

Town Meeting Day proved to a bright and pleasant one. At nine o'clock the Town Hall was filled with the citizens of Eastborough. They had come from the Center, they had come from West Eastborough and from Mason's Corner. There were very nearly four hundred gathered upon the floor, the majority of them being very horny-handed sons of toil, or, more properly speaking, independent New England farmers.

When Jeremiah Spinney, the oldest man in town, who had reached the age of 92, and who declared that he hadn't "missed a town meetin' for seventy year," called the meeting to order, a hush fell upon the assemblage. In a cracked, but still distinct voice, he called for a nomination for Moderator of the meeting. Abraham Mason's name, of Mason's Corner, was the only one presented. The choice was by acclamation; for it was acknowledged on all sides that Deacon Mason was as square a man as there was in town.

The newly-elected Moderator took the chair and called upon the clerk to read the warrant for the meeting. This was soon done, and the transaction of the town's business began in earnest. It will be, of course, impossible and unnecessary to give a complete and connected account of all that took place in the town meeting on that day. For such an account the reader is referred to the columns of Eastborough Express, for it was afterwards acknowledged on all sides that the account of the meeting written by Mr. Sylvester Chisholm was the most graphic and comprehensive that had ever appeared in that paper. We have to do only with those items in the warrant that related directly or indirectly to those residents of the town with whom we are interested.

When the question of appropriating a certain sum for the support of the Town Almshouse was reached, Obadiah Strout sprang to his feet and called out, "Mister Moderator," in a loud voice. He was recognized and addressed the chair as follows:

"Mister Moderator, before a vote is taken on the questions of appropriatin' for the support of the town poor, I wish to call the attention of my fellow-citizens to a matter that has come to my knowledge durin' the past year. A short time ago a man who had been a town charge for more than three years, and whose funeral expenses were paid by the town, was discovered to be the only brother of a man livin' in Boston, who is said to be worth a million dollars. A very strange circumstance was that the son of this wealthy man, and a nephew of this town pauper, has been livin' in this town for several months, and spendin' his money in every way that he could think of to attract attention, but it never occurred to him that he could have used his money to better advantage if he had taken some of it and paid it to the town for takin' care of his uncle. These facts are well-known to many of us here, and I move that a ballot——"

Tobias Smith had been fidgeting uneasily in his seat, while Strout was speaking, and when he mentioned the word ballot he could restrain himself no longer, but jumped to his feet and called out in his stentorian voice, "Mister Moderator, I rise to a question of privilege."

"I have the floor," shouted Strout, "and I wish to finish my remarks. This is only an attempt of the opposition to shut me off. I demand to be heard!"

"Mister Moderator," screamed Abner Stiles, "I move that Mr. Strout be allowed to continue without further interruption."

The Moderator brought his gavel down on the table, and called out, "Order, order!" Then turning to Tobias, he said, "Mr. Smith, state your question of privilege."

Strout sank into his seat, his face livid with passion; turning to Stiles, he said, "This is all cooked up between 'em. You know you told me you saw Smith and Stackpole and that city chap drivin' away from the Deacon's house last Saturday mornin'."

Stiles nodded his head and said, "I guess you're right."

Mr. Smith continued, "My question of privilege, Mister Moderator, is this: I desire to present it now, because when I've stated it, my fellow-citizen," turning to Strout, "will find that it's unnecessary to make any motion in relation to the matter to which he has referred. I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. Quincy Adams Sawyer, whose father is the Hon. Nathaniel Sawyer, of Boston, and whose uncle was Mr. Jas. Sawyer, who died in the Eastborough Poorhouse several weeks ago. By conference with Mr. Waters, who is in charge of the Poorhouse, and with the Town Treasurer, he ascertained that the total expense to which the town of Eastborough has been put for the care of his uncle was four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents. I hold his check for that sum, drawn to the order of the Town Treasurer, and certified to be good by the cashier of the Eastborough National Bank. He has requested me to offer this check to the town, and that a receipt for the same be given by the Town Treasurer."

Strout jumped to his feet.

"Mister Moderator, I am glad to learn," cried he, "that this son of a millionaire has had his heart touched and his conscience pricked by the kindness shown by the town of Eastborough to his uncle, and I move the check be accepted and a receipt given by the Town Treasurer, as requested."

"Second the motion!" called out Abner Stiles.

"Before puttin' the question," said the Moderator slowly, "I want to say a few words on this matter, and as it may be thought just not proper for me to speak from the chair, I will call upon the Rev. Caleb Howe to take the same during my remarks."

The well-known clergyman at Mason's Corner came forward, ascended the platform, took the chair, and recognized Deacon Mason's claim to be heard.

"I have heerd the motion to accept this check, and I desire ter say thet I am teetotally opposed to the town's takin' this money. If the Hon'rable Nathaniel Sawyer, who's the dead man's brother, or Mr. Quincy Adams Sawyer, who's his nephew, had known that he wuz a pauper, they would 'er relieved the town of any further charge. We hev no legal claim against either of these two gentlemen. Our claim is agin ther town of Amesbury in which Mr. James Sawyer was a citizen and a taxpayer. If Mr. Quincy Adams Sawyer wishes to pay ther town of Amesbury after ther town of Amesbury has paid us, thet's his affair and none o' our business, but we've no legal right to accept a dollar from him, when our legal claim is agin the town in which he hed a settlement, and I hope this motion will not prevail."

As Deacon Mason regained the platform, loud cries of "Vote! Vote! Vote!" came from all parts of the hall.

Tellers were appointed, and in a few moments the result of the vote was announced. In favor of Mr. Strout's motion to accept the check, eighty-five. Opposed, two hundred and eighty. And it was not a vote.

"We will now proceed," said the Moderator, as he resumed the chair, to consider the question of appropriating money for the support of the Poor Farm."

The next matter on the warrant of general interest was the appropriation of a small sum of money to purchase some reference books for the town library, which consisted of but a few hundred volumes stowed away in a badly-lighted and poorly-ventilated room on the upper floor of the Town Hall.

This question brought to his feet Zachariah Butterfield. He had not supported Strout on the question of accepting the check, because he knew the position taken by the Moderator was legally correct, and he was very careful in opposing appropriations to attack only those where, as it seemed to him, he had a good show of carrying his point. He had been successful so often, that with him success was a duty, for he had a reputation to maintain.

"Mister Moderator," he said, "I'm agin appropriatin' any more money for this 'ere town lib'ry. We hev got plenty of school books in our schools; we hev got plenty of books and newspapers in our houses, and it's my opinion thet those people who spend their time crawlin' up three flights of stairs and readin' those books had better be tillin' ther soil, poundin' on ther anvil or ketchin' fish. Neow, I wuz talkin with Miss Burpee, the librarian, and she sez they want a new Wooster's Dictshunery, 'cause ther old one iz all worn eout. Neow, I looked through the old one, and I couldn't see but what it's jest as good as ever; there may be a few pages missin', but what's thet amount to when there's more'n a couple of thousand on 'em left?"

Mr. Tobias Smith was again fidgeting in his seat. Evidently he had something to say and was anxious to say it.

Mr. Butterfield continued: "Neow, to settle this question onct for all, I make ther motion that this 'ere lib'ry be closed up and the librarian discharged; she gits a dollar a week, and ther town kin use that fifty-two dollars a year, in my opinion, to better advantage."

"Mister Moderator," came again from Mr. Tobias Smith, "I rise to a question of privilege——"

Mr. Butterfield kept on talking: "Mister Moderator, this is not a question of privilege; this is a question of expenditure of money for a needless purpose. Yes, Mr. Moderator, for a needless purpose."

Mr. Butterfield had evidently lost the thread of his discourse, and Mr. Smith, taking advantage of his temporary indecision, said, "I agree with the gentleman who has just spoken; I am in favor of closing up this musty, dusty, old room and saving the further expenditure of money upon it."

Mr. Butterfield, hearing these words, and not having sufficiently collected his thoughts to say anything himself, nodded approvingly and sank into his seat.

Mr. Smith continued: "I have a proposition to submit in relation to the Town Library. I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. Quincy Adams Sawyer, whose name has been previously mentioned——"

Mr. Strout jumped to his feet.

"Mr. Moderator, I rise to a question of privilege!"

"I second the motion!" cried Abner Stiles.

"State your question of privilege, Mr. Strout," said the Moderator.

"I wish to inquire," answered Strout, "if the time of this town meetin' is to be devoted to the legitimate business of the town, or is it to be fooled away in hearin' letters read from a person who is not a citizen of the town and who is not entitled to be heard in this town meetin'?"

"Mister Moderator," said Mr. Smith, "I am a citizen of this town, and I'm entitled to be heard in this meeting, and the matter that I'm about to bring to the attention of this meeting is a most important one, and affects the interests of the town materially. I consider that I have a right to read this letter or any other letter that relates to the question before the meeting, which is, 'Shall money be appropriated to buy books for what is called the town library?' I say, NO, and my reason for that is contained in this letter, which I propose to read."

"Go on, Mr. Smith," said the Moderator.

"Well," continued Mr. Smith, "Mr. Quincy Adams Sawyer, in this letter, offers to the town of Eastborough the sum of five thousand dollars to be used either for purchasing books and paying the expenses of a library to be located in the Town Hall; or a portion of the money may be used to erect a suitable building, and the balance for the equipment and support of the library."

Mr. Butterfield was on his feet again. "Mister Moderator, I'm agin acceptin' this donation. If we take it, we shall only jump out er the fryin'-pan inter the fire; instead of buying a few books and payin' the librarian a dollar a week, we shall hev to hev a janter for the new buildin' and pay fer insurance, and we shell hev ter hev a librarian ev'ry day in the week, and by'm by the ungodly will want ter hev it open on a Sunday, so that they kin hev a place to loaf in; and I'm agin the whole business teetotally. I've sed my say; neow, you kin go ahead, and do jest es you please."

This was Mr. Butterfield's usual wind-up to his arguments; but on this occasion it seemed to fail of its effect.

The Moderator said, "Was Mr. Butterfield's motion seconded?" There was no response. "Then the matter before the meeting is the question of appropriatin' money for the support of the Town Library."

"Mister Moderator," said Mr. Smith, "I move that the donation from Mr. Quincy Adams Sawyer be accepted, and that the library be named 'The Sawyer Free Public Library of the Town of Eastborough.'"

"Second the motion!" came from a hundred voices.

Strout was on his feet again.

"Mister Moderator," said he, "I move to amend the motion by havin' it read that we decline, that the town declines the donation without thanks."

A loud laugh arose from the assemblage.

Abner Stiles had evidently misinterpreted Mr. Strout's motion, for he called out, "Mister Moderator," and when he got the floor, he said, "I move to amend so that the motion should read, 'this library shall be called the Strout Free Library of the Town of Eastborough.'"

This was greeted with shouts of laughter and Strout grasped Abner by his coat collar and pulled him violently back upon the settee.

"Shut up, you fool!" cried he between his teeth to Abner, "do you want to make a laughin'-stock of me?"

"I kinder thought I wuz a-helpin' yer," said Abner, as he ran his fingers down under his chin and pulled away at his shirt collar, which had been drawn back so forcibly that it interfered with his breathing.

"The question now," said the Moderator, "is on the adoption of Mr. Smith's motion. Those in favor will please stand up and be counted."

When the tellers had attended to their duty the Moderator said, "Those opposed will now rise and be counted."

The vote was soon announced. In favor of accepting the donation, three hundred and one; opposed, fifty-eight.

"It's a vote," declared the Moderator.

A dozen matters of minor importance were quickly disposed of, and but one remained upon the warrant, with the exception of the election of officers. Little squads of the members were now gathered together talking over the most important question of the meeting, which was the election of town officers for the ensuing year. The last item on the warrant read: "Will the town appropriate money to buy a new hearse?"

Mr. Butterfield had evidently been holding himself in reserve, for he was on his feet in an instant, and he secured the eye of the Moderator, and the floor.

"Mister Moderator," began Mr. Butterfield, "I desire to raise my voice agin this biznez of unnecessary and unexampled extravagance. What do we want of a new hearse? Those who are dead and in the cemetery don't find any fault with the one we've got, and those who are livin' have no present use for it, and why should they complain? I know what this means. This is only an enterin' wedge. If this 'ere bill passes and we git a new hearse, then it'll be said thet ther horses don't look as well as the hearse, and then if ther hearse gits out in ther storm, we shell hev ter pay money to git it polished up agin, and we who are livin' will hev to work harder and harder for the benefit of those who are jest as well satisfied with the old hearse as they would be with a new one. I move, Mister Moderator, that instid o' buyin' a new hearse thet ther old one be lengthened six inches, which ken be done at a slight expense."

Mr. Tobias Smith now took the floor. "I am glad that my friend has not opposed measure entirely, but has provided for my proper exit from this world when my time comes. I must confess that it has troubled me a great deal when I have thought about that hearse. I was born down in the State of Maine, where the boys and the trees grow up together. I stand six feet two in my stockings and six feet three with my boots on, and I haven't looked forward with any pleasure to being carried to my last resting-place in a hearse that was only six feet long. I second Mr. Butterfield's motion, but move to amend it, by extending the length to seven feet."

The vote was taken, and Mr. Butterfield's motion was carried by a vote of three hundred and forty to twenty-two. Mr. Butterfield sank back in his seat with an expression on his face that seemed to say, "I've done the town some service today."

The Moderator then rose and said, "Fellow-citizens, all the business matters upon the warrant have now been disposed of. We will now proceed to the election of town officers for the ensuing year."

Mr. Stackpole rose and called out, "Mister Moderator, it is now nearly 12 o'clock, and some of us had to leave home quite early this morning in order to be in time at the meting. I move that we adjourn until 1 o'clock, at which time the balloting for town officers usually commences."

Forty voices cried out, "Second the motion," and although Strout, Stiles, and several others jumped to their feet and endeavored to secure the Moderator's eye, the motion was adopted by an overwhelming vote, and the greater portion of the members made their way out of the hall and directed their steps towards the Eagle Hotel, as if the whole matter had been prearranged. Here, Mr. Parsons, the proprietor, had set out a most tempting lunch in the large dining-room, and those who were able to give the password were admitted to the room and feasted to their heart's content.

Abner Stiles, impelled by curiosity, had followed the party, and had noticed that each one said something to the proprietor before he was admitted to the dining-room. Going up to Parsons he said, "What's goin' on in there?"

"Oh, I guess they're having a caucus," replied Mr. Parsons.

"When thet last feller went in," said Abner, "I saw that the table was all set, and I kinder 'magined they must be havin' a dinner. I'd kinder like some myself."

"Well, I'm sorry," said Mr. Parsons, "but I cannot accommodate any more than have already applied. You can get a lunch over to the railroad station, you know, if you want one."

"I know," answered Abner, "but I kinder 'magine they're talkin' over 'lection matters in there, and I'd rather like ter know what's goin' on."

"Well, I guess you'll find out when they get back to the Town Hall," remarked Mr. Parsons; and he stepped forward to greet three or four other citizens, who leaned over and whispered in his ear.

Mr. Parsons smiled and nodded, and opening the door admitted them to the dining-room.

"Well, that beats all," said Abner as he went out on the platform in front of the hotel. "They jest whispered somethin' to him and he let 'em right in. I kinder think somethin's goin' on and thet Strout ain't up to it. Guess I'll go back and tell him," which he proceeded to do.

He found Strout and some sixty or seventy of the citizens still remaining in the Town Hall, the majority of whom were eating luncheons they had brought with them from home. Taking Strout aside Abner confided to him the intelligence of which he had become possessed.

"D'yer know what it means?" asked Abner.

"No, I don't," said Strout, "but I bet a dollar that it's some of that city chap's doin's. Is he 'round about town this mornin'?"

"No," said Abner, "he went to Bosting on the same train with Miss Lindy Putnam, for I fetched her down, and I saw him git inter the same car with her as I wuz drivin' off."

One o'clock arrived, and the large party that had regaled themselves with the appetizing viands and non-alcoholic beverages supplied by mine host of the Eagle Hotel came back to the Town Hall in the best of spirits. The majority of them were smoking good cigars, which had been handed to them by the proprietor, as they passed from the dining-room.

When asked if there was anything to pay, Mr. Parsons shook his head and remarked sententiously, "This is not the only present that the town has received today," which was a delicate way of insinuating the name of the donor of the feast without actually mentioning the same.

The election of a dozen minor officers calls for no special attention, except to record the fact that Abner Stiles, who had cautiously taken a position several settees removed from Strout, arose as the nominations were made, and in every case nominated Mr. Obadiah Strout for the position, and it is needless to add that Mr. Obadiah Strout had at least one vote for each office in the gift of the town.

The nomination of a colector of taxes for the town was finally reached. Abner Stiles was first on his feet, and being recognized by the Moderator, he nominated "Mr. Obadiah Strout, who had performed the duties of the office so efficiently during the past year."

Now the battle royal began. Mr. Tobias Smith next obtained the floor and nominated Mr. Wallace Stackpole.

"In presenting this nomination, Mister Moderator, I do it out of justice to an old soldier who served the country faithfully, and who lost the election a year ago on account of an untrue statement that was widely circulated and which could not be refuted in time to affect the question of his election. I hold in my hand three documents. The first one is a certified copy of the war record of Wallace Stackpole, who entered one of our regiments of Volunteers as a private, served throughout the war, and was honorably discharged with the rank of captain. This record shows that during his four years of service he was three times wounded; in one instance so badly that for weeks his wife hung by a thread, and it was only by the most careful treatment, that the amputation of his right arm was avoided. I hold here also the war record of the present incumbent of the office. From it I learn that he entered the army as a private and was discharged at the end of two years still holding the rank of private, and sent home as an invalid. He is not to blame for this, but inspecting his war record I find that within a month after he joined the army he was detailed for service in the hospital, and during the two years of his connection with the army he was never engaged in a single battle, not even in a skirmish."

Cries rose from certain parts of the hall in opposition to the speaker, and Deacon Mason remarked that while it was perfectly proper to compare the war records of the two candidates for the position, it must be borne in mind that because a man was a soldier, or, rather, because he did a little more fighting than the other one, was no reason that he would make a better tax collector.

The Moderator's remarks were greeted with applause and Strout's face brightened.

"I am glad to see the Deacon's bound to have fair play," said he to an old farmer who sat next to him.

"Waal, I guess you're more liable to git it than you are disposed to give it," drawled the old farmer, who evidently was not an adherent of the present incumbent of the office.

Mr. Tobias Smith continued his remarks.

"I acknowledge the correctness of the remarks just made by our honored Moderator, and desire to say that I hold in my hand a third document, which is a statement of the taxes due and collected during the past twenty years by the different persons who have held the office of tax collector. I find during nineteen years of that time that the lowest percentage of taxes left unpaid at the end of the year was five per cent; the highest percentage during these nineteen years, and that occurred during the war, was fourteen per cent; but I find that during the past year only seventy-eight per cent of the taxes due have been collected, leaving twenty-two per cent still due the town, and the non-receipt of this money will seriously hamper the selectmen during the coming year, unless we choose a man who can give his entire time to the business and collect the money that is due. This statement is certified to by the Town Treasurer, and I do not suppose that the present incumbent will presume to question its accuracy."

Strout evidently thought that a further discussion of the matter might work to his still greater disadvantage, for he leaned over and spoke to one of his adherents, who rose and said:

"Mister Moderator, this discussion has taken a personal nature in which I am not disposed to indulge. I don't think anything will be gained by such accusations and comparisons. It strikes me that the last speaker is trying to give tit for tat because his candidate lost at the last election; but I am one of those who believe that criminations and recriminations avail nothing, and I move that we proceed to vote at once."

"Second the motion!" screamed Abner Stiles from the settee on which he had assumed a standing posture.

The vote was taken, Those in favor of Obadiah Strout being called upon to stand up first, they numbered exactly one hundred and one. Then those in favor of Wallace Stackpole were called upon to rise, and they numbered two hundred and eighty-four, several citizens having put in an appearance at one o'clock who had not attended the morning session.

The next matter was the election of the Board of Selectmen; and the old board was elected by acclamation without a division. The meeting then adjourned without delay.

The five minutes past six train, express from Boston, arrived on time, and at twenty minutes of eight, Mr. Quincy Adams Sawyer entered the private dining-room of the Eagle Hotel. There he found gathered, Mr. Tobias Smith, Mr. Wallace Stackpole, Mr. Ezekiel Pettengill, Mr. Sylvester Chisholm and the Board of Selectmen, making the party of eight which Quincy had mentioned. It was eleven o'clock before the dinner party broke up, and during that time Quincy had heard from one or another of the party a full account of the doings of the town meeting.

It is needless to say that he was satisfied with the results, but he said nothing to indicate that fact in the presence of the Board of Selectmen. They were the first to leave, and then there was an opportunity for mutual congratulations by the remaining members of the party. To these four should be added Mr. Parsons, the proprietor, upon whose face rested a broad smile, when he presented his bill for the expenses of the day, and the sum was paid by Quincy.

"We had a very pleasant time," remarked Mr. Parsons to Mr. Sawyer as he bade him good evening.

"I am delighted to hear it," said Quincy, "and I regret very much that my business in the city prevented my being here to enjoy it."

On the way home with Ezekiel they went over the events of the day again together, and Ezekiel told him many little points, that for obvious reasons had been omitted at the dinner party.

Quincy was driven quickly to Mrs. Hawkins' boarding house, for he had explained his programme to Ezekiel. He turned up his coat collar and pulled his hat down over his eyes, as he was admitted; and, although Mrs. Hawkins' eyes were naturally sharp, she did not recognize the late comer, who proceeded upstairs to his room, which Mrs. Hawkins informed him was right opposite the head of the stairs, and there was a light burning in the room and a good warm fire, and if he needed anything if he would just call to her inside of the next ten minutes, she would get it for him.

Quincy said nothing, but went into his room and shut the door and there we will leave him.

As Strout and Abner drove back to Mason's Corner after the adjournment of the town meeting, nothing was said for the first mile of the trip.

Then Abner turned to him and remarked, "You ought to be well satisfied with today's perceedin's."

"How do you make that out?" growled Strout.

At this moment Mrs. Hawkins looked up and saw Hiram Maxwell standing in the half-open doorway that led into the woodshed.

"List'ners never hear any good of themselves," remarked Mrs. Hawkins as Hiram advanced into the room.

"I didn't hear nothin'," said Hiram. "I've got too many things in my head to tell yer to mind any women's talk," he continued.

"What is it?" cried Mrs. Hawkins and Betsy simultaneously.

"Well, fust," said Hiram, "early this mornin' your sister Samanthy," here he looked at Betsy, "came tearin' down to Deacon Mason's house and said as how Mis' Hepsey Putnam was powerful bad, and she wanted me to run down to 'Zeke Pettengill's and have him bring his sister right up to the house, 'cause Mis' Putnam wanted to see her afore she died, and the Deacon's wife said as how I could go up with him and her, and so we druv up, and a little while ago your sister Samanthy," here he looked at Betsy again, "asked me if I'd drive over and ask Mis' Hawkins if you," here he looked at Betsy for the third time, "could come up and stay with her this arternoon, for she thinks Mis' Putnam is goin' to die, and she don't want to be left alone up in that big house."

Betsy looked at Mrs. Hawkins inquiringly.

Mrs. Hawkins saw the glance and said: "I can't spare yer till arter winner, Betsy; say, 'bout one o'clock. You kin go and stay till the fust thing tomorrer mornin'. I guess I kin manage supper alone."

"Samanthy will be much obleeged, Mis' Hawkins," said Hiram. "I'll drive right back and tell yer, and I'll drive down again about one o'clock arter Betsy."

"List'ners get a good point now and then," remarked Hiram to himself. "Now I see what made Mandy so durned offish. Wall, she won't have any excuse in the future. I guess I kin ask her a straight question when I git good and ready, Mother Hawkins!" And he struck the horse such a violent blow with the whip that it required all his attention for the next few minutes to bring him down to a trot. When he had done so he reached his destination and his resentful feelings had subsided.

To be Continued Next Saturday.

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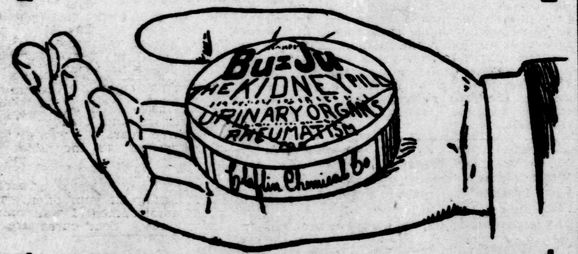
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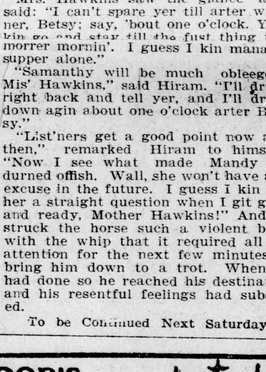
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THE GRAND.

Tonight......"The Sleepy King"
Monday..... "Cynthia"
Tuesday .. .."The Gay Mr. Goldstein"
Saturday..... "More Than Queen"

The attractions at the Grand have again taken a move in the right direction, and several especially good things are on the boards. Tonight the ever-welcome Walter Jones comes in "The Sleepy King," a production which has made good elsewhere and is sure to make good in London. Mr. Jones is well-known to local theater-goers, and has been marked by them from the time he played in "1492," until he was last seen in London in "The Chaperons," upon the occasion of that famous production's first visit to London the first year the new Grand was opened. He has with him also Mr. Redway, who has been understudy to Mr. Jones for years and is almost as funny as Jones himself.

On Monday evening Mr. Henry Miller and Miss Margaret Anglin, two distinctly high-class artists will be seen at the Grand in "Cynthia." Mr. Miller possesses a world-wide reputation, and of him it is necessary to say but little. Of Miss Anglin, an account of whose life will be found in another place in this page, it is only necessary to say that though she is a stranger to the majority of local theater-goers she is nevertheless a Canadian by birth and has brought histrionic fame to Ottawa, her native city, just as Julia Arthur brought fame to Hamilton. "Cynthia" is an attraction which can be recommended root and branch, and Miss Anglin is a woman of whom Londoners as Canadians should be proud.

Tuesday Mr. Harry Stubbs will appear in "The Gay Mr. Goldstein," a piece which is said to be very funny and on Saturday next Mr. W. Humphrey and Miss Ann Sutherland will appear in a French drama dealing with the famous divorce of Napoleon from Josephine, "More Than Queen." This is an attraction of the first-class.

Thus local theater-goers will be well entertained next week, and the coming of such excellent attractions after the recent lull in good things will no doubt be fully appreciated.

The London Opera House will be dark all next week.

Miss Reta Curtis, the violinist, who was seen here with Ten Ichi, the wonder worker, at the Grand, last season, and who was also seen here in "Put Me Off at Buffalo," season before last, was married the other day to Ed. Klein, a vaudeville artist. Miss Curtis is well-known to many Londoners.

A large and well-pleased audience saw the Gibney Stock Company put on "A Child of the Night," at the London Opera House last night. The company sustained the excellent reputation it made for itself during the earlier part of the week, and was rewarded with liberal applause. One character, however, that puzzled most people was that of a certain Mrs. McGlone, who from her name and brogue, should have been Irish, but who was made up as a co'ored woman. Barring this discrepancy, the piece was well put on. The pictures were again all new, as were also the songs, and both took well. Tonight "Sapho," will be presented and the drawing for the flour to be given away will take place.

"The Princess of Kensington," with the well-known Jimmy Fowers, of "Runaway Girl" fame in the stellar role, is to close shortly, and the "Mocking Bird" Company, seen here recently, has closed its season at Savannah, Ga. "A Gentleman of France," also wound up at its season a few nights ago, but will take to the road shortly under new management.

The number of people who continue to come late at the Grand Opera House does not appear to grow less. Some people appear to imagine that when they buy a ticket for the opera they also purchase the privilege of annoying all others in the house.

A saucy young woman on the planet Venus, when caught in the act of peeping at things on this wicked world, mischievously kicks her slipper, a silver one, over the edge of her star into space. For this act of indiscretion she is tried by a jury of women, there being no men on the planet, and is sentenced to earth, there to remain until she has recovered her missing slipper. This is the string upon which Leslie Stuart has hung many tingling notes, and around which Owen Hall wrote the story of "The Silver Slipper," which will be presented at the New Grand Opera House on Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Many good things have been booked by Manager Kormann for this month. Among them are the following: "A Country Girl," a musical comedy of 100 people, on Monday, Dec. 14; "The Silver Slipper," a comedy of 100 people, on Tuesday, Dec. 15; "The Fortune Teller," another musical comedy, on Christmas Day; the old reliable Joe Murphy on Monday, the 28th, and the Jeffersons in "The Rivals," on the 29th. Of course there will be other attractions this month but they are not booked as yet.

Nothing has interested the Rialto so much recently as Charles Frohman's engagements for Augustus Thomas' new comedy, at first called "The Pug and the Parson," but to be renamed, says the New York World. Mr. Frohman has engaged for the two principal women roles Miss Elsie de Wolfe and Mrs. Drina de Wolfe.

The two are related by marriage, Miss Drina de Wolfe, as she is known professionally, being a sister-in-law of Elsie de Wolfe. The feeling between them is not cordial, however, but the reverse. Four years ago in London, Charters de Wolfe, a young brother of Elsie de Wolfe, was married to Drina de Wolfe. After a short married life they were divorced and young de Wolfe is now in South Africa. Miss de Wolfe had devoted her time and money to the education of her younger brother and he was at school in England when the wedding took place. Drina de Wolfe before her marriage was Drina Waters, and left a convent in Paris to become the wife of Charters de Wolfe.

Miss de Wolfe has not seen her sister-in-law in the last two years, and there would have been very little opportunity of their meeting had not the two been engaged for the same play. So when the first rehearsal of the new Thomas comedy was held yesterday at the Criterion Theater, the two Misses de Wolfe were brought into closer contact than they had been for some time, and were ever likely to be again but for the exigencies of their profession.

The complications occasionally resulting from theatrical life are especially embarrassing in this case, as Miss Elsie de Wolfe is called on by the action of the play to defend her sister-in-law's character as she appears in the play, and to act throughout as her warm friend.

A New York dispatch says: The application of Henry Gressitt for an injunction to restrain David Belasco and Mrs. Leslie Carter from producing "Zaza" in this city, or in any town each of Omaha, was argued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Scott, who reserved decision. A. H. Tummel appeared as counsel for Gressitt. Gressitt sets up a contract with Charles Frohman, who, it is alleged, acquired title to the play, in partnership with Belasco, from the French authors. Mr. Hummel argued that Belasco and Mrs Carter had violated their contract with Frohman by producing the play in New York. Mr. Hummell said that Frohman had acquired the American rights and had employed Belasco to adapt the play. After Mrs. Carter had scored a success in it they gave it up for "Du Barry," and then Frohman made a contract with Gressitt giving him the eastern rights. Gressitt, continued Mr. Hummel, had produced the play last season, with Eugenia Blair in the title role, and Belasco had not only not protested, but had accepted his royalties under his agreement with Frohman. Mr. Hummell submitted letters that had passed between Frohman and Belasco, in which the latter seemed to recognize Gressitt's rights.

A. J. Dittenhoefer, for Belasco and Mrs. Carter, urged that the injunction be not granted. Mr. Dittenhoefer said that the fame and success of "Zaza," in which Belasco and Frohman were joint tenants, were due to the artistic abilities of Belasco as a playwright and stage mangger and of Mrs. Carter as an actress. Over $200,000, said Mr. Dittenhoefer, had been realized from the production, of which Belasco and Frohman had each taken half.

How much of the success of the play was due to Mrs. Carter was shown by the fact, said Mr. Dittenhoefer, that her salary had been increased from $350, its original figure, to $1,000 a week.

The Washington Star says of Whitney's famous spectacular production which was seen here a year or so ago: At the Columbia "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" made its second stay in Washington. The piece has in nowise improved since its former production in this city, although it has not suffered quite so much in the lapse of time as did Mr. Whitney's other and more substantial production. 'Quo Vadis?" There is pathos in the scant affection which managers display toward a creation once it has been fairly launched on the road. Many a performance which at the outset impressed the beholder with something of the same pleasure that attaches to a splendid and complete work of architecture, is after a season or so brought to view only as a magnificent ruin. However, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" was not a very remarkable creation in the first place, having only Mr. Edward's excellent music and the novelty of hoop-skirts to commend it.

"It's all very well to talk about me having a cinch in that kissing song," explained Arthur Dunn, the diminutive comedian of "The Runaways," who causes envy to the masculine portion of the audience, when he executes his "A Kiss for Each Day in the Week," specially, assisted by the six beautiful widows, the star show girls of the opera.

"Kissing is all right, and I don't say a word against those widows, but I think the public ought to understand that while it may look like a joy from the front, I am earning my salary by hard work.

"In the first place it takes all the pleasure out of a kiss to have a girl fussing about her gown all the time. If I am to do that kissing song I think those widows ought to discard those $5,000 bunches of chiffon and lace and wear something that will stand for a little gentle embracing.

"The kiss may look good from down front, but here's the line of talk I get handed out to me every time I try to kiss one of those widows:

"'Don't you dare to tear the gown or I'll have you settle the bill out of your own salary.'

"While Lottie Medley is pursing up her lips in a way to inspire every man in the audience to apply for the job of understudy, I am informed to keep my distance and not dare rub the make up off her face.

"When I kiss Josepha Angela she gives a sigh and murmurs 'Thank goodness, that's over.' And in spite of these cruel stings I have to respond to an encore.

"People who applaud may envy me and may think they know something about osculations, but they don't know the pangs of anguish in stage kissing. My song is supposed to be 'A Kiss for Each Day in the Week,' but I certainly have to work overtime. There are eight days in all my weeks.

"Figure it out for yourself—six kisses to each chorus and five encores. There's thirty-six kisses. Seven performances a week means 252 kisses, and, as we are in our sixth week, over 1,500 kisses are already placed to my credit.

"Fancy, anyway, the inconvenience of kissing a pretty girl on a ladder or on stilts. Instead of getting sympathy from the widows, though, when I try to balance myself on stilts and look pleadingly for a kiss, a girl murmurs sotto voce:

"'Look out; you're going over! Don't you dare grab my dress!'"

In announcing the arrangement with Charles Frohman whereby Liebler & Co. will present Eleanor Robson in "Merely Mary Ann," at one of Mr. Frohman's London theaters next fall, most dramatic writers have overlooked the fact that by birth Miss Robson is an Englishwoman. She was born a few miles outside of London not much more than twenty years ago, and came to America when she was a child.

Louis Wesley recently signed a contract with Weber & Fields by which he is to assume one of the more important parts in the coming production of "An English Daisy," in Boston. Mr. Wesley's latest work was with the "Sally in Our Alley" Company.

Arrangements have been completed by which Charles Frohman will shortly produce in New York Henry Arthur Jones' latest play, "The Whitewashing of Julia," with Fay Templeton in the title role. Guy Standing and other members of the Empire Stock Company will be with Miss Davis.

Henry W. Savage's English grand opera organization has been secured for a week of grand opera in English in this city, following its New York season of five weeks. The Savage organization has not been heard in Washinton in several years. It has been enlarged in every way with many imported singers and a full grand opera orchestra under two conductors, Chevaliers N. B. Emanuel and Mr. Elliott Schenck.

This season Mr. Savage has produced Verdi's "Othello" for the first time in English and this celebrated masterpiece, together with Puccini's brilliant music drama of "Tosca," will be heard in Washington for the first time in English.

Miss Margaret Anglin, the talented Canadian actress, who is to appear at the Grand next Monday, was born in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. At the time, her father, the late Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, was speaker. The talented actress was educated at the French-Canadian convent of the Sacred Heart in Montreal. Miss Anglin had no special stage training, if one short season at a prominent school in New York, be excepted and her entrance upon the stage was entirely contrary to the wishes of her parents, her career as an actress commenced in a small stock company that traveled from one end of Canada to the other, where she suffered many hardships, underwent much tribulation, and, worst of all, acquired very little experience that was likely to be of advantage to her in the future.

By a fortunate chance, Margaret Anglin presently attracted the attention of James O'Neill, who engaged her to be his leading lady and with whom she remained for an entire season, playing Ophelia to his Hamlet, Virginia to his Virginius, and Mercedes in Monte Cristo. Miss Anglin's first engagement in New York city was with Richard Mansfield, when she created in that country the important role of Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac," and her performance made an instantaneous hit with the press and the public. Miss Anglin remained with Mr. Mansfield for a season, at the close of which she was engaged by Charles Frohman to support Henry Miller in his production of "The Only Way."

After a long and successful season with Mr. Miller, Miss Anglin signed a contract for a period of three years with Charles Frohman for the Empire stock company. During this period she appeared in the leading roles in "Brother Officers," "Mrs. Dane's Defence," "The Wilderness," "Twin Sistence," "Then Unforeseen," and "The Importance of Being In Earnest," besides a special production of "Diplomacy," in which she played Dora. It will thus be seen that, though brief, the distinguished lady's experience has been of the widest. The accomplished lady, besides being a singer of good repute, is a brilliant musician. She is also mistress of four languages, and a great student of modern history.

The vicissitudes of theatrical life will be clearly demonstrated in New York later in the season when mother and daughter will be pitted against each other as opposing attractions at different Broadway theaters. Eleanor Robson will begin her New York engagement in "Merely Mary Ann," early in January; while her mother, Mrs. Madge Carr Cook will make her Metropolitan debut as Mrs. Wiggs, in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," a few weeks later. Needless to say that the rivalry is entirely friendly, inasmuch as both Miss Robson and Mrs. Cook appear under the management of Liebler & Company.

Henry B. Harris has engaged William Harcourt, Edwin Holt and Chas. Sturges for the company to appear with Miss Alice Fisher in "What's the Matter With Susan" in New York.

After being married a little over a year, Billy Van, the comedian, and Nellie O'Neill were divorced recently in Albany. Miss O'Neill is at present with "The Sleepy King" company, and made no defense.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne's third successive starring venture has proved a failure. She closed her season with Stanislaus Stange's play, "Lady Berinthia's Secret," at Reading, Pa., last Thursday night.

George W. Ade is reported to have severed his business relations with Henry W. Savage and will write no more plays for that gentleman. Mr. Ade is said to be dissatisfied with the royalties he has been receiving.

"John Ermine of Yellowstone" has not proved much of a money maker for James K. Hackett, and it is now reported in New York that the company will shortly close for a couple of weeks until a new piece is obtained.

Julia St. George, once a prominent London actress, known in her later years as "the grandmother of the stage," died in an English workhouse recently. In 1859 she played Pauline to Henry Irving's Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons."

The London Era says: In the production of Bernard Shaw's play, "Caesar and Cleopatra," by the Stage Society, Forbes Robertson will play Julius Caesar, who in this piece does a harlequin's leap off a breakwater at Alexandria into the sea."

A modern society comedy of New York life, entitled "Glad of It," is Mr. Clyde Fitch's latest work and will be presented in New York about the first of the year by Charles Frohman. A large cast will be necessary to interpret the piece.

Sothern's changes of costume in "A Proud Prince" are so many it requires three dressers constantly at work to assist him. He has four duplicates of every costume he wears on the stage handy in case of soilure or any accident to them.

Saturday last Julia Marlowe wound up her engagement in "Tools of Nature," when the play was taken off the road in St. Louis. All the members of the company were sent back to New York, however.

Ludwig M. Englander and George V. Hobart have completed another opera, entitled "The Morning Glory."

Tommy Russell, who is well remembered as a juvenile star, is now a very successful business man in Chicago.

Henry W. Savage has acquired from Oliver Herford and Henry Waller a new musical comedy called "The First Two."

Last Tuesday night at Rochester George Tyler presented for the first time on any stage a new play called "Agatha," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Louis N. Parker. This piece was written for Eleanor Robson and was held in reserve in case Zangwill's comedy "Merely Mary Ann" did not come up to expectations. Mr. Tyler will use it as a curtain raiser. Mr. Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell appeared in it for nearly a year in London, scoring a big success.

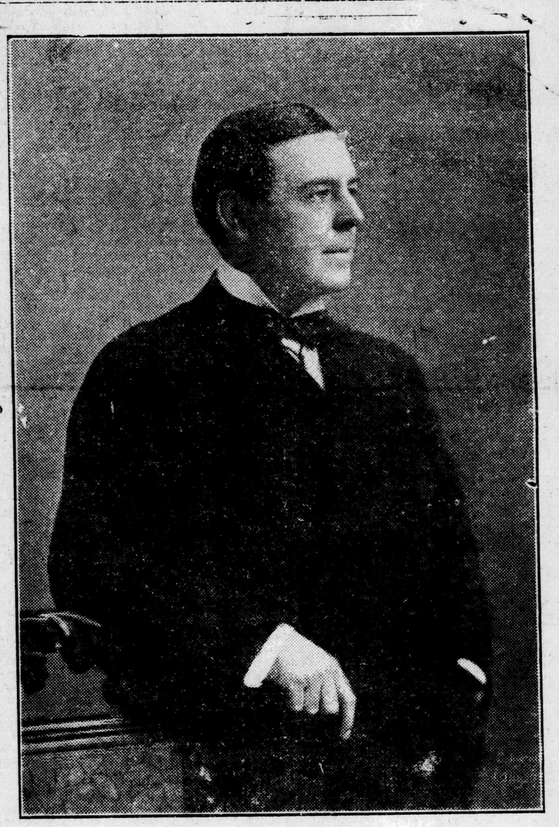
The Countess of Euston, who was Kate Walsh, a variety actress, until 1872, when she married her titled husband, died in London recently of bronchitis.

Dan Daly made his debut on the vaudeville stage at Proctor's Theater, New York, a week ago Monday. He makes up in sight of the audience and sings several songs.

Melville and Stetson have forsaken vaudeville, the former having been engaged for a character part in "An English Daisy," and the latter is playing with the Weber and Fields company.

James O'Neill is meeting with splendid success in Conan Doyle's "The Adventures of Gerard Presbrey," which was first produced on any stage at Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 10.





MISS MARGARET ANGLIN AND MR. HENRY MILLER, AT THE GRAND MONDAY EVENING IN "CYNTHIA."



Harry Stubbs in "The Gay Mr. Goldstien" at the Grand Tuesday.

Is Playing of Piano Shortening Life?

Piano playing tends to shorten life is the latest theory put forward by the alarmist section of the medical profession to set vibrating the pulse of the pianist, says a New York paper. Their claim is that the act of playing the instrument sets up certain nervous disorders which have an exceedingly prejudicial effect upon one's life. Thus do they account for the eccentric habits of the average pianist.

One batch of the new theorists condemns the instrument entirely, but has a saving word for the organ and certain string and wind instruments; while another school of doctors, though seconding the opinion of their more advanced colleagues, believe that if the piano be not taught to persons under 16 years of age little harm can be done to the fine nervous system most humans are endowed with.

Now, it is trite to say that the vast majority of musicians, especially pianists and organists, are persons with a singularity of manner which borders on the eccentric. Some people have gone so far as to say that musicians are half mad. Anyhow, musicians belong to a pronounced order with a style of personal mannerism which is peculiarly its own.

Perhaps, though, teaching of the piano to extremely young children should be condemned; but that the instrument is harmful to the young player is surely not right.

There is Sir Julius Benedict, one of the greatest pianists, who lived to the age of nearly 90. Cramer was over 80 when he died. Clementi, Herz and some others died octogenarians. Halle was nearly 80; so, too, were Liszt, Heller, Potter and Schumann when they passed away. Thalberg was 70 when he died, and Rubinstein over 60. Brahms, Bulow, Kalkbrener, Kullak were of the same age. Bach had seen 50; and Field, Hummel, and Willmere had seen almost 50 ere they played their last note on their favorite instrument.

Those are the names of only some of these great pianists of yesterday who had played the piano all their lives, and yet each lived a fairly long life.

Of living pianists there is Arabella Goddard, who is close on 70; Kate Loder, over 70; Walter Macferten, 77; Ernest Pauer, 77; Saint-Saens, 67; and Wieniawski, 66. Paderewski is a young man in his 40s, and so does not count; but the ages of all the others point conclusively to the fact that the new theory put forward by an alarmist section of the medical profession has no foundation in fact.

Certainly a considerable amount of mental strain has to be endured by the expert player, as by the beginner, and should a person's constitution be not of the robust order, a breakdown may be expected; but that the piano itself serves to shorten life, as the new medical theory expounds it, is a libel on the instrument.

Happily, medical opinion is divided on the question—another case of doctors disagreeing. One specialist declares that the piano is really a sedative, and that playing it serves to tune up the nervous system. "When you are depressed,' says he, "go to the piano and tump a tune out of it."

Viewed from the calisthenic point of view the piano is a good and wholesome thing, for playing strengthens the fingers and gives tone to the muscles of the arms, and trains the eye to be alert and sharp.

The Peril of Pneumonia.

Last week there were forty-nine deaths from pneumonia in Chicago. The week before last the number was thirty-eight. From now on the death rate will increase. The health department estimates that the total number of pneumonia deaths between the end of October and the end of May will be 2,100, or seventy a week. The pneumonia victims will be almost twice as numerous as the victims of consumption.

Many of these deaths can be avoided if proper precautions are taken. The ordinary man is apt to think that because he never has tangible or visible evidence of the cause of the disease it is useless for him to do anything against it. He is wrong.

The first thing for him to do is to live a healthful life. The better physical condition he keeps himself in the greater will be his powers of vital resistance and the greater his chances of escaping the disease if he is exposed to infection.

The next thing to do is to avoid the places where the danger of infection is greatest. The crowded and ill-ventilated public hall or street car should be on his black list. The man who is able and willing to walk back and forth from his home to his work place every day instead of riding in the cars is materially increasing his chances of surviving the winter.

Finally, sanitary precautions to prevent a pneumonia patient from infecting other members of his family are essential. The family physician possesses the knowledge that the situation demands, and he is not doing his duty unless he gives full instructions and sees that they are followed.

There is nothing spectacular or dramatic in the struggle against pneumonia, as the health department bulletin points out. It is "persistent public educational work" that will tell in the end. The more of it the better.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Kipling's Destroyed Writings.

Kipling throws a good deal of his work into the waste basket, but it is some time since any of it went into such a receptacle owned by some other person. He feels that, having won a reputation, it is his duty to write up to it. On one occasion, when in a heroic mood, he destroyed a whole book. The title of this unborn work was "Forty-five Mornings." After it was finished he asked Robert Barr to read it. "As good as 'Plain Tales,'" was Mr. Barr's verdict. "Not better?" said Kipling. "I don't think it is," answered Barr. "Then it will never be published," was Kipling's unexpected reply. And it was destroyed forthwith.—Kansas City Journal.

HE CURES THE SICK

Makes the Lame Walk and Performs Modern Miracles Which Astound and Mystify the Doctors.

"I Want the Sick to Write Me," Says the Great Healer.

Tell the People My Services Are Free, So Are the Services of My 20 Eminent Specialists.

Tell Them They Can Be Cured at Home —That I Am Giving My Great Discovery to the World, That All May Be Well and Enjoy the True Blessings of Perfect Health.



PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.

"My ambition in life is not money," says Prof. Adkin, the great healer, who is daily curing men and women of the very worst diseases after learned doctors have pronounced their cases hopeless. His method of treatment is somewhat mysterious, but the fact that he cures the sick when all else fails, when the doctors lose hope and science despairs, is demonstrated beyond controversy. No matter whether you have Consumption, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia or simply an ordinary cold or fever, they are all alike to Prof. Adkin. He cures them all, he cures you quickly, painlessly, permanently at your own home. He also tells you a secret method by which you may keep yourself in perfect health. Without exaggeration, it can be safely said that Prof. Adkin is the most interesting, remarkable and wonderful physician healer of the age. His only talk, his only thought is How to Cure Incurables, to bring hope to the hopeless, joy, sunshine and happiness to the miserable and suffering. He is truly carrying on a grand work. He is President of one of the largest healing institutions in the world. He employs twenty eminent physicians and specialists to assist him with his work. He spends thousands of dollars every year in giving free advice and help to the sick. No matter where you live, the services of the best specialists may be yours. All you have to do is to write a letter to Prof. Adkin describing your case, and he will immediately diagnose your disease and explain the proper home treatment for your speedy recovery. This will not cost you a single cent. No money is asked for this service, none is taken. If you are sick and want to make a donation for the purpose of carrying on the work, such will be thankfully received. Prof. Adkin will also send every sick person who writes him, within the next thirty days, a free copy of his wonderful new book entitled "How to be Cured and How to Cure Others." This book is highly indorsed by leading physicians, it contains invaluable information in regard to diseases and what to do in cases of emergency. It should be in every home. Remember it costs you nothing if you write to Prof. Adkin now.

Mrs. C. A. Brownell, of Dane, Oklahoma, writes: "I was tortured for months by terrible pains in my head, and this, together with loss of sleep, began to affect my mind. Your treatment has done wonders for me. I sleep well nights and those terrible pains in my head are gone. Thank God, hope has taken the place of dependency and I have a new lease of life."

Alex. Moffat, of 338 Brown street, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "When I applied to you for treatment I was as I might say a physical wreck, suffering from pains in the chest and stomach, also poor digestion and on the verge of nervous prostration. I had tried most everything and had about given up when I tried your treatment. My pains have gone, my nerves are strong and I feel like a new man. I wish you success in your noble work."

"Mr. J. N. Purdy, Purdy's, N. Y., writes: "I have been suffering from severe stricture and bladder trouble for over three years. I was given up by my physician as incurable. My urine had to be drawn from me and the scalding and burning was intense. My suffering was almost unbearable. I took advantage of your offer, and to my great astonishment I was relieved the second day. Your cures are certainly wonderful."

Mrs. M. A. Lynch, of 1522 Girard avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "Two months ago I was almost prostrated with insomnia and general debility, from which I had suffered sixteen years. I could sleep at most only two or three hours out of the twenty-four. I suffered with severe headache and neuralgia, could scarcely endure a sound. I feel like a new being. The results of Vitaopathic treatment in my case have certainly been wonderful."

If sick be sure to write Prof. Adkin at once for free help. Be sure to state the leading symptoms of your disease, how long you have been sick, etc. Your letter will be treated with the strictest confidence and receive immediate attention. Address Prof. Thos. F. Adkin, office 1208B, Rochester, N. Y.

WORLD'S COAL GOING FAST

Beds Will Be Exhausted Within 150 Years.

Water Power Insignificant Substitute for Coal—How the Great Deposits Were Formed.

[By G. T. Wright, A. M., in Chicago Record-Herald.]

Coal is the chief corner-stone of modern civilization. Nearly all the labor-saving appliances must have coal to make them effective. Outside of the muscles of men and animals the chief sources of power available for the use of man are gravitation as it is set free in falling water and heat arising from the chemical combustion of coal. But waterfalls are stationary,and even with the ability to distribute their power through electricity, it is available as yet only over a limited area. If all the power of Niagara could be turned into electricity it could not profitably be distributed beyond the limits of Western New York, whereas coal can be carried to the ends of the earth and its power set free for use wherever it is needed. If the prairies of the west and the comparatively level regions the world over, where are found the best agricultural lands, were limited, as formerly, to water power for running their factories and mills, these would necessarily be few and insignificant. Such great manufacturing centers as Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati would be impossible away from the mountainous districts. It



Palace for a Steel Trust Millionaire.

Mr. Schwab's new house in New York.

would be a tremendous setback to the agricultural interests of the Missisippi Valley if they were compelled to dispense with steam threshers and steam traction engines and substitute in their places the work of innumerable droves of horses and mules.

It is therefore rather startling to be compelled to face the fact that coal belongs to the limited and rapidly disappearing reserved stores of nature. In using coal the human race is intrenching upon its capital, and recklessly hastening an ultimate but inevitable catastrophe. It is estimated by the highest authorities that the total available coal treasures of North America cover 220,000 square miles, with an average thickness of six feet of workable seams, which would yield 4,800 tons to the acre. The total amount of coal, therefore, that is possibly within our reach in America could not exceed 700,000,000,000 tons, while the expansion alone we were mining but little short of 3000,000,00 tons, while the expansion of population and of business is demanding an increase at such a rate that two or three times that amount will soon be necessary to meet the annual demand. At the present rate of increase in the use of coal, therefore, the entire amount accessible in North America would be consumed in less than 150 years.

If we look to the rest of the world the prospect is not more encouraging. The coal fields of Europe are mostly confined to small areas in England and the northwestern part of the continent. Spain, Italy, Greece, Russia, Scadinavia and the larger part of the German Empire are dependent on England for their coal. At the present rate of increased production these fields will be nearly exhausted in 50 years. The remaining great deposits of coal are mostly found in China, where they equal, if they do not exceed, those in the United States. It may therefore be fortunate for the world that China is so slow in her development that her reserved sources of fuel shall yet be available when that in the countries more advanced in civilization shall fail.

The insignificant role which water power in this country can possibly play in keeping up our industries appears on brief examination of the facts. It is estimated by the best authorities that if the entire rainfall over the State of Pennsylvania were utilized with a head of 150 feet, it would not yield one-tenth the amount of power that is now derived in that state alone from the consumption of coal. But on the most extravagant calculation it would not be possible to make available in that mountainous state one-tenth of this theoretical amount of water power. What then would be the condition of those vast areas of the Mississippi Valley where water power is far less available?

But, for the moment, leaving aside these rather sobering reflections to the far-seeing statesman and philosopher, we will turn to the consideration of those interesting processes by which even the existing limited amount of this useful material has been brought within our reach, and preserved for our use.

Coal is an accumulation of vegetable matter which has decayed under water where oxygen could not get access to the carbon to consume it and transform it into carbonic acid gas, as it does in the open air. The conditions of the coal fields therefore during the accumulation of the coal must have been that of vast swampy régions, where there was not depth of water enough to destroy the vegetation or to admit of the intrusion of gravel, sand and mud, which, brought in from surrounding highlands, would have rendered it too impure for use. The character of the vegetation which supplied these great accumulations of coal is amply shown in the fossil forms which appear, especially near the top and bottom of the coal seams, while in some cases the entire stumps of trees are found still standing in place, with their roots penetrating into the under clay which supported the vegetation.

In Nova Scotia there are found no less than seventy-six seams of coal separated by beds of sandstone and shale. Each of these beds indicates a change of level which took place in the region during its accumulation. During the accumulation of the coal the swamp was so shallow that no currents of water could carry into it sand and gravel to interfere with the growth or to bury it. But after a certain amount of vegetable deposits had accumulated there was subsidence of the area, allowing access to currents of water carrying sediment sufficient to bury the deposit of coal and furnish the basis for the growth of vegetation in another swamp on top of the accumulated sediment, and so the process went on indefinately, as long as the climate continued favorable, and these changes of level continued to proceed with the appropriate rate of rapidity.

The fossil plants of the coal period seem to indicate that the climate was at that time warm and moist and uniform, while the amount of coal accumulated shows that the air was much more fully charged with carbonic acid gas than it is at the present time. Of the coal plants of Great Britain about half were ferns, many of them growing to the size of trees, the most of which are trophical species. Indeed, during the coal period in Great Britain the proportion of ferns there to the other plants was far greater than it is in the tropics at the present day, while tree ferns are now wholly confined to tropical regions. Abundant tropical forms of vegetation are found in the coal seams in Greenland and on Melville Island as far north as the seventy-fifth degree of latitude; indeed, everywhere during the coal period the climatic conditions not only of the temperate zone but of the arctic lands, were closely similar to those of the present torrid zone.

But, for man's use it was necessary not only to have coal accumulate; it must be preserved for distant ages and brought within his reach. If the Mississippi basin had remained forever below the ocean level its stores of accumulated coal would have been unavailable. But, through causes which we can but dimly comprehend, at the close of the coal period the land all over that area, which had up to that time been slowly sinking, reversed its movement and began to rise. This elevation was produced by lateral pressure, which folded up the Allegheny Mountains and produced a number of diminishing waves, so to speak, in the surface of the land extending to the center of the Mississippi basin.

But no sooner was this land elevated above the sea than erosive agencies went to work to dissect it and remove its more elevated portions. Consequently it is estimated that more than nine-tenths of the coal which was originally deposited over central and eastern Pennsylvania has been carried away by the rivers, and hopelessly scattered over the bottom of the sea, while the one-tenth which remains is so folded up in the rocks that it is obtained with great difficulty. In the more central portions of the Mississippi Valley, however, the disturbance of the strata has been less, and it is a comparatively simple matter to obtain the rich deposits.

Health For Baby in Winter.

Winter is here now, and the baby will of necessity be confined to the house a great deal. Unless his constitution is rugged the close confinement will soon tell on his health. An occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets will act as a safeguard during the winter months. If begun before the winter arrives mothers can be reasonably certain that their little ones will retain good health during the months of indoor confinement. Baby's Own Tablets cure indigestion, sweeten the stomach, break up colds, prevent croup, regulate the bowels, and keep baby healthy and happy. Concerning the Tablets, Mr. G. G. Sawyer, Clarenceville, Quebec, says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little girl, and find that they are the very best medicine that I can give her."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold at 25 cents a box by all medicine dealers, or may be had direct by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont. Remember, they are guaranteed to contain no poisonous drugs—they cannot possibly do harm and always do good.

The Latest London Song.

"Rita," the social chronicler of London, is poking her pen into the "smart" set, and in the Gentlewoman she criticises the language heard at restaurants, in the stalls of the theaters, the grand stands of race courses and the fashionable women's clubs. She has picked up a small vocabulary of "smart" slang. "Twe-est" means "dearest," and "diskie" is "disgusting." A royal personage is called a "man-man," with, no doubt, a glance at Mr. Shaw's superman. Things that are expensive are "expie," a tea gown is a "tagle" and the meaning of a "nightie" scarcely needs the explanation. But "Rita" shrinks from the interpretation of "undies" and "cossies," placing opposite only a mark of interrogation.—N. Y. World.

MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE

Is Our Earth the Only Planet That Is Peopled?

Dr Wallace Stirs Englishmen to Discussion—Many Persons Dispute His Theory.

The theory that our earth is the only inhabited world, set forth by Dr. Wallace in "Man's Place in the Universe," meets with little favor from leading British scientists, says a London cable. Sir Oliver Lodge says:

"It (the earth) may indeed be the only inhabited planet of the solar system; that is not improbable, because for by far the greater part even of the earth's history it was, in the human sense, uninhabited. The period of man's existence on it is comparatively short, and so it may be said that taking any planet at random the probabilities are strongly against its being in a state at all corresponding to what may be called a human period.

"But to suppose that of all the myriads of solid bodies in space this particular lump of matter is the only one inhabited by intelligent beings seems to me—if, with all due respect to so great a man, I may so express it—absurd.

"I say nothing about Dr. Wallace's biological arguments, but I feel bound to say that his astronomical arguments appear to me to be of a futile description; and I would urge that whether we happen to be somewhere near the middle of the Milky Way cluster, or in some other part of it, at the present time, is a matter which makes no difference at all.

"The only gravitation that we effectively feel is the gravitation of the earth; the only active radiation is the radiation of the sun; and what our relation may be to the almost infinitely distant stellar components of our cluster is absolutely beside the mark, in my judgment, since they exert on our minds and intelligence; and their influence there is to suggest enormous possibilities of other existences than our own."

Sir William Ramsay writes:

"I do not see the use of arguments where facts, the only possible premises, are wholly lacking. But perhaps the following considerations may interest your readers. Animal organisms consist mostly or carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, calium and sulphur, the compounds which these elements build up in living matter are conditioned so as to be moderately stable in a moist atmosphere—hat is, in presence of oxygen and water.

"The spectroscope tells us that the sun consists, generally speaking, of the same elements as those of which the planets are built; and we have also spectroscopic evidence that some stars other than the sun consist of nearly the same elements.

"It may be inferred that their planets are more or less like our earth; it is also likely that many of them among the legions which doubtless exist have a temperature comparable with that of our earth, and, if so, they may well be inhabited by organisms like our animals and man. On the whole, the probability is in favor of th's notion; it is by no means absurd.

"Again, we know of consciousness only in association with carbon compounds, such as we and our fellow creatures (in the widest sense of that word) consist of; but is there anything to hinder consciousness from being associated with beings constructed of compounds of other elements, capable of existing at temperatures at which we should cease to exist?

"And again, is there anything absurd in supposing that consciousness may exist associated with forms of matter the existence of which we are just beginning to suspect? The fact is, we know next to nothing; moreover, all we know is necessarily related to ourselves, in so far as it is a formation of our own minds, as well as of objects external to us. Whether objects would appear the same to minds differently constructed with sense channels which we do not possess is a question which may well be raised.

"Imagine a being with senses capable of recognizing and interpreting longer or shorter ethereal waves than those which we react to; what would the world and nature appear to such a one? Totally different. Yet it is quite within the bounds of possibility that organisms formed of elements other than those we are made of might be capable of existence with different sense channels.

"I should have thought that Dr. Wallace, whose belief in an unseen universe is well known, would have been the last man to write such a book as 'Man's Place in the Universe.'"

Prof. Turner, professor of astronomy at Oxford, giving his views before the appearance of Dr. Wallace's book, made three main points:

"1. That the limitation of the universe is not proved. The view had the support so lately as the middle of 1901 of so high an authority as Prof. Simon Newcomb, but even in the intervening eighteen months a new fact has come to light which weakens his arguments.

"2. That there is no true center of the universe, even if limited, and even if there were we could not occupy it for long. The path of the solar system in millions of years will be a larger fraction of the dimensions suggested for the limited universe.

"3. That no reason whatever has been given why life should not be developed in any part of the interior of even a limited universe, and that some reasons indicated for doubting whether it could be developed near the boundaries are not in accordance with accepted facts."

H. G. Wells writes characteristically:

"The question Dr. Wallace raises is altogether too fantastic for me. I know of no facts upon which a man can base either belief or denial in the matter.

"Dr. Wallace neither proves nor disproves anything, and for my own part I am quite content to go on neither holding nor contradicting anything of the sort. It seems to me that it would be equally interesting and profitable to debate whether the general outline of the material universe is, or is not, exactly that of a common shanked metal button or of a saucer and lid, and whether one could find anything precisely like a watchkey in extra-terrestrial space.

"They did this sort of thing very much better in the middle ages, when they would bring all the resources of science to determine how many angels can stand upon the point of a needle."

Th Woman and the Gown.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

She is the wonder of the town,
Miranda in her clinging gown.
It fits her as a silken sheen
That lies upon a nectarine.
There's not a wrinkle, not a fold,
Along its lines of pliant gold.
In queenliness and splendor she's
A vision of Hesperides.
And, like her gown, no furrow made
By introspection there is laid.
Mentality's wide signature
Has not been scrawled upon its pure
Smooth surface, which is glossy white
As almond blossoms in the light.
Her heart—I'm sure the heart of her
Is tightly laced, and cannot stir.
Emotion, passion, love alive
Are not allowed therein to strive.
Were it to beat it might distress.
She is the wonder of the town:
Confound her, brow, and heart, ad gown!

Canadian Oats for Canada's Breakfast



For over fifty years we have been buying and milling Canadian Oats. Persistent carefulness has made our product the standard at which other millers aim.

The standard of excellence of Tillson's pan-dried Oats is a high one. But we stick persistently to it.

It means more trouble and work in selecting our grain, but the result is large meaty oats full of nutrition.

Our pan-dried process and care in milling means more expense but the result is a rich, nutty flavor no other oats possess.

It costs us more money to produce Tillson's pan-dried Oats, but they don't cost you any more than the poor mushy kind.

Cook Tillson's pan-dried Oats according to the directions on the package and you'll have a wholesome, nourishing, breakfast dish.



Tillson's pan-dried Oats

No hulls. No dust. No black specks. A food--not a fad. 854

TUMUT, NEW CAPITAL OF ALL AUSTRALIA

Not Yet Selected, But Probaby Will Be—A Fine Site.

Although it has been reported in America and Europe that Tumut has been selected as the site of the federal capital, no decision has yet been arrived at, and probably will not be reached until after the approaching commonwealth elections, by reason of the numerous conflicting interests involved.

When the federal constitution was in process of being framed it was suggested that the site of the capital should be decided by a popular vote, but G. H. Reid and other New South Wales delegates refused to entertain the proposal, as it would cause Melbourne to be selected by an immense majority in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. On the other hand, the representatives of those states were determined that the seat of government should not be in Sydney. Ultimately a compromise offered by Mr. Reid was accepted, to the effect that the federal capital should be in New South Wales, but not within a radius of 100 miles of the state metropolis. When the constitution was adopted it was understood that the state government would appoint a commission to report on the most suitable localities and then offer the same to the commonwealth ministry for the purpose of making a selection. This was done, and after an examination of about forty proposed sites, Orange, in the western portion of the state, Yass and Southern Monaro were recommended as the most suitable. Subsequently other reports of a descriptive character and illustrated with photographs, were issued, but still no decision was made, the state government insisting that the choice rested with the federal government, while the latter declared that the state government should make a preliminary offer.

According to the commonwealth constitution act, the seat of the federal government was to be within New South Wales territory granted to or acquired by the commonwealth, such territory to consist of not less than 100 square miles. It was also enacted that the commonwealth parliament should sit in Melbourne until it met at the selected seat of the federal government. The latter stipulation has been at the bottom of all the subsequent difficulty. The Victorians having secured Melbourne as the headquarters of the commonwealth government, have not been sparing in energy or expense in endeavoring to retain the advantage thus afforded them. Hence the delay in selecting a site for the capital. The longer the commonwealth ministry and parliament remained in the Victorian metropolis, the more difficult would it be to induce them to shift their quarters. Under the pressure of public opinion, however, the federal government caused fresh inquiries to be made, with the result that Tumut—not the township, but the district—was found heading the list.

The site is certainly a beautiful one. The area within a radius of twenty miles of the proposed capital is composed of 170,000 acres of rich chocolate-colored volcanic soil, and 30,000 acres of rich alluvial flats, which have been cultivated for fifty years with little or no deterioration, while the more elevated portions consist of luxuriant grazing country. Failure of crops is unknown, even during the severest drought. At Adelmy, five miles distant, are the most extensive goldfields in the state. Chrome, iron and copper abound, and silver and tin are procurable in considerable quantities. From a commercial point of view the district has much to recommend it. The suitability of its soil for the growth of malting barley and hops bespeaks for it a great future in the production of ale, beer and other liquors, and with the advent of larger population, maize, the principal local crop, would be converted into corn, flour, maizens, maize meal and probably whisky. The unlimited suply of fruit insures the future wholesale production of jams, etc., while honey, at present almost a waste product, would become commercially utilized. The abundance of raw material is favorable to the establishment of woolen mills, boot and shoe factories, tanneries and other industrial works. The climate is delightful and good.—Sydney correspondence of the New York Times.

AFTER YEARS OF TERRIBLE AGONY

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured N. Ecker's Kidney Disease.

One Doctor Treated Him for Bright's Disease. Another for Gravel, but He Got No Relief Till He Tried Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cured Him Completely.

St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 4.—The cure of Nicholas Ecker, a well-known and highly-respected farmer living near St. John's postoffice, about ten miles from this city, has caused somewhat of a sensation in Pelham and Thorold Townships. For 29 years, Mr Ecker was a terrible sufferer from Kidney Disease, and so wide-spread has been the interest in his cure that he decided to make a statement for the benefit of the public. In condensed form Mr. Ecker's statement is as follows:

"I had been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble for 29 years. I had the most disiressing Backache it would be possible for man to bear. Headaches, irritation of the spine and at times an excruciating circular pain about the lower part of the body. What I suffered no pen can describe.

"I was treated by three doctors, one of them a specialist. One said I had gravel, another Bright's Disease, and the third declared I was in a dangerous condition. None of my friends thought I had much longer to live.

"At this stage I gave up other treatment and started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I received help after using the second box and continued till I had taken sixteen boxes, when my troubles had vanished and I was again enjoying the splendid vigor of earlier manhood."

Birds in a Penitentiary.

Murderers' row at the state penitentiary has been cast into the depths of gloom. It is all because a bird of bad omen has taken an unbidden home in that quarter, bringing with it, as the prisoners believe, the shadow of death.

A few months ago two small blackbirds were captured by a life prisoner and given to one of the men in the murderers' row. The birds were fed by the prisoners and became pets. They spent all their time hopping about the cells and chattering and eating from the prisoners' plates. For months these birds furnished amusement and means of pastime for five condemned men. A few days ago the blackbirds forsook murderers' row, it is said, and made friends with two burglars, who are serving comparatively short terms. Almost any day the birds may be seen sitting on the shoulders of the burglars while they are doing their work about the prison.

The birds were missed by those on murderers' row, but no significance was attached to their disappearance until a few days ago, when a mourning dove flew into that part of the prison and perched upon the bars of the row. There it sat and cooed until the prison rang with its dirge. Since then the bird has remained in the row, and day and night the ears of the condemned men have been greeted by its dismal song. The appearance of the bird, it is said, was looked upon by the murderers as a sign of evil, and one of them is said to have remarked that bad luck was surely coming to some one in the row. As if in fulfillment of this, the word came that Nick Haworth had been denied a new trial and must die. Then came the unexpected news to Mortensent that he had been denied another chance for his life, and that he, too, must face the executioner.

The bird still cooes, and each of the other three condemned men is waiting in anxious fear to hear what evil is coming to him.—Salt Lake Herald.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action they correct impurities in the blood.

THE ATLANTIC COAST IS SLOWLY SINKING

Facts That Are Shown By Recent Geological Observations.

The slow sinking of the Atlantic coast is a fact well known to American geologists, but the definite measurements of the rate of that subsidence is a matter of scientific interest. As long ago as 1868 the late Professor George H. Cook, state geologist of New Jersey, investigated this matter very fully, collecting numerous observations indicative of the encroachment of the sea on the New Jersey shore. Later investigations made by the United States geological survey have demonstated that this is no local occurrence, but a condition characteristic of the entire Atlantic seaboard.

In other parts of the world similar observations have been made. Along the eastern coast of England the sinking of the land relative to sea level has been a serious matter during recorded history: villages lie buried under the salt marshes and the waves now sweep over submerged forests. On the other side of the North Sea the Norwegian coast is rising rapidly—that is, geologically speaking. Observations show that the Scandinavian coasts are being elevated at a mean rate of 2.5 feet per century; the maximum rate at the North Cape being nearly twice as much. The Pacific side of South America is rising rapidly. Charles Darwin, when on the Beagle, having been one of the first to draw attention to the raised beaches on the coast of Chili, where plaited reeds and other evidences of human handiwork were found buried among marine shell deposits at a height of 85 feet above tidewater.

Such observations as these, usually disregarded by the non-scientific, become impressive to the average man when he finds, by the evidence of landmarks, that the ground under his feet is very unstable. It brings home the great facts which underlie the study of geology, and suggests that even the apparently catastrope events of geologic history, as written on the pages of rock and stone, are the result of quiet forces acting with that unwearied patience "which hardens the ruby in a million years." When Sir Charles Lyell saw the stupendous folds and inversions of strata which characterize the Swiss Alps, he remarked that all such appagatly violent results might well have taken place without any interruption of the habitable state of these mountains, had man been then in existence, which he was not. Considerations such as these enlarge the imagination and serve, as astronomy does, to illustrate the poetry which lies often buried deep in dust, amid the dry pages of science.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

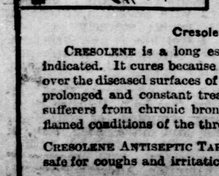
Detectives as Waiters.

Not long ago the story leaked out that from a certain detective agency, a number of "shadowers" were employed at a princely salary. The duty of these shadowers consisted of hiring out as waiters at one of the various downtown cafes frequented by Wall street powers, railroad magnates and other men of affairs.

In waiting upon their tables these detective waiters managed to be particularly attentive and humble, apparently working for a liberal tip, but really lingering around and incidentally serving their paymaster and his patrons by absorbing the conversation, in which now and then was dropped a hint as to which way the wind was blowing in the financial world. Many a business talk held in seeming privacy across the luncheon table has in this way resulted in the other fellow getting the first move, and consequently a grand fiasco on the stock market, and of the first man's well-laid plans.

The stupid-looking waiter, with his apron and napkin, appears the quintessence of innocence. He is generally regarded in the light of a human automaton, but it has recently been discovered that the automaton has a splendid working phonographic attachment, hence his disfavor with men who have been once smitten but refuse to turn the other cheek. As the outcome of the "shadowers" the midday luncheon of the Wall street men of affairs has become a very exclusive and quiet hour. The meal is now eaten in the office. It is not brought over by a caterer, but is prepared in a chafing dish by the financier himself.—Leslie's Weekly.

With the telegram came a request for a physician and a priest. The officer sending the telegrams, Shehan, of Chicago, supposed that he had no reason to doubt that the men surrounded are the accomplices of Gustav Marx, the self-confessed bandit, who has been under arrest in Chicago for several days.



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria.

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics.

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS dissolved in the mouth, are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat. 10c. a box. ALL DRUGGISTS.

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LEEMING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Do you catch cold easily? Does the cold hang on? Try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It cures the most stubborn kind of coughs and colds. If it doesn't cure you, your money will be refunded.

Prices 25c., 50c. and $1.00

S. C. WELLS & CO. Toronto, Can. LeRoy, N.Y.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, *admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants.*"

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., *Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says:—"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Canadian Magazine FOR 1904

During 1903 the circulation of THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE has increased with remarkable steadiness. The articles on Canadian history have proved exceedingly attractive. Its circle of readers is double what it was three years ago. The excellent Christmas Number has met with a splendid reception. The programme for 1904 will be sent to anyone interested on receipt of a post card addressed to 63 Yonge Street, Toronto. There will be a new historical serial equal in interest to "The War of 1812." The Short Stories will be more numerous and more varied in character. The general articles, Canadian and foreign, will be the best that have ever been presented by a Canadian periodical.

WONDERS OF HUMAN BODY

Is a Sack of Moving Fluids, With Tides.

Blood About One-Eighth of Body Weight—Marvelous Adoptability of the Blood Vessels.

There is perhaps no fact about the human body so surprising to him who hears it for the first time as that the body is practically a sack of circulating fluids. A man weighing 150 pounds contains about 110 pounds of water, most of which is combined with other elements to form fluids thicker and heavier than water. If the weight of the water, then, in the human body is nearly three-quarters of the total weight, the weight of the fluids of which that water is a part is considerably greater. We may mention, for instance, that nearly half of the blood, by weight, consists of solid matters, the cells, and that the blood as a whole is from 5 to 8 per cent heavier than water.

Still more interesting, the fluids of the body are all in constant motion. The body is a collection of fluids all moving in tides round, back and forth, in and out. All these fluids are manufactured in the body mainly by the glands. Some are made in large quantities, some in small quantities, some are used up quickly, others are so slow in being used up and replenished that they may be called "the fixed fluids." Some of the tides in the body's fluids move like Niagara; others like a glacier.

Of the fluids of the body about twenty-five have been recognized and studied. That there are more than this we know; how many more we do not know. There has been discovered quite recently a new fluid (the "adrenoxin" of Sajous), knowledge of which elucidates many physiologic operations hitherto but imperfectly understood.

In a general way the fluids of the body may be divided into the fixed and the tidal. This distinction is, in reality, quite arbitrary; for the fixed fluids are always slowly dying and passing out of the body, while at the same time they are being constantly renewed. Among these "fixed" fluids may be mentioned the serous. In many places in the body there are surfaces which constantly play upon each other, as, for instance, the lungs against the chest walls in respiration. In situations like this we often find a closed sac so disposed that it covers both surfaces, as in the chest the outer surface of the lungs and the inner surface of the chest are covered by the pleura, which is a closed sac containing a serous fluid, which moistens the surfaces and prevents undue friction during respiration.

Two interesting fluids are the tears and the meibomian fluid of the eye. The lachrymal fluid (or tears) is produced and stored up in two little glands, one on the inner side of each eyeball. If any foreign substance lodges in the eye the gland is informed of the fact by a delicate telegraphic arrangement, and a flow of tears is poured out for the purpose of dislodging the intruder. The apparatus as a whole is one of the most delicate and beautiful in the body.

The meibomian fluid is formed by a system of tiny glands situated on the under surface of the eyelids. On the upper lid there are about thirty of these glands, while the lower lid contains almost as many. The ducts of these glands open on the inner edges of the eyelids and pour forth fluid which prevents the lids from adhering to each other or to the eyeball.

These fixed fluids, however, are much less important and much less interesting than the fluids which fluctuate through the body. Of these the one most essential to all the life processes is the blood. The blood is the center of all the activities of the body. Into the blood enter the oxygen from the lungs and the digested food, while out of the blood are filtered the other fluids or the material from which they are made. The total amount of blood is about one-eighth of the body weight—that is, about eighteen pints (nine quarts), in a person weighing 144 pounds. The blood, while in constant motion from before birth to death, varies somewhat in its distribution. As a general thing is may be said that of all the blood in the body one-fourth is in the heart and great blood tubes near the heart, one-fourth in the muscles, one-fourth in the liver and one-fourth in the rest of the body. By a marvelously beautiful and complex arrangement of the nervous system the caliber of the blood vessels is regulated in accordance with the requirements of the system. Through the action of the nervous system the arteries (blood vessels) of the part used or to be used are increased in diameter. By this increase in caliber the part receives more blood, and the glands (which are merely filters), have more materials out of which to manufacture their products.

For instance, the thought of food or the eating of food causes an increase in the caliber of the blood vessels (arteries) going to the stomach. This increase means more blood to the part, and the glands of the stomach, which produce the gastric juice from the blood, receiving more blood, begin to pour out their fluid. It is estimated that the amount of gastric juice so poured out is usually not less than ten quarts a day. The quantity of saliva is probably from one to two quarts, and that of intestinal juice, while not exactly known, is probably quite equal to the amount of gastric juice. Then there is the bile, of which there is produced from the blood from one to two quarts. All this fluid—about five gallons—is withdrawn from the blood and returns into the blood every day. For, of course, the fluids poured out into the mouth, the stomach and the intestines are reabsorbed with the digested food, again entering the blood and supplying material for the maintenance of the life process.

The lymph circulation is peculiar and important. During the passage of the blood through the capillaries, a portion of the plasma, or fluid part of the blood, escapes from the vessels and bathes the tissues, which select from it the materials they need for their sustenance. The excess of this plasma not used by the tissues is reabsorbed by a set of vessel called the lymphatics. These lymphatics unite, forming larger and larger trunks, and finally ending in two ducts or tubes, one on each side of the body, which return the lymph so absorbed into the blood stream near its entrance into the heart.—W. R. C. Latson, M.D., in Chicago Record-Herald.

SO RAPIDLY does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

There are 107,848 dressmakers employed by firms in London. The highest wages obtainable—except in the case of about a dozen heads of departments—are 18 shillings a week.

Rev. E. H. Wallace, pastor of the Montoursville (Pa.) Methodist Church, has discharged the old church ushers and substituted four pretty girls. The size of his congregations is growing rapidly.



From London Punch.

Lady—Have you lost yourself, Little Boy?

Little Boy—No—boo-hoo—I've a found a street I don't know!

Starting a Balky Horse.

For the benefit of those who have been caused a great deal of anxiety by a balky horse, lost trains as well as tempers, and even sometimes ruined the horse, says a correspondent in the Horseshoers' Journal, I will give your readers a remedy which, no matter how bad he is, will start such a horse 99 times out of 100. Of course it may fail one time in a hundred. When a horse balks, no matter how badly he sulks or how ugly he is, do not beat him; don't throw sand in his ears; don't use a rope on his forelegs, or even burn straw under him. Quietly go and pat him on the head a moment; take a hammer, or even pick up a stone in the street; tell the driver to sit still, take his lines, hold them quietly, while you lift up either front foot; give each nail a light tap and a good smart tap on the frog; drop the foot quickly, and then chirp to him to go. In 99 cases out of 100 the horse will go right on about his business, but the driver must keep his lines taut and not pull or jerk him back. If I have tried this once I have tried it 500 times, and every time I have suggested it people have laughed and even bet $5 and bottles of wine that I could not do it. So far I have won every bet. This may make you smile, but a horse has more common sense than most people are willing to give him credit for. The secret of this little trick is simply diversion. I am a firm believer that with kindness and proper treatment a horse can be driven with a string.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think o' it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Chicago, Nov. 27. — Harry Van Dyne and Peter Niedermeier, accused of sensational murders and robberies at the street car barns in Chicago, are reported to have been trapped in a dug-out near Miller Station, Indiana. The dug-out has been surrounded by Chicago police. Urgent telegrams for help reached Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler trees; all in good order; onlypaJgoCh-.. today, and fifty men under the assistant chief's command, left at once for Miller Station, armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The Lutheran Church ranks first among Protestant denominations in the United States, having 1,200 congregations and a membership of 1,800,000; 48 theological seminaries, 43 colleges, 50 academies, 10 young ladies' seminaries, 22 hospitals, 52 orphan asylums, 20 homes for the aged and 8 deaconess houses.

LIFTING A BIG BATTLESHIP

Thousands of Tons Taken Out of the Water.

Operation Without a Parallel in British Naval History—How It Was Done.

The lower reach of the Medway was recently the scene of an experiment which is without parallel in the records of the royal navy, so far, at any rate, as British waters are concerned. A line-of-battleship in commission, of about 11,000 tons displacement, with all her armor, guns and stores in position, was lifted bodily out of the water. The feat formed part of the official trial of the new Bermuda floating dock.

The vessel that the admiralty had selected to be docked was H. M. S. Sans Pareil. She is 340 feet long and 70 feet wide. Her armor is 16 to 18 inches thick, and her principal armament consists of two 110-ton guns, which are both carried in a heavily-armored turret well forward.

It will be seen from this that though the Sans Pareil is not of so great displacement as the most recent battleships, there is a concentration of weight which is disposed to test severely any floating platform upon which she has been supported. The dock has been moored in a deep part of the river, just off the mouth of the Swale, and at about high water the battleship, which was lying above Sheerness, was taken in charge by three tugs and brought up to the lower entrance of the dock. There was a smart breeze, and so long as the flood lasted there was quite a run at sea.

There is, of course, a great difference between entering and grounding a big ship in a dock floating in still water, and carrying out the same maneuver in the run of a turbulent tide-way. About 12 o'clock the ram bow of the Sans Pareil was entered between the walls of the dock. The ship was then drawing about 27 feet 4 inches. The dock had been sunk until only the tops of the walls were above the surface, and the tops of the keel blocks were just upon 28 feet below the surface. The ebb tide had begun to make down strongly by the time the bow of the ship had been well entered.

THE OPERATION.

The wire rope cables were made fast and the delicate operation of warping-in began. The tide was now running through the dock at over three knots, but as it was in the same direction as the wind, the water was smoother than before. The chief constructor of Chatham dockyard, Mr. James, took charge of the berthing, and under his direction the vessel was, after some time, brought within the dock, and accurately placed in a central position. The operation of shoring up then began. An army of dockyard hands placed balks of timber so that they extended horizontally from the side walls of the dock to the ship's sides, and these were tightly fixed by means of wedges driven between their ends and the dock sides.

The Sans Pareil was now just resting on the keel blocks, and tightly pinned on the center line of the dock. The time occupied in berthing the vessel and in fixing and in putting the shores in place was about two hours.

The eight large circulating pumps were started shortly after 2 o'clock to clear the dock of water. In this part of the proceedings care has to be taken that both sides rise equally; otherwise a considerable strain may be thrown on the struts on one side. The work now was carried on under the direction of Mr. Lyonel Clark, who has had considerable experience in these operations, and of Mr. Denton, of the firm of Swan & Hunter. Pumping was continued until the tips of the propeller blades were showing, and the spur or ram bow was well out of water. At 3 o'clock the pumps were stopped, and a fresh row of shores was put in position on each side.

The successful docking of a heavy battleship under conditions by no means the most favorable shows the utility of floating docks, and, though there are divided opinions as to the rival merits of the excavated graving docks ashore and the floating structure, there can be no doubt that the advocates of the later have scored a substantial success in the operations in the Medway.

It will perhaps be remembered that the United States battleship Illinois, a vessel of over 11,000 tons, was recently docked in the same manner. The Americans, however, proceed on a different plan. In place of poising the ship on her keel and trusting to shores to keep her upright, they build into the ship's structure docking keels, of the nature of bilge keels, so that the vessel sits upright on level blocks. It is said that these keels do not detract appreciably, if at all, from the speed of the vessel. This is a statement that would have received less credence a few years ago, but recent investigations into the subject have shown that the supposed resistance due to bilge keels has been much over-rated, especially when vessels are steaming in anything other than smooth water. However this may be there is no doubt that the extra keels much facilitate docking operations, either in floating docks or otherwise, the fitting of the struts being a heavy and tedious operation.—London Times.



The canny Scot knows good tea.

He appreciates the delicacy of taste and fragant aroma of Blue Ribbon Tea.

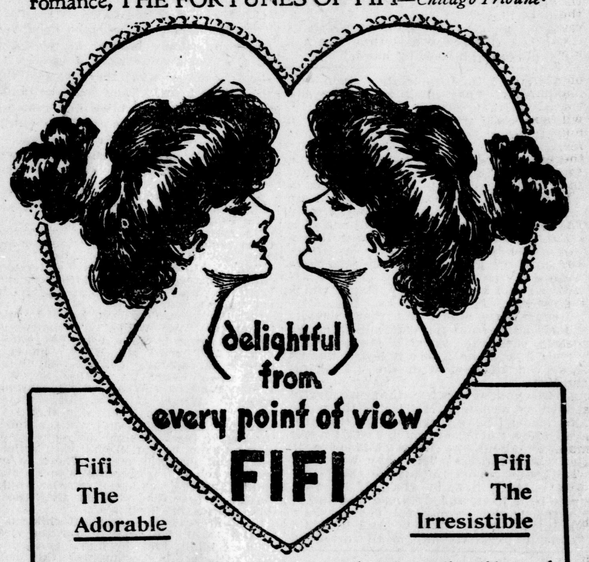
It's all pure tea—not more than 6 per cent. of tannin—not enough to injure the stomach or cause constipation. The most delicate can drink it without fear.

Obtained exclusively from six tea gardens in Ceylon—the quality is always the best.

Black Mixed Ceylon Green **Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea** "Just Pure Tea

Ask for the Red Label 40 cts. and worth it 209

I defy the season to produce anything better than this romance, THE FORTUNES OF FIFI—*Chicago Tribune.*



Fifi The Adorable — Fifi The Irresistible

The Fortunes of Fifi is a story to convert one to youth, and love, and folly.—ELEANOR HOYT in *The Lamp.*

The Fortunes of Fifi is all favor and prettiness inside and out—so sprightly in humor, so subtle in charm that the reader is captivated by every page. Miss Seawell has outdone herself in these surprising adventures.—*Reader Magazine.*

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.



Barley Purity

The best malting barley in the world is grown in certain favored localities of Western Ontario.

All the barley used in Carling's Ale is grown in these districts, and the best crops are selected each year by Carling's own experts.

Before being used it is put through special machinery which separates all the impure and foreign substances.

Common grade ales, insufficiently aged, are heavy and taste sour, which causes headaches and biliousness to the consumer. Carling's Ale is aged for six months before being marketed.

Ask for Carling's Ale—accept no other, because no other is quite so good.

Carling's Ale

The Ale that's Always Pure

THE SORT OF FOOLS FOUND TO BE USEFUL

Short Discourse on the Unility o Certain Types.

Into the "clever fool" class come two very rare and superior kinds. One may live a lifetime and not encounter more than one of each. But they do exist. We mean the learned fool and the fool of culture. The learned fool is a "fact glutton," if we may be allowed the expression. He has more appetite for knowledge than power to assimilate it. Kept in his place, he is useful as a kind of index to other men, but once let him get what Scotch people call "above himself," and he will begin to use his facts as missiles and become a great intellectual danger. The cultivated fool has lived in the hothouse atmosphere of a highly cultivated clique till he literally smells of culture; but the source of the aroma is not in his own mind, and if put out to air among Philistines for a sufficient period he will lose all traces of his much-prized artificiality. It is a great bore to be obliged to observe for any length of time the antics of this type of fool; but they are amusing sometimes to tell about.

Very few "silly fools" afford any pleasure to the spectator. Yet out of two types of them some dangerous entertainment may be derived. The first of these two is a pretty woman—an inhabitant, perhaps, of the "fool-frequented fair of vanity." But she may thrive anywhere in any station. As a rule she is not such a fool as she looks, and her mind is capable of some expansion, at least in one direction, the direction of self-interest. The man made to match her is generally aware that folly is his most remarkable quality, and as he likes to be remarkable for anything, he exaggerates all he can. Did he omit to act in an ineffably silly manner, no one would notice his actions at all. Those who enjoy the sight of his folly are to a great extent responsible for him, and as he is an entirely useless member of society the responsibility is pretty heavy.

As to the fool of fiction, the only fear about enjoying him is that we should come to imagine that he really exists. The greater number of fictitious fools are in French books. The fool of the French author is a puppet made of a mixture of saintliness, silliness and sin. Generaly he does not know right from wrong, and he seldom has any sense of duty. All his good works are works of supererogation. He is capable of self-sacrifice, and his errors proceed from defect rather than design. Not that he is deficient in the ordinary sense of the word; indeed, he is usually represented as having some kind of genius.

As to the fool who never knows his own interest, he may be the most charming or the most irritating of people, but it is impossible in either case to dislike him. In the least estimable form he is "no one's enemy but his own." In his highest he is one of the finest types which human nature produces. The early Franciscans called themselves "the fools of the world," and an epitaph on a priest of the fourteenth century (quoted by Doran in his "Court Fools") invokes heaven for "this thy fool." We find the expression "a fool in the court of God," used in 1609 in a laudatory sense. Probably St. Paul's daring and eloquent expression, "We are fools for Christ's sake," threw this fanciful and beautiful side meaning into the word. The man who realizes that the highest wisdom is not to be measured by the foot rule of prudence is perhaps the only fool whose folly may be enjoyed without economy, and who all through the ages has illustrated the old saying that "a fool may learn a wise man wit."—London Spectator.

Wax From Worms.

On the banks of the River Anning, in China there grows a tree—known as the Ligustrum Lucidum—which in the spring becomes covered with little excrescences about the size of a pea. If we cut one of the bulbs we shall find inside what at first appears to be farina, but if we examine the contents carefully we shall discover myriads of eggs, which represent the product of an insect known as the white waxworm.

In the latter part of April the Chinese gather these bulbs and put them into little bags, each containing about one-half pound in weight, after which they are carried to the town of Chiating, where there is a regular market for this queer product. At Chiating the bags are emptied and the contents redistributed in little sacks made of leaves, about twenty of these bulbs being placed in each bag, and after the leaves have been pierced with holes they are suspended from the branches of a tree, which botanically named is the Fraxinus chinensis. Of these trees we find large plantations around the town of Chiating, this tree being the feeder of the worm, as the Ligustrum was the producer.

It generally requires about fifteen days for the larvae to complete their transformation, after which—having become full-grown insects—they abandon their artificial homes and install themselves upon the trees reserved for them. The females at once begin to lay eggs, and in order to protect them these tiny mothers place them under the bark itself. The males complete this work of preservation by secreting a greasy matter, which in time completely covers the trunk and branches of the tree with a brilliant, moisture-proof varnish. This varnish, however, is the product sought by the Chinese, and is the purest of white wax.

The wax is now gathered, and in order to do this the inhabitants of the country carefully scrape the trunk of the tree and cut off the branches and throw them into boiling water. The wax is thus melted, and after the water has been cooled it is found in a thick deposit on the bottom of the vessel in which it has been boiled. The wax is sold for about 60 cents a pound, and is equal in quality to the best product of our native bees.—Public Opinion.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

POET JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY ON CHILDREN AND THEIR WAYS

Child's Imagination Is Too Often Starved—Easy to Stimulate the Fancy by Proper Books—Kipling, Stevenson and Tennyson Understood Children.

"* * * I see their unborn faces shine
Before the never-lighted fire."

[By James Galeshore in Success.]

In the library of his Indianapolis home James Whitcomb Riley, while telling the secret of his understanding of the hearts of children, unconsciously told the secret of his hold upon the hearts of all grown-up people as well.

"I have just stayed a child," he said, "but so have they—only they don't know it."

"It is sad," he went on, "that people go about with the hearts of children, and never know it, especially when one reflects that the consciousness of that child's heart in oneself, and the respect and love for it in others, are all that are needed to make sweet the world."

"Everybody hasn't a child's heart," I said; "why, I know a man——"

"I know," said Mr. Riley, "but, no matter how old or evil or crabbed he is, he is a child still—and people unconsciously use that fact in managing him. Why, the methods of business and of diplomacy itself are based in the fact that men and women are children."

"How people can ever forget," he added in a moment, "how they can ever possibly forget the time of life when everything was real to them—that is the mystery to me."

"'When they knew not their spelling book from the fairies, neither their soul from both,'" I quoted.

"And when their imaginations made every situation as real to them as breakfast or arithmetic," he added; "and the infinite pity it is that thousands of children are allowed to grow up with their morals, and their hair, and their grammar in perfect condition, and their imaginations never nourished at all. Why, the imagination of a child is one of the most priceless trusts a family can have—and what do they do with it, most of them? Laugh at it, shame it, scorn it, look askance at it—even punish it! Now, how can they do that if they remember their own childhood? They don't remember—but how can they forget?

"The child with an imagination is a being apart, and should be treasured and trained and treated accordingly. What tragedies are enacted over and over again in homes because this is not realized! 'A child is a child' seems to be the rule, 'and must be brought up as a child.' As a matter of fact, a child is not always a child. Sometimes it is a thousand years old, and knows things of which its parents never dreamed. If only the grown-up people who have the daily say about such a child's affairs could know the holy charge which they have in that child's delicately-strung little mind! But they usually don't know—and the old tragedy of the child with the artistic temperament born in a home where it is not known is lived through with the old pitiful result.

"Do you remember that wonderful poem of Josiah G. Holland's—the name of which I have forgotten, but the tremendous import of which I shall never forget—about the little child born in witchcraft times? The baby was filled with its cheeks flushed and its eyes big with the miracles it had seen and heard—and it would tell its mother and father what had happened to it out there alone among the flowers. And the Puritan father and mother were horrified. 'Lies, lies,' they cried; 'you have seen nothing, heard nothing!' They could not comprehend the wonder of a child, born into a cold, practical household, and at length it got whispered about that the child was a witch. In the end the child died of a fever, and those righteous parents never knew what they had had or what they had lost.

"Ah, well—witchcraft days are not over, so far as many of us are concerned. Here and there is born a little child whose soul is of the essence of which dreams are made—and it is pitifully seldom that anybody knows it. Instead of encouraging the child to dream, and instead of throwing in his way every possible help to stimulate his fancy—'lies, lies!' everyone cries, 'you have seen nothing, heard nothing!'"

"You can pick out these children if your eyes are trained, and your heart, too. In hospitals, in children's homes, in schools, on the street, you can scan little faces for 'the trace of any dream,' and almost always you will find one. And the little crippled children—somehow nature seems to give them the most exquisitive, elusive quality, because they have lost everything else. Don't you know how they look?—how their eyes get big and are always awake to something nobody else hears? And their mouths—don't you remember how sometimes those two front teeth will get big and what a curious smile seems always ready to creep over their faces?—eerie little creatures, peopling a world of their own, where everybody is strong and beautiful, on the very borderland of the world of beauty itself. They know!

STIMULATE A CHILD'S FANCY.

"But all children know more or less. They are nearer to the unseen than any of us—and, if only that inherent largess of fancy could be stimulated, they would live nearer the unseen all their lives. Even the plainest and most matter-of-fact little child, who has very few dreams, really lives very near an unsuspected world of fancy. Some of us love some of these little children very much."

Remembering that he had said this, I could not doubt, when he told me, a little later, about the shadow-children, that not all of these are children of imagination—little people apart—but that there are among them healthy, rosy little shadow-children, who know nothing of dreams or of fancy, but who are very loving, and who are loved just as dearly as they love. But he was not ready to speak of the shadow-children yet.

"But is it very easy to stimulate any child's fancy," Mr. Riley was saying, "if only just the things they are to be taught are not made lessons to them. If only people would remember how it was with them when they were little! Why, I can remember the books on the library table to which I had access, and which I was told that I ought to read. It was a frightful task to read one of them. But that book that my father put on a high shelf and told me not to meddle with, that was the book that I raised heaven and earth to get at. If only that book had been a mythology, for instance, what a world of wonder it would have opened to me, which would have become my world before anybody knew that I had even heard of it! I remember very well how it was with me when I first found that mythology is something that pupils study in school. No more of it for me! That settled it. Pegasus behind the plow of a lesson book was not Pegasus to me.

KIPLING UNDERSTANDS CHILDREN.

"Children may be wrought upon very easily by simply bearing in mind that they will not value what it is easy for them to get or what they are told that they must learn. They could be taught the whole world of fable and romance, and mines of richness could be opened for them without their knowledge,—if only people cared. Some of us who haven't them to teach, and who know and do care,—"

He was ready to speak of the shadow-children then, but I did not know it and I interrupted him.

"A great many men have understood them wonderfully," I said; "Holmes did, with the little children of Alice."

"Yes," he said, "Holmes understood children marvelously. And Dickens did. Little Joe and Paul Dombey,—ah, did he not understand!"

"Kipling doesn't, does he?" I said, forgetting "Wee Willie." "Women and children seem to have been left out—"

"Kipling!" cried Mr. Riley, "he is a master of depicting children,—at living their lives, every bit. What of 'Wee Willie Winkie?' What of 'Brushwood Sheep?' What of 'Baa, Baa, Black Sheep?' Ah, there is a story that lays bare the child-heart! Don't you remember the boy up there alone in the room, reading and grunting out, 'Don't disturve me; don't you disturve me?' There is no greater school for parents who do not understand their children, or who would like to be sure that they do, than those three series of Kipling's."

"And Stevenson understood children," I said, "with his essay about the sick child at night, and the bull's eyes, and the 'little brother' who was the man he had hoped to be. And above all others Walter Pater did when he wrote 'A Child of the House.'"

Mr. Riley looked up suddenly, and his face was shining.

"Yes," he said, "they did. Ah, but not 'above all others!' There has been nobody else who understood like Tennyson."

"Tennyson?" I echoed, rather blankly, "why, where in Tennyson?"

"Oh, don't you remember," asked Mr. Riley, slowly, "'In Memoriam?' Don't Tennyson speaks of the marriage planned for his sister with his dead friend, Arthur Hallam? He pictures their home as he himself might have come to visit it, with its happiness, and its hearth surrounded with happy children, — and then he breaks off suddenly in a passion of grief and longing for what might have been and could never be—with that wonderful distich that beats in the breast of every childless man and woman:—

I see their unborn faces shine
Before the never-lighted fire.

It was then that Mr. Riley talked of the shadow-children.

"We all have them," he said, simply, "all of us—the little old maid with her infrequent smile and her somber face and her selfish interests, the crabbed old bachelor, the rich, childless man of affairs, the women of professions, of society, of days of grinding work with no little faces to light for them alone—we all have somewhere the secret hearth, where a troop of the little shadow-children who will never be come to sit with us, and to talk with us. They may come at long intervals, or in dreams, or with some it may be every day—but I believe that there is no one in the world so base as to miss the greatest blessing that the world holds. I believe there is no one chuldless who does not sometimes long for the shadow-faces 'before the never-lighted fire.'"



A NEW EXPERIENCE

"Do you find it hard work to stand still so long?"

"Yes, sir; it is kind o' tiresome. You see, this is the first time I've had my photograph took by hand."

System Poisoned by Defective Kidneys.

Results of the Most Dreadfully Painful and Fatal Ailments Known to Man.

DR. CHASE'S
Kidney-Liver Pills.

Don't wait for symptoms of these horrible diseases, don't wait for Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy or apoplexy before beginning the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, but prevent the results by taking warning from the first symptoms, such as headache, deposits in urine, loss of flesh, and any irregularities of the urinary organs.

Mr. Chas. Morrish, Dorchester Station, Middlesex County, Ont., writes: "I desire to acknowledge to you the benefit I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For about twelve months I could hardly walk, on account of being so crippled up with kidney derangements and rheumatism.

"I have tried many medicines without benefit, and, hearing of many being cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I made up my mind to give them a trial. After having taken six boxes of this medicine in succession, I can truly say that I am in better health today than I have been for twenty years. The rheumatism pains have entirely disappeared, and I am well and hearty. As I am nearly seventy years of age, I consider my cure remarkable, and give all credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box. 2

DINKELSPIELERS.



Diedrich DinKelspiel

Ann's father sends his pitcher to der vell; Mary's father sends his pitcher to der saloon; how much money has Ann's father saved?

Ann's mother has yust finished reading a fery beautiful sthory. Mary's mother sent ofer und borrowed der book. How olt vill Ann's mother be ven der book geds back?

Ann's leedle brother vas entertaining Ann's sveetheart in der parlor. Ann's leedle brother has yust tolt Ann's sveetheart how olt Ann is. How long dit Ann's sveetheart remain afder he learned der bitter truth?

Ann has a brother py der name of Chames. Chames wrote two letters, vun to his vife und vun to his typewriterist. Ten minutes afder mailing dem he discofered dot der right letter vas in der wrong enwelope. Vich train dit Chames take, und ven does Ann eggspect him back?

Ann took a dollar bill und vent to a compartment store. She saved 20 for car fare und spent 80 cents for lunch. Vot vas der clerks svearing ad afder Ann vent ould?

Ann's mother bought her a picture hat. Der picture hat vas der same size as a panorama, only larger. Ann took her picture hat to der matinee. A small man sat behind der hat. Vot vas der name uf der play und vy is id der small man dit nod like id?

Ann hat dark hair, bud she pud peroxenhide on id to frighten id lighter. Ann's hair became angry ad der peroxenhide und got ub und left her head. Vy does Ann conwerse mit callers through der speeching tube?

Ann's friend Mary has sefen brothers. Vun uf dem paints sawdust in a dellcatessen factory ad twelf dollars per. Der udder sigs play der races. Vot time does der dinner bell ring und who squares id mit der grocer?

Ann has anudder friend py der name uf Ellen. Ellen's father has vun sitting room und four daughters. Der four daughters haf encaged demselfs to four nice young chents. Ad vot time in der efening does papa and mamma crawl ould uf der dumb vaiter und how much is der gas bill?

Ann rode home in der elevated rough house ad der tvilight hour. Eighty-sefen chentlemans vas dare hiding pehind eighty-sefen newspapers. Ann choined a strap und svung to und fro. How old vas Ann ven she received a seat?

D. DINKELSPIEL.

Per George V. Hobart in the New York American.

LAND RESCUED FROM WATER

An Indiana Swamp Turned Into Beautiful Farms.

Once Worthless Marshes Yielding 70 to 80 Bushels of Corn to the Acre.

Three hundred thousand bushels of corn were recently husked within fifty miles of Chicago, on land that three years ago was under water.

This is the result of a practical lesson in farming taught by Illinois farmers. It is the story of Illinois energy transplanted in Indiana soil and the reclamation of a great swamp.

On 5,000 acres of a 50,000-acre tract in the Kankakee marshes the yield is from seventy to eighty bushels to the acre of as fine corn as has ever been produced in this country. The other sections of the big tract will soon become as valuable for agricultural purposes.

This phenomenal accomplishment is the result of drainage operations that have been carried on in the face of a bitter legal fight against the natives of the swamp, and which has figured in five courts of the State of Indiana. Today a man may take a steam launch and travel forty miles through ditches and laterals created by the Illinois farmers. On this work $150,000 has been spent. One dredge alone has cut its way seventeen miles since last February.

VALUES INCREASE 500 PER CENT.

This land three years ago was sold to the Illinois farmers for $21 an acre. At that time it brought an annual rental of 50 cents an acre. It now brings over $5 rental and is worth from $70 to $100 an acre, and none of it is for sale at the latter figure.

This is the first year since drainage has commenced that there has been a real test of what the land would produce. Of the 50,000 acres owned by the Illinois farmers, drainage has already brought under successful cultivation 15,000 acres. One 7,000-acre tract has been divided into thirteen farms, on each of which there has been built a set of modern buildings, consisting of an eight-room dwelling, barns, and capacious corncribs, the capacity of the latter having this year been doubled to meet the wonderful size of the crop. All of these buildings are set on concrete or brick foundations, the dwellings plastered and papered, and having water in the house. All of the buildings are painted.

By next year a large proportion of the other 35,000 acres will have been brought under cultivation, and the whole of it will be bearing crops probably two years hence, or as soon as it can be brought under the effect of drainage operations.

The sure and certain benefit of drainage to this big tract forms an interesting feature of the story. The land was bought in June, but corn was planted that year and 100 acres were drained. The next year 400 acres were affected, and the third year 5,000 acres of one 7,000-acre tract gave evidence of the wonderful work of ditching.

Little or no effort was made to do any planting until draining was commenced, but there was a tract of land that had been drained that had produced eleven crops of corn, the last being as good as the first.

TOWN BOOMING.

Under the influence of this great improvement the little Town of La Crosse has been built up and is fast improving. The first move of the Illinois men was to build a schoolhouse, for which a half acre of land was set apart. From this town twelve farms of about 300 acres each are managed by George C. Cook, a progressive Illinois farmer. There is now building in this farm town an elevator with a capacity of 65,000 bushels of corn, and this will be reached by five different railways, the Monon, Eastern Illinois, Pere Marquette, Panhandle, and the Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati. All of these roads and other trunk lines make this great fertile field easy of access from Chicago.

Besides all of these improvements in these two counties drainage has been effected in the marshes in other counties, notably the Place ditch, which cost $66,000, and there is a network of other ditches and laterals that spread all over a great reclaimed district talking in the finest counties in the northeastern corner of the state. There is now a project to tap the Yellow River, a feeder of the Kankakee, to divert a portion of its waters into the Tippecanoe. There is still another scheme to cut a channel from the Kankakee itself to the Monon ditch, which empties into the Tippecanoe eight miles north of Monticello, in White County.

MARSHES PROSPEROUS.

The completion of the work that has cost millions of dollars, reclaiming millions of acres of the finest farming land in the world, straightened for 76 miles a sluggish, meandering stream that is now straight and flowing water, is now in sight. It has practically produced a new and prosperous country where four or five years ago the land was waded by hunters in hip boots. Towns in this country less than a decade ago shipped their feed stuff from Chicago. Now some of the products are being shipped not only to Chicago but direct to Liverpool. Dressed poultry is one of these products, and a carload a week is sent from a single locality at which place there is an immense cold storage plant.

Chicago merchants have already found this great reclaimed region to be a valuable trading field. Into most of it fast mail trains carry the Chicago morning papers with the advertisements of Chicago stores, distributing them over a large territory by breakfast time. A hundred trains a day make the big mart on Lake Michigan easy of access for Indiana buyers.

320 ACRE CORN FIELDS.

Some of the tenants on these drained farms are this year handling 300 acres in corn alone. They furnish seed, teams, and help, and take three-fifths of the crop. Today hundreds of men are employed in husking. One man will husk and throw into the wagon box from seventy to eighty bushels a day, for which he is paid 2½ cents a bushel and his board.

The ditches by which all of this black, loamy land has been saved are models of engineering skill. The Machler ditch is 26 feet wide at the commencement and where it empties into the Kankakee River is 50 feet wide, the water being four feet deep. The Cook ditch is fourteen miles long. The average cost of lateral work was about $1,000 a mile. River work—that is, dredging in the Kankakee River—was about $5,500 a mile. One of the dredges in river work shortened the Kankakee river fifty-one miles in cutting seventeen miles. There are now two big dredges at work, and in addition much is accomplished by horse machines, to which eighteen horses are hitched at one time. A large area of lateral ditching has been done by this machine, which is operated at a cost of $25 a day.

In addition to the drainage work the planting of crops as fast as land has been drained and the building of complete sets of buildings on every half section of land, the farms have all been connected by hard roads thrown up from a ditch on either side, and which permit the hauling of heavy loads the year around.

ALL TIME RECORDS BROKEN.

When it is considered that but three years have been taken up in this work and that it requires nearly two years to start a ditch, the accomplishment to this date has broken all records in the same direction. At no stage of the work did the Illinois men have the co-operation of the natives, but were opposed at every step by an army of doubting Thomases.

The men who had the nerve to tackle this project all hail from Pontiac, Livingston county, Ill., or from Odell and vicinity, and were graduated from the great school of Illinois farming.

WOMAN'S BURDENS.

The Health of Many Women in a Precarious Condition.

Headaches, Pains Easily Accounted For and Functional Derangements Make Life Miserable.

Throughout the length and breadth of Canada there are thousands and thousands of grateful people who admit that they owe health and strength to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and who speak always — as they should do — in tones of warmest praise of this medicine. Among the many friends Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made there is perhaps none more enthusiastic in speaking of the pills than Mrs. Edward Atcheson, of Orangeville, Ont., who for two years suffered intensely, but at last found a cure through the use of this remedy. To a reporter of the Orangeville Sun, Mrs. Atcheson said: "Three years ago I became very much run-down. My appetite almost vanished, I grew pale, was subject to headaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart and a ringing noise in the ears. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me, and I was consequently much depressed and feared I was doomed to go through life a chronic invalid. One day I read the cure of a woman, whose symptoms were almost identical with my own, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for a box and by the time it was finished I was sufficiently encouraged to send for another, and so on, until I had taken six boxes, when I was in every sense of the word a different person. Every symptom of my late illness had vanished, and I was once more enabled to look after my household duties with old-time health and vigor. I feel that I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cheerfully recommend them to other weak and suffering women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a real blessing to all weak, weary women. They build up the blood and cure all the functional ills from which so many women suffer in silence. These pills may be had from any druggist or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Remember that substitutes cannot cure, and see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box.

A MEDICINE CHEST IN ITSELF.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself, being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma, and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every house.

Reports from the place further say that a fusillade of shots has been exchanged between the men in the dugout and the local police. Two of the latter are reported to have been wounded seriously.

Girls.

Girls who haven't the money to spend for new clothes, ribbons, feathers, bows, etc., had better go right round to their druggist or grocer to-day and for 10 cts. buy any color in these fast, brilliant, fadeless home dyes, Maypole Soap. It washes and dyes at the same time.

Maypole Soap

Sold everywhere.
10c. for Colors.
25c. for Black.

Professor Newcomb considers that we are probably nearer the boundary of the visible universe which lies in the direction of Sagittarius and Scorpio, and he thinks that we may possibly be so much nearer this particular region that we may soon be able to detect motions among the fainter stars in this direction.

HOW LIFE-SAVERS DO THEIR WORK

Simple Rules Sent to Captain and Sailor.

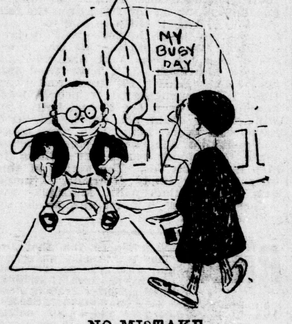
What To Do If Shipwrecked — Use of Signals and Life-Lines.

Uncle Sam is not content with dotting his coasts with life-saving stations for the relief of distressed vessels and the saving of their crews and passengers.

He publishes any number of circulars and books of instruction, which he sends to every sailor, who wants them, telling just what to do in case of wreck. If a captain finds that his vessel is likely to be driven ashore, he can see at a glance how near he is to a United States life-saving station, for a book and maps that are furnished show exactly where they are.

Then, by glancing at a sheet of official instructions, he can learn just how the life-savers can be notified of his plight and what signals to set for them.

They will signal in reply, and every ship has a description of those signals, showing what they mean.



NO MISTAKE.

"So young man, you wish to marry my daughter. Aren't you making a mistake?"

"Not at all, sir. I've looked you up in Bradstreet."

The stations are divided into three classes—life-saving stations, life-boat stations and houses of refuge.

The life-saving stations and the life-boat stations are fully supplied with boats, wreck guns, beach apparatus, and medicines, all the year around, but the crews are not in service through the summer months on the Atlantic coast. From Maine to Cape Fear, N.C., the surfmen man the stations only from Sept 1 to May 1. On the Pacific coast, however, the stations are manned throughout the entire year.

The houses of refuge have boats, provisions and medicines, and a keeper lives in each one throughout the year. These houses are found only on the Florida coast, where the conditions are altogether different from those that obtain on any other part of the American shore.

TAKE NO GIFTS.

The life-saving crews are compelled by law to render al their services without charge. They are not permitted to accept a single penny in any manner or shape, or to accept a gift of any kind, no matter how trivial, for anything that they do, even though they may save scores of lives and thousands of dollars' worth of property.

They do many things beside saving life or property. For instance, they will telegraph or telephone the news of the passing of any ship if the vessel signals to them to that effect as she goes by their stations. They will give any vessel latitude and longitude on request by signal, often rowing miles out to sea to do it. If necessary, they will warn passing vessels of expected storms. If a ship is crippled or disabled near them, even if she be in no danger, they will telegraph to the nearest port for a revenue cutter or steam tug.

As long as crews or passengers may be forced by shipwreck or storm to stay at a life-saving station the life-savers will supply them with food and lodgings.

The station crews must patrol the beaches from two to four miles on each side of their stations four times between sunset and sunrise, no matter how fierce the weather may be. Indeed, the worse the weather, the more careful and thorough must be the patrol, for naturally, it is in the hardest weather that the life-saver must expect to find the most work.

USES OF SIGNALS.

Each patrolman carries a Coston signal. This famous signal is shaped like a Roman candle. When it is lit, no matter how the rain may be roaring down or the wind may be blowing, it spouts a wonderful mass of flame that emits so blinding a glare that it can be seen for miles even in the blackest and most tempestuous night.

Coston signals come in many colors for the purposes of signaling, and by their proper use it is possible to telegraph quite a long message if necessary.

The signal carried by a patroling life-saver is bright red in color. If he observes a vessel that is sailing or steaming close to danger, or that seems to be too near the shore without knowing it, he lights his signal immediately and holds it high in the air, letting it burn for about two minutes to warn the ship off.

If a vessel has already stranded, the red signal is burned in order to show the crew that they have been seen and that they must hold on, as assistance will soon be on the way to them.

SIT TIGHT AND WAIT.

As soon as the signal has burned out, the patrolman hastens to the station, and within a second the huge lifeboat s being run down to the surface along the "ways" or track that is laid from the inside of the station down to the beach. If the sea is so fierce that the big boat cannot be launched, the light surfboat is hauled overland to a point as near to the wreck as possible and the fight to save the crew begins there.

Now the first order to the shipwrecked crew comes in. It is to "sit tight and wait."

Whenever the government gets a chance it begs shipmasters never to leave their ship as long as there is a chance that the life-savers can reach them. "Do not," say the instructions, "attempt to land through the surf in your own boats under any circumstances until the last hope has vanished."

The surf is a strange thing. When you look at it from the ocean as it breaks on the beach it never looks so fierce and dangerous as it really is. Many a shipwrecked crew has been deceived by this, and has started for shore in small boats only to be tossed into the air and battered to death.

When the lifeboat reaches the side of a vessel, the man who is supreme master of everything is the keeper of the station, who always steers and commands the boat.

FIRST IN THE BOAT.

He will insist that all women and children be passed into his craft first. If a man tries to jump in before the women are all in, the chances are that he will meet a bad reception. After the women and children are all in, the male passengers are ordered to come in. Then comes the crew of the ship and, last of all, the captain.

Not an ounce of baggage may be put into a government lifeboat, no matter how precious it may be, until the passengers are all landed. Even if the merchandise were gold or diamonds, the keeper has full authority to throw it overboard, if it is passed in against his wishes.

If the life-savers cannot possibly launch any boat, they rush the wreck gun to the beach. This is a sort of cannon. Instead of a bullet it is loaded with a shot with a thin rope fast to it. They fire it at the ship, aiming high so that the shot shall fall into the sea on the other side of the vessel, thus trailing the line across the deck.

THE LIFE LINE.

The sailors on the vessel know that this line is to be hauled in. They pull on it until they bring in a tackle block which has an endless rope wove through it. This endless rope establishes communication between the ship and the lifesavers.

Attached to the tackle block is a board with instructions to the shipwrecked men, telling them to carry the block as high up a mast as possible or to the highest piece of timber on the ship if the masts are gone, and there to make it fast. Then they must show a signal. A man must step to some part of the wreck where he can be seen and there wave a hat or handkerchief. Then the life-savers are ready to haul away on the endless rope and send a great three-inch hawser off to the ship through the surf.

When the hawser begins to appear on board, the shipwrecked sailors will find another board on it that bears the following instructions in English and French:

"Make this hawser fast about two feet above the tail block. See that everything is clear and show signal to the shore."

When all this is done, there will be a great thick rope leading from the wreck to the shore, and below it the thinner endless rope rove through a pulley.

Now a queer thing will be seen coming off through the surf toward the ship, dragged swiftly by the endless rope, and supported by a great traveling pulley that, travels on the big hawser. It looks like a great bag.

It is the breeches buoy. It is a stout thing, shaped like a pair of swimming tights, only very large and heavy. A man can lower himself into it, thrust his legs into the breeches and the life-savers will haul him ashore.

To make all these matters clear to sailors the following instructions are given:

"If your vessel is stranded during the night patrol and not discovered immediately by the patrol, burn rockets, flare-ups or other lights, or fire-guns if the weather is foggy.

"If the vessel is discovered, which you will know by the burning of a brilliant red light, keep a bright look-out for the arrival of the life-savers abreast of you.

"Lights on the beach will indicate their arrival, and the sound of cannon firing from shore will mean that a line has been fired across your vessel. Therefore, on hearing the cannon make strict search, fore and aft, for the shot line, for it is almost certain to be there. Though the movements of the life-saving crew may not be perceptible to you, owing to the darkness, your ship will be a good mark for the men experienced in the use of the wreck gun, and the first shot fired seldom fails."

Ferrol in relation to La Grippe

After the acute stage of this distressing malady there almost invariably follows great depression, heart weakness, and frequently chronic cough, threatening the lungs. For the relief and permanent cure of any of these conditions there is nothing known to medical science so safe, sure and efficacious as Ferrol (the Iron-Oil Food), the only preparation which contains in combination Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus, the exact constituents necessary to restore health and vitality.

Ferrol is as palatable and easily digested as cream.

At all Druggists. Free samples from THE FERROL CO., Limited, Toronto.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS

USE

Walter Baker's
Cocoa and Chocolate

Because they yield THE MOST and BEST FOR THE MONEY



TRADE-MARK

The Finest Cocoa in the World

40 Highest Awards in Europe and America.

Our Choice Recipe Book, sent free, will tell you how to make Fudge and a great variety of dainty dishes from our Cocoa and Chocolate.

ADDRESS OUR BRANCH HOUSE

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
12 and 14 St. John Street
MONTREAL, P. Q.

PARENTS LATE IN LIFE

When the Canadian wife of 82-year-old Marquis of Donegal became the mother of an heir to the great Donegal estate the other day the historians at once presented facts to show that fatherhood at 82 was not extraordinary.

There are instances, in fact, which may inspire Lord Donegal with the hope of a large family.

Sir William Nicholson, of Glenbervy, Scotland, married for the second time in 1756 at the age of 82. By the second wife he had six children, the last when he was 92, and a daughter of his first marriage was 66.

There is another famous English instance of late parentage, William Coke, created Earl of Leicester at Queen Victoria's coronation, and after whom was named the "billy-cock" (Billy Coke) hat, was born in 1754. He married the second time at the age of 68, in 1822, Lady Anne Keppel. By her he had three sons, all of whom are still living. The present Lord Leicester is 81 and has a son, Hon. Lovel Coke, but 10 years old.

The most extraordinary tale of all comes from Poland, and, unbelievable though it may seem, is fairly well authenticated.

Margaret Krasiowna, of the village of Koninia, Poland, died 1763, aged 108. According to Eaton this woman at the age of 94 married her third husband Gaspard Raycolt, of the village of Ciwouszin, then aged 105. During the 14 years they lived together she brought him two boys and a girl.

These three children from their very birth bore evident marks of the old age of their parents, their hair being gray and a vacuity appearing in their gums like that which is occasioned by the loss of teeth, though they never had any. They had not strength, even as they grow up to masticate their proper food, but lived on bread and vegetables. They were of a proper size for their age, but their backs were bent, their complexions sallow, with the external symptoms of decrepitude.

Queen Victoria, who was the mother of nine children, lived to see the birth of 40 grandchildren, 37 great-grandchildren, and collateral descendants innumerable. But there are two historic cases on record of well-known women being able to say, "Rise up, daughter, and go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath a daughter."

It is on record that the celebrated Lady Child was a grandmother at 27. She married at 12, had her first child before she was 13, and this was repeated in the second generation. This serves as some sort of the phenomenon which Horace Walpole described, and which made himself feel an antediluvian at 66. For he saw seven generations of one family.

They descended from Mrs. Godfrey, favorite of James II. He thus describes the order:

"Begin with her; then count her daughter, Lady Waldegrave; then the latter's son, the ambassador; his daughter, Lady Harriet Beard; her daughter, the present Countess Dowager Powis, and her daughter, Lady Clive; there are six, and the seventh now lies in of a son, and might have done so six or seven years ago, had she married at 14."

How many descendants had Urquhart, grandfather of the translator of Rabelais, one would like to know. He had six and thirty children, twenty-five of them sons. Sons and daughters all married during his lifetime and had numerous families. No wonder that when the family clan foregathered at Cromarty Castle the sight of 50 domestics was insufficient.

If we are to believe the annalists of other days great men of yore attained to phenomenal ages. Hippocrates, 109, and Galen, a successor, 104; Solon, Thales and Pittacus a century apiece; Diogenes, 108, Democritus 102, Juvenal and Sophocles, upward of the century, were not exceptional examples of longevity. Nearer our own time, Newton 85, Voltaire two years less, Gladstone 89 and Queen Victoria 81, are haphazard cases of great ages attained by the illustrious.

Mr. Herbert Spencer is in his 84th year, the Duke of Devonshire is 70, and Mr. Chamberlain enters upon his new policy when only three years short of the traditional threescore years and ten of a man's age.

SEVERE COLDS are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Sport is apparently not considered a necessary element in a French schoolboy's education. A fiat has just gone forth from the director-general of the elementary schools forbidding masters to allow their pupils to play leap frog, football, rounders, tops, hop-scotch and

The largest electrical crane in the world is now in use in the harbor of Kiel. It is so arranged that two of the largest vessels afloat may steam up on either side of it for the purpose of unloading or exchanging cargoes. The crane is powerful enough to lift 50 tons at one time.

PREPARED FOR BIG CONVENTION

All Arrangements Completed at Huron College.

SOME NOTED SPEAKERS SECURED

New Officers Chosen for the Areopagus—Interesting Items From the University.

The regular meeting of the Western University Literary and Musical Society was held on Thursday evening, President G. Schaef in the chair. It was decided to accept the invitation of the Literary Society of the Ontario Agricultural College to meet them in a debate in the early part of January. An interesting programme was rendered, consisting of the following numbers: Piano solo, Miss Armstrong; reading, Miss Mitchell; solo, Mr. Holman; reading, H. W. Snell; solo, Mr. A. Carlisle, B. A. Miss Armstrong, who is well known in musical circles, deserves special mention. Her piano solos were highly appreciated by all. There was also an interesting debate on the resolution "That mathematics be made an optional subject in the first year of the general course." As this is a subject specially interesting to students of the first year, it was assigned to the following students of that class: Affirmative, Miss McMillan and Mr. Hamilton; negative, Miss McMechan and Mr. Brown. From the enthusiasm with which the debaters spoke, it was plain to be seen that this was a vital question to them. Although the speakers, both affirmative and negative, debated with such force and clearness that there was plenty of room for doubt in the minds of the audience as to which side had excelled, the judges who had watched the arguments decided in favor of the negative. From the ability shown in this debate the society feels that there is nothing to fear in case of a contest with an outside society.

The Modern Language Club met again on Tuesday, the vice-president, Miss I. Carlisle, in the chair. The French paper, Quasi Francais, was read by Miss G. Hodge. It was very bright and interesting. Articles in the form of sermons seemed to run short this week, and in their places were clever editorials. In these, neither profession nor student is spared. Each comes in for his share of criticism from some reflective mind. Each issue of the society's papers will henceforth contain the biography of one of the great German or French authors. The life of Goethe will appear next week in Fortschritt. Miss J. Rowat delivered an address in French, in which she dwelt at some length upon the ladies' organization of "No. 6." Miss J. Dearness favored the society with an instrumental solo. This week a number of subjects were arranged for conversation. In the list were: "La Societe de l'Universite Occidental." "Le Francaise Versus l'Allemand." "Les Prospectives du Spectacle de la Societe des Langues Modernes."

We are pleased to note that Miss Geary and Miss Somerville have been able to resume their attendance at lectures.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Western University Club was held in the reception room on Friday evening.

The council of the Areopagus met on Saturday, as usual, President Schaef in the chair. Many new members were received, and after their initiation the constitution and bylaws were read. This brought up much discussion, which but for the ruling of the president, might have kept on until evening. The programme was unique. On the table lay a hat containing slips, on each of which was the name of a subject. Each member had to draw a slip and deliver a speech on the subject written thereon. In the list were: "The Future of Canada," "The Alaskan Boundary Award," and "The Grand Trunk Pacific." Mr. K. McGoun gave a reading from Swift. The following committee was appointed to arrange for the annual public meeting: Messrs. Carlisle and Schaef. In retiring from the presidency, Mr. Schaef gave an appropriate address, in which he dwelt upon the nature, benefits, etc., of the Areopagus. The officers for the next two weeks will be: President, R. P. Baker; secretary, H. Shore; chaplain, D. J. Cornish; sergeant-at-arms, G. B. Cox.

HURON COLLEGE NOTES.

At a meeting of the Huron College Missionary Society on Tuesday evening the final arrangements were made for the convention of the Church Students' Missionary Association, to be held in the college from Dec. 8 to 10. This association includes the Episcopal colleges and universities of Canada and the United States, from most of which delegates will be present at the convention. The committee have been very fortunate in securing speakers, among whom are: The Bishop of Huron, Rev. J. R. S. Boyd, of China; Rev. Cooper Robinson, of Japan; Rev. L. N. Tucker, secretary M. S. C. C., and Rev. Dyson Hague. This is the third convention of the association held in Canada, and it is a matter for congratulation that London is to be favored this year. The meetings are open to the public and all are cordially invited.

There was no lecture in homiletics on Tuesday, Very Rev. Dean Davis, the lecturer, being unable to attend owing to the death of Mrs. Davis' sister.

The freshmen have decided to hold their annual supper early in the new year.

Mr. A. Carlisle, B. A., the resident tutor, K. McGoun, '06, and H. W. Snell, '04, assisted at a concert at Ilderton on Wednesday evening.

H. Shore, '06, is recovering from a severe injury to his leg.

Students will take duty on Sunday as follows:

Windsor—H. W. Snell.
Glencoe—D. J. Cornish.
St. John's—K. McGoun.
Hyde Park—F. E. Powell.
Sarnia—C. F. Washburn.
Charing Cross—H. P. Westgate.
Tilsonburg—G. B. Cox.
Holmesville—C. Simpson.
Westminster—T. H. Stanley.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering misery and privation due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO 93 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada. Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

ONE MORE FOR MANITOBA

J. J. Perkins' Incurable Kidney Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Tyndall, Man., Nov. 30.—Mr. J. J. Perkins, of this place, declared incurable by the doctors, is a well man again. He had Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"For two years," Mr. Perkins states, "I was troubled with my Kidneys. I got so bad that the doctor attending me declared me incurable.

"I had severe pains in my back, was unable to work and was becoming destitute. A friend persuaded me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and the first box cured me completely. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

Sound Kidneys take all impurities out of the blood, and consequently all seeds of disease out of the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills make sound Kidneys.

Quarries of beautifully colored marble have been opened on the Isle of Dokos, near the island of Hydra, Greece. It is claimed for this marble that it bears a very high finish, and when polished shows bright colors and a luster surpassing all other colored marbles of Greece.

other games.

It Is Highly Injurious

To use a cheap drastic physic. Safest remedy for constipation and torpid liver is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, which loosen the bowels without griping pains. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills; 25 cents.

The French Society of Musical Composers is reported to have decided to take action against a number of grocers who are using gramophones as an advertisement in their shops. The society maintains it has the right to author's fees for the tunes played on the instruments.

OUTLINE OF THE ASSESSMENT BILL

Committee May Not Adopt the House Tax.

THE RATE ON RAILWAY REALTY

Gross Revenues of Special Franchises May Be Assessed—Not Likely To Be a Provincial Board.

Toronto, Dec. 5. — The special committee of the Legislature on assessment yesterday heard H. M. Mowat, K. C., on behalf of the Ottawa Electric Company.

While it probably will be some time before any definite conclusion will be reached, one of the members of the committee has given the following ideas as to the possible solution: The house tax will not be adopted. The business tax will be based on an assessment of a percentage of the realty and at the full general tax rate. Machinery for taxing dividends will be provided by the appointment of a provincial officer, who will collect information for the use of local assessors. Incomes will be taxed at full rate instead of at a maximum rate of 7 per cent. The gross revenue of special franchises, electric lights, etc., will be taxed. There will not be a provincial board, but municipalities will collect on the realty of railways, and the province will collect a mileage rate at an increase over the present figure of $5 per mile. The fact of these changes would be almost a new bill.

Before separating for a fortnight or so, the special assessment commission of the Legislature held a discussion in the afternoon which indicates that enough of the new assessment bill will be adopted to greatly simplify and improve the present system. Mr. Gibson proposed that the new system be comprised of taxation on the three following sources: 1. Real estate. 2. Business assessment. 3. Income tax, which was condemned as having a bad name, and not being desirable to any great extent, and for the franchise tax, which the new bill called for. There will probably be a tax on the gross revenue of the corporations which it would have affected. Another idea was to assess the telephone company at the general rate of so much per mile in rural districts. In the cities their real estate and a percentage of their gross income would be the only basis of assessment. The exemption of machinery in general was favored by many, but it was recognized that there were difficulties in the way of carrying that out.

Mr. Forman, assistant assessment commissioner for Toronto, submitted a suggested graduation, the business assessment, which seemed to meet with favor. The following was the scale: Retailers, 7 per cent; lithographers, and printing houses, 7 per cent; wholesalers, 10 per cent; banks, 12 per cent; theaters and halls, distilleries and breweries, 8 per cent. Under the scale the present sources of personalty tax in Toronto would yield $214,000, compared with $207,000 under the existing law. With the submission of these figures and ideas, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, probably the week after next. In the meantime the chairman will formulate some ideas which the committee will be asked to dissect at the next meeting, and possibly adopt as the basis for a bill.

"Not Intended Dat"

A bottle would I be without Poison's Nerviline," writes J. A. Ruth, a farmer living near Trenton, Ont. "Nerviline is the best household liniment I know. We use it for stomach troubles, indigestion, headache and summer complaint. I know of nothing better to take in hot water to break up a cold, or to rub on for rheumatism or neuralgia." Every farmer should keep a few bottles of Nerviline handy and have smaller doctor bills. Large bottles 25c at druggists.

Christmas Gifts.

Feather cushions, 50 cents each; down cushons, tea coseys, feather pillows, in art tickings. Feathers sold by the pound. Mattresses, springs, iron beds, large stock of stoves at J. F. Hunt & Sons', feather pillow and mattress manufacturers, 595 Richmond street, north. Telephone 997.

The immediate cause of the insurrection in Turkey is the Bulgarian school, which turns out numbers of educated young men who refuse to return to their squalid homes. For the squalor of the home the Turk is responsible.

(Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquified Ozone.)

Liquozone Cost $100,000

Yet We Will Buy a 50c. Bottle and Give it to You.

This company, composed of business, professional and medical men of ability, paid $100,000 for the right to make Liquozone. That is the highest price ever paid for the rights in one country on any scientific discovery. It was paid by us, after years of experiment with it, because Liquozone alone can kill inside germs without killing the tissues, too. Nothing else can destroy the cause of any germ disease.

Liquid Oxygen.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue.

Liquozone does that. We spend 14 days in making each bottle of it, but the result is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

Kills All Germs.

Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine never destroys inside germs. Liquozone kills them with oxygen—a tonic to you—the very source of vitality. It kills them because germs are vegetables, and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Liquozone is employed in the largest hospitals, and prescribed by the best physicians, the world over. It is essential in any germ disease, for the cause must be destroyed, and nothing else can do it. Liquozone then acts as a tonic to bring back a condition of perfect health; for oxygen is Nature's greatest tonic. Its effects are exhilarating, purifying, vitalizing. It does something that all the skill in the world cannot do without it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dyspepsia—Diarrhœa	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dysentery	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 221-229 Kinzie St., Chicago.

My disease is .....

I have never tried Liquozone or Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

Give full address—write plainly.

Liquozone—our trademark, registered in Canada—is an energy-builder of germ-killing liquid oxygen.

Good Words for Iron-ox Tablets in Windsor.

February 24, 1903.

I have not taken any Tablets lately, as I do not require them, but I am sure they did my son and me very much good for constipation and building up our systems. I have recommended them to a very great number of people that I meet in my calls at over 300 houses every week, and I find a number have tried them with good results.

A. TAYLOR,
Windsor, Ont.
Agent Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

STOLE $15,000

Robbers Gag the Manager of the Randfontain Bank.

Johannesburg, Dec. 5.—The Robinson Bank, of Randfontein, was attacked yesterday by a gang of masked men, who, after gagging the manager and his assistants, secured $15,000. The robbers escaped.

A BAD GANG

Hillis and Yates Are Wanted in Buffalo.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 5. — Hillis and Yates, the two men arrested on Wednesday night on suspicion of being implicated in several robberies of late, are wanted in Buffalo on a charge of robbing a hardware store there, and are also thought to be the men who blew open a safe at Mimico, Ont. Arthur Hale, 21 years of age, was known to be a companion of the prisoners, and is also being detained by the police authorities. The police have several charges on which to hold the men, and although they cannot be connected with the Dundas robbery and shooting affray, they will be charged with several cases of housebreaking here.

CONSUMPTION NOT HEREDITARY

How It Is Contracted and How Best Cured in a Short Time.

Consumption was formerly believed by some to be due to poverty of the blood. By others it was supposed to be hereditary. Both these beliefs are incorrect.

If the disease passes through several members of the same family it is because the germs get into the clothes, bedding, furniture and carpets that are in general use.

These germs find their way into the air, are inhaled, lodge themselves securely in the throat and lungs where they rapidly develop and increase, and soon claim another victim.

The only remedy that has ever cured a genuine case of consumption is Catarrhozone. Its germ-killing vapor is inhaled into every air cell and air passage of the head, throat and lungs, and creates a healthy condition of these organs in which disease germs cannot live.

It is impossible for Consumption to make headway if the soothing antiseptic vapor of Catarrhozone is inhaled a few times daily into the lungs. The cause of the disease (germ life) is at once removed, the inflamed mucous surfaces are healed, and a lasting cure effected.

The complete Catarrhozone outfit contains two months treatment and costs only one dollar. It is convenient and very pleasant to use, and a perfect boon to consumptives and their surrounding friends. You can't afford to miss the benefit of Catarrhozone and should order it today. Sold by all druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

MIQUELON NOT FOR SALE

France Denies That Gulf Isles Are To Be Sold.

Paris, Dec. 5.—An authoritative denial is given to the report circulated in America that negotiations were in progress for the sale of the colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the south coast of Newfoundland, by France, to the United States. It is added that the islands are now quiet, in spite of the excitement there last summer, caused by the expulsion of the clericals.

A MEAN JOKE

London Paper's Competition Brings Disappointment to Many.

London, Dec. 5.—In the "Agony" column of Thursday morning's Times appeared two-score separate advertisements, consisting simply of the words: "Agreed on; doubly agreed." In some cases initials followed.

About 9 o'clock a crowd gathered in a street off the Strand. A messenger boy appeared. There was a wild rush, every member of the crowd shouting: "I am Mr. Miggs; have you a letter for me?"

The boy, who was on quite another errand, was surprised, and had to be rescued by policemen.

The excitement reached a high pitch when a boy did arrive with an envelope bearing the name "Miggs," but it did not contain what was evidently expected, and there was a race for the Tit-Bits office.

Tit-Bits has recently been running hidden treasure competitions, clews being given in a serial story. In the current issue instructions were given Mr. Miggs the hero of the story, that if he saw advertised in the Times the words "Doubly agreed" and went to the street indicated he would find a boy who would hand him an envelope containing the halves of two £100 notes, the other halves to be given him later.

Many people thought this gave the clew to the money prizes, but were deluded by some practical joker, who took advantage of the advertisements.

CANADA MADE A RECORD AT THE CHICAGO STOCK SHOW

Capt. Robson Tells of the Success of Exhibitors From This Side of the Line.

"Canada has made a record at the Chicago Stock Show that will serve to bring her name before the American cattle dealers as it has never been brought before," said Capt. Thomas Robson, county clerk of Middlesex, who returned from the great exhibition yesterday morning with Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Minister of Agriculture. The latter went on to Toronto on the 10:25 train.

The captain, who is one of the most noted breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Canada, has come home satisfied that our American cousins are not ahead, if they are up to, Canadians in raising cattle, sheep and hogs. The Canadians swept the most important of the events and the general run of the animals exhibited was above the scale of the Yankee stock. The Canadian exhibitors are loud in their praise of the treatment given them by the American judges, who showed no partiality in awarding the prizes. Instead of appearing jealous of the victories of the Canadians, the judges commended them for the excellent showing. The Canadians made many sales and established business relations with influential dealers that will be a future benefit to them.

"The show will be a great advantage to the people over here," said Capt. Robson, "and it can be said without blustering that the Americans have this year had the best stock show ever held. The classes were all well filled, and the competition was very keen. If a dealer won a prize he won it by virtue of the merits of his animal and nothing else. The fall shows in Canada, such as the Western and the Toronto, are all right, but requires a show like Chicago's to tell who has the best stock. The competitors come from all over the continent and they are the men who have the finest animals in the country. The prizes offered make exhibiting worth the while, and a prize won at the Chicago Show will always serve well when it comes to selling the stock. If a dealer in Middlesex lands a few prizes at Chicago it gives him such a reputation that his orders will increase. The Americans are needed by the Canadians to furnish a market for their stock, and I can think of nothing that would be more advantageous to the dealers at large than the success of our exhibitors. We want to advertise our country and this is the way we want to do it. The American cattle papers will be discussing Canada's cattle seriously in their next few issues, and that is where the advertising should be placed. And then the people in England look with interest at the Chicago show and the benefit to be reaped from that source will be material.

"The careful manner in which the cattle are fed and attended to in Canada is where the advantage over the American dealers came in. The cattle which were shown from this country were more breedy looking and a great improvement over those of a decade ago. In fact, all the cattle at the show were of a superior quality. The Shorthorn was the breed that was shown more plentifully, and it is the animal that is gradually becoming the American favorite. There are no big lumbering Texas steers to be seen at the shows now. The breeders who come from Texas bring Shorthorns. A few years ago, I remember that a big Texas steer was brought to the Chicago show as a curiosity. The breed cattle are spreading all over the country, and the days of the big horns are over. Even in Manitoba very few of the lareg animals are seen. The Shorthorn is also gaining a hold there.

"One of the best features of the show was the competition for carload lots. A whole carload of steers—and there must have been enough cattle in the contest to cover thirty acres—was run out and judged as a collection. Several Canadians exhibited in this class. Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., were the most successful exhibitors of Clydesdale stallions on the grounds. They won three firsts and a fourth prize in this class and also won the championship for the best horse of any age."

In the Shorthorn heifer class, a heifer owned at one time by Capt. Robson, but now belonging to an Indiana man, won the championship of the class. The animal changed hands some time ago.

There were numerous other championships which were won by Canadians. On the whole the Canadians made a sweeping victory.

On one day of the show Capt. Robson conducted a very successful sheep sale for a New York firm, disposing of 120 Shropshires at the average price of $35. This was the first successful sheep sale ever held at the show.

TO THE COUNCIL OF 1904

Important Matters Referred by the Finance Committee.

Balance of the Year Not Enough for Their Consideration.

Ald. Judd (chairman), Campbell, Forristal and Stevenson and City Treasurer Pope were present at yesterday's meeting of the finance committee of the city council.

A communication from J. A. Tancock re the assumption of the lane adjoining his property on King street was laid over.

The request of Mrs. Mary J. Lee to have her taxes "eliminated" was filed.

The request of Mrs. Alice Smith for remission of taxes was granted.

A notice was received that the number of names on the voters' list had increased so much that it would be necessary to divide some of the polling divisions. It was decided that on account of the length of time required in such a redistribution the matter should be left over for next year's council.

The motion of Ald. Stevenson and Ald. Forristal re communicating with the railways about the union station passed by the council and referred to the committee was of such importance that it was considered advisable to refer it to the new council, as only two more meetings of this year's council are to be held.

A communication from the Canadian Telegraph and Telephone Company was read by Ald. Judd, stating that the manager would arrive in London in a few days, and the committee decided to await his coming before discussing the situation.

"I GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS,"

And Was Cured of Nervous Exhaustion, Indigestion and Heart Trouble by Ferrozone.

The Case of Mrs J Cross Proves Ferrozone a Marvelous Remedy for Ailing Women.

From Wakefield, Ont., comes news of the remarkable cure of Mrs. Cross. She suffered from nerves that had been shattered and almost ruined by poor health. Numbers of skilful physicians failed to alleviate her suffering. Almost every remedy was tried without avail. As a last resort Mrs. Cross turned to Ferrozone. This was a most important selection as it benefited from the first tablet taken. The following statement should be a guide and help to thousands of women in a similar condition who could quickly become strong by using Ferrozone.

Mrs. Cross says: "I was in poor health nearly all last winter. My appetite was variable, and I was weak and unfit for work. I suffered a great deal from nervous headache and palpitation of the heart. My digestion was always out of order. By spring I had lost flesh and color and had a bad cough. The doctors didn't help me, so I decided to try Ferrozone. It did me ever so much good in one week. I quickly gained strength, looked and felt a lot better. When I had used six boxes of Ferrozone I weighed myself and found a gain of fifteen pounds. Ferrozone is worth its weigh in gold to every weak woman. It cures quickly and saves big doctors' bills."

(Signed) "MRS. J. CROSS."

Ferrozone is a strengthening medicine. It ironizes the blood, and puts new life and power into the system. One Ferrozone tablet after meals wakens up a tired appetite, helps digestion, braces the nerves. Ferrozone is just the proper tonic to take at this time of the year when the blood is sluggish and impoverished. It tones up the entire system and keeps away spring sickness such as fevers, disordered liver and biliousness and headache.

Thousands owe renewed health and happy old age to Ferrozone. It is a scientific tonic for the blood, brain and nerves that is easy to take, sure to benefit, and not expensive. Price 50c per box.

Ferrozone Assures Health.

IN CHARGE OF STUDENTS

Annual Convention of the C. S. M. A. To Be Held Here.

Distinguished Speakers to Address the Meetings Next Week.

The students of Huron College have undertaken the management this year of the annual convention of the Church Students' Missionary Association of Canada and the United States, to be held here on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 8-10. Last year this convention was held at New York, and at the invitation presented by the delegate from Huron College, Mr. Snell, it was agreed to meet here this year. Through the efforts of an untiring committee an excellent list of distinguished speakers has been secured. Their names alone ought to be sufficient to assure all of the interest and earnestness of the addresses. The programme of public meetings will be as follows:

Tuesday, Dec. 8—8:20, general meeting; subject, "The Call for Volunteers"; speakers, Rev. L. N. Tucker, M.A., D.C.L., secretary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada; "China's Appeal to the Christian Student," Rev. William C. White, B.A., Canadian missionary, Fuh-Kien; Miss McKinney, missionary from India.

Wednesday, Dec. 9—3:15 p.m.; subject, "C. S. M. A. Movement"; Past. Rev. Edward Henry Eckie, New York; Present, John Wilson Wood, corresponding secretary D. and F. Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church, United States; Future, Mr. McNulty, New York. 8 p.m., general meeting; "The Bible in Missionary Work"; speakers, Right Rev. Bishop Baldwin, Bishop of Huron; Rev. Bernard Bryan, rector of Church of the Epiphany, Parkdale, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Potts, Shanghai.

Thursday, Dec. 10—3:15 p.m., "Missionary Conference, Principles and Methods," "Missionary Motive," "Methods at Home," "Methods in the Field"; Revs. Dr. Potts, Wm. C. White, J. R. Shields Boyd, J. Cooper Robinson. 8 p.m., general meeting; subject, "The Mission Field Today"; in China, Rev. Dr. Potts; in Japan, Rev. J. Cooper Robinson; the field in the world, Rev. Principal Waller.

As many delegates are coming from very great distances, the railway expenses are very high, and it is hoped that any visitors to the city intending to be present at the convention will purchase single tickets and ask for standard certificates, which, if 50 are presented, will obtain for them one-third return fare. It will be a long time before the people of Western Ontario will again have such an opportunity to learn about the work of this association or to hear such distinguished speakers, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of it. The principal and students cordially invite all interested to attend any of the above meetings.

WANTS TO BUY AN EAR

Man Who Sold His for $5,000 Offers to Pay $1,000 for Another.

Ironwood, Mich., Dec. 5.—The grafting of an ear to the head of a Western man in a Philadelphia hospital has a sequel. Though the man who sold his ear to a rich man for $5,000 made the sacrifice willingly, now that the ear is gone he misses it, and is seeking for another ear to replace the one he sold.

That is the story which has developed from the visit to Dr. C. V. Stebbins, of this city, of a Hungarian miner from Hurley, Wis., who has received a letter from the east offering him $1,000 for an ear to replace that which was taken from its owner in the hospital. The Hungarian's name is kept a secret by the physician, who says that the call made upon him was professional, the Hungarian wanting to know if the operation would be safe. The doctor thinks that the caller will undergo the operation, as he was advised that the process was not dangerous.

The Hungarian was applied to, it is understood, because he was one of those who responded to the New York advertisement offering $5,000 for an ear.

Lawyers can stir up strife and create business, but doctors are obliged to let well enough alone.

Don't be surprised to find yourself on your uppers if you sit around waiting for a dead man's shoes.

It is better to have loved a short girl than never to have loved a tall.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

ARABIC.....DEC. 9, 9:30 A.M.
OCEANIC.....DEC. 16, 4 P.M.
TEUTONIC.....DEC. 23, NOON.
CEDRIC.....DEC. 30, 1 P.M.
MAJESTIC.....JAN. 6, 10 A.M.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From St. John and Halifax every Saturday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $55 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $30; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Fair, Guelph

$2.15 London to Guelph and Return.

Good going Dec. 5 to 11 inclusive; valid returning on or before Dec. 14.

Fast Service to Detroit and Chicago.

11:15 a.m. daily, arrives Detroit 1:10 p.m.; Chicago, 8:35 p.m.

7:50 p.m., "International Limited," daily, arrives Detroit, 9:30 p.m.; Chicago, 7:20 a.m. Through sleepers to Chicago, cafe parlor car to Detroit.

3:05 a.m. daily, arrives Detroit 7:25 a.m.; Chicago, 1:30 p.m. Through sleepers and vestibule coaches to Detroit and Chicago.

1,000 Mile Tickets at $25.

Good on all Grand Trunk trains east of Detroit, are on sale at principal offices. They are accepted on trains, or may be exchanged at station for tickets. You will find same convenient, and a money-saver.

For tickets and all information call at city ticket office, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or depot ticket office.

The WABASH RAILROAD

It is the great winter tourist route to the south and west, including Texas, Old Mexico and California, the lands of sunshine and flowers. Through standard and tourist sleeping cars are now run via this great southern route. The new and elegant trains on the Wabash are hauled by the most powerful engines ever built. Every comfort is provided equal to the best hotels, or the most luxurious homes. Nothing is wanting to complete one's happiness. The days and nights pass only too quickly, while traveling on the great Wabash line. For information as to rates, routes, etc., address any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

On and after Monday, Nov. 16th, 1903,

Trains will leave London, at city time, as follows:

9:10 a.m. 2:20 p.m. 7:05 p.m.

The splendid service to New York and all eastern points remains unchanged.

WINTER TOURIST RATES

Now in effect to southern points.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A. JOHN PAUL, C. P. and T. A.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

London to Guelph and Return, $2.15.

TO WINTER FAIR TO BE HELD DEC. 7-11, 1903.

Single first class fare from all stations in Ontario, Sharbot Lake and west (but not west of North Bay). Tickets good going Dec. 5 to 11 inclusive, returning on or before Dec. 14, 1903. Special arrangements for judges and exhibitors holding proper certificates. Apply to any C. P. R. agent, W. FULTON, 161 Dundas street, London. A. H. NOTMAN, A.G.P.A., Toronto.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

HUNTING SEASON 1903.

When and Where To Find **BIG GAME**

In Quebec and the Maratime Provinces.

WRITE FOR

"A Week in the Woods"
"Fishing and Hunting"

....TO....

TORONTO TICKET OFFICE.

51 King Street West.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Cheap Fuel for Everybody.

Beaver Brand Charcoal is the cheapest fuel for making a quick hot fire. Try a half bushel sack. Ten cents, all grocers.

London to New York and Philadelphia

In going to the above points you will find the Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley will give you the best service. Five fast express trains daily from London. For tickets and Pullmans call at G. T. R. city or station ticket office.

63-bc

DOMINION
Savings and Investment Society

Call at our office and secure one of our

"SAVINGS BANKS"

on making a deposit of One Dollar.

This is a good way to save money in small sums, as these "banks" cannot be opened except at our office. Try one. Full information at No. 1 Masonic Temple.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

LATEST MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, Dec. 5—Close.—The general tendency of today's market seemed to be downward, but the decline in no case was serious, and in one instance, namely, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, there was a decided display of strength. There was further realizing in the railroad list and in Steel, preferred, and this was accompanied by some short selling. The publication of the bank statement had little effect upon prices, the changes in the items being small. The loss of over $629,000 in specie caused a good deal of comment, as this makes a total of $9,000,0000 of specie that the banks have lost in four weeks, and during that period they have gained over $8,000,000 in gold, making a total discrepancy of over $17,000,000. Inquiry from the banks has failed to elicit any satisfactory explanation of this discrepancy. The market closed fairly steady and with a good undertone. As to the future of the market, it depends largely upon money. The surplus reserve is now only a little over $6,000,000, as against $10,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year; but on the other hand sterling exchange is at a point where there is a distinct profit in the importation of gold. Possibly the banks may have lost currency to the interior, as the high price that prevails for cotton calls for an unusually large sum of money to finance it. As to the west, money seems to be plentiful, and is likely to come to New York.

G. R. Pennington, Stock Broker and Promotor.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for our Red Book, giving full instructions. Correspondence and accounts solicited. Long distance 'phone 180. Office—Ontario Loan and Debenture building, corner Market and Market Lane (third floor), London, Ont.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, Dec. 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Amal. Copper	41½	41⅝	40¾	41⅜
American Sugar Co.	123¼	123⅜	122⅛	122⅞
American Locomotive	15	..	..	..
American Foundry	19½	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
American Refining	46¾	46¾	46	46¼
Atcheson, com	67⅞	68	67⅛	67⅝
Atcheson Pfd	92¼	92¼	92	92
B. & O.	78⅝	78⅞	78	78⅜
Brooklyn Tran	47⅞	49¼	47⅞	48⅞
C. P. R.	118¼	118¼	117¾	118
Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅝	32⅞	31⅞	31⅜
Chic. Great Western	15¾	16	15½	15¾
Chicago and Alton	34¾	..	..	..
Col. Fuel and Iron	28¼	28½	26	27
Erie	27⅞	28	27¼	28¾
Erie Pfd	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67½
Illinois Central	130¼	130¼	129⅞	129⅞
Kan. and Tex., com	17½	..	..	..
Kan. and Tex., pref.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39¼
Louisville and Nashville	106	106¼	105¼	105¾
Manhattan	141	141⅜	140¾	141¼
Metropolitan St. Ry.	119¾	121	119¾	120
Mexican Central	10⅛	10⅜	10	10
M. P.	92¾	92⅞	92	92¼
N. Y. Central	118¼	118¼	117¾	118
Norfolk and W	57⅞	57⅞	57½	57½
Ont and West	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
Pennsylvania	117⅞	118	116¾	117
People's Gas	96½	96¾	96¼	96½
Reading	44⅛	44¼	43½	43⅞
Republic I. and S.	41½	42	41½	42
Rock Island	25½	26	25¼	25⅜
Southern Railway	20⅜	20½	20¼	20½
Southern Ry. Pfd	78½	78¾	78½	78¾
Southern Pacific	46⅛	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛
St. Paul	141⅜	141⅞	141	141⅜
Texas	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33¼	33¼	32	33½
Union Pacific	76½	76½	75⅝	76⅛
Union Pacific, pref	77	..	..	..
U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
U. S. Steel, com	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11⅝
U. S. Steel, pref	56¾	57	55⅝	56⅛
Wabash, com	20	..	..	..
Wabash, pref	36½	36¾	36	36½
Wisconsin Central	17⅛	17⅛	16½	16⅞

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 5.

	Ask.	Off
Canadian Pacific	118½	118
Winnipeg Electric	215	190
Montreal Street Railway	207	206
Toronto Street Railway	99½	99
Halifax Street Railway	95	89
Twin City Transit Railway	94¾	94½
Commercial Cable	..	151
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	8½	8¼
Dominion Steel, pref	25	23½
Montreal Heat Light and Power	76¾	76½
N. S. Steel Bonds	76	75½
Detroit Railway	68¾	68½
Dominion Cotton	34½	32¾
Canada Colored Cotton	45	..
Merchants' Cotton	45	35
Dominion Coal	76½	76¼
Montreal Street Bonds, new	200	194¾
Bank of Montreal	..	250
Molsons Bank	196	..
Bank of Toronto	230	..
Merchants Bank	151	150
Ogilvie Milling Co. preferred	125	115
Bank of Commerce	151½	148
Toledo Bonds	24½	24⅛

SALES: C. P. R., 100 at 118; Montreal Railway, 100 at 207, 75 at 205, 25 at 205¾; Twin City, 3 at 94¼, 50 at 94½, 25 at 94¾; Coal, common, 35 at 75½, 50 at 75¾, 290 at 76, 50 at 76½, 100 at 76¾, 25 at 76⅞, 25 at 76¼; Detroit Railway, 50 at 68¾, 25 at 68½; R. and O., 65 at 83, 240 at 82½, 75 at 82¼; Toledo Railway, 50 at 24⅝; Montreal Power, 25 at 76½, 25 at 76¾; Canada Colored Cotton, 75 at 45; Scotia, 50 at 74½, 50 at 75, 25 at 75½, 25 at 75¾, 25 at 76; Iron, preferred, 50 at 25; Iron bonds, 5,000 at 57¼, 8,000 at 57; Montreal Railway bonds, 200 at 103½.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 5.

	Ask.	Off
Montreal	..	250
Ontario	..	125
Toronto	223⅞	..
Commerce	..	150
Imperial	214¾	213¾
Dominion	227½	226½
Ottawa	215	..
Traders	132½	129¾
British America	..	99
Western Assurance	105	98½
Imperial Life	..	149
National Trust	140	..
Consumers Gas	..	205
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	94
Canada Northwest Land, pref	..	98
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	118½	118
Soo, preferred	117	113½
Soo, common	55	53
Toronto Electric Light	135¼	134½
General Electric	141	141
London Electric	106	..
Commercial Cable	..	151½
Dominion Telegraph	..	113
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.	84	82¾
Niagara Navigation	..	119
Northern Navigation	81	77
St. L. and C. Navigation	..	110
Toronto Street Railway	100	99
Winnipeg St. Railway	..	175
Twin City Railway	95	94¾
Sao Paulo Tramway	91	89
Dominion Steel, com	9	8
Dominion Coal, com	76¼	75¼
Nova Scotia Steel, com	75½	74½
Canada Salt	..	[illegible]
Crow's Nest Coal	350	..
British Canadian L. and I.	..	70
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv.	..	101
Canada Permanent	..	122
Canada Savings and Loan	..	119
Central Canada Loan	..	150
Dominion Savings and Invest.	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co.	..	180
Landed Banking and Loan	..	[illegible]
Manitoba Loan	..	80
Toronto Mortgage	..	85
London Loan	120	..
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	130
Dominion Steel Bonds	58	56
N. S. Steel Bonds	109	107

SALES: Toronto, 1 at 228½, 10 at 228¼, 20 at 228¾, 22 at 228; Commerce, 5 at 151, 5 at 150½; Dominion, 10 at 227½, 44 and 22 at 227; Hamilton, 10 at 207½, 15 at 208, 2 at 208½, 25 and 10 at 207⅞; Toronto Electric Light, 75 at 135; Sao Paulo, 3 at 90½, 20 and 10 at 90; C. P. R., 150 at 118½, 100 at 118⅛, 50 at 118¼; British-American, 25 at 100; Western Assurance, 10 at 99½, 100 at 100; Canadian General Electric, 5 at 142⅜, 5 at 141⅜, 15, 10 and 360 at 142, 25 at 142, 25 at 142⅛, 10 preferred at 105, 10 common at 142; Toronto Railway, 22 and 25 at 99; Coal, 40 at 76, 175 at 76¼; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 55; R. and O., 25 at 83¾, 100 at 83; St. Lawrence, 10 at 110; Twin City, 115 at 95, 15 at 94⅝; Dominion Telegraph, 2 at 116.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, Dec. 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—Dec	82⅛	82¼	82	82
May	82⅛	82⅜	82¼	82⅜
July	77⅝	78	77½	77⅝
Corn—May	43⅜	43⅜	42⅞	43⅛
July	43⅜	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞
Oats—May	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅛
July	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜
Pork—Jan	10 92	10 92	10 87	10 87
May	11 20	11 25	11 20	11 20
Lard—Jan	6 40	6 40	6 37	6 37
May	6 47	6 47	6 45	6 45
S.Ribs—Jan	5 87	....	....	....
May	6 05	6 07	6 05	6 05

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Considering that there was a nasty, cold wind, making it unpleasant for those who had to do business on the square, there was a large turnout of the farmers and their wives. Business was fairly active, being quite an improvement over last Saturday's trade, as sales were brisk and prices steady in most of the lines offered.

Grain—There were about 30 loads of oats offered, selling mostly at 8c per cental; prices ranged from 82c to 85c. About a dozen loads of wheat sold at $1 30 per cental. Barley sold at 90c per cental.

Hay and Straw—There were only about half a dozen loads of hay offered; sales were slow, even for this small number; prices ranged from $7 to $8 per ton. Straw was dull, at $3 per load.

Butter and Eggs—As mentioned in yesterday's market report, butter was easier, crocks selling at 16c to 18c per pound, and rolls at 18c to 19c. Eggs continue to be firm in price, at 25c to 27c per dozen for fresh-laid and 20c for packed eggs.

Vegetables and Roots—There was quite a large supply of potatoes; sales were slow, at 75c to 85c per bag; the latter price was paid when one or two bags were purchased. Turnips were scarce, at 30c to 35c per bag. Onions are in good demand, at $1 40 per bag. Cabbages, 40c per dozen. Celery, 30c to 4c per dozen.

Apples were not as plentiful as last Saturday; sales were on the slow side, at $1 to $1 50 per barrel; only an odd lot of choice apples brought the higher figure.

Poultry—This was the feature of the market; sales were brisk, although a good many of the holders were disappointed at the prices paid, as they receive as much at their own doors; turkeys were in evidence, and the demand was good, at 12c to 12½c per pound for large lots, and 13c to 14c for a single bird, or by the small lot; geese sold at 8c per pound; dressed ducks, 9c to 9½c; chickens, 9c to 10½c; alive, 5½c to 6c for hens and 7½c for chickens.

Dressed Hogs—There were 50 or 60 offered, and sales were slow at $6 to $6 40 per 100 pounds, quite a few selling at $6 10.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday will be $4 35 per 100 pounds; small pigs sold at $2 50 to $4 50 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—Sales slow, at $4 to $6 per 100 pounds for beef; mutton, $5 to $6; pork, 7c to 9c per pound for hind quarters and 7c for fore quarters.

Quite a lot of rabbits sold at 10c to 15c each.

Oats, new	85	@	87
Wheat	$1 30	@	$1 30
Rye	95	@	1 00
Barley	85	@	87
Buckwheat	90	@	1 10
Peas	1 40	@	1 50
GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.			
Wheat	78	@	78
Oats, new	28⅘	@	30
Corn	60	@	65
Rye	53	@	56
Barley	38	@	46
Buckwheat	50	@	54
Peas	84	@	91
HIDES AND SKINS.			
Wool, washed	16	@	17
Wool, unwashed	8	@	9
Hides, No. 1	7	@	7
Hides, No. 2	6	@	6
Hides, No. 3	5	@	5
Tallow, rendered, lb	4½	@	4½
Tallow, rough, lb	3	@	3
Lambskins, each	50	@	50
Spring chickens, pair	50	@	75
Ducks, pair	75	@	1 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Chickens, per pair	50	@	60
Ducks, per pair	60	@	75
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	11
Geese, each	70	@	80
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Chickens, per lb	10	@	10½
Chickens, per pair	60	@	80
Ducks, per lb	9	@	9½
Ducks, per pair	75	@	1 00
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	14
Geese, each	70	@	90
Geese, per lb	7½	@	9
LIVE STOCK.			
Hogs, per cwt	4 30	@	4 35
Pigs, per pair	2 50	@	5 00
Sows, per cwt	3 25	@	3 25
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, store lots, per lb.	16	@	17
Butter, crock	16	@	18
Butter, rolls	18	@	20
Butter, creamery	21	@	23
Eggs, store lots, doz	21	@	23
Eggs, basket lots	23	@	25
Honey, strained, lb	9	@	10
Honey, in comb	11	@	12½

5 to 6½ per cent is now obtained by the investor on first preferred stocks and bonds of the best railways, in consequence of this year's enormous shrinkage in values.

H. C. BECHER, Bond and Stock Broker.
412 Richmond St. Long Distance Phone 213

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—Bailed Hay—There is plenty coming forward to fill the supply. Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $9 per ton.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $5 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Dec. 4.—Live cattle, steady at 10½c to 11¾c per pound for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c to 11c per pound; refrigerator beef, 8¾c to 9c per pound. Sheep, slow, 11c to 12c per pound. Lambs, 13c, dressed weight.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market nominal; good to prime steers, $5 15 to $5 75; poor to medium, $3 50 to $4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 to $4 25; cows, $1 50 to $4; heifers, $2 to $4 75; canners, $1 50 to $2 40; bulls, $2 to $4 50; calves, $2 50 to $6 75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 32,000; market 10c to 25c lower; mixed and butchers, $4 20 to $4 55; good to choice heavy, $4 40 to $4 50; rough heavy, $4 15 to $4 35; light, $4 20 to $4 45; bulk of sales at $4 30 to $4 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3 75 to $4 25; fair to choice mixed, $3 to $3 75; native lambs, $4 to $5 75.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 2d. Futures quiet; December nominal; March, 6s 4¾d; May, 6s 3¼d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, 4s 1d. Futures quiet; January, 4s ⅛d; March, 3s 11⅛d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 5s 7½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter dull, 8s 3d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast steady, £5 8s to £6 8s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 67s 6d.

Pork—Firm; prime mess western, 86s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull 47s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, weak, 42s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, weak 45s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, weak, 44s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, weak, 43s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, weak, 41s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, weak, 46s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 33s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, steady 34s 9d; American refined, in pails, quiet, 36s.

Butter—Nominal.

Cheese—American finest white quiet, 52s; do, colored steady, 54s.

Tallow—Prime city steady, 23s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 43s 9d.

Rosin—Common firm, 6s 10½d.

Petroleum—Refined firm, 7¾d.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 18s.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 4—Beans—Cash, 1 car at $1 82; December, $1 82; January, $1 78.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 5.—Butter—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,985 pkgs. Cheese—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 4,350 boxes. Eggs—Strong and unchanged; receipts, 3,149 cases.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Wheat—Easier; cars of No. 2 red and white, 77c west; Manitoba, 90c for No. 1 hard, 86c for No. 1 northern and 84c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Steady, at $3 05 bid for cars of 90 per cent patents in buyers' bags, middle freights, sellers asking 5c more; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba, $4 55 to $4 75 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4 35 to $4 45 for second patents, and $4 15 to $4 35 for strong bakers' bags included, on the track at Toronto. Millfeed—Steady, at $17 for cars of shorts and $14 to $14 50 for bran in bulk, west; Manitoba, $20 for cars of shorts, and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley—Dull; cars of No. 2 at 40c, No. 3 extra at 39c, and No. 3 at 37c, low freights to New York. Rye—Steady, at 52c to 52½c for No. 2 west. Corn—Steady; cars of No. 1 Canadian, 45c; new American, 50c on track, Toronto; old American, No. 2 yellow, 54½c for No. 2 mixed and No. 3 yellow at 53½c, and No. 3 mixed at 52½c for car lots on the track at Toronto. Oats—Easier; No. 1 white, 28c, and No. 2 white at 27½c east; No. 2 white are quoted at 27c, middle freights west. Oatmeal—Steady, at $3 50 for cars of bags and $3 70 for barrels on the track at Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots. Peas—Steady; No. 2 at 61c to 61½c west. Butter—Fair supply, but there is a good deal of complaint about the turnip flavor; prices steady. Eggs—Choice fresh are scarce and firmer; talk of famine in eggs after Christmas; strictly fresh-gathered, 23c; cold storage and limed, 20c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 5—Noon.—Flour—Receipts, 27,222 bbls; sales, 8,000 pkgs; firm and held at 10c higher all round. Buckwheat flour—Firm. Rye flour—Dull. Wheat—Receipts, 375,075 bu; sales, 750,000 bu; wheat opened steady here and easier in the west, the local strength being based on light stocks; market eased off under realizing; December, 91c to 91⅛c; May, 85 11-16c to 86 1-16c. Rye—Steady. Corn—Receipts, 31,500 bu; sales, 30,000 bu; corn declined sharply under room selling for long account; December, 51⅜c to 51½c; May, 49½c to 49¾c. Oats—Receipts, 23,700 bu; nominal. Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 3 3-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 2 15-16c; refined quiet. Coffee—Steady. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Firm. Hops—Steady.

Use Strong's Balm-Zoin

for rough, red and chapped hands and face.

Price 25 Cents.

Strong's Baking Powder

leads—others follow.

25 Cents Per Pound.

Strong's Drug Store

184 Dundas Street.

Marriage Licenses issued at above address.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—There were 26 prisoners in the county jail this morning, nine of whom were charged with theft.

—Mr. Ben Stern, representing the "Silver Slipper Company," which is booked for the Grand shortly, was in the city today.

—Mrs. E. W. Goethe Quantz, 435 Oxford street, will be at home to her friends Tuesday, Dec. 8, and the first and third Tuesdays thereafter.

—Owing to an unfortunate confliction in dates with other Masonic functions, the committee of the Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, Knights Templar, have been compeled to postpone the at home announced for Thursday, Dec. 10, until a later date, probably in February next.

—The Imperial Club will give its first annual concert in the city hall on Tuesday evening next. Among those taking part are the Premier Banjo and Guitar Club, W. H. Woulfe, mandolin soloist; Mr. B. V. Miles, violinist; Grinne and Bearit, in a comedy sketch, and many others prominent in local concerts.

—Mr. J. W. Clendening, a commercial man, of Akron, Ohio, has been in the city for a few days. He says that the Eastern Ohio Traction Company, the managership of which Mr. James Currie, of London, has accepted, is a road of which that part of Ohio is proud. The road has the best cars and gives the best service of any suburban road in America. Akron is about the size of London, but one of the most important manufacturing centers of the States.

BOY REMANDED.

A young boy charged with the theft of a pair of boots, was remanded in today's juvenile court for a week. The police gathered in several drunks today.

MAY SAVE HIS ARM.

James Smith, the young man whose arm was so badly cut at the Columbia Handle Works a few days ago, is improving at the hospital. As a result of the surgical care of Dr. W. J. Stevenson it is now hoped to save the man's arm.

WHO WATERED THE MILK.

William O'Brien, of London Township, will appear before Squire Lacey on Monday to answer a charge of watering milk which he sold to Milkman O'Brien. The charge was the result of one laid recently by the M. H. O. against Mr. Berry.

DEATH RATE FOR LONDON SHOWS SLIGHT DECREASE

Satisfactory Statement in M. H. O.'s Report—Fewer Deaths From Consumption.

The annual report on the health of the city of London, as prepared by Medical Officer Hutchinson, contains the very gratifying statement that the death rate for the twelve months ending Nov. 15 was 14.7, as compared with 15.9 for the preceding year, or a decrease of 1.2.

Following so closely on the cry about the number of contagious diseases in the city, this announcement of the medical health officer will come as a surprise to many. Dr. Hutchinson says that the total number of deaths for the year was 588, exclusive of 34 still born, which are not included in the mortuary statistics, and that pneumonia and consumption, as heretofore, claimed the largest number of victims. The deaths from the former number 40, and from consumption 38. This, however, says the medical health officer, is a very satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths from consumption, the total for the city ranging annually from 50 to 60, and it was due in a great measure to isolation and the growing conviction among the public that the disease is contagious. Cancer caused the death of 38 persons, the largest number yet reported for one year. There were 24 deaths from violence, 11 being due to railroad accidents, 11 to accidents of other descriptions and 2 to suicide.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Concerning the contagious diseases, Dr. Hutchinson says that 165 houses or dwellings were placarded for scarlet fever and 52 for diphtheria. In addition to these, there were 240 cases of diphtheria and 165 cases of scarlet fever treated in Victoria Hospital. The majority of those treated in private houses would have been removed to the hospital had there been ample accommodation.

The five smallpox patients recovered. Dr. Hutchinson draws attention to the fact that none of the five patients had been vaccinated. Ninety streets were affected by the contagious diseases, but on 40 of them only one case appeared. The majority of the streets were affected in 1902, and a number of them had a still larger number of cases. The increase was not confined to streets without sewers, as there were large increases upon streets having old combined sewers and new separate sewers. Dr. Hutchinson says that while the existence of contagious diseases cannot be directly chargeable to the sewers, he was convinced that the spreading of them would be materially checked if the sewers were systemically and thoroughly flushed. There were 40 miles of sewers in the city, with 80 flush tanks on the separate system, and unless constantly flushed they became foul and a source of danger to the health of the people.

DIPHTHERIA DUE TO CESSPITS.

Regarding cesspits, Dr. Hutchinson says that when the house to house inspection is made in the spring a census should be taken of the cesspits, and a record kept showing whether or not they were ventilated. He had no doubt that many of the cases of diphtheria were due to the use of imperfectly ventilated or foul cesspits, and as the use of the latter is on the increase the question had grown to one of importance.

Dr. Hutchinson also had something to say regarding the necessity of a garbage system. The practice of building houses so closely regardless of yard room had rendered the adoption of a barbage system necessary, if the health of the citizens was to be preserved. The past summer, having been cold and wet, with comparatively little sunshine, had been productive of disease to a greater extent than it would have been with a weekly collection of garbage. Reference is also made to the hardship entailed upon some residents by the lack of scarlet fever accommodation at the hospital.

MUST ABATE NUISANCE

Board of Health Takes Action Regarding Arscott Works.

Move Made Also to Guarantee Purity of London's Ice Supply.

At the meeting of the board of health this morning a petition signed by William Scott and 199 others, was presented and backed up by a deputation, praying that the Arscott rendering works on Trafalgar street be compelled to abate the alleged nuisance, about which there has been so much talk. The board decided to notify Mr. Magee to go on with the prosecution of Mr. McMechan, who owns the works, if the nuisance be not abated forthwith. Some time since Mr. A. Keenleyside obtained a judgment against Mr. McMechan, and it is this judgment which Mr. Magee will be asked to enforce.

Two reports regarding the Harris junk yard on Simcoe street were read, one from Dr. Hutchinson and one from Dr. Niven. Both stated that there was nothing found on the Harris property detrimental to public health. The reports were filed.

THE ICE SUPPLY.

The board took a decided stand regarding the cutting of ice for domestic or other uses on the Thames. A resolution brought in by Mr. Willis was acted upon, prohibiting the cutting of ice on the river, wherever it is polluted by sewers emptying into it. Thus the board forbids the cutting of ice on the north branch below Sutherland's dam, and on the south branch west of the eastern limits of the city. And on the river and coves west of London.

The annual reports of the chairman and medical health officer were received and filed.

Chairman Carrothers, Mayor Beck, Ald. Campbell, Messrs. Willis and McBride, Dr. Hutchinson, Inspector McCallum and Secretary Edwards were present.

HAD A AVERAGE OF 3.73

Seventy Samples of Milk Tested by M. H. O.

Average Shows a Slight Decrease From Last Year.

The semi-annual report on London's milk supply, together with the inspection of herds and dairies, which has just been completed by Medical Health Officer Hutchinson, states that the average percentage of butterfat in the 70 samples of milk tested was 3.73. This is a slight decrease compared with the last report.

Two herds of cattle were found to be affected with cowpox and were placed in quarantine, and one cow suffering from tuberculosis was destroyed.

One sample of milk was found to have been adulterated with water.

DIED IN DETROIT

Former Londoner Passes Away at an Advanced Age.

The remains of the late Thomas B. Maddocks, are to arrive this afternoon at 4:20 o'clock from Detroit. The deceased lived here for many years, and was an elder in St. Andrew's Church. While here he published a temperance magazine. Fifteen years ago he went to Detroit, where for ten years he was assistant paymaster with the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway. Latterly he was in the office of his son's wholesale glove house. He was in his 73rd year, and is survived by two sons and two daughters, Norman, Frank and Mrs. Ellison, in Detroit, and Mrs. Gordon, in Nebraska. The late Mr. Maddocks was a member of Court Dufferin, A. O. F., this city, and the Royal Arcanum, London Council. The funeral is taking place from the G. T. R. station to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Rev. A. J. MacGillivray officiating.

LIBERAL MEETING.

The executive of the East Middlesex Liberal Association met this afternoon. It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the association on Saturday, Dec. 19.

WAS ONE OF THE OLDEST

Death of Mr. Henry Winnett, a Pioneer Manufacturer.

Was Eighty-Nine Years of Age—Came to London When Young.

One of London's earliest manufacturers died this morning, when Mr. Henry Winnett passed away at the remarkable age of 89 years. He was known to a great many of the older residents of the city as a man of sterling worth, and one who in his quiet way, did much in the interests of the city. He died at his residence "Thames Cottage," Front street, South London.

Mr. Winnett came to this city when quite young. He was born in Ireland. Many years ago he started a boiler shop which is carried on at the present time by his son. He took no active interest in public affairs and lived a quiet life. His business relations extended to many parts of the country. He was a member of the Wellington Street Methodist Church.

A family of six sons and three daughters survive. They are Dr. Fred, of Toronto; Henry, proprietor of several well-known hotels and summer resorts; Edward, of Port Huron; John, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Thomas, of Greenwood, B. C., and Richard, who has had charge of his father's business since the latter retired.

The daughters are Mrs. James Luney and Mrs. J. H. Moran, of this city, and Mrs. Alfred Cox, of Leamington.

The funeral will be held on Monday from his late residence at 3 o'clock.

AN ACCOMPLISHED VOCALIST



Photo by Edy Bros.

Miss Edna Mortimore.

Miss Mortimore is the soprano soloist of the King Street Presbyterian Church and she is considered by many to be one of the leading sopranos of the city, and one who in the course of a very short time will occupy a foremost position in musical circles. Miss Mortimore is a native of this city, being a daughter of Mr. John Mortimore, 356 Grey street, and until quite recently her ability as a vocalist was unknown except to her friends. She is studying with Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards, who, like her friends, is most enthusiastic over her singing.

ONLY LADIES THERE.

The Ladies' Aid of the Talbot Street Baptist Church gave an at home to the lady members of the church and congregation last evening. The attendance was large. Mrs. Ovens, president of the aid, welcomed the guests. Refreshments were served during the evening, and the social hour was interspersed with music. Ladies who were present state that the occasion was a delightful one. A unique feature of the affair was that ladies only were present.

MR. WEAVER WEDDED.

The last week's issue of the Elgin Sun (published at West Lorne) contained the following: "A pleasant event took place Wednesday evening, when Miss Mabelle Claire Jamieson, of this village, formerly of Burlington, Iowa, and Mr. Leonard Arvida Weaver, a prominent young broker, of London, were united in marriage by Rev. A. H. Kippen, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. The bride was attended by Miss Muriel Weaver, of London, sister of the groom, and the groom by Mr. Will Clarke, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver left on the evening train for the city of New York, and on their return will be at home to their friends at 272 Talbot street, London.

BIG ADDITION TO MEMBERSHIP.

Rev. A. H. Going, B.A., of the Centennial Methodist Church, last night conducted the service preparatory to communion in the King Street Presbyterian Church. Thirty-two new members were received—16 by certificate and 16 on profession of faith.

SUNDAY MORNING FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Matthew Mayne will take place tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock from his late residence, 356 Dufferin avenue, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The ceremonies will be conducted by Rev. Canon Dann, and the pallbearers will be chosen from members of the A. O. U. W.

PLEASED WITH PROGRESS.

Mr. Ewart, an engineer connected with the public works department, Ottawa, was in the city yesterday, and inspected the new armories. He was greatly pleased with the progress made by the contractors, Messrs. Sullivan & Langdon. The placing of the steel roof girders is now being hurried forward.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Miss Bertha Tucker, Colborne street, entertained about 40 guests last evening at a birthday party. Dancing was first enjoyed at the Palace Academy, where music was provided by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick's orchestra, and at midnight the party adjourned to a restaurant where a delightful supper was given. A number of impromptu speeches were made, congratulating Miss Tucker and offering best wishes for many happy returns, while a number of informal presentations were also made.

ROUSE—RICKARD.

At the rectory of St. George's Church, Belmont, on Thursday, Miss Mabel, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. C. Rickard, of North Dorchester, was married to Mr. Edwin Rouse, son of John S. Rouse. The bride wore a traveling suit of gray of exquisite design. Miss Olive Rickard, sister of the bride was bridesmaid, and Mr. W. A. Spring attended the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse left for a bridal journey to Detroit.

SONS OF SCOTLAND OFFICERS.

At the regular meeting of Camp Flower o' Dunblane, No. 166, Sons of Scotland, held last night, the following officers for 1904 were elected: Chief, Bro. W. J. Stevenson; chieftain, J. E. Saunders; past chief, James McMillan; chaplain, James Gray; recording secretary, B. N. Campbell; financial secretary, J. F. Sangster, marshal, W. S. Davidson; standard bearer, P. Nicol; guard, John Anderson; trustees, Bros. A. E. Somerville, Alex Stuart, K.C., and George Tagg. It was also decided to celebrate Burns' anniversary by an entertainment of some kind, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements.

519 RICHMOND STREET.

Our Plum Puddings

Are made for people of discriminating taste—who know and appreciate good Christmas Pudding.

Many of these people have given up making their own when they discovered the quality of our Pudding.

Many more will do so when they have made the same discovery.

Our Puddings are cooked, ready for heating and serving.

George Peters.

TELEPHONE NO. 948.



Home is Man's Best Investment

THE very best in Furniture. New creations open for your inspection. Have you decided what to give your wife? Our stock will help you out. Have you decided what to give your good man? See our line of Cosy Couches and Easy Chairs. Special low prices for this Christmas. Judge us by looking.

John Ferguson & Sons,

174 TO 180 KING STREET, LONDON.



Are You a Bad Waiter?

Inclined to fume and say things that aren't in the Third Reader when the coal that should have been delivered has failed to appear on the scene?

You'd like the "Walla Walla" way—coal delivered PROMPTLY, delivered carefully by careful drivers, who replace everything they misplace. You'd like our habit of giving 20 FULL bags to the ton. And you'd like "Walla Walla" coal itself best of all.

For your comfort's sake, don't try to struggle along without it this winter.

Bowman & Co.

295 Clarence Street.

Hard Telling

Whether it is a new suit or one that has been cleaned, dyed and pressed by us. Our experts know just the right way to handle a suit and to give it that swell appearance which looks so well.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners,

400 Richmond street, near Corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

KOAL - KOAL

GENUINE SCRANTON.

Bright, Clean and Clear from Clinkers

DALY,

19 YORK STREET. Phone 348

How People Lose Their Money.

By concealing it about their person; by stowing it away in mugs, jugs and jars; by sewing it up in skirts and ticks; by tucking it under the couches and carpets, in cupboards and bureau drawers; these are some of the ways by which people lose their money, sometimes THEIR LIVES.

How People Save Their Money.

By depositing it in a good, reliable bank.

Confident that this bank fully meets the public's needs, we tender its services to all who believe in keeping on the SAFE SIDE.

The Bank of Toronto

London, Ontario.

176 and 178 Dundas Street,
London, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1903.

WOODS' FAIR

Big Sale of Fancy Baskets Monday.

10 only beautiful Handkerchief Boxes, 10 inches square, wire bound, satin straw throughout, in all light tints, value $1 50, Monday 45c

90c Baskets, Monday 25c.

296 Assorted Baskets, including Cuff Baskets, Scarf Baskets Glove Baskets, Newspaper Racks, Sewing Baskets and baskets suitable for all kinds of fancy work, ranging as high as 90c, Monday, at 8:30 a.m. 25c

Ping-Pong, complete set, value 50c, to clear Monday 15c set

50c Books, Monday 25c.

56 Beautiful Linen Bound Books, with gold lettering, large type, on smooth paper, good titles by best authors, value 50c, Monday to clear at 25c

Children's Christmas Books.

A large assortment of Children's Christmas Books, beautifully colored covers, nicely bound, choice titles, value up to 50c, Monday, special at 25c

Youth's Sunny Days.	Alice in Wonderland.	Children's Games.
Anderson's Fairy Tales.	London Bridge.	Noah's Ark.
Vacation Fun.	Jack and the Bean Stock.	The Flag Painting Book.
All Over the World	Harvest Time.	Arabian Nights.
Summer Days.	Nursery Stories.	Mother Goose's Rhymes.
Pretty Story Book.	Jolly Good Time.	My Little Friend.
Pictures of Jesus.	Home Spun Yarns.	Yule Tide.

Licorice for the Children, Monday 6 big, long sticks for 1c

Santa Clause is with us every afternoon till Xmas. WOODS' FAIR

LONDON WHIST FOUR WILL BE CHALLENGED FOR TROPHY

Hamilton Players Would Like to Secure the Prize.

Londoners at the O. H. A. Meeting in Toronto.

Duke of Roxburghe Will Invest in a Racing Stable—General Sporting News.

WHIST.

CHALLENGE FROM HAMILTON.

It is understood that a Hamilton whist four have challenged for the fours championship that was won by a team from this city at the Easter tournament at Toronto. The challenge has not arrived as yet, but it is sure to come in the course of a few days. The match will likely be played on New Year's at Hamilton, where a tournament is to be held. London will send representatives to the tournament to play for the various prizes.

HOCKEY.

O. H. A. MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the O. H. A., which is being held at Toronto today, the St. John's A. C. will be represented by Mr. Alfred B. Cox, and it goes without saying that the city and the club will have their interests looked after as well as they possibly could be. There are many things to look out for at such a meeting. All the teams are anxious to get the best dates for their games, and all want the advantages if there are any going. Mr. W. Foley left this morning to attend the meeting. He will appear in the interests of the Hortons and he can be relied on, with his knowledge of hockey matters in general, to see that his club is well looked after.

It is not likely that the meeting will deal with the matter of reinstating Harry Peel today, but the question is sure to come up on Monday. Peel's friends have every reason to believe that the decision will be favorable. Contradictory stories have been rife, but the safest plan, and one that the St. John's men have been wise enough to adopt is to "say nothing and saw wood."

The following amendment, proposed by the St. John's A. C., will come up at the meeting: "The executive, at the instance of any club, or, if it considers that suspicious circumstances exist, shall, on its own initiative, require any club in the association to satisfy the executive by statutory evidence, that such a club is being carried on on a strictly amateur basis, and that none of its players is being paid or compensated, directly or indirectly, or has any promise, direct or indirect, of payment, of compensation, for playing with such a club."

TRAINING HARD.

The members of the St. John's A. C. hockey team had a 'cross country run of eight miles on Thursday night. The pace taken was a good one, and it was kept up until the finish with few intermissions. The team is coming along at a good clip, and the first practice will likely be held some night next week at the Princess rink. If victory is the reward of the conscientious worker, the Saints should be table to land the trophy at the end of the season. For over a month now the members of the team have been on diet at the orders of the trainer, and almost every night they have come to the club rooms and indulged in basketball, which is great training for the muscles, or have taken 'cross country runs, another form of exercise which cannot be excelled for putting a team in shape. The team has been drilled continuelly in the ethics of hockey, by those who are capable of giving good points to the best.

LADIES' CLUB ORGANIZED.

The first step towards the organization of a ladies' hockey league in London, about which there has been considerable talk, has been taken by a number of young women, who have banded themselves together under the name of the Victoria Hockey Club. It it said a rink has been secured and practice nights arranged.

THORNDALE HAS A CLUB.

Thorndale will have its usual husky aggregation of puck-chasers this year, and already lamps have been secured for the rink in order that practices can be held after dark. Last season a number of city teams played at the village, and the team they met was a strong one. The corner store is the scene of operations for the new club.

CITY HALL MEN ARE OUT.

The city hall officials have recovered from the shock of last year's frightful reverses and have decided to put a team in the running. They have announced that they will be prepared to meet a team representing the city press, but the latter has not yet considered the matter, preferring to wait until the civic officials get some practice. Messrs. Clarence Robinson and C. Cottril have been elected secretary and treasurer respectively, and Mr. Frank Coles and James Bell will be the financiers of the organization. The city hall team prefers to meet the policemen and the press.

BASEBALL.

"$4 90 PER CURVE."

Los Angeles, Dec. 3.—Pittsburg is not to have the use of Joe Corbett's anglearm after all. The Smoketown fans had figured Joe as good as signed, but Jim Morley, owner of the local club, saw all that Pittsburg offered, and Joe stays on the coast. Last season Morley paid Corbett $500 a month for pitching one game a week, and it took Joe nearly half the season to get his salary appendage down to a condition where he could get a ball over a score board, to say nothing of the plate. At the present time he is getting them there in his old-time Oriole form, and Morley declares he is worth everything offered. When asked a few days ago just what Corbett would cost him during the next season Morley declined to name the contract price, but "reckoned it would be about $4 90 per curve."

BIG OFFERS FOR TWO PLAYERS.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 4.—President S. F. Angus, of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, has made an offer of $20,000 to President Barney Dreyfuss, of the Pittsburg Nationals, for Hans Wagner and Tom Leach, of the Pittsburg team. Mr. Angus offers to pay $10,000 for either of the two players.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S TURF WINNERS.

At New Orleans—Invincible, 2 to 5; Tyra, 11 to 5; Homestead, 9 to 5; Gregor K., 6 to 5; Soldier of Fortune, 2 to 5; Bondage, 6 to 4.

At Washington—Goldsby (Swalwell), 11 to 5 and 4 to 5; Loricate (Truebel), even and out; Totness (J. Walsh), 11 to 5 and 3 to 5; Princelet (Feycht), 100 to 1 and 30 to 1; Cottage Maid (L. Burns), 7 to 2 and 8 to 5; Masterman (T. Burns), 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.

NO DECISION REACHED.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—The board of appeals of the American Trotting Association adjourned yesterday without taking action on the record made by Cresceus at Wichita, Kansas, in October. The board's next meeting will be in May next. The action of the trotting organization in postponing the case until the next annual meeting was regarded by George H. Ketcham, the owner of Cresceus, as a practical victory. The fact that the charges against Cresceus were not proven to the satisfaction of the racing officials, and that the friends of Ketcham will have plenty of time before the next meeting to present their evidence, is regarded as a favorable sign by Ketcham. The case now hinges on a technicality, and, it is said, that if it can be proved that the Monday meeting at the Wichita track was properly advertised, there will be nothing to prevent the record made by Cresceus being declared official.

RIDERS IN ENGLAND.

There was once a tradition on the turf that no boy could become an expert rider unless he was of Irish or English extraction. This tradition has been rudely shattered of late years. Nunez and Gomez, two Argentinos of semi-Indian descent, have recently ridden winners of many important events in England, while boys of many nationalities have been successful in America. The latest accession to the cosmopolitan ranks is Roache Romanelli, as his name suggests, a native of Italy, who left his birthplace to come to America in 1894, when in his 16th year. His first acquaintance with an American race track was formed as an exercise boy for Mr. Aste, and after three years' experience varied with an occasional mount, he was engaged for a season by Pittsburg Phil. After this he drifted west, and his career nearly ended, for riding a supposed ringer, was suspended, but afterward exonerated, for riding a supposed ringer. This year he has ridden in such good form that Mr. Whitney has retained him.

ROXBURGHE'S RACING STABLE.

London, Dec. 4.—Following the example of W. K. Vanderbilt, W. C. Whitney, James R. Keene and other men of great wealth, the Duke of Roxburghe, who was recently married to Miss May Goelet in New York, has, it is said, decided to own a racing stable. It is reported the duke intends to purchase outright the horses and the Newmarket training establishment of the late Sir J. Blundell Maple. The local agent of the estate of Sir J. Blundell Maple acknowledges that he has been instructed to show a gentelman, who probably is the prospective purchaser, over the training establishment. He would not, however, divulge the name of the purchaser. It is known, however, that the Duke of Roxburghe is anxious to take an active interest in the turf, and everything points to him becoming the owner of Maple's thoroughbreds.

The December sale of race horses at Newmarket began yesterday. It was the common talk among well informed horsemen that the horses of Sir Maple would not be put under the hammer individually, but would all go to the Duke of Roxburghe at a private sale. The sales of this year are unusually important. This is owing to the disposal of the Whitney and Keene horses, and those of the late Prince Soltykoff and Sir Maple.

YACHTING.

SILVER SERVICE FOR LIPTON.

New York, Dec. 4.—A silver service consisting of 20 pieces, the gift of the American people to Sir Thomas Lipton, will be forwarded by steamer tomorrow to the United States ambassador in London, under cover of instructions from the American department of state. Lindsay Russell, of New York, goes to London by the same steamer as a representative of the national committee. The presentation committee has formed in London and a dinner at which Consul-General Evans will preside, has been arranged for Friday, Dec. 18, to which all prominent Americans abroad and Englishmen interested in Anglo-American relations will be invited. The inscription on the center piece is "From the people of the United States to Sir Thomas Lipton, Baronet, K..C., V.O., who by his good tempered sportsmanship, his generosity to the families of American soldiers and his hospitality to Americans at home and abroad has contributed much to our Anglo-American friendship."

FOOTBALL.

ALLOWED TORONTO'S PROTEST.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—The O. R. F. U. executive tonight allowed the protest of the Torontos in the junior semi-final match with Kingston Limestones last Saturday, which Kingston won by 9 to 6. The protest was on the ground that the crowd interfered. The executive ordered the winners of tomorrow's final game, Kingston vs. Sarnia, to play Torontos on the following Saturday. If Sarnia wins tomorrow the game on the following Saturday will be in Berlin, and if Kingston wins, in Belleville.

THE RING.

GRIMM MET GRIM FATE.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3.—Joe Grimm, of Philadelphia, the man whom Bob Fitzsimmons failed to knock out in six rounds, was defeated here tonight by Hugh Kelly, a Chicago middleweight. Grimm was badly outclassed and was knocked down at least a dozen times. By constant clinching and staying down the limit every time he was knocked to the canvas, however, Grimm managed to last six rounds. During the last round Grimm staggered all over the ring from the punishment administered by Kelly.

BUT HE DIDN'T KNOW IT.

New York, Dec. 4.—Jim Corbett has about made up his mind to retire from vaudeville, and it is said that the former champion prizefighter will soon star in a play in which he has been rehearsing for some time.

"How about Bob Fitzsimmons?" Jim was asked.

"He is too old," replied Corbett.

"He wasn't too old at Carson City," said the reporter.

"Yes, he was," said Jim, "only he didn't know it."

THE WHEEL.

NEW FEATURE OF SIX DAY RACE.

New York, Dec. 4.—A novel feature arranged to enliven the dreary grind of the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden next week is the presence of two girl pace-followers. These two young women, Miss Margaret Gast and Miss Florence Brockway, are creating quite a stir in their preliminary work at Manhattan Beach in practice for the big show. The girls ride in suits very similar to those of the men, although somewhat less abbreviated, and have turned off miles as fast as 1:35 behind wind shields.

Miss Brockway is not new to the bicycle games, as she has been looping-the-lop.

Sixteen teams of men have entered in the six-day race, and they are so closely matched that no one has tried to pick a winner.

HIGHBALL ONLY REAL CHAMPION

Was Undefeated Through the Season—The Horses That Were Best in Divisions.

There was only one undefeated champion of any age developed in 1903. This was Highball, the son of Ben Strome and Strychina, belonging to Walter M. Schefftel. When this fellow was retired for the winter, after winning the Flatbush and Golden Rod stakes at Sheepshead Bay, he was the acknowledged peer of any 2-year-old colt in the country.

In the filly division of the 2-year-olds Hamburg Belle stands nearly as high, but her unfortunate accident in the running of the Futurity prevented a further demonstration of superiority over the other good ones of her sex. Her record is a remarkable one. Five of her seven public appearances resulted in victories, and in the other two she was once unplaced and once second, but most of her successes were runaway affairs. In the five races which she won she was never extended, except in the last—the Futurity—and that she won by a short head from Leonidas, after a furious drive the entire length of the stretch. After the race it was discovered that she had finished practically on three legs, the fourth being almost useless, the result of being kicked at the post.

The all-age division furnished the companion question to that about the age of Ann. Which is the better, Waterboy or McChesney? Strictly on performances, Waterboy was best, but he did not set the seal on his greatness by a defeat of the big red horse from the west. Both will spend the winter in the east, Waterboy at Sheepshead Bay, and McChesney at Gravesend, and there is a possibility that they will meet in some of the big handicaps or weight-for-age races of next year. The owners of both horses intend entering them in next year's classics, and in the big handicaps. Mr. Vosburg, official handicapper for the Jockey Club, will probably shirk the question of assigning the same weight to each.

Hermis, poorly managed in the early part of the year, retired for the season the third best horse in the all-age division in the minds of the public.

Among the 3-year-olds Africander and Irish Lad stood out prominent. The former won the Suburban handicap and the latter the Brooklyn handicap from as high-class fields as ever competed for the rich prizes. Africander followed up his Suburban success by winning many other big races, and won more money than any other horse of the year. Irish Lad also won many races, but was retired early. Africander was a superb performer in the mud, while Irish Lad was at his best on a dry track.

The 100-day meeting in New Orleans began on Thanksgiving Day. There are many high-grade horses there, and a good season is assured.

DYSPEPSIA THE MAIN TROUBLE

Medical Scientists Claim It Is the Cause of Most of the Present-Day Sickness and Unhappiness — Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets the Cure.

The most advanced thinkers among medical scientists have decided that Indigestion and Dyspepsia are the cause of most of the unhappiness and sickness of the present day.

They point out that the present hurried methods of living and the swallowing of meals instead of chewing them in the good old-fashioned way has wearied and worn the stomachs of the public till they are no longer able to do their duty.

Consequently the food you eat is very badly digested: the body only gets half the nourishment it needs. It is tired and weak—a burden to itself and unable to resist the attacks of disease.

The remedy is to help the stomach. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the help it needs. They digest the food and the stomach relieved of the constant strain rights itself easily and naturally.

Do they really do this? Listen to what Joseph Leake, foreman pressman of the News, Toronto, says:

"I had been troubled for three years with Dyspepsia and Biliousness and tried various medicines without finding a cure. One box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured me. My daughter, too, who was troubled with Dyspepsia and Headaches, also found a cure in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

NEAR-BY JOTTINGS

By Special Correspondents of the Daily and Weekly Advertiser.

Contributors' names are not published, but all letters should be signed and dated.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, Dec. 5. — The St. Andrew's supper at the Fletcher House on Monday is regarded as the most successful in the history of the society. Rev. W. Craig, of the Episcopal Church, Mr. W. J. Hanna, and Mr. J. F. Carman, are reported as having made the best addresses.

T. Todhunter Shields begins special services at the Baptist Church tomorrow.

Archie A. Dewar, clerk of the county council for many years, and a well-known oil producer, was wedded to Miss Myrtle Garrett here on Wednesday evening, Pastor L. Brown officiating.

The new pipe organ for the Presbyterian Church is expected to be opened on the 17th inst. by Prof. Hewlett, late of London.

Mr. G. G. Moncrieff was elected president of the hockey club at a recent meeting.

The local curlers expect to get on the ice in a few days.

Mr. W. K. Gibson, a well-known citizen of Petrolea, for nearly half a century, was laid to res this weke. He had been connected with nearly every organization in the town that has sought the benefit of the citizens, and had been a leading Reformer for years. He will be greatly missed in the commercial, religious and social life of the town.

WATFORD.

Watford, Dec. 5.—Miss Annie Long, who has spent the last six months with her uncle, Mr. T. Woods, left here on Thursday for her home in Listowel.

Very Worshipful Bro. Dr. Wilmot, of Strathroy, D.D.G.M., St. Clair district, paid an official visit to Havelock Lodge on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Frank Livingston is confined to his room through illness.

Mrs. Wickett and Master Halley left for Hamilton on Thursday, where they will spend the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Conn, Strathroy, spent a few days with friends here this week.

Dr. Gibson and Miss Gibson returned on Monday from a few days' visit to the doctor's parents in Lobo.

Dr. F. R. Eccles, of London, was here this week.

Dr. Basil Harvey, Chicago, spent a few days this week with his mother, Mrs. (Dr.) L. Harvey, Front street.

Rev. R. Hobbs, of Strathroy, will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church tomorrow.

Mrs. D. Cameron, 4th line, has purchased Mrs. S. B. White's residence on St. Clair street, and will occupy it in a few days.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

Bent pins and carpet tacks come under the same head of felt goods.

Unless a man has plenty of money or a wife who can cook, eating is a nuisance.

If you go fooling round a strange cloud you may strike a thunderbolt.

He that reckons without his host must do his sum over again.

MUNYON'S WITNESSES

"I have suffered with Rheumatism for fourteen years, principally in the arms and shoulders. I was particularly tortured during the changes of the weather, and my hands would swell up so that I could not close them. I tried many different remedies, but they did not seem to do me any good. One vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is all I have taken, and the pains are completely gone."—Mrs. Bartolo Carddella, 344 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Your druggist will recommend Munyon's Rheumatism Cure—ask him about it—only 25 cents a vial.

CARLING'S GOODS ARE UNEXCELLED

Famous Ale and Porter Have Few Equals, No Superiors.

ABOUT THEIR FINE BRANDS

The Best of Everything Used and Cleanliness the Watchword in Manufacturing.

Canada's rapid advance in manufacturing has not only been a matter of pride to Canadians, but has been a cause of wonder to the other countries of the world. Her progress has been so marked, so steady and so solid, that she has forced recognition from all governments, and today her products, both natural and manufactured, form an interesting study for her competitords in every clime. "Made in Canada" has come to the front rapidly the past few years, and it is a guarantee of quality upon whatever product it is found.

Though in several lines in particular, Canada's manufacturing progress has been very marked, in no line has it been more pronounced than in that of the manufacture of ale and porter. Years ago the Canadian physician deemed it incumbent upon him as a practitioner of standing to prescribe for his patients nothing but the product of British breweries, and he manifested an ill-concealed contempt for the home-brewed article. But, as remarked before, this was years ago. Since that time the Canadian physician has found that Carling's Ale and Porter are at least the equal of the best English and Irish products. Hence, it is that Carling's Ale and Porter have to a very large extent, supplanted in Canada those of Bass, Guinness and others, the result being that within the past fifteen years imports have fallen off over 75 per cent.

FORGING AHEAD

Meanwhile the business of the Carling Brewing and Malting Company has been increasing by leaps and bounds, and is today so great as to tax to the utmost their great brewery in this city—one of the largest and most complete establishments of the kind on the American continent. Branches have been established at Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, N. B., Winnipeg and Brandon — a pretty fair indication of the extent to which Carling's Ale and Porter have grown into popular favor in the Dominion. But the fame of Carling's goods has spread beyond the confines of our own country. In the neighboring republic they have a reputation that is unequaled, and Carling's Ale and Porter are always to be found in the wealthy clubs and first-class hotels, the import duty making luxuries there what to Canadians are creature comforts, within the reach of everyone. Indeed, it would not be surprising to see Carling's Ale and Porter, before very long, in competition in Britain with those of the leading breweries of the United Kingdom.

It is the superior excellence of Carling's Ale and Porter that accounts for the marvelous popularity of these products, and this excellence is the result of years of practical experience and a commendable enterprise, which led the Carling Brewing and Malting Company

Their motto is, "With absolute cleanliness there is absolute purity," for purity has been their chief aim. Vast as their establishment is, it is spick and span from cellar to garret. Besides, their machinery is of the most improved kind, while, by no means least in importance, none but the very best ingredients are used in manufacture. The water used, too, is of the purest, being taken from a never-failing spring, on the premises. It is not surprising, then, that "Carling's Ale, the ale that's always pure," is a sentiment that poets sing, and a fact the general public have long since acknowledged.

THE LEADING BRAND.

Carling's Amber Ale is the leading brand. Here attention is paid to the careful selection of well-matured, ripe barley and the best quality of English, German, Oregon and Canadian hops; so that with absolutely pure water for brewing, the danger of spoiling through the formation of acetic acid is reduced to a minimum. As a matter of fact, Carling's Ale improves with age, instead of deteriorating, as is too often the case.

The fame of Carling's Porter is scarcely second to that of Carling's Ale. One secret of its excellence is the fact that the malt used is made from the best barley procurable, weighing 54 lbs. to the bushel, against the Government standard of 48 lbs. for the Canadian article. It is imported from Dublin; being supplied by one of the best known firms in the Old Country. Carling's porter is recommended to invalids and persons of weak constitutions in preference to all others.

What has been said of Carling's Ale and Porter as regards cleanliness and purity of ingredients applies with equal force to Carling's Lager. By a system of pasteurizing all yeast ferment is removed, so that there is not the slightest possibility of the beer souring in the bottles. The housekeeper is thus enabled to keep a supply of lager, feeling assured that it is always sweet and sound.

These are some of the advantages of Carling's beverages. Columns might be taken up with a description of the extensive establishment, with its costly machinery, including the up-to-date ice plant, which gives the company the advantage of being able to brew all the year round. But, after all, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," and from that standpoint there are thousands, aye, tens of thousands, of people in Canada today who can testify to the excellence of who can testify to the excellence of Carling's Ale, Porter and Lager. to seek the best in every line.

The excellent series of advertisements that are now appearing in the daily newspapers were designed and written by Messrs. McConnell & Millar, advertising agents, Bank of Toronto Chambers, this city.

Germans and Tariff.

London, Dec. 5. — It is understood here that the foreign office has received an intimation from Germany that her most favored nation treatment will not be withdrawn from the South African colonies.

The Shipping Trade.

London, Dec. 5. — The Shipping Gazette, in commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the shipping industry, says that he does not explain the increase in it. During the time in question this increase had been 1,600,000 tons, and only by the diminution in Canada's old sailing fleet was the lower figure of 1,400,000 tons obtained.

Princess Will Do It.

London, Dec. 5. — Princess Louise has undertaken the execution of a bronze which is to constitute the memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral to the colonial troops who fell in the South African war.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is safer to twist a lion's tail than to call a woman's attention to her first gray hair.

The crying need of the early morning hour is a latchkey with an electric light on one end of it.

Husbands should be frank and tell their wives everything — and wives should be generous and believe it.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

James McKee, Linnwood, Ont.
Lachlin McNeil, Mabou, C. B.
John A. McDonald, Arnprior, Ont.
C. B. Billing, Markham, Ont.
John Mader, Mahone Bay, N. S.
Lewis S. Butler, Burin, Nfld.

These well-known gentlemen all assert that they were cured by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

LeeHingLaundry

Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.

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

The Chesterfield



THE FABRICS used in Semi-ready Chesterfields are Cheviots and Vicunas—in fact any overcoating material which is modest in design and colors.

The collar will be of velvet, the roll faced with same cloth, and the length of the coat will bring it below the knee.

The sleeves are plain and finished with stitching to match edge. The pockets have flaps to go in or out.

The Semi-ready Chesterfield is a splendid example of good tailoring — its shape is permanent because needle-moulded.

Finished to order in two hours.

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET



FREE!

Ladies and Girls, You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bockers, Rossenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful, I could not buy one like it in our store for $5.00." The regular price in all fur stores is $5.00, and they fully equal in appearance any $10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made especially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address: THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 1722 Toronto.

BE SURE to see that the

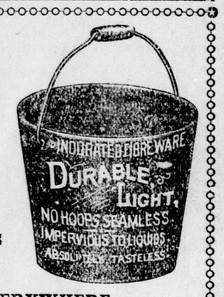
INDURATED FIBREWARE

TUBS, PAILS, ETC.,

YOU BUY BEAR THE NAME

EDDY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851



They are manufactured by NEW PROCESSES and are SUPERIOR to any other makes on the market.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

DONALD McLEAN, AGENT, 436 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONTARIO, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFFECTS. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech.

Write for particulars. 54bc-ywt 781

Large Consignments Just Opened.

SILVERWARE.

Entre Dishes.
Candelabrum.
Epergnes.
Fern Bowls.
Bakers Tea Sets, Etc.
Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks.

IN BEST QUALITY ONLY.

THE . . .

Hobbs-Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

32 FUR CAPERINES FREE



These Caperines cost us $3.75 and we sold them all last winter for $4.75 cash. They are made of fine quality, glossy black Alaska Seal, with 5-in. storm collar, **Turon Lou hsides** and lion, cape warmly padded, well lined and ornamented with 6 long fox tails. Out of several hundreds of these elegant Capes we have only 32 left, and as we wish to clear them out at once we have decided to give them away **absolutely free** for selling only **1 doz.** of our large beautifully colored Pictures, 16x20 inches, named, "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record" and "Rocka-Bye Baby," at 25c. each (very particular, please). Cut this out and send it to us to-day. These Pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Our agents are delighted with them, as they sell so easily. This is a great chance for any lady or girl to get a magnificent warm Fur Caperine for the winter. Remember, there are only 32, so send for the Pictures at once or you will be too late. **Home Supply Co., Dept. 1720 Toronto.**

A sweet expression covers a multitude of freckles.

Some men take religion as a political after-thought.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Cures consumption. Not all cases, but very many. Your doctor will tell you more about this cough remedy.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

IT IS TRUE

that success, like the immortal Topsy, "just grows," but it grows in accordance with certain well-defined principles. The

F.C.B.C.

(Y. M. C. A., - - London, Ont.) has made a success of preparing young people for business life. Because we understand our business—at least, we think we do—we love our work, and love lightens what would otherwise be hard labor.

Booklet for a postal.

College reopens Jan. 4, 1904.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Comfort and Elegance

You have both when you wear one of our fashionable suits. They never give an apparel-worn appearance.

O. LABELLE
372 RICHMOND STREET.

Billiards and Pool at Home.



PORTABLE BILLIARD TABLES

Size 3 x 6 feet, rubber cushions, complete set of cues and balls.

Price $40 00.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Brock's Gun Store,
192 Dundas St., London, Ont.

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

AN XMAS PRESENT

in the way of a WATCH is bought cheapest at

Wallace's Jewelry Store
402 Talbot Street

Other Jewelry and Novelties at lowest prices in city.

W. J. SMITH & SONS
Undertakers and Embalmers,
113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

Superfluous Hair

And all Facial Blemishes removed by electrolysis at

Dermatological Parlors
235½ Dundas Street.

OUR Electric Rooms are fitted up with every modern device for the treatment of Cancer, Tumors, Goitre, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Enlarged Glands, Rheumatism.

Dr. Pingel,
SPECIALIST,
444 Wellington Street, London.

FUNNY FOTOGRAFS.

The FREAKO shutter now in stock. Endless fund for 50 cents. Let us explain.

W. A. McKenzie. CAMERA SUPPLIES,
Opposite City Hall, Upstairs.

Wall Paper, Painting, Picture Framing.

H. & C. COLERICK,
212 Dundas St.

SUPPORT A HOME INSTITUTION BY INSURING IN THE

MONARCH CASH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only company with its head office in London. Authorized stock capital, $500,000. 'Phone 1,611.

Head Office—59 Dundas Street, LONDON.

A Situation for Every Graduate.

We give our pupils a thorough and practical training in the best system of Shorthand, Bookkeeping and Typewriting, and the fact that we are able to place every graduate in a good position is the best proof that we are up-to-date. Mr. J. H. Gilbert has been placed with Copper Cliff Mining Company, at $40 per month. Pupils may join classes at any time.

Winter term commences 4th January, 1904.

The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy,
76 Dundas Street, London.
WM. C. COO, C.S.R., Principal.

Your Husband

or gentleman friend will appreciate a good Razor and Shaving Outfit for a Christmas Gift.

Star Safety Razors, $2.
Star Shaving Outfits, $3 50 up.
G. G. G. Razors (guaranteed), $2.
Wade & Butcher Razors, 75c to $1 25.
Boker Razors, $1 to $2 50.
Razor Strops, 10c to $2 50.
Lather Brushes, 10c to $2.
Cups, 15c to 50c.
Hones, 50c to $1 50.
Williams' Soap, 10c.

GURD'S, Sign of the Big Gun.
125 Dundas Street.

Thos Wilson
MERCHANT TAILOR,
213 Dundas Street,
Duffield Block. - PHONE 596.

Ross' 196 Dundas St.

Fox Ruffs



This is one of the popular styles of the season and is very handsome in Red, Isabella and White Fox.

Muffs to Match.

Dr. R. Jarvis, DENTIST, Duffield Block,
BRANCH Office, Mt. Brydges (Fridays).

Don't fail to see the Toronto Christmas Globe pictures in our show windows, on exhibition Saturday and Monday only.

Leave your order for a copy before they are all sold. Publishers are entirely sold out.

JOHN MILLS,
Phone 1665. 398 Richmond St.

O RINGS. O

Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, ... $1.00
Solid Gold With Single Opal..... ..... $2.00
Three-Stone Opal Rings, ... $3.50
Single - Stone Diamond Rings..... $9.00

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412 Richmond St.

For Sale
GUARANTEED
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401 CLARENCE ST.
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Reputation Built On Quality

The best for everyone—everyone needs bread, and everyone needs the best.

Johnston Bros.'
XXX Bread

is particularly wholesome and delicious.

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When Your System

is run down and your vitality exhausted you need a tonic. Try Hamilton's London Porter. It will build you up.

KENT BREWERY.

THE NEWEST RINGS.

The nicer the ring that adorns your hand the prouder you are of it. A great assortment for Christmas gift buyers. A ring is about the easiest gift to select. Always nice, always appreciated. Any price you want to pay. It's our pride to say that the best rings can be bought here at prices that will simply amaze you for lowness.

WARD, THE JEWELER, 374 Richmond Street.

4% New Issue of 4% Debentures.

THE CANADIAN SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY,
Are Issuing Debentures for

$100,000.00

At above rate, payable half-yearly from December 1.

Apply at once. Debentures $100 and upwards.

420 and 422 Richmond Street. **M. H. ROWLAND,** Manager

For Teas, At Homes, and Suppers, use

PARNELL-DEAN'S BREAD
PHONE 929.
We will deliver to any part of city.

A new message each day —watch for it.

LINEN ATMOSPHERE.

Linen carries the atmosphere of the laundry long after you put it on. That's why persons of careful habits and refined taste insist upon the cleanly care and perfect ventilation insured by the FOREST PROCESS.

'Phone 1,048, or postal card will bring one of our white wagons.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY,
"The Careful Laundry"—72-74 King St.

You Run No Risk

of making a bad selection when buying FURS from us. We handle only stylish garments, made of carefully-selected skins, after designs furnished in New York and Paris. If you are thinking of buying FURS of any kind, be sure and see our display and find out for yourself that it really costs no more to get the best.

Spittal, Sabine & Co.
Fur Manufacturers.

LITERARY SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

The students of the Normal School organized a literary society yesterday afternoon. The following officers were chosen: Hon. president, Col. F. B. Leys; president, D. J. Lounsberry; vice-president, Miss MacKay; secretary Miss Amos; treasurer, Miss Coulter; poetess, Miss Hamilton; historian, Miss Allaster; critic, Miss Skinner; executive committee, Geo. F. Copeland, H. W. Paddell, Miss Blackwell, Miss Procunier, Miss Baker and Miss Sloan.

D. OF. E. OFFICERS.

The regular meeting of Lodge Princess Beatrice of Wales, Daughters of England, was held in Society Hall, East London, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: P. P., Mrs. Owens; W. P., Mrs. Brierly; V. P., Mrs. Tait; chaplain, Mrs. Cripps; secretary, Mrs. W. E. Hooper; treasurer, Mrs. Dyson; medical attendant, Dr. English; first guide, Mrs. H. Brierly; second guide, Mrs. Symonds; third guide, Mrs. Richardson; fourth guide, Mrs. Poulton; inside guard, Mrs. Smith; outside guard, Bro. Nutkins; auditors, Dr. English, Miss M. Cripps and Mrs. Russell; trustees, Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Patton.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

The L. E. and D. R. R. passenger train from the west was delayed an hour at St. Thomas last night, owing to the engine jumping the track. No damage to the engine or cars resulted.

LANES MUST BE ASSESSED

Court of Revision Deals With Case and Passes a Resolution

Parties Benefited Must Help Pay the Taxes Henceforth.

The court of revision yesterday put itself on record regarding the taxing of lanes for local improvement purposes.

The matter came up through the assessments made for the proposed pavement on Clarence street, from Dundas to the G. T. R. When the assessment commissioner made the measurements of the frontage in order to apportion the cost, a lane on Clarence street, back of the Brunswick Hotel, and which belongs to Mr. John Howe, was measured up and charged to Mr. Howe, the lane being 10½ feet in width. As the lane is used by all the property holders adjacent to it, Mr. Howe appealed to the court of revision on the ground that, being used as it was by everybody, it was common property.

After hearing Mr. Howe's objections, the court decided to strike off the lane assessment against Mr. Howe, subject to measurement by Engineer Graydon, after which the other measurements were passed.

The following resulution, however, was passed: "It is the opinion of the court of revision that in future the assessments for local improvements should have all private laneways charged against the parties benefited by their existence, or the owner possessing a right of way over them."

FIFTY WANT THE RING

Girls of the Institute Write In Essay Competition.

Fifty girls of the Collegiate Institute are today writing for the diamond ring annually given by Mr. Thomas Gillean, the jeweler, in the essay competition.

The pupils are writing at the institute, under the direction of Principal Radcliffe, and the results will be made known before the Christmas holidays, if it is possible to have the papers examined by that time. In order to make the competition fair for all parties, the contest is being conducted on the handicap principle, 7 points being allowed between the different forms.

The subjects to be written on were unknown to the competitors until they took their places in the institute this morning. A dozen or more subjects were then announced, and the girls were at liberty to write on any one they pleased.

The name of the examiner is not known at present.

ST. JOHN'S NEW OFFICERS

Bro. W. J. Southcott Chosen for the Chair.

The Treasurer Declines Re-election —Banquet Follows Business.

There was a large attendance of the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 290a, A., F and A. M., at the regular communication held in the Masonic Temple last night. Besides seventy-five members of the lodge, there were a number of visitors present, mostly from the other lodges of the city. The election of officers for the ensuing year was the most important business on the programme. The results were as follows, R. W. Bro. Munson and W. Bro. Armstrong, acting as scrutineers:

W. M.—Bro. W. J. Southcott.
S. W.—Bro. W. H. Line.
J. W.—Bro. W. J. Smith.
Secretary—W. Bro. Thos. A Rowat.
Treasurer—W. Bro. John T. Stephenson.
Chaplain—W. Bro. Wm. O'Brien.
Organist—Bro. W. D. Taylor.
S. D.—Bro. C. H. Firth.
J. D.—Bro. J. H. Wilson.
I. G.—Bro. Len Smith.
D. of C.—Bro. D. H. Bowen.
S. G.—Bro. Jared Vining.
J. S.—Bro. J. Keenleyside.
Tyler—W. Bro. John Robertson.
Representative to Board of Benevolence—R. W. Bro. J. S. Dewar.
Representatives to Board of Finance—W. Bros. White and Rowat, and Bro. Miller.
Auditors—Bros. Palmer and Santo.

The senior warden last year was Bro. R. D. McDonald, and, having filled the office to the greatest satisfaction it was generally understood that he would be the unanimous choice for the master's chair. Mr. McDonald, however, was compelled to decline election to the highest office in the lodge, being unable to give it the attention it would require owing to the pressure of business. Bro. McDonald's decision to decline election was regretted by the members generally. The master-elect, Bro. Southcott, was junior warden last year, and through the retirement of Bro. McDonald was elevated two chairs. R. W. Bro. A. E. Cooper, who has served in the office of treasurer for some years, declined re-election, and his place was filled by the election of W. Bro. John T. Stephenson.

At the conclusion of the lodge, the brethren partook of a supper. The usual toast list was carried out.

Cheese Factory Notice

T. B. Millar wishes to thank the patrons of the Dorchester Branch cheese factory for their hearty support during the past season, and to assure them that he will be doing business at the same place next year, where he hopes to welcome all his old patrons and many others. The present indications are that the business will be largely increased next year. The business will be conducted along the same lines as it has in the past. Fair treatment to all with prompt sales and quick returns.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution
NOW OPEN.
Pupils may enter at any time.

Try Aetna Baking Powder.

Manufactured by Marshall Bros. & Co., 67 Dundas street. Rising qualities cannot be surpassed.

J. T. Stephenson,
The Leading Undertaker
and importer of all kinds of Couch and Metallic Caskets. Finest Funeral Cars in Canada.
104 DUNDAS ST.
'Phone 459. Residence on premises. Night calls promptly attended to.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

"MORE THAN QUEEN."

The announcement that Mr. William Humphrey will be seen here, in his great creation of Napoleon in Julia Arthur's play, "More Than Queen," has aroused a good deal of interest among theatergoers, Miss Arthur's



Miss Anne Sutherland as Josephine in "More Than Queen."

lavish production will be seen here in its entirety, and the cast will be a particularly strong one. Most prominent among its members will be Miss Anne Sutherland, who essays the part of Josephine. Miss Sutherland is regarded as qualified to fill the place of Miss Arthur, now in retirement. "More Than Queen" will be seen at the Grand next Saturday, Dec. 12, matinee and night.

"THE SLEEPY KING."

There is something about the Walter Jones Comic Opera Company which commends itself strongly to amusement lovers. In "The Sleepy King," they have one of the best and strongest musical comedies which has come from the pen of George V. Hobart, author of the famous Dinkelspiel stories, John Henry, Down the Line, etc. "The Sleepy King" will appear at the Grand this afternoon and tonight. It has been playing to packed houses everywhere, and it is one of the big hits of the season. There are three hours' of music, song and comedy, with never a minute that is slow or dull; in other words it is one round of jollity from the rise to the fall of the curtain. The comedians are exceedingly funny, the chorus girls are decidedly pretty, the songs have points to them, and the music is bright and catchy and whistled everywhere.

BUFFALO'S APPRECIATION.

When Miss Margaret Anglin and Mr. Henry Miller played this week at the Teck Theater in Buffalo, the press of that city accorded their work long and highly complimentary criticisms, and spoke in terms of the warmest praise of the admirable acting of these prominent stage folk. Their plays were referred to as artistic treats of the most delightful kind, and Buffalo audiences were congratulated upon having given them the patronage they deserved. There is no doubt of this fact—that in this combination London will see two of the most finished artists on the stage today, and the audience that greets them Monday night should be a very large one.

"THE GAY MR. GOLDSTEIN."

When "The Gay Mr. Goldstein" is presented at the Grand next Tuesday night, play-goers will enjoy a novelty in comedy, and when "The Gay Mr. Goldstein" bids them good-night, for some time reminiscences of the humorous comedy will remain. But the most important factor is, that in it will be seen a new star, who will be supported by very talented players, gathered for his support. Mr. Harry Stubbs has been considered a comedian of the foremost rank, imbued with a sense of humor that never fails to arouse the risibilities.



Interior View of Meek & Vining's Handsome New Drug Store, South-West Corner of Dundas and Wellington Streets.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Charles Chute, of Aylmer, who has been visiting in London has returned home.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Younge, of Glencoe, were visiting at London and Toronto this week.

—Mr. Wm. N. Young left for Minnesota last evening to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. G. Plaxton.

—Mr. James Moir, of the Office Hotel, St. Marys, is in London attending his mother, who is reported seriously ill.

—The Glencoe Century Club had an assembly at the town hall recently. The London Harpers furnished the music.

—Miss Evans has returned to her home in London after completing a successful millinery season at Mr. W. K. Loth's, Milverton.

—Miss Lila Thompson, a pupil of Mrs. Roblyn-McKillop, has been chosen by the Tilsonburg First Methodist Church as soprano soloist.

—P.C. Cecil McRoberts, who resigned his position on the police force to go to the Northwest, has returned to the city and rejoined the force.

—A sale of farm stock and implements will be held on Wednesday next at Mr. David Maine's, lot 4, con. 10, London Township. It will be conducted by Mr. John Gillson.

—Conductor Woodruff, of the C. P. R., was caught between two cars at Guelph Junction the other day, and badly squeezed. He is still unable to resume duty.

—Owing to a defect in the machinery it has been found necessary to ring the chimes at St. Paul's Cathedral by hand. Mr. Henry Martyn has been engaged to do the work.

—Messrs. Harry Rymill and Walter Toll have returned from Brantford, where they represented the London union at the Provincial Bricklayers' Convention. Mr. Rymill was re-elected secretary of the association, which now has a membership of over 4,000.

—The regular meeting of the Entomological Society will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building this evening at 8 o'clock. The address of the evening, on "Forms of Life in Decaying Wood," will be given by Prof. Dearness. Various subjects of interest are always introduced, besides the paper of the evening. Everybody interested in science is welcome at their meetings.

—On Tuesday last the London and Western Trusts Company conducted a successful sale for the McLeod estate at Lucan. The house in Lucan was sold for $1,825, and the farms in Biddulph and McGillivray townships for $4,300 and $4,400, the chattels realizing $1,000. Mr. John S. Moore, the manager of the company, attended the sale in person. The company also sold the property, corner of Ann and Metcalfe streets, St. Thomas, yesterday, for $2,100.

MR. GLASS FOR COUNCILOR.

Mr. S. F. Glass has been asked to run for councilor in the Township of London, and has consented.

FIVE YEARS IN CHINA.

Mrs. Serle (nee M. E. Johnston), who left this city for China five years ago, has returned from her missionary work, with her husband. They will speak tomorrow at the missionary services to be held in the Christian Workers' Church.

HOTEL RATES RAISED.

At the meeting of Western Ontario hotelkeepers held yesterday, it was decided that $1 per day houses should raise their rates to $1 50. The $1 50 per day houses are expected to raise their rates to $2 next month.

Y. W. C. A. BAZAR.

The ladies who have had the bazar in the Y. W. C. A. rooms have been very successful, selling almost all the goods offered. The attendance was very large. Last night Misses Anthistle, Brock, Hodge and Wright gave musical selections.

I. B. S. CHRISTMAS CHEER.

A regular meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society was held last night, at which it was decided to destribute the Christmas Cheer on December 24, the day before Christmas. The Cheer will be distributed to all classes, irrespective of age, creed or color. It was resolved to hold a smoking concert at an early date.

R. E. A. WILL WAIT.

Mr. Peter Birtwistle gave an address on Torren's system of registering deeds at a meeting of the Real Estate Association last night. The telephone matter was also taken up, but the association decided to allow the subject to lay over in view of the fact that the Canadian Telegraph and Telephone Company will shortly make a proposition to the city for a franchise.

U. S. PENSIONS.

U. S. Consul Culver yesterday attested no less than twenty-three sets of pension papers for U. S. veterans, who reside in London, being the regular quarterly payday. The pensions rangs from $12 to $15 per month, though some run up to $40 a month. Nearly all the pensions were for disabilities occasioned by the American civil war, but one was drawn by a woman, for the death of a son, who had been killed in the Spanish-American war. Her pension amounted to $12 a month.

WANTS MARRIAGE SET ASIDE.

A dispatch says that a bill to annul the marriage of Frederick J. and Norah Rogers has been filed in the circuit court of Muskegon, Mich. The ground of the application is that the wife was under 16 years of age at the time, and that therefore the marriage is not legal. The bill has been advertised and will be granted, the groom having offered no objections to it. Rogers is a resident of London and is employed as a clerk in the offices of the G. T. R. car works. He was married about two years ago.

THIRD PLEA OF GUILTY

David Stockford Admits Defrauding a Nissouri Farmer.

David Stockford, the thief with many aliases, who had already pleaded guilty to two charges brought against him, was arraigned before the county judge again yesterday—this time on a charge of defrauding a Nissouri township farmer namer Hogg.

Stockford pleaded guilty and was remanded for a week for sentence. The authorities at Orangeville, where Stockford is supposed to have operated, are very anxious that he should be taken there to stand trial, but this will not be done, Judge Edward Elliott having decided to sentence him here, and not allow him to be taken away. Stockford has given the prison authorities no trouble so far, but extra precaution is taken to prevent his escape. His pleading guilty to the various charges, thereby saving the crown the expense of a trial, may result in his punishment being lessened.

Willmot's $12 Watch ... For Ladies

Gold-filled, guaranteed for 25 years, Waltham or Elgin works.

Sent to any address on receipt of price. Money refunded if not satisfied.

217 Dundas St.

MANY VISIT THE BUILDING

339 Make Use of Y. M. C. A. in a Single Day.

Membership Contest — Date of the Annual Meeting Changed.

The Young Men's Christian Association held a general meeting last night and amended the constitution by changing the bylaw providing for the annual meeting on the second Tuesday in December to the second Tuesday in January. The annual meeting will therefore be held on Jan. 12, when the directors and officers of the association will be chosen.

The membership contest of the association is not the only indication that it is going ahead rapidly. An examination of the use to which the association is put also shows whether or not it is practical. One day this week a count was kept of the number of people who used the building, and it was found that 339 visited the institution. The seniors' reading-room was used by 68, the juniors' by 48, the gymnasium was used by 55 seniors and 52 juniors; 49 juniors took baths and 75 seniors.

So busy, indeed, are the officers kept, with the regular association work that they have scarcely time to deal with the attractions that are booked. The Central Lyceum Bureau has made arrangements to send the Hungarian Court Orchestra here the last part of this month.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4:15 o'clock a men's meeting will be held in the association lecture room, which will be addressed by Mr. George A. MacLaren, the physical instructor. All men the invited to be present. Last night a boys' gospel meeting was held, at which there was a good attendance. Mr. Manning gave the boys a practical address.

BABY IN SNOWBANK

Was the Coldest Infant's Cradle on Record.

New York, Dec. 5. — A girl baby, very small, very pink and with very good lungs, was found in a pile of soft new snow before the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station at Orange, N. J., yesterday morning. No linens, flannels, flounces or frills adorned and clothed this baby. In fact, she had been born only a few moments before she was discovered in her cold cradle.

History records one birth more remarkable, so far as concerns the circumstances and locality. The good gossip Pepys relates that a baby was born at a ball given by King Charles II. at Whitehall Palace.

THE OLD RELIABLE



Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

HORSE RACES IN WINTER

Gentleman's Driving Club May Ha... Them at Queen's Park.

Mr. Dan McEwan, the well-known trainer and driver of fast horses, has located at the fair grounds track for the winter, and he is desirous of forming a gentleman drivers' club for the purpose of holding weekly matinees during the season of sleighing. The track will be put in good condition and kept so all winter. For the purpose of making a start, he asks all owners of horses and lovers of an hour's fine sport to attend a meeting on Wednesday evening next at the Reid House.

A well-known horseman of the city has offered to give a suitable prize for the champion snow trotter, and also one for the champion snow pacer at the close of the season. This is the plan as adopted by the New York and other speedways, where all horses are classed as they go on from week to week until the champions are proclaimed.

Such gentleman as Mr. R. Wood, Mr. W. J. Thompson, Mr. George McCormick, Mr. Wm. Robinson and many others, all owning one or more fast horses, working together, would make an enjoyable afternoon's sport, without the risk incurred of paying a fine or running down some person on Queen's avenue.

Every Man's Face

Will wear a happy smile Christmas morning if you present him with one of our Handsome

Bath Robes, Dressing Gowns or House Coats.

Our new patterns are now all opened. Come first and get the pick. They will go fast.

GRAHAM BROS.