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GLOOM OVER ST. PETERSBURG; DEATH'S SHADOW IN THE AIR

Czar Has Called an Extraordinary Council of Ministers to Discuss Situation.

ASSASSINATION MAY FORCE GOVERNMENT TO PEACE

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18. — An extraordinary sitting of the council of the empire has been summoned to consider the situation resulting from the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18. — 1:30 p.m. —Oppression, like the shadow of doom, seems to be hanging over the Russian capital. Bells are tolling, and the people in the streets are awestruck at yesterday's bloody crime. Everyone seems to shrink before the contemplation of what may happen next. The tragedy struck deep in the heart of the perplexed and tried Emperor, and many who were unsparing in their criticism yesterday today have only expressions of sympathy for his unhappy lot. The bitter cup which during the past year has been pressed again and again to his lips, is once more filled to the brim, and in almost pathetic words this morning he implores his subjects to pray for the repose of the soul of his murdered uncle. Death is in the air and no one knows where the next blow may fall.

Although precautions have been doubled in every direction for the preservation of the lives of the members of the imperial family and the ministers, and the secret police are seeking out and arresting those known to be associated with the fighting organization, the authorities realize their impotency to ward off the swift acts of terrorism, murder in the streets being possible at any instant. The only safety seems to lie in seeking refuge behind palace walls, and all the imperial family have been warned not to venture out.

Although only the official papers and the Grashdanin (the Citizen, a reactionary paper owned by Prince Mestschfsky, a friend of the late Emperor Alexander III.), appear with black borders, the editorials of all of them are strangely sober. Some papers which in the past have been ready to lay almost any charge at the door of Grand Duke Sergius, are drawing back before the prospect of the inauguration of a reign of terror, fearing that it may destroy the bright prospects of reform and lead to an era of repression.

Terrorists Elated.

Among the revolutionaries, however, there is a sentiment of elation. They openly glory in the deed, proclaiming that it removes the most reactionary influence at court, and also proclaims the general theory that in the absence of armed resistance only by terror can concessions be wrung from the hands of the autocracy. Expressions of condolence have reached the Emperor direct from practically all governments, those of President Loubet, Emperor William and King Edward being especially sympathetic in tone. It is probable that several governments will send representatives to the funeral of Grand Duke Sergius.

May Bring on Peace.

In diplomatic circles the opinion is quite generally expressed that yesterday's tragedy may be followed by the decision of the Government to conclude peace. For some time, despite the official attitude maintained by the Government, there has been a growing appreciation of the difficulties of prosecuting the war in the midst of increasing complications at home, and, as announced by the Associated Press yesterday, the matter was actually the subject of formal consideration by the Emperor and his ministers, Feb. 16. Strong influences, which, it is understood, in spite of denials, are headed by M. Witte (president of the committee of ministers), have been working quietly in this direction. Gen. Gripenberg's revelations, followed by the murder of Grand Duke Sergius, in the opinion of some of the ablest diplomats, are not unlikely to lead the Emperor definitely to decide upon peace. In this connection, the war office is considerably alarmed by the new danger threatening the Manchurian army from the systematic attempts made by Japanese and Chinese bandits to cut the line of communications back of the army.

According to reports about 10,000 men split up into bands of several hundred each, are operating from Mongolia, and are striking at the railroad. A Russian detachment, following up the Japanese band, which cut the road below Harbin, fell into an ambuscade of two regularly-organized Japanese regiments, and was almost cut to pieces, losing half its men and one gun. The fear is that if the bands move further north or west they might interrupt communication to such an extent as to make it impossible to supply the army. This danger has already compelled the triple reinforcement of the railroad guards below Harbin.

Kaiser Horrified.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—An hour after the news of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius reached Berlin, Emperor William drove to the Russian embassy, expressed personally to Count Von Osten-Sacken, the Russian ambassador, his horror, and requested him to convey his deep sympathy to Emperor Nicholas.

An informal requiem service was held at the Russian embassy at noon today, for the repose of the soul of Grand Duke Sergius.

A Friend of Kaiser.

Berlin Feb. 18. — Emperor William was not present last night at the annual banquet of the Prussian House of Lords, absenting himself out of respect to the late Grand Duke Sergius of Russia. The grand duke was a well-known personality in Germany, where he had received many honors at the hands of the ruling family. He held the highest Prussian order, the Black Eagle, and also the Ordre Pour Le Merite, which was instituted by William I. He was also the honorary colonel of the third regiment of Uhlans, stationed at Fuerstenwalde, near Berlin, and of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry of Darmstadt, whose officers' barracks he visited regularly whenever he was in Darmstadt.

Paris Sorrowful.

Paris, Feb. 18. — President Loubet, Premier Rouvier, the entire ministry, and all the foreign ambassadors here, have forwarded expressions of sympathy to the Russian embassy on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius. Grand Duke Paul, the victim's brother, and a resident here, is prostrated with sorrow.

The Figaro says: "The abominable outrage calls forth the reprobation of the civilized world."

The Petit Journal says: "This odious deed will complicate the crisis through which Russia is passing."

The Echo de Paris says: "The execrable act will effect nothing."

The Petit Parisian says: "Regarded from whatever point of view, the crime must be deeply deplored."

The Siecle says: "The tragic event evokes surprise and horror."

DIED OF BROKEN NERVE

Long List of Failures Kills Ex-Canadian at Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 18. — Dr. William E. Bessey, died in St. Mary's Hospital, a city charge, after having for almost 60 years practiced medicine and surgery.

William E. Bessey was born near Montreal, graduated from McGill University when he was 21 years of age, and practiced in Montreal many years. He was ambitious and engaged in several enterprises, all of which ended in failure. Ten years ago he came to Grand Rapids and married a Grand Rapids woman and started a medical journal. The journal went the way of all the doctor's early undertakings. The doctor and his wife separated by mutual agreement. This seemed to be the last straw to the former's burden of troubles. Dr. Bessey's death is pronounced a pure case of broken nerve. The doctor's friends and relatives will see to his burial.

REJANE FINDS "ANGEL"

Magnate Hyde to Build Theater for French Actress.

New York, Feb. 18.—James H. Hyde is to be "angel" for Mme. Rejane when she establishes her French theater here. Some are unkind enough to say this is the recompense for the can-can the French comedienne is reported to have danced at Mr. Hyde's fancy dress ball.

"I am delighted with New York and with the prospect of returning next season," said Mme. Rejane today before sailing for France. "The theater will be built for me by Mr. Hyde and others interested in French literature.

"Up to the time his business troubles began I saw a great deal of him, and we had almost completed our plans. As it is now we may have to wait for final arrangements."

A SNOWPLOW MOUNTS RAILS

Crew of a C. P. R. Plow Injured in Accident Near Brampton This Morning.

Toronto, Feb. 18. — Three men were injured, one of them quite seriously, in another snowplow accident on the Orangeville branch of the C. P. R., four miles north of Brampton, this morning at 6:45.

The injured: John West, Brampton, plowman, right arm broken; Arthur Clark, Brampton, plowman, slightly injured; Patrick Fitzgibbons, Brampton, plowman, slightly bruised.

The accident was due to an engine and snowplow jumping the track, the hard snow causing the train to mount the rails. The injured men were in the plow.

THE SMITHVILLE INJURED

Names of the Killed and Hurt in Accident on the T., H. and B.

Smithville, Feb. 18.—The names and nature of the injuries of those injured in the accident on the T. H. and B. here last night, when an engine ran into a snowplow, are as follows: A. Lowsly, Hamilton, killed, leaves widow and seven months' old child; Joseph Hooter, Italian, leg and ribs broken; Stephen Moore, Stoney Creek, knee opened and leg badly lacerated; John Acer, Italian, ribs broken and hip hurt; George Fowler, internal injuries; Evan Levy, ear partly torn off; Geo. Morse, injured about head and face; Alex Burns, bruised and leg hurt; John Bunder, Russian, face bruised; John Prago, Russian, internally injured. Several others were burned and bruised slightly. Names cannot be learned.

BUSINESS BLOCK IN FLORENCE, ONT., WIPED OUT BY MORNING BLAZE

The Entire Town Had Narrow Escape From Total Destruction.

Florence, Feb. 18.—One of the most disastrous fires the town ever had occurred this morning. About 3 o'clock fire was discovered in McDonald & Wells' hardware store. The fire had attained considerable headway before being discovered, and nothing could be done to save the block. From the hardware store it quickly spread to the furniture and implement store in the rear. Then it spread both ways, north and south. The brick block occupied by Walter Drew, general merchant, was next gutted. Here the fire was stopped from proceeding further south. The adjoining block north of the hardware, occupied by Leroy Miller, druggist and optician, was next consumed. Dr. Kelly's office adjoining was partly torn down to prevent the further northward course of the fire.

After Dr. Kelly's barn was destroyed the fire was brought to a standstill.

JAPANESE JOIN WITH BANDITS

Russians Block Movement Through Mongolia.

WAS MOVING TOWARDS HARBIN

Kuropatkin Active on Both Flanks and a General Engagement Is Supposed To Be at Hand.

Harbin, Feb. 18. — The Japanese attacks on the bridge across the Sian River and on Fantziatun were intended to cover a movement of considerable bodies of Japanese troops and Chinese bandits across Mongolia. Large parties were discovered at Fynshu Pass making their way northwards towards Harbin.

The attitude of the local Chinese towards the Russians is unfriendly.

Tokio, Feb. 18. — According to reports from the Shakhe River the Russians are showing increased activity on both flanks, and are extending and strengthening their right. They also seem to be concentrating a heavy force on their left in front of Gen. Kuroki. Fushun is the base of the late operations, and it is estimated that the Russians there number six divisions. The impression exists that Gen. Kuropatkin is preparing to assume the aggressive. The weather is still unfavorable, but the excessive cold will be soon over.

Chinese reports to the effect that Gen. Kuropatkin is preparing to abandon the Shakhe River line and retire northward are discredited here.

The Russians shelled portions of Oyama's center and left on Thursday, Feb. 16, On Friday, the Russian cavalry, in retiring from a recent attack upon Oyama's left, halted at Liuchienfang.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18. — The Russian Government has as yet received no protest against the alleged violation of paroles by officers of the transport Lena at San Francisco, either through Ambassador McCormick or Ambassador Cassini.

Mukden, Feb. 18. — Volunteers reconnoitering the right flank dislodged the Japanese from the villages of Vaintashan, Tadzepu, Koitai and Two-Mound Hill. The villages were burned.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 16.—Fifty vessels, including some warships, will be added to the Japanese naval strength as a result of salvage operations now being conducted at Port Arthur. Investigation has shown that the damage done by the Russians at the time of surrender was not so great as was at first believed. Twelve thousand men are at work on the docks preparing them to receive the ships as rapidly as they are raised.

There were 20,000 invalids in Port Arthur on Jan. 30 and an average of 20 deaths occurred daily.

Japanese warships guarding the straits leading to Vladivostock have captured 37 vessels carrying contraband of war.

The conscription laws have been revised in Japan, enabling the country to place 1,000,000 troops in the field.

New Industries.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 18. — Two new industries have located here, the Chicago Coffee Company, and the Canadian Gelatine Company from Lorain, Wis. Both concerns will employ a large number of people.

MURDERED WITHIN PALACE WALLS

Assassination of Sergius Work of Terrorist.

THE EMPEROR WAS PROSTRATED

Grand Duke Alexis, Trepoff and Pobledonostseff Also Doomed to Die—Detailed Story.

Moscow, Feb. 17, 4:20 a.m.—Within the walls of the far-famed Kremlin Palace, almost underneath the historic tower from which Ivan the Terrible watched the heads of his enemies falling beneath the axe on the famous Red Square, and within a stone's throw of the great bell of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, uncle and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas, and the chief of the reactionaries, met a terrible death shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The deed was committed by a single Terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the Grand Duke a bomb charged with the same high power explosive which wrought Minister Von Plehve's death. The missile was packed with nails and fragments of iron, and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments, which strewed the snow for yards around. Every window in the great lofty facade of the Palace of Justice was shattered, and bits of iron were imbedded deeply in the walls of the arsenal, a hundred yards away. The assassin belongs to the noted 'fighting group" of the Socialist Revolutionary party, which has removed other prominent officials, and long since passed sentence of death upon Grand Duke Sergius. The grand duke knew that he stood in the shadow of death. He was the recipient of repeated warnings and elaborate precautions were taken to insure his safety, but all the resources of the gendarmerie, secret police and soldiers proved unavailing against an attempt almost exactly duplicating the procedure that caused the death of Minister Von Plehve in July of last year. It was the irony of fate that Sergius, after taking refuge in his country villa during the strike troubles of a month ago, and later seeking even more secure shelter in the palace within the Kremlin walls, should be killed while proceeding to the Governor-General's Palace beyond the walls, and which he abandoned to enable the police to better protect him. Grand Duchess Elizabeth, who has been engaged daily in the task of preparing comforts for the sick and wounded Russian soldiers in Manchuria, was about to drive to the palace to join her husband. When she heard of what had befallen the grand duke she was driven in haste to the scene of the tragedy, and knelt hatless and coatless on the blood-stained snow and murmured prayers for the welfare of the soul of her slain consort.

Within Kremlin Gates.

The scene of the crime was the great open triangle within the Kremlin, bounded by the arsenal treasury and courts of justice, in one angle of which is the Nicholas or Little Palace, where the Grand Duke dwelt. At the opposite corner is the Nikolasky gate, the exit to the town beyond the ramparts. A few minutes before the bell of the gate sounded the hour of three the equipage of the Grand Duke emerged from the gates of the palace and proceeded, followed by sleighs containing secret police. It swept by at a smart pace, and was half way across the square between the great bell tower and the Nicholas Gate when the bomb was thrown beneath his carriage where it exploded, literally demolishing the vehicle, killing the Grand Duke and fatally injuring his driver. The only actual witnesses of the assassination were two policemen on beat in the vicinity. It still appears to be uncertain whether the assassin was in a sleigh or hiding in the tunnel beneath the Nicholas Tower. A few persons who had been attracted by the sound of the explosion made their way inside the Kremlin before the police were able to close the gates, but they were speedily ejected. While the enormous crowds were gathering outside the gate the body of Grand Duke Sergius was taken by way of a private corridor from the palace to the Choudoff Monastery. Priests will pray there throughout the night and officers and aides-de-camp will keep vigil over the body.

Murderers, Police Agents.

Immense crowds gathered in the vicinity of the Kremlin, where some factions began an attack on students and other representatives of the Liberal movement, while others eagerly grasped and read a revolutionary proclamation which had appeared as if by magic. So threatening became the attitude of the crowd that the authorities felt obliged to order the Kremlin cleared and the gates locked. The gates remained closed all night, obliging pedestrians and carriages to take roundabout routes instead of short cuts through the Kremlin precincts. The police measures to preserve order have proved effective up to this hour.

Early accounts of the tragedy attributed the crime to three men in a sleigh, but later it developed that the three men were police agents appointed to guard the Grand Duke. Shortly after the murder Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the two adopted children of Grand Duke Sergius, his staff officials and immediate servants assembled in the chapel, where a solemn requiem was celebrated. There was another service in the evening. A military guard of honor kept watch during the night. No arrangements have yet been announced for the funeral services.

The assassination undoubtedly was the work of the fighting organization of the socialistic revolutionary party, which condemned and executed Count Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, and M. Sipiaguine and Von Plehve, Ministers of the Interior. It is regarded as a direct challenge from the terrorists to the autocracy, and a revival of the famous duel between the Nihilists and the Government 25 years ago. Opinions differ as to the political effect of the tragedy, some inclining to the view that the killing of a member of the imperial family may result, as in the case of Alexander II., in reviving a period of reaction; but this opinion is not generally shared. The murder of Grand Duke Sergius just at the time when the forces of liberalism again were in the supremacy, and when the summoning of the Zemsky

(Continued on page 2.)

CHANCELLOR BOYD HAS PNEUMONIA

Disease Checked, but Will Keep Him in House for Several Weeks.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 18. — Chancellor Boyd is ill with pneumonia as a result of his trip to Simcoe on Monday. The chancellor, with Justice Teetzel, who has so far escaped ill-effects of one of the roughest journeys either judge has had in years, held court at Simcoe, for the trial of Charles Baker, who had been reported in the North Norfolk election case. The judges were snowbound a day in Simcoe and a day in Jarvis, and compelled at last, in returning to Toronto, to come by way of Fort Erie. The chancellor's cold confined him to his bed yesterday, and now pneumonia has set in. Physicians say they have caught it in time, and announce his condition today as satisfactory, but it will be a month at lease before the chancellor returns to his judicial duties.

Big Bond Robbery.

Boston, Feb. 18. — The law firm of McPherson, Hyde & Damon announced today a robbery of notes and bonds to the value of $50,000. The names of the owners of the securities are not disclosed, but it is understood that the papers were lost about a month ago from a State street firm of bankers, and that subsequent discoveries indicated robbery.

UNION LABOR IN A MONEY TRUST?

Workers Are Invited to Contribute Cash to a Novel Money Combine.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Union labor is to have a "money trust" of its own if a scheme born in Canada and said to be incorporated in New Jersey meets with success. The plan contemplates the withdrawal from the savings and other banks of the deposits of the workingmen, and the investment of such money in stocks and bonds of the Trade Union Financial Corporation, which is said to be empowered to establish banks of its own or enter into any line of corporate activity.

Promoters of the scheme have been in Chicago for more than a week, seeking the indorsement of officials of various international labor organizations which have their headquarters in this city. The object is to sell 5,000,000 bonds at $5 each, thus creating a fund of $25,000,000. These bonds, as explained in the "confidential" prospectus, "would be as good as gold and could be passed the same as $5 bills."

The scheme also contemplates a stock issue of 100 shares of $1,000 each. It is designed that these shares shall be bought one each by the presidents of the various international unions, and by them held in trust for their unions. The stock will represent the voting control of the financial corporation, and whatever profits there may be after the stock has shared in its dividends shall accrue to the bonds.

The exact plans, so far as dividends are concerned, are not clear to labor leaders who have been approached.

The objects of the Trade Union Financial Corporation, as announced in the prospectus, are "to purchase, hold and assign, bonds, capital stock and other evidences of debt of banks, trust companies, manufacturing concerns, etc." The corporation itself is to be perpetual and managed by the directors chosen by the 100 holders of the $1,000 shares.

The promoters of the "trust," in endeavoring to enlist the interest of Chicago labor leaders, have given out cards bearing the words: "W. R. Burch & Co., Financiers, 805 Lords Court Building, New York City." When pressed for an explanation of what connection Burch & Co. have with the scheme the promoter replied, "Oh, they are handling the business." Inquiry in New York last night failed to locate "Burch & Co." No such house is listed in the New York directory, nor is it rated by R. G. Dun.

The prospectus of the "corporation" is signed by J. Herbert Anderson and F. H. Phipp, both of Winnipeg, Canada. They are said to be the originators of the scheme.

"We haven't tumbled over ourselves as yet to fall in with the corporation," said one labor leader, "and before we take it altogether seriously shall have to 'be shown' a lot of things."

BIG IMPROVEMENTS AT AMHERSTBURG

The Dominion Government to Give Harbor a Twenty-One Foot Channel.

Detroit, Feb. 18.—Information was received in Detroit yesterday to the effect that the Canadian Government is about to make big improvements in the Detroit River abreast Amherstburg. The plan calls for excavating the river to a depth of 21 feet from the present channel now being improved by the United States in to the Amherstburg dock line.

This will make it possible for the largest vessels on the lakes to tie up or coal at the Amherstburg docks and, in case of heavy fog or low water, to be secure and still get out of the main channel and not obstruct the passage of boats whose masters care to navigate.

At the present time boats wanting to hold fast on account of thick weather or low water are compelled to cast anchor outside by laying to abreast Amherstburg in the river.

By digging out between the present American channel in Canadian water between Bois Blanc and the mainland the Dominion Government seeks to make a safe harbor at Amherstburg and greatly aid the town.

HUNDREDS ARE IN PERIL

Crack Miles Long Separates American Fishermen From Shore.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 18.—The big crack in the ice of Saginaw Bay six miles from the shore nearly cost two more men their lives while a team of horses was drowned yesterday. The men, William Rolse and Gilbert Dishaw, fishermen, started with a heavy team to secure their shanties. The water in the crack at the point they intended crossing had been covered by a thin film of ice and snow and the first intimation of the danger came when the team plunged into the bay. The men succeeded in scrambling to the solid ice, but the horses were drowned and the sled lost. In their wet clothing and the temperature at zero the men walked six miles back in fairly good condition.

Messengers have been sent to the hundreds of fishermen on the bay, apprising them of the danger, as during the past few days the crack, which is now miles long, has been thinly covered over with ice and snow in many places.

JEWS KILLED OR MAIMED

Horrible Cruelties Practiced by Police After Mohileff Riots.

Berlin, Feb. 16. — The Vorwaerts publishes letters from Mohileff, in which details are given of terrible barbarities practiced by the police of that town on the Jewish inhabitants. In the early days of February the town was considerably disturbed by street demonstrations. Numerous arrests were made, and the prisoners were driven to the police station, where they were brutally assaulted by the police. Many were flung down a flight of stairs, dragged up and again flung down, until they were insensible. Soldiers struck at them with muskets, breaking legs, arms and fingers, gouging out eyes and committing other horrible barbarities. About a hundred persons were made cripples.

Several girls were flogged almost to death. One was thrown to the dogs. Others are dying.

Although the majority of the crowd was composed of Christians, only the Jews were treated in this manner.

AN APPEAL TO CZARINA

Russian Women Ask Her to Use Influence for Peace.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The Empress of Russia has received from the women of Moscow an address, piteously appealing to her majesty, as a woman and a mother, to use her influence with the Emperor to secure peace.

"Oh, Sovereign," the petition says, "we believe your mother's heart feels all the horrors of war as we do. Peace is violated not only beyond the frontiers, but even in the heart of the fatherland. We see in recent troubles the beginning of calamities that may crush all Russia if the Emperor does not seek to avert them. All the bases of life are shaken, and all the moral foundations are trembling. Mothers who have to bring up the young generation are saddened by seeing that it is impossible to train children on the basis of truth, love and duty when the social life of the country does not rest thereon. Our best forces are perishing. Mothers whose hearts are breaking cannot remain silent. More lives will be sacrificed because what is happening is not spasmodic, but the result of earlier calamities. The Emperor can still save Russia by his puissant will. Be our pleader. Pray the Emperor to listen to the voice of the country. If the Emperor leads the country in paths of greatness, its women will help in the work of organization by guiding their brothers and children into the new way and a life of light."

Duffy Defeated.

Melbourne, Feb. 18. — A. F. Duffy, the American runner, made his first appearance in Australian athletics here today, but finished second in both events in which he competed.

In the 100 yards championship Duffy was defeated by Mueller, of Bendigo, Time, 10 2-5 seconds.

Morgan, of Melbourne, with five yards start, beat the American, who started at scratch, in the 75 yards handicap. Time, 7 2-5 seconds.

SCHEME TO JOIN ALL THE RAILWAYS

Niagara Company, Which Seeks Electrical Charter, Has Important Aspirations.

At the meeting of No. 1 committee last evening, a notice of application for a charter by a company who desire to run an electric line from Niagara Falls to London was received. Chairman Stevely explained, when it was being discussed, that the application for a charter is but a preliminary move in a scheme to amalgamate all the traction lines in Ontario west of Toronto. It is understood the company contemplate the purchase of the Southwestern Traction Company and amalgamating it with other lines.

President F. G. Rumball, of the Southwestern, said today that his company has not been approached by the Niagara concern, or any other concern, with a view to purchasing the road.

A peculiar feature of the bill is that it stipulates that the Niagara Company desires to amalgamate with — if it wishes — not alone with electric roads, but steam lines as well; and this clause has given rise to the rumor that the C. P. R. is behind the bill, and seeks power to secure all lines, so as to utilize them as feeders for the trunk line system.

Michigan Snowbound.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 18. — Not in years have the railways of Michigan been so completely at the mercy of snow as at present. In every section of the state trains are stalled in deep drifts. Traffic on many lines has been suspended, and both passengers and freight trains have been canceled. The rural districts are almost completely snowbound.

Country roads are drifted to the fence tops, and traffic is practically impossible.

Rural mailcarriers have been compelled to abandon their routes entirely in many sections.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

Mr. T. S. Clark Chosen to Succeed Mr. German—Secretary Not Named.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, held recently, Mr. T. S. Clark, of the Bank of Montreal, was unanimously elected as president to succeed Mr. German, who resigned some months ago.

Mr. D. H. Gillies was chosen vice-president and Mr. J. W. Westervelt was re-elected treasurer.

The election of a permanent secretary of the board was not accomplished. Mr. J. F. Kern was urged to act, but he declined to accept the position, agreeing, however, to serve temporarily.

A successor to Mr. Hopper, secretary of the association, has not yet been secured. Mr. Hopper continues his duties until the middle of April, by which time the directors will in all probably have many applications for the positions. Although applications have not yet been advertised for, half a dozen have already been received.

The board this year includes: Messrs. T. S. Clark, J. S. Barnard, J. F. Kern, D. H. Gillies, Andrew Dale, John Macpherson, F. W. C. McCutcheon, Frank Lawson, E. F. H. Parker, L. H. Martyn, Wm. Jeffrey, A. D. Jordan, Thomas Taylor, J. A. Nelles, W. E. Saunders, Wm. Yeates, J. A. Westervelt and Jared R. Vining.

Manchester Sells Estates.

London, Feb. 18. — The Duke of Manchester has sold his Tanderagee estates at Armagh under the Irish land act for $1,100,000.

Leopold Goes Home.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18. — Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia who had been visiting the Emperor, started for Berlin at midnight.

The Soo Trial.

Toronto, Feb. 18. — The continuation of the trial of the man reported for corruption in the Soo election trial has been postponed until March 11, owing to the illness of Chancellor Boyd.

DISASTER IN MINING SHAFT

Cage Dropped 1,200 Feet and Ten Miners Are Crushed to Death.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 18. — While a cage containing ten workmen was being lowered into the Lyttle shaft, four miles from here, today, it caught in some loose timbers along the side of the shaft, and when suddenly released, the cage dropped with such force as to tear the bottom from it. The miners were hurled to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of about 1,200 feet, and it is believed all were crushed to death.

HYDE IS HEAVY LOSER

By Renouncing Control of Equitable Life Society.

New York, Feb. 18.—James H. Hyde, the 29-year-old vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has formally renounced his control of that $400,000,000 organization. He has consented to sell the stock of the Hyde family to the company at a price to be fixed by a committee of the directors. He has saved his official scalp and will continue as vice-president, but he and his family have lost their grip on the great financial institution, one of the greatest in the world.

At a long and acrimonious meeting of the directors this afternoon Mr. Hyde consented to have the Equitable made a mutual organization in fact as well as in name. Hereafter the policyholders, who number nearly 600,000, with an insurance aggregating the tremendous sum of $1,500,000,000, will have a voice in the selection of directors.

This means that the Hyde estate suffers a great loss in money power and prestige. Its $51,000 stock in the company was 51 per cent of the whole and controlled the gigantic corporation. For it $5,000,000 had been offered and refused. Shorn of its voting power, there will be a great shrinkage in its

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Fair and Warmer.

London, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Sun rises..7:12 a.m. Moon rises..4:48 p.m.
Sun sets...5:51 p.m. Moon sets...6:17 a.m.

Toronto, Feb. 17—8 p.m.

High winds, with light snowfalls, have been fairly general today from the lakes to the Maritime Provinces, while in the Territories and Manitoba the weather has been fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 16 below—4; Port Simpson, 28—42; Victoria, 38—48; Kamloops, 6—26; Calgary, 4—28; Qu'Appelle, zero—20; Winnipeg, 10 below—4; Port Arthur, 4—12; Southampton, 16—46; Toronto, 18—30; Ottawa, 12—24; Montreal, 8—24; Quebec, zero—22; St. John, 10—34; Halifax, 2 below—32.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, Feb. 18—8 a.m.

Today—Fine and cold.

Sunday—Fine, with a more moderate temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Winnipeg	—22	—24	Fair
Parry Sound	— 6	— 6	Clear
Toronto	6	4	Clear
Ottawa	0	0	Fair
Montreal	8	6	Fair
Quebec	16	16	Snow
Father Point	16	14	Cloudy

The sign — indicates below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

Since yesterday morning moderate snowfalls have occurred locally in Ontario and generally in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Fairly low temperature is reported this morning from all Provinces except British Columbia.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 26°; lowest, 12° above.

Frances Willard's Statue Placed in U. S. Capitol

Washington, Feb. 18.—A special feature of the day in the Senate yesterday was the acceptance of the statue of Frances E. Willard the distinguished temperance advocate, which has been placed in Statuary Hall, in the national capitol, by the State of Illinois. The statue of Miss Willard is the first of a woman to find a place in the hall, and the members of her sex showed their appreciation of the compliment by turning out in large numbers to listen to the eulogistic addresses.

MILITARY NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, of Toronto, recently gave the following interview to a representative of the British Empire Review, with regard to his opinion whether Canada should undertake the garrisoning of Halifax and Esquimalt: "I say as a matter of course that we ought to do that. I have said so all along. We ought to do more than that—ought to be prepared for war. We should increase our permanent force to the extent of three garrisons, and should pay them. Why should we get off with 50 cents per head of our population for military defense, and we a prosperous people, while there are a million paupers in England, 30 per cent of them almost starving, and they have to pay $8 30 per head? We have a people that are all pretty comfortable, there was a surplus of $14,600,000 last year, and there is no earthly reason why we should not begin. People talk about Canada being a nation! If we are a nation we ought to take the responsibility of a nation. There is no other nation in the world which gets off with 50 cents a head for military expenditure."

Colonel Denison then took down some official reports, showing military and naval expenditures in some other countries with approximately our population. The results of his investigations were as follows:

Belgium, population, 6,800,000; peace footing army, 48,500; war strength, 170,000; revenue, $100,000,000; expenditure on army $11,000,000, or $1 60 per head.

Denmark, population, 2,500,000; army expenditures, $4,500,000, or $1 80 per head.

Portugal, population, 5,428,000; expenditure on war and marine, $10,000,000, or $1 84 per head.

Holland, population, 5,104,000; war and marine expenditure, $16,800,000, or $3 29 per head.

Sweden, population, 5,000,000; army and navy expenditure, $13,500,000, or $2 70 per head.

Colonel Denison continued: "I have always advocated garrisoning our own forts. Every nation in the world now has its eyes fixed on Canada. We have the greatest country in the world. We are the Northmen of the new world. We have on this side, in this hemisphere, all the relative country that in the other hemisphere is taken up by Russia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, France, England, Scotland and Ireland. We go from the latitude of Rome to the north pole. It is not the southern part of the hemisphere that counts, it is the northern part. We have got the whole of the northern part. We have the greatest agricultural and mineral resources, and it is sure to excite the cupidity of other nations. We are fools, we are worse than children if we don't defend it. The mother country is overwhelmed with burdens; every nation in the world is increasing year by year its power, offensive and defensive, and there is no community with assets so valuable, so worth defending and protecting, and so liable to excite cupidity, as the British Empire."

Lord Roberts in his article: "The army as it was and as it is," in the Nineteenth Century, tells us that it would have been impossible fifty years ago to have brought such a campaign as the late war in South Africa to a successful conclusion. These matters, however, must be considered from a standpoint that half a century ago our late enemies, determined as they may have been, would only have mustered a few thousand fighting men, and their weapons would have been much inferior even to the primitive firearms of our troops in those days. An English military critic says that it is all a matter of comparison of the efficiency in war of various nations at different periods of history. Half a century ago the meager training, the simple tactics, and the clumsy weapons of the British army were at any rate more than a match for our enemy in the Crimea. So it was with us a century ago, during the Peninsula, and Waterloo campaigns, and before that, again, in Marlborough's campaigns, 200 years ago, as Dr. Miller Maguire points out in a letter to the Morning Post of the 31st ult. At any rate, in wars against Continental foes the "thin red line" generally got the best of the encounter when pitted against their dense, unwieldy columns, and in those days victory was much more common than defeat for British armies. Since 1866, however, when Prussia opened every one's eyes as to the requirements of modern warfare, it cannot be said that we have kept pace with other great powers in general efficiency, battle training, or armaments. We have always waited for other nations to take the initiative. At the present moment, for instance, we are without modern artillery to oppose the quick-firers of our possible enemies, and altogether the British army is in no sense organized for war according to continental conceptions.

Discussing Lord Roberts' communication from another point of view, the military editor of the Ottawa Citizen says:

Lord Roberts has raised many important questions in a remarkable article in the Nineteenth Century. What may be called the informing idea of the article is found in its repeated insistence upon the need of higher intelligence in all ranks of the army. Officers and men must be taught to think and act for themselves, there must be the discipline of self-reliance, which is not gained in the rigid methods of the barrack-square. The responsibility thrown upon the officer is greater than at any previous time. When the fighting begins the immediate control of the troops passes out of the hands, not only of the general in command, but of the divisional and brigade commanders and everything falls to the captains of companies and section leaders. Regimental officers are handicapped terribly by not having complete control of their men, while the men themselves feel the loss of the immediate support of their comrades. It is, however, upon the officer that the burden of responsibility and anxiety will fall. In him must be the initiative and courage to seize the advantages that may offer themselves.

This is thoroughly in line with the recent work of the gallant field marshal and thoroughly in harmony with his progressive type of mind that somehow or other keeps in advance of the times in spite of a burden of years that would, put most men on the shelf.

One hundred new extra rifles have arrived at the Brantford armories for the local regiment, together with a set of Oliver equipments. The old haversacks have been done away with.

The annual report of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association is a bulky pamphlet of 132 pages, yet amidst much that is very "dry as dust" matter, it has also much that is very interesting in its contents. The D. R. A. has now been in existence since 1868, and in that time has had but four presidents, namely, Lieut.-Col. Botsford, 1868-69; Col. Sir Casimir Gzowski, 1869 to 1883; Lieut.-Col. Sir George A. Kirkpatrick, 1884-1892, who was succeeded by the present holder of the office, Col. Hon. J. M. Gibson, A. D. C. Last year—1904—there was the largest number of competitors at the annual rifle matches of the D. R. A. at Rockliffe ranges which have assembled in the history of the association, namely, 491. The next highest number was in 1896, when 460 attended. The annual attendance has varied greatly, being for the last 20 years 391.5. The total revenue of the association for 1904 was $25,417 39, and the expenditures $19,222 28 leaving to general balance account $6,195 21. The expenses of the Bisley team were $5,275 97, an increase on the preceding year of $703 24. Taken on the whole, the report may be considered as fairly satisfactory.

The first annual financial statement of the Ninety-First Regiment of Canadian Highlanders, Hamilton, shows $24,107 67 receipts, including $6,201 50 subscriptions and $3,203 52 allowed by the Government in lieu of clothing. The expenditure totaled $22,037 05. Against the balance of $2,076 62 is a $4,000 order for uniforms for the two new companies of the regiment. Another $500 grant from the city council is expected.

The strength of the British army is officially returned at 227,000 men, exclusive of those serving in India and is nearly nine thousand less than it was in the preceding year, while in 1902 the figure stood at 420,000 men. Owing to the disbandment of the Royal Garrison regiments, which is to take place this year, the figure is likely to be still further reduced before the end of 1906.

A military matter, says the Toronto Telegram, which though by no means unimportant, is among the "things not generally known." It is this, namely, that the Canadian Army Service Corps, the Permanent Army Medical Corps and the Ordinance Store Corps, are now without a commanding officer in consequence of all of them being seconded for service on the staff. Accordingly orders have been issued that until further orders the command of these corps will be administered from headquarters by a staff officer of the branch of the service to which they belong.

MURDERED WITHIN PALACE WALLS

Continued from page 1.

Zobor was actually assured, meets with universal reprobation, even by extreme social democrats, who denounce the crime as strongly as do the Liberals and Conservatives.

The Czar Prostrated.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—Much of the responsibility for the catastrophe at the coronation of Emperor Nicholas in Moscow, when several thousand people were crushed to death at the time of the distribution of the imperial gifts, was laid at Grand Duke Sergius' door. It was found that he had not taken sufficient precautions, and the Liberals, after the affair here on Jan. 22, placed the major portion of the blame on his shoulders.

News of the assassination of the Grand Duke reached Tsarskoe Selo while the imperial family were entertaining Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia (who is on his way to join the Russian army in the far east as an observer representing Emperor William), created the greatest consternation. The Emperor is reported to have been completely prostrated. All festivities in honor of the Prussian guest were at once abandoned.

This afternoon the foreign ambassadors drove to the palace to express their official condolence, also leaving their cards at the palaces of the various members of the imperial family.

Others Doomed.

At the time sentence of death was pronounced by the terrorists upon Grand Duke Sergius it was reported that Grand Duke Alexis, procurator of the Holy Synod Pobiedonostseff and General Trepoff, when chief of police of Moscow, and now Governor-General of St. Petersburg, were also condemned to death, and according to some reports a similar sentence was imposed upon the Dowager Empress, Marie Feodorovna. The sentence of death of Grand Duke Sergius was contained in a proclamation issued by the social revolutionists of Moscow, after the demonstration (Dec. 11 of last year) at St. Petersburg was put down. It read: "If our demonstration at Moscow (Dec. 18 and 19) is crushed in as bloody a manner as that of our brothers of St. Petersburg, then be the guilt therefor upon the head of Grand Duke Sergius and General Trepoff, and we, the committee, in that event have foreordained their death."

The body of Grand Duke Sergius will be interred in the cathedral of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The extra newspapers tonight announce the death of Grand Duke Sergius by the explosion of a bomb, but give no details.

Edward Wires Sympathy.

London, Feb. 17. — King Edward so soon as he was informed of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas expressing his horror and sympathy.

List of the Assassinated.

The Grand Duke Sergius is the sixth high-placed Russian official to be assassinated in the past three years, the others being M. Von. Pheive, Minister of the Interior; M. Sipiaguine, Minister of the Interior; M. Bogolipoff, Minister of Education; General Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland, and General Bogdanovitch, Governor of Ufa. The following is a list of murders and attempted murders on Russian officials within recent years:

M. Bogoliepoff, Minister of Education, assassinated Feb. 27, 1901.

M. Pobiednostseff, shot at in March, 1901.

M. Sipiaguine, Minister of the Interior, assassinated April 15, 1902.

General de Whal, Governor of Vilna, shot at May 18, 1902.

Prince Obolenski, Governor of Kharkoff, assailed in August, 1902.

M. Bessonoff, Kharkoff, chief of police, also wounded August, 1902.

General Bogdanovitch, Governor of Ufa, assassinated May 19, 1903.

Prince Gulitzan, Governor-General of Caucasus, attacked Oct. 27, 1903.

M. Metlenko, chief of police, fired at in Grodno, Nov. 12, 1903.

General Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland, assassinated June 17, 1904.

M. Von Plehve, Minister of the Interior, assassinated July 28, 1904.

Czar Alexander II. was assassinated on the 13th of March, 1881, and in 1883 the chief of the secret police was killed at St. Petersburg, while in 1891 the chief of the Moscow secret police was also assassinated.

Have You a Pain or an Ache Anywhere?

It's inconceivable that Nerviline could fail to relieve pain, so powerful is it, and yet in sweetened water it may be given to the youngest infant. Powerful, penetrating, pain-subduing you have only to use it once to keep it as a safeguard against pains, aches, bruises, of every kind and degree. Nerviline is composed of the most wonderful pain-subduing remedies known in medicine. Nerviline is worth its weight in gold to every family. In use nearly fifty years, enjoying an enormous sale in 25c bottles; better try Polson's Nerviline.

A "HAIR-SAVER" that grows in popularity.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

Herpicide Will Save It. Herpicide Will Save It. Too Late for Herpicide.

HE NEEDS A GUARDIAN

The business man who is too busy to look after his health and personal comfort needs a guardian.

To notice dandruff and falling hair is beneath his idea of business. Later, when incurable baldness comes, he will waste money trying to overcome the result of his own neglect. Someone at home should look after him. At first sight of dandruff—which is a contagious disease—Newbro's Herpicide should be used. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair by destroying the dandruff germ. A delightful hair dressing. STOPS ITCHING INSTANTLY.

Drug Stores, $1. Send 10c. stamps, to HERPICIDE CO., Dept. H, Detroit, Mich., for a sample

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ."

C. McCALLUM & CO., Special Agents. | Applications at Prominent Barber Shops.

THE HAPPENINGS IN ST. MARYS

Citizens Find Fault With the Powerhouse Management—Officials Resign.

[Advertiser's Special Correspondence.]

St. Marys, Feb. 17.—Sheriff Hossie, of Stratford, was a Stonetown visitor on Wednesday.

Mr. William B. Robinson, jun., who conducts a large blacksmithing business at Butler, Pa., is visiting friends in Blanshard and St. Marys. He came here to attend the obsequies of his father, the late William Robinson, of the south boundary of Blanshard, whose funeral took place on Saturday last. It is ten years since Mr. Robinson was here last on a visit. He notices much improvement in St. Marys since that time.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Stevens, of Flushing, Mich., are visiting Mr. Stevens' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harding Stevens, Water street.

Mr. William P. Dymond, of Strathroy, is visiting St. Marys friends.

Mr. John Bridgman, jun., of the Mexican Central Railway, is home on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bridgman, Water street south.

Beecher's Uncle Tom's Cabin, with Kersand's original troupe of South Carolina jubilee singers, and handsomely uniformed band and orchestra, are to give one entertainment in the opera house this evening.

Mr. R. G. Smith, grocer, who received a bad scalp wound on the back of the head, caused by a fall last week, has almost recovered from the effects.

The Knox Church fire that occurred last Sunday morning last, has brought severe censure on the staff of the powerhouse by the citizens for the inefficiency of the water pressure. Two of the staff have resigned their positions, claiming to have been wrongfully accused by the citizens of neglect of duty. The citizens are up in arms against the present method of running the power house plant.

Mr. F. K. Wilson, organizer for the Canadian Order of Foresters was here last week, assisting the local court to increase its membership.

Agricultural Savings and Loan Company

The thirty-third annual report of the business of this Company will be found in our issue today. It is a report which must be most gratifying to its Shareholders, Depositors and Debenture-holders, showing, as it does, a good steady increase in its business and its profits. Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent were paid during the year, and $15,000 placed to the Reserve, which latter now amounts to a quarter of a million dollars and is approximately 40 per cent of its paid-up capital. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our wealthiest and most prominent business men, who watch over the interests of the Company with constant care and attention. Nearly one million dollars is invested in the debentures of the Company, which shows the high esteem in which it is held by the investing public. Nearly the whole of its assets are invested in first mortgages on farm and city property in Ontario.

"MAN IS FILLED WITH MISERY."—This is not true of all men. The well, sound of lung, clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, are not miserable, whatever may be their social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthful state. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will help all to do this.

The London Tailor and Cutter gives this valuable advice: "For cricket, boating, tennis and football jewelry must be eschewed, but for motoring, fishing and golf it is indispensable."

GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. ywt

Headaches and Neuralgia From Colds.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. ywt

A young man recently escaped from the jail at Bristol, Va., with the aid of his mother. She went to the jail to visit and changed clothes with him. He passed the guards without question when dressed as a woman.

Hutch for the Blood.

When one eats a lot and crams a lot of food in the stomach the process of digestion is not complete. The food remains in chunks and ferments. This fermentation produces poisonous acid, which, when it enters the blood, causes impurities and produces the humiliating evidences so well known. It is necessary before one attempts to clean the blood to clean those organs of the body on which the blood depends for its purity and healthiness. Hutch will clean the body, assist the digestion so that it will be complete, and it will purify the blood and skin. Hutch is a doctor for ten cents.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

Neil Cooper has been instructed to sell on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 114 Waterloo street, contents of house, comprising in part: Parlor furniture, carpets, pictures, hallrack, hand-carved oak sideboard, extension table and dining-chairs, baseburner with oven, curtains, bedroom suites, etc., bedding sewing machine, cook stove, linoleum, kitchen utensils. Sale at 10:30. Take South street belt line cars.

4lu-ty NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale White Oak Cheese Factory

On the premises, Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 2:30 o'clock, situated five miles from London. Well equipped with everything necessary. Terms easy. Apply to A. SHAPLAND, White Oak P. O., or HUNT & McGREGOR, auctioneers, 123 King street, London. 4lu-t

Household Furniture, etc., by Auction,

At Jones' auction room, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 10:30 o'clock a.m.: Four large oak chairs for lodge or church; oak parlor suite, easy chairs, sideboards, dining-chairs, bedroom suites, bedsteads, mattresses and springs, wardrobe, sewing machine, carpets, cook stove, baseburners and gas stoves, etc., etc. b

JOSEPH BROWN WILL SELL FOR Mr. Adair,

at 312 Thames Street.
Monday, Feb. 20, at 10:30.

piano, stoves, furniture, chairs, tables, dishes, fruit, bedding, etc., Terms, cash. 39u-wt

... The ...

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY of CANADA

IS ABOUT TO ISSUE

A New Subscribers' Directory

For the District of Western Ontario, including the City of London.

Orders for new connections, change of firm names, changes of street address, or for duplicate entries in the list, should be handed in AT ONCE.

J. L. RICHMOND,
39c Local Manager.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—KNOW all men, that application has this day been made for the transfer of the license now held by Mrs. Ellen Risk, of London, to William G. Brown, of the Township of Westminster. Application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners on or about the 25th day of February next. J. H. BROWN, license inspector. London, Ont., Feb. 18, 1905. 41c

THE LONDON WATERWORKS

Tenders For Supplies, 1905.

Sealed tenders, addressed to O. Ellwood, secretary of the board, will be received until 4 p.m. Monday, March 6, for the furnishing of supplies required by the department for the year, as follows:

Coal, lead pipe, brass fittings, stopcock boxes, iron castings, street hydrants, street valves, valve boxes, machine oil, cylinder oil, arctic grease, hardware, rubber valves, rubber hose, rubber boots cotton waste, printing, bookbinding, lumber, cast iron mains and laying same.

Specifications may be seen at Moore & Henry's office, Albion block.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit, mentioned in the specifications.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. F. J. DARCH, Chairman.

J. M. MOORE,
Engineer and Superintendent.
37g-14,15,16,18,28,M2,4

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JOHN H. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 280 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. WILLIAMS—GONE TO GERMANY. Will return about May 1.

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.

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

J. H. DUNN, MAGNETIC SPECIALIST—Rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, neuralgia, asthma, sleeplessness, stammering and all nervous diseases successfully treated. 553 Colborne street. 17tf

DR. McLELLAN, SPECIALIST, EYE, ear, nose and throat only—Office, corner Maple and Talbot streets. 'Phone 1,789.

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

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

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—'Phone 1,019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 191 Queen's avenue.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, 473 Park avenue, London, Ont. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

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

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

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL College Surgeons, and Licentiate Royal College Physicians, corner Park and Queen's avenues.

DR. G. McNEIL — OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Telephone 266.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh), 461 Waterloo—Special attention diseases women and children. 'Phone 258.

SLATE ROOFING.

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

STENCILS AND STAMPS.

STENCIL AND STAMP MAKING OUR specialty. London Stencil and Stamp Works, Masonic Temple.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and not so cold.

$1.00 Cream and White Peau de Soie, 69c.

A bold reduction on one of the most satisfactory wearing Silks we carry. Unsurpassed for dresses and waists. Saturday we have 4 pieces to sell at this low price. Come early.

Serviceable Umbrellas, 89c

True, the weather is cold, but it's in order to think of Umbrellas. The rainy season will soon be upon us. Then, without notice, you'll want an Umbrella. Get it now. The last few days we have sold from our window advertising an immense quantity of these Serviceable Umbrellas. Everybody doesn't pass by our windows, so we bring the news to you here. If you want a school Umbrella for the children or one for your own use, buy while this special lot is with us. Worth a good deal more than we ask, but while we have any they are yours at only..... **89c**

Our Handsome Linen Waist Fronts.

The choicest styles of New Shirtwaist Fronts are here now for those who appreciate beauty and first choice. They include Japanese Hand-Made Styles that once sold cannot be repeated again this season. Many exclusive designs and not more than five or six of any one design. We show Blind Embroidery Styles, Blind Embroidery and Drawn Work Combinations, All Drawn Work, Broderie Anglaise, Fil Italian, etc. Some include collars and cuffs. Prices range from, each..... **$1.50 to $3.50**

Elegant New Spring Dress Goods.

MOHAIRS, ROXANAS AND LUSTERS FOR SHIRTWAIST SUITS.

MOHAIR INVISIBLE CHECK—One of the season's latest creations for a Stylish Shirtwaist Suit, all new shades of browns and greens, blues and grays. Extra value..... **$1.00**

ROXANA MOHAIR—Self colors, beautiful goods for Shirtwaist Suits, in all the seasonable shades, a great variety. At only, per yard..... **65c**

LUSTER—Fine weave, lovely quality of Silk-Finish Lusters, in beautiful shades of browns, blues and greens, very serviceable for spring and summer Shirtwaist Suits. Special quality at only, per yard..... **65c**

Manufacturing Departments in Full Operation.

Our Manufacturing Departments, which include High-Class Dressmaking, Ladies' Tailoring, and Special Shirtwaist and Separate Skirt Making, are now in full operation. Place your order now to insure having your garments made on time. These popular departments have wonderfully increased in public favor from year to year, and we anticipate a very busy season. All garments are made in the very latest style and our prices are the lowest possible consistent with artistic work.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street. London.

LEGAL CARDS.

R. M. C. TOOTHE, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall, opposite Court House. Specialty, office work and consultations.

CRONYIN & BETTS, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries public, etc. Huron and Erie building.

EDMUND WELD—Barrister, 425 Richmond Street.

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

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

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

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

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

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.

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

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

HOUSE MOVING.

W. WATSON, HOUSE-MOVER—WORK promptly attended to. 194 Hamilton road.

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago. Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 35, Bank of Toronto. tzx

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, facial blemishes, removed by electrolysis. Manicuring, shampooing, scalp treatment. Butler's Dermatological Parlors, 235½ Dundas.

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E. J. MACROBERT,
General and District Agent for Western Ontario. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance effected. English, American and Canadian companies represented. Room 107, Masonic Temple, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Telephone 449. ywt

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.
J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

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E. TOWE & CO. Agents, City office OVER Bank, Dundas & Richmond Sts. (entrance off Richmond. Money loaned on real estate. Calendars for '05 free. 'Phone 690.

MASSEUSE.

FOR SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE CALL UP Mrs. Ray Gadsby, Turkish Baths, 320 Dundas. 'Phone 1,042. t

HARRIETTA CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist, 280½ Dundas street. Try Neurotone electric treatment for all nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc. ywty

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church — Piano, organ, harmony, singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo. 'Phone 1,527.

ELIZABETH WALKER—VOICE CULTURE, piano, harmony, counterpoint. Prepares for all examinations. 316 King. ywt

JAS. CRESSWELL, VIOLIN TEACHER, director Grand Opera House Orchestra. Studio, 523 King.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKILLOP—Residence, 326 St. James street; 'phone 451. Concert engagements accepted. tx

MISS MABEL ALBRIGHT, A.L.C.M.—Piano teacher, London Conservatory. Engagements filled as accompanist, etc. 614 Wellington. tx

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 356 Dundas.

LILLIAN G. WILSON—VOICE, PIANO, concert soprano. Soloist Dundas Center. 356 King. 'Phone 1,270.

E. W. GOETHE QUANTZ, ORGANIST New St. James' Singing, piano, organ, theory. 435 Oxford street.

J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST WELLINGTON Street Church. Teacher singing, organ, piano, theory.

A. J. STONE, 381 CENTRAL AVENUE—Organist St. John Evangelist Church. Piano, organ, theory.

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PLAIN AND FANCY DRESSMAKING done by Misses Spencer & McVicar, 194 Dundas.

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DR. M. M. McGAHEY, HONOR GRADUATE Toronto University, 169 Dundas street. 'Phone 885.

DR. M. A. ROSS THOMAS, 310 DUNDAS, ground floor.

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

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MME. LA ZELLE, PSYCHIC PALMIST, may be consulted on all matters of love, business and marriage. She will astonish and convince you. Fee, 50c and $1. Room 10, London House. 37n

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KING EDWARD LIVERY, 422 TO 426 Wellington, opposite Y. M. C. A.—Rubber-tired hacks, coupes, Victorias, light livery. 'Phone 503. A. G. Stroyan.

DYER'S LIVERY, NEXT ADVERTISER —Telephone 1,277. Coupes, hacks, etc. Open day and night.

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A WEALTHY, MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN wants home-loving wife; no objection to sincere poor woman. Address Mr. John, 408 Ogden, Chicago. b

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HANDSOME, INTELLIGENT YOUNG widow, no children, $30,000 in her own name, will marry immediately and furnish husband with capital to start business; no objections to honorable poor man. Address Mrs. Belmont, 434 Hampden building, Chicago. b

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JAMES McMILLAN, ACCOUNTANT and auditor, 10 St. George street, London.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

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

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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.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS.

BRADDON—On Feb. 2, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Braddon, a son.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "God Glorifying Himself"; evening, "Did Jesus Die for You?" Special services each afternoon and evening (excepting Saturday) during the week.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Church anniversary. Pastor will preach in morning; Rev. Dr. Daniel in evening. Good music.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Rev. Dyson Hague, rector; Rev. Arthur Carlisle, assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. A. H. Going. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor's Bible Class and Sunday School, 3 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. R. HOWARD, M. A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET—Pastor Mackenzie. Morning, "Golden Bells and Pomegranates"; evening, "The Praying Publican."

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services as usual.

DUNDAS STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Bible School, 2:45 p.m.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Wellington street and Dufferin avenue—Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Pastor, Rev. George J. Bishop, both services. Sunday School at 2:45 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Fred Barron, B.A., of Virginia. Evening, Rev. W. J. Clark; text, II. Chronicles, xi., 16; "Confession and Discipleship." A friendly welcome to all.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special song services in the evening. Everybody welcome.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. Services, 11, 7. Evening, sermon to men. All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, will preach, both services. Evening subject, "Life: Its Success and Romances." Special service for young people.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND Street—Preaching at 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services conducted by Rev. A. Henderson, of Appin.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Dr. Ross will preach at both services. Morning, "Thanksgiving for Good Men"; evening, "Eternal Life Through the Son."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL — HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. 11 a.m., Rev. Principal Waller; 7 p.m., Rev. John Bushell.

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. Morning, "The Letters of Jesus." Evening, "The Christian and the Card Table." Students, strangers and visitors in the city are all cordially welcomed. Baptism after evening service.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Hanna, both services. Morning — Anthem, "Open Ye the Gates"; solo, "My God and Father." Evening—Anthem, "From Afar, Great Lord"; solo, "God's Slumber Land" (Gray). Soloist, both services, Mrs. Fred Screaton.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—10, Mr. James Stevenson; 11, Mr. W. P. Turner; evening, Rev. Alexander G. Harris, of Lambeth.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders and members of The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 82 and 84 King street east, Toronto, on Monday, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a statement of affairs of the company, exhibiting receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities, and a report of the business transactions for the year ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1904, and for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of all such other general business as may be brought before the shareholders and members at said meeting. H. WADDINGTON, secretary. Dated this 1st day of February, 1905. 29c-t

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL NO. 75, C. O. C. F., wishing invitations to reception for grand officers on Wednesday, 22nd inst., can get the same by calling on the recorder, A. Ellis, Masonic Temple, or any of the committee—Ernie Ruse, G. T. R. ticket office; Mrs. Smith, grocery, corner Clarence and Simcoe; W. Lemon, 88 York street. b

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN Friends—Members requiring tickets for reception to grand officers, Wednesday, Feb. 22, can obtain same from recorders of councils. George P. Nash secretary. 38c-xwt

"THE MAPLES," PRIVATE HOSPITAL—136 Grey street. Mrs. A. M. Toohey, graduate Victoria Hospital. Telephone 1,795. Nurses' Directory. ywt

FANCY HAIRDRESSING FOR SPECIAL evenings. Full line hair ornaments. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas.

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

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN THAMESFORD AND Pottersburg, on Feb. 8, sable ruff. Liberal reward. Finder kindly leave at Box 81, Thamesford. 40c

LOST, LAST NIGHT—WIRE-HAIRED terrier; answers to the name of "Maggie"; black spot on body and head. Reward. S. Munro, 59 Ridout street south. 39c

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND—Tonight 8:15

THE RINGING, SWINGING, MUSICAL MELANGE, THE

Maid and the Mummy

MUSIC BY ROBERT HOOD BOWERS. Original New York Theater Production, Including the Dashing "POLLY" AND "JULIA" GIRLS.

PRICES: $1 50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats on sale.

ALL NEXT WEEK

10 20 30 J. R. Shannon presents the famous **Kennedy Players** In a repertoire of great plays. The strongest and most perfect dramatic organization touring at popular prices.

Monday—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS

Ladies, accompanied by one paid admission ticket free Monday night only. Seats now on sale.

LONDON VAUDEVILLE THEATER,

PROGRAMME, WEEK FEB. 20.

Professor W. O. Stevens' Orchestra—(a) "Fooling You," two-step; (b) "Maple Leaf," arranged by W. O. Stevens.
Miss Una Clayton & Co.—In a comedy sketch, "Not Her Husband's Wife."
Miller & Kresko—The Rag-time Swells.
The Great Marinellas—European Gymnasts.
W. F. Cresswell, "Bicycle Bill"—Lariat Twirler.
Williams & Melburn—Polite Vaudeville Entertainers, in a Musical Melange.
Coburne & Voigt—Roman Battleaxe Manipulators.
Siddon Bros.—Irish Comedians, Singers and Dancers.
Erni & Taylor—One-legged Roller Skaters and Singers.
Olvio—The Modern Gymnast, presenting the famous electrical sensation, "The Fire-spitting Dragon."
Kinetograph—With the latest New York success, "The Suburbanite." b

9th POP, AUDITORIUM, TONIGHT.

Alfred E. Harding, musical humorist; Mrs. F. Stone, soprano; Miss Gwendolyn Anthistle, reader; Becher Furness, baritone; Miss Elva McBroom, violinist; illustrated songs, Will Spence and others. Plan opens Friday, 9 a.m., 'phone 50. b

Cunard Line Campania sails Saturday, Feb. 25; Etruria, March 4; Caronia (new), March 11; New York to Liverpool. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

NOTICE — THE LONDON DANCING Academy will hold their weekly hop on Saturday night. Dawe & Gruber.

LONDON VAUDEVILLE THEATER

SHOW EVERY NIGHT.

Prices: 10, 15, 25 and 35 cents.

Matinee every day at 2:30 p.m. Prices: Children, 10 cents; adults, 15 cents. 27i

ALLAN LINE—LOW RATES TO BRING your friends from Old County. New turbine steamships. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond. ywt

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WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Literary and musical programme, promenades, scientific exhibits, radium, liquid air, etc., etc., refreshments. Monday evening, Feb. 20, 8:15 p.m. Tickets, 50 cents. 41u

Under the patronage of Lady Carling, Mesdames Adam Beck, Geo. C. Gibbons, F. E. Leonard, C. B. Hunt and E. B. Smith.

THE CELEBRATED

Kneisel Quartette and Cyril Dwight-Edwards,

AUDITORIUM, MARCH 7.

For choice of seats subscribe at once of George C. Phelps, or at the private or store lists. b

WESTMINSTER RINK — EMPLOYES' benefit, Thursday next. Hockey match and tug-of-war on roller skates; novelty race. Cadet Band. Admission, 10c. b

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH Anniversary—The annual tea meeting will be held on Monday evening next. Tea served from 6 to 8:30. After tea, music, readings and an address by Rev. James Livingstone. Tickets, 25c. b

NOTICE — LADIES' CLASS MEETS Thursday evening next, instead of Tuesday. All other classes meet as usual. Private lessons any hour. Dayton & McCormick.

ABERDEEN PLEASURE CLUB—SPECIAL benefit at the London Vaudeville Theater, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 22, 23, 24, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday matinees. b

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

PAINTERS' UNION, NO. 97, ARE holding a social hop, European Hall, Monday, Feb. 20. Tickets, 50c. b

JUBILEE RINK—SKATING RACES TONIGHT at 8:15. Skating before and after. Tony Vita's Orchestra. b

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rate; lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

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

LONDON MINERAL BATHS, DUNDAS street west. Open Saturdays until 9 p.m.; Sundays, until 1 p.m. A. P. Yeo.

625 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND ENTERPRISE—A sure fortune-maker. Address P. O. Box 2,046, San Francisco, California. b

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME FOR twenty men who will put up $50 each to form parent company. Good dividends and no risk. Box K, Advertiser. 37c-ywt

FOR SALE—STORE AND STOCK AT Belton; excellent general stand. Apply Wm. Wiseman, Belton, Ont. 39m

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WANTED—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, IN northern part of city. Apply Box 5, Advertiser. 41c

WANTED TO PURCHASE—MODERN brick house; not less than eight rooms; northern part of city. Address Box 3, Advertiser. 41n

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY'S GARMENT CARE—Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, repairing. 392 Clarence. 'Phone 1,721. Wagon calls.

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WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank Commerce building, second floor. 'Phone 1,557.

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

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

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—ALBION building, London.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT; family of two. 372 Maitland street. 41c

EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT—Small family. Apply Mrs. George H. Belton, 228 Central avenue. 41tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GOOD, RELIABLE maid. Apply Aged People's Home, Richmond street north. 41c

NURSEGIRL WANTED. APPLY MRS. Turner, 149 John street. b

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework; small family. Apply 90 Elmwood avenue. 41c

GIRL WANTED, FROM 14 TO 16, TO help take care of children. 37 Garfield avenue. 40u

DINING-ROOM AND UPSTAIRS GIRL wanted at Britannia House. 40n

TWO INTELLIGENT GIRLS TO LEARN bookbinding; also two experienced. City Bindery. 39c

FIRST-CLASS PANTMAKER WANTED. Apply B. Gidley & Son, tailors, 404 Clarence street. 39c

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Mrs. Loveless, 711 Waterloo. 39c

SCRUBWOMAN WANTED. APPLY Grigg House. 39c

GENERAL SERVANT—MIDDLE-AGED woman preferred. Apply 26 Ridgeway. 37tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD, SMART BOY, TO learn photography. George Henry, successor to Carson. b

WANTED — CLOTHING SALESMAN for western town; must be first-class in every particular. Write Box 451, London, Ont. 41c

WANTED—INSTALLMENT COLLECTOR for merchandise accounts; good salary and expenses. Address Manufacturer, P. O. Box 1,027, Philadelphia, Pa. 41c

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WANTED—MAN WITH GROWN-UP family, to work 200-acre dairy farm on shares; stock and implements furnished. J. P. Cartwright, Dorchester. 38a

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WHO'S YOUR TAILOR? WE'RE TOP of heap in trouser game. Try us. English Woolen Mills Company, 150-152 Carling.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS MILLER; must have references; single man preferred. Apply John Vining, Thamesford. 36n

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WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT bookkeper, by young lady. Address Box Z, this office. 37c-ywt

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, district manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto. tx

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TO LET, MARCH 1—NEW HOUSE, moderate size. Apply 939 Lorne avenue. 41c

TO LET, IN KINCARDINE—LARGE brick office, 30x20 feet; two large front windows and upstairs suite; clothing, shoemaker or other lines business. Also good brick office, with vault; both well situated; Harbor street, opposite Royal Hotel, Kincardine. Address Robert Baird, postmaster. 41h-tx

225-ACRE FARM TO RENT; ALSO 150 cords dry hardwood, mostly maple, for sale. Apply to L. Mahler, Delaware, Ont. 27tf-wt

TO LET—TEN-ROOM MODERN BRICK house, corner Hellmuth avenue and Grosvenor street. Apply Mrs. Walsh, 335 King street. 40c

FOR RENT—6 WILSON AVENUE, $7; 8 Wilson avenue, $8; 52 Dundas street, $8 50; 42 Dundas street, $9. Houses for sale on monthly payments. Scarrow, 233 Dundas street. 74tf

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

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A. HENDERSON, PROPRIETOR PEOPLE'S Moving Vans, largest in city. Corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

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

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T. EDWARDS & SON—FURNITURE, etc., packed, removed or stored. Furniture repaired, refinished. 85 Bruce street.

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ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING—LONG experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hodgson Bros., Lucan.

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VIAVI COMPANY, 31 TORONTO BANK building, 9 to 12 a.m., 1:30 to 5 p.m.

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FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON DUFFERIN avenue, just east of Colborne street; most desirable location in the city. Apply to H. C. McBride, Bank Toronto Chambers. 41c

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W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office, 117 King; residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone 458.

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CAUSTIC SODA IN CWT. DRUMS; carbonate of potash; rosin by the barrel, and water tanks. The London Soap Company. 35tf

NEW LORRY, CAPACITY 10,000 pounds. H. G. Doyle, Woodstock. 41c

IMPORTED WELSH PONY, STALLION—Stands 13.2; 4 years; chestnut; well-broken. Also beautiful saddle pony, 14 hands; kind, perfectly broken to saddle and to driving. Address Box 425 London. 41c

FOR SALE—OLIVER TYPEWRITER, nearly new; oak carrying case; cheap. Address Box 2, this office. 40u

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CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE—CHEAP. Apply 69 Dundas street. 35o-tyt

SHOWCASES, WINDOW MIRRORS, counters, cash carriers, store fixtures, cheap. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street, London.

BIG REDUCTION IN FUR COATS AND robes, trunks and valises. J. Darch & Sons, 379 Talbot.

CALL AND SEE SUNGLEE AT 205 Dundas street. James T. Gleason.

CHIVAS BROS, CONFECTIONERS, corner Bruce street and Wortley road—Charlotte Russe, Lady Fingers and Maccaroons a specialty.

FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S shares. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

BRICKS, LUMBER AND SASHES, with glass, at G. T. R. old roundhouse. John Hayman & Sons. 26tf

ALL SIZES GASOLINE ENGINES AT lowest prices. Manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., COAL AND wood dealers. Wood our specialty. Try load $2 wood. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst. 'Phone 1,312.

IF YOU HAD USED OUR POULTRY feed you would have had eggs long ago. Try it. Morgan's Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House, 264 Dundas street. yt

PHOTO SUPPLIES, KODAKS AND Films. W. A. McKenzie, opposite City Hall, upstairs.

"SAFETY RAZOR GUARDS" — YOU can't cut yourself if you shave with one. They fit your own razor, and do as good work as an expensive Safety Razor. Send 35c to Box 37, this office, and receive one by return mail, postpaid. 22tf

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief quick and safe. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. zwt

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LET EVERY WOMAN BRING HER goods to N. Southcott to be tailor-made into new Spring Suits, $3 75. Fit and work best in the city. One week to make. Southcott Suit Company, over Knox's. Entrance, 12 Market Lane. 35tf-ty

TO CLEAR — BALANCE OF FOOTSTOOLS at 38c, at Patton's, upholsterer, 247 Dundas street.

RUBBER AND STEEL STAMPS, SEAL dies and stencils made to order at Horton's, 179 Dundas.

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Every scholar in the high and public schools should secure a copy of the NEW DRAWING PORTFOLIO, for all kinds of Drawing and Nature-Study work. Each portfolio contains large pad of Drawing Paper, with sheets of valuable rules and helps; and ruled "Observation Chart" (as used in schools of Nova Scotia). Will hold several years' work. On sale at all booksellers.

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FISH OF ALL KINDS FRESH DAILY—'Phone your order to F. S. Onn, Fish Market. 'Phone 1,296.

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

GO TO GREEN & CO., COAL AND wood dealers, 495 York street, for the best quality of hard and soft coal; good hardwood, in blocks or split; good mixed wood, $1 60 per load. 'Phone 1,391.

FOR SALE — ONE SECOND-HAND cutter. Collis Wagon Company, corner Oxford and Adelaide. 'Phone 1,812.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER — LARGE colored pictures of the Premier, in tubes ready for mailing, only 5c. For sale at the business office of The Advertiser. 29tf

ONE LARGE FULL-SIZED ROSEWOOD piano, 7 1-3 octaves, guaranteed 5 years, $100, payable $3 per month until paid; $50 organ for $25, payable $2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—915 MAITLAND; ONE ACRE land; good brick cottage, with barn; hard and soft water; about 20 fruit trees; well fenced; good chickencoop and run. At cost, as the owner is leaving for Northwest. 35n-tyw

GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK, WITH hot water heat, gas, etc.; 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; central, on King street. Only $2,300. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

240 ACRES, ASSINIBOIA—IMPROVED; log buildings, comfortable; excellent soil, suitable for stock and mixed farming; convenient to school, postoffice, railway station and elevator; owned by widow, retiring from farming; will take London property in part payment. A. A. Campbell, 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 41n-tzw

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Gordon Estate, two of the best acres in London North, corner Cheapside and Maitland streets; cheap. No. 26 Forward avenue; beautiful suburban residence, at cost of house; one acre of land. Brick terrace, corner of Pegler street and Hamilton road, three tenements. Fine lot, Wortley road, $300. Twelve lots, Central avenue, east of English street, $125 each; $25 cash payment. Valuable business property, corner Lyle and Dundas streets. To rent—467 Hamilton road; cottage, Alfred street; 521 Piccadilly street; cheap rents.

W. D. BUCKLE.

W. E. LENG'S BULLETIN.

Oxford street, two-story brick, 9 rooms. Adelaide street, two-story brick, modern, 7 rooms. Grocery store, good locality. Cartwright street, frame cottage, 6 rooms. Albert street, two-story brick, modern, 10 rooms. Elias street, frame cottage, 6 rooms. Grosvenor street, 1½-story brick, 8 rooms. Maitland street, brick cottage, 7 rooms. Princess avenue, frame cottage, new, 7 rooms. St. James street, 1½-story brick, modern, 8 rooms. Philip street, frame cottage, 6 rooms, close to McClary's. William street, two-story brick, 8 rooms. Number of warehouses, with factory sites. Call and see me for complete list.

W. E. LENG,
425 Richmond street. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STOP A MOMENT

And consider the time you will save by consulting our lists before you go on a tour of inspection looking for City of London real estate to buy. We have a complete list of all kinds of city property at all prices and on easy terms of payment. If it is not convenient for you to call at our office, write us about your needs and we will forward you our list.

Make note of the following property which we have for sale:

No. 257—Two-story brick-veneer house at Maryboro Place; house contains 12 rooms, cellar in two parts, modern all through; large lot, frame stable and fowl house. This is for sale at a bargain.

No. 247—1½-story new brick house, on Maitland street; contains 10 rooms, bathroom complete, front and side verandas; lot 40x150.

No. 208—One-story frame house, containing 6 rooms; lot 50x268; situated on York street.

No. 207—Two vacant lots, situated on Trafalgar street. For sale cheap.

No. 77 A—1½-story brick-veneer house, on Askin street; house contains 10 rooms and bathroom complete; lot 32x59.

No. 0—New two-story brick house, on Hellmuth avenue, containing 11 rooms, bath complete, furnace, gas, etc.; up-to-date in every detail.

No. 67 A—Frame cottage, containing 4 rooms and cellar, also summer kitchen; lot 30x205 feet. Price, $600; could be bought on easy terms.

No. 38 S—Ten acres of land and new one-story frame house, situated 3 miles from London market. This would make an excellent market garden, as it is the best of land.

No. 36 S—7½ acres of land and frame house, situated 2½ miles from London market, half-mile to school, handy to church and postoffice. Will exchange for house and lot in the City of London.

No. 26 S—Five acres of vacant land, situated two miles from the market, close to street car.

No. 0—50 acres of land, without any buildings, situated 6 miles from London. Will exchange for City of London property.

The above is by no means our complete list. It is simply a guide to prospective purchasers.

The Western Real Estate Exchange
Limited,
78 Dundas Street, London, Ont. b

Private Residential Sale

King Street—2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, contains 12 rooms; lately built and modern in every respect. Price, $5,200.

Adelaide Street, near Dufferin Avenue—Two-story brick, stone foundation, contains 9 rooms, everything modern and up-to-date. Price, $2,800.

English Street—New 1½-story brick, contains 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; occupies corner lot. Price, $2,300.

Rectory Street, near King Street—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; hot water heating; brick stable. Price, $3,750.

These are only a few of our leaders. If the location and price do not suit you, call and look over our lists.

Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

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

Mr. C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 29tf-t

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

ALBERT STREET—A splendid two-story brick house, 11 rooms, in perfect order, all modern improvements; brick barn, large lot. At a very reasonable figure. We are going to sell. Inspect at once.

ELIAS STREET—A splendid two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in perfect order; lot 49.6x132 feet. Price, $1,800.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,550.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,350.

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

COLLEGE AVENUE—Frame cottage, on a brick foundation, 6 rooms, in good order, large frame barn; lot 55x160 feet. Price, $1,100. Inspect at once.

THORNTON AVENUE—1½-story frame house, almost new, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $1,100; cheap.

EUCLID AVENUE—Two-story frame house, brick foundation, 8 rooms, frame barn; large lot; fruit and shade trees. Price, $1,700.

We have two grocery stores in the city for sale. Call and see us.

OXFORD STREET, near Talbot street—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 6 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,100. Inspect at once.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Two-story brick house, on stone foundation, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; large lot; shade and ornamental trees. Price, $4,000.

If you intend selling your property in the spring, place it with us at once. The outlook for the sale of property is splendid. We expect our sales to be equal to 1904, if not better. We will find you purchasers if you will favor us with your property for sale. No commission or expense until property is sold.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, veranda; lot 44x150 feet. A handsome home at a reasonable figure. Inspect at once.

REGINA STREET — 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair; lot 55x140 feet. Price, $900.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Two-story frame house, 9 rooms, in perfect order, all modern improvements; frame barn; lot 96x265 feet. Price, $2,700.

If you intend building in the spring, we have lots in all parts of the city for you to select from. Call on us.

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

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

1¾-STORY NEW SOLID BRICK dwelling—Four bedrooms, bath, w.c., and furnace; hard and soft water, electric light and gas; lot 37x112; central. $3,650.

1½-STORY NEW BRICK-VENEER—Three bedrooms, bath, w.c. and furnace, electric light; fine location; lot 51x104. Price, $2,350.

1½-STORY BRICK—Three bedrooms, with clothes closets in each; soft and hard water; lot 33x120. Price, only $1,350.

NEW 1½-STORY BRICK—Three bedrooms and bathroom, with plumbing complete; Waterloo street north. $2,350.

TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE on William street, near Queen's avenue; all modern improvements; good stable; lot 57x132. $4,500.

TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—Four bedrooms, all modern; new, first-class plumbing; lot 50x150. Price, $3,600.

1½-STORY FRAME COTTAGE—Five bedrooms, all in good order; Burwell street. Only $1,600.

TWO-STORY FRAME—On brick foundation; could easily be made into a double house; first-class; central location.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES.

NICE NEW BRICK—Three bedrooms, bathroom, stone foundation, large veranda; Waterloo street, near Grey street. Call for price.

FINE NEW BRICK, on Hellmuth avenue; very complete and well built; lot 40x145 feet to lane. Price, $3,200.

I have a large list of houses and vacant lands for sale. If there is nothing in this list that interests you, call at my office. I will be pleased to show you my full list.

J. F. SANGSTER,
112 Masonic Temple.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

T. C. KNOTT'S BULLETIN.

CHELSEA GREEN — THE NEW HARDWARE COMPANY HAS GIVEN THE TENDER FOR THEIR FACTORY, AND WORK WILL BE STARTED AS SOON AS THE WEATHER WILL PERMIT. HAVE YOU PURCHASED YOUR LOT YET? IF YOU HAVE NOT, YOU SHOULD DO SO AT ONCE. CONTRACTS ARE BEING LET FOR SEVERAL NEW STORY AND HALF AND TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCES. CALL AND SEE ME.

MARYBORO PLACE—Two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, double cellar, shop or barn, chicken coop, cement walks; lot 40x145 feet to lane in rear. Will sell cheap.

ONTARIO STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 50x200 feet. $1,100. Great bargain.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—The best lot on the street.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—The best lot on the avenue.

PRINCESS AVENUE—The best lot on the avenue.

ADELAIDE STREET—I have a number of frame cottages near new roundhouse. Call quick if you want one.

OXFORD STREET, CENTRAL—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, w.c., piped for gas and furnace, clothes closets to bedrooms; lot 38x110 feet.

WORTLEY ROAD—One and half story frame dwelling and frame stable; lot 180x200 feet. $2,600.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, storeroom; lot 120x216 feet. $2,000.

STOCK OF TINWARE AND STOVES, etc.—Thriving town, west of London; all good stock; doing good business; reason for selling, owner has crippled arm; cash trade; business established 1882. Call or write for particulars.

WAREHOUSES—I have several good ones, central in city, to sell or rent.

BAKERY—I have a good bakery, two ovens; good situation.

WILLIAM STREET—Brick story and half, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed, fruit trees; lot 60x198 feet. $1,200.

LOT, BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Sixty feet frontage. $525.

POTTERSBURG—One-half acre, 122x178 feet. $500.

ELIAS STREET—New brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and summer kitchen; lot 49.6x132.10 feet. $1,800.

QUEBEC STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, breakfast-room, cellar, water and sink in house; lot 33x120 feet. Easy terms, $1,350.

GLENCOE—Frame store and dwelling, 6 rooms in house; shed 12x24, stable 12x16 feet. $650.

TALBOT STREET—Lots, 32x162 feet. Only $400.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, veranda; all modern conveniences; lot 33x198 feet. Only $2,650.

ST. JAMES STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story frame, on brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, sitting-room, library, kitchen, bathroom complete, gas; lot 66x100 feet to a lane. Will exchange for a smaller house.

VACANT LOTS—Princess avenue, central, lot 37x80 feet. Only $500.

WILLIAM STREET, CENTRAL—Lot 30x148 feet. Only $400.

OXFORD STREET, CENTRAL—Lot 46x115 feet. Only $625.

NEAR THE NEW ROUNDHOUSE—Lots from $3 50 to $6 per foot.

DUNDAS STREET, near Adelaide street—The best lot for store in London East.

EDWARD STREET—Lots 48x140 feet. Only $150.

Besides the above, I have lots all over the city. All prices, all sizes. Call if you want a lot.

WANTED — GROCERY AND GENERAL STORES IN CITY AND COUNTRY. I HAVE A GREAT DEMAND FOR THEM AND OTHER BUSINESS PROPERTIES. CALL AND SEE ME IF YOU WISH TO SELL.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

FACTORY SITES—I have a number of splendid sites situated on the Pere Marquette Railroad, Grand Trunk Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad and Canadian Pacific Railroad. If you want a factory site on either of the railroads, you cannot do better than see me. I have them, all shapes and sizes, and all prices.

NEAR NEW ROUNDHOUSE—I have a large number of places for sale convenient to the new roundhouse. If you are a G. T. R. man you may have to move near to the roundhouse in the spring. Now is the time to see me. I can sell you nice places, with only a small payment down. Call before the rush is on.

ADELAIDE STREET — Two-story frame, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Snap, only $1,200.

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, coal and wood shed; two grates; lot 100x140 feet.

FIVE LOTS on Grosvenor street, near Colborne street, 40x140 feet. $200 each.

ELIAS STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, electric light, gas, furnace; fruit; lot 33x135 feet. Only $1,650.

PICCADILLY STREET, CENTRAL—SOME SPLENDID LOTS. CALL FOR PARTICULARS. THESE WILL SELL QUICK.

LARGE STONE BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, with good, large lot. Will sell for about one-quarter of what the building cost to build.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—NEW BRICK, TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, FINISHED IN GEORGIA PINE. DOUBLE PARLORS, DINING - ROOM, KITCHEN PANTRY, 4 BEDROOMS, SEPARATE CLOSET AND BATHROOMS, THREE CLOTHES CLOSETS, ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. CALL FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE — New brick, two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath and closet; parlor, reception hall, dining-room, kitchen, two cellars, electric light and gas, piped for furnace; lot 40x183 feet.

BURWELL STREET — Frame two-story, brick foundation; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 43x112 feet; splendid place for boarding house.

BRUCE STREET—New story and half brick-veneer; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, bathroom piped for bath, furnace, piped for gas, veranda, cement sidewalks; lot 51x104 feet.

NEAR NEW ROUNDHOUSE — New story and half frame; 4 bedrooms, with closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 60 feet frontage. $1,500.

ELGIN STREET—Brick-veneer cottage; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good cellar, barn; lot 108x108 feet; taxes, only $3 45. $1,400.

YORK STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage and brick cottage. Will sell cheap on account of poor health.

SACKVILLE STREET—Brick cottage; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, lot 41x127 feet.

HOTEL in country village, doing splendid business. Selling on account of sickness. Will trade for city property.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

ENGLISH STREET, near Elias street—Brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 50x190 feet.

VACANT LOTS on Sackville, Grafton, Dame, Hackett and Egerton streets. Large lots at a low price.

LOTS ON CORNER OF PINE AND EGERTON STREETS—$150 PER LOT.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 43x95 feet.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom with bath, hard and soft water in house; fruit trees, barn; lot 33x244 feet, or will sell with larger lot. Call for particulars.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BRUCE STREET—Two-story and attic brick-veneer, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, barn. Only $2,550.

WORTLEY ROAD—New brick, two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, mantel, all modern conveniences; lot 37.6x220 feet. $2,800.

MONEY TO LOAN.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Frame cottage, double parlors, 5 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 36x230 feet. $2,250.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WALKER STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, 2 cellars, water in house, sink, barn, cow stable and driveshed; lot 50x150 feet. Only $1,000.

SANITARY DAIRY, Wellington street, near Dundas—Two-story and basement, red pressed brick, cement floors, stone foundation, steel construction; lot 75 feet and right of way, by 70 feet deep; building is fireproof and suitable for warehouse, factory or office purposes.

THE BEST LOTS IN THE NORTH END — CORNER OF RICHMOND STREET AND COLLEGE AVENUE. CALL AT ONCE FOR PARTICULARS.

FLORENCE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 42x165 feet. $950.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MARKET GARDENS—I have a block of land suitable for market gardens, just adjoining city; first-class soil. Can sell from 2 to 5 acres. Call for particulars.

TWENTY ACRES—Just north of city, near Knollwood Park. A bargain, $1,000.

FORTY ACRES—South of city; first-class grazing ground. A bargain; only $2,200.

SIX ACRES—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, barn, over 100 apple trees and small fruits; sandy loam.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

THREE ACRES—One and a half miles from the city; frame cottage, on stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, hard and soft water; apples, pears, plums, quinces, grapes, cherries and other small fruits, asparagus; well fenced, good frame frame barn and drive sheds; henhouse, soil clay loam; all in good order. Only $1,450.

19 ACRES—Brick cottage, 10 rooms, good barn and slaughter house; only a few minutes from city limits; a splendid place for butcher or milkman. Will sell cheap.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE,
'PHONE 650.

You'll Save a Doctor's Bill

by investing in one of our

Guaranteed Hot Water Bottles...

Special reduced prices for this week.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London.

You want something that will last.

WE HAVE THEM.

Primulas

By far the loveliest collection of Primulas ever shown in London. Each plant covered with large clusters of bloom—in fact a plant you can't beat. See them in our window.

Gammage,
207 Dundas Street.
Telephone 90.

WAKEN UP! GET OUT OF THE RUT

No matter what impression you have, or what your experience has been with real estate dealers, DON'T BUY OR SELL a property of any description before investigating the work done by the

WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE (Limited).
78 Dundas Street, London. 'Phone 696.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR OTHERS WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

For Sale—45 acres in the Township of North Gosfield, County of Essex; level farm, soil black loam; frame house and other buildings; three-quarters mile to school, two miles to Olinda P. O. Price, $3,000.

For Sale—100 acres in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex; 88 acres cleared, 12 acres timber; soil dark clay loam; two acres orchard; two-story brick house, heated by furnace; good barns and other outbuildings; four miles from London market. Price on application.

For Sale—Or will exchange for house and lot in the City of London, a good 50-acre farm, without buildings, six miles from London.

For Sale—45 acres in the Township of West Zorra, County of Oxford; soil black loam; new house, frame barn; 3½ miles from Beechville. Price, $1,800.

See Free Press of this date for further list of farms for sale, also City of London and business properties for sale. For complete list of properties for sale, write or call at office.

The Western Real Estate Exchange
LIMITED,
Head Office—78 Dundas St., London
TELEPHONE 696. bd&w

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 18.

The Moscow Tragedy.

Unhappy Russia! On horror's head, horrors accumulate. The Grand Duke Sergius, if reports are to be believed, was a type of the most virulent reactionism in the empire. He was identified in a peculiar degree with the policy of repression with which the Government has met the recent resurgence of Russian liberalism. It is improbable that the terrorists would have marked him out for assassination if his record, before the late demonstrations in Moscow, had not been against him. During these troubles he took refuge in his country villa, but when quiet had been ruthlessly restored by the bayonet and saber, he returned to the city, but remained within the walls of the Kremlin, the ancient citadel. It was thought that the problem of his personal safety would be simplified in this way, but in spite of elaborate police precautions, the Kremlin walls were no shelter against the emissaries of vengeance. The assassin is reported as saying after his arrest, "I don't care; I've done my job." Whether this is authentic or not, it is the spirit of those who undertake these crimes, and apparently no human ingenuity can circumvent men who count it a species of martyrdom to give up their lives in taking the lives of others. The Grand Duke Sergius had had ample warning, and was escorted by police at the time of his death. The Minister of the Interior, de Plehve, was assassinated a few months ago in precisely the same manner, though accompanied by his bodyguard.

Those who pretend to write with authority on the political evils of Russia invariably ascribe the largest share of the resonsibility to the array of grand dukes, the uncles and brothers of the Czar, among whom Sergius has been painted as the most unworthy, in his private character and public conduct. They are accused of thwarting the good intentions of the Emperor and checking every movement to redress the abuses of the present system. Whether this is strictly true or not, it is certain that the grand dukes are the special aversion of the Russian reformers. The assassination of the enlightened father of the Grand Duke Sergius, the Czar Alexander II., stiffened the neck of Russian despotism, but by postponing reform, it merely invited revolution. It remains to be seen whether the present rulers of Russia are so blind to the lesson as to repeat the policy which followed the death of Alexander. So long as they try to postpone the inevitable, Nemesis will tread in the shadow of every agent of the system from the Emperor down.

The War Operations.

The Russians celebrated the close of the first year of the war with another defeat. It is now apparent that the attempt of the Russians last week to roll up the Japanese left flank was as complete a failure as former efforts of the Russian commander-in-chief. Incidentally, it developed a quarrel between Kuropatkin and Gripenberg, which culminated in the latter resigning his command, and returning to St. Petersburg. According to his side of the story, a great and decisive victory was within the grasp of the Russians had not Kuropatkin displayed unnecessary timidity, refusing reinforcements at the critical moment, and ordering a retreat which narrowly missed becoming a rout. If Gripenberg's account be correct we may shortly see the recall of Kuropatkin.

On Monday the Russians commenced an extensive cavalry movement across the Hun River. Nine thousand horsemen were engaged in this maneuver, which, as with all the Russian movements of late, was aimed at the Japanese left flank. Although heavily supported by the artillery, the division which was apparently intended for a raid withdrew upon the enemy appearing in force.

A number of Gen. Nogi's great siege guns from Port Arthur have reached the front, and are engaged in shelling Poutiloff Hill, the key to the crossing of the Hun. This point, which is at present held by the Russians, is, judging from the desperate combats that have been waged for its possession, of the greatest strategical value. Judging from the execution done by the siege guns at Port Arthur, Poutiloff Hill cannot withstand the terrific battering of the monster ordnance. With the menace of this position removed, a Japanese general advance may follow.

Admiral Togo is once more at sea, and when last heard of was headed south in search of Rojestvensky. Where the two fleets are likely to meet can only be conjectured, but with the possibility of his ships being crippled, it is reasonable to suppose that the Japanese admiral will keep within easy distance of his own dockyards. Ship for ship, his fleet is faster than the Russian, and once in touch with them he can draw them on to battlegrounds of his own choosing. While possessing four battleships to the Russians' seven, the Mikado's fleet is much stronger, in both quality and quantity as to armored and protected cruisers, while the crews will go into battle with all the confidence bred of experience and victory.

The third Russian Pacific squadron sailed Wednesday to reinforce Rojestvensky, but it is probable that long before it reaches the Indian Ocean the command of the seas will have been settled.

Admiral Uriu continues to blockade Vladivostock, and reports many captures of blockade-runners, most of them British ships.

Law Reform.

The new Premier, as already stated, has announced that in a short time he will vacate the position of Attorney-General in order that Hon. Mr. Foy may take it, and take up also the question of law reform.

The subject is one that is always open, and calls for treatment as the years pass. The Mowat Government abolished the old common law procedure act, introduced the judicature act, brought about the fusion of law and equity, and constantly sought to perfect the administration of justice.

There are, however, further changes which might be made with advantage. For instance, there is one central guardian of infants' and lunatics' estates, located at Toronto, while there ought to be one appointed in each county. It will not be contended that a competent man cannot be found in each county. It should be plain that many instances will arise in which local knowledge is valuable, personal consultation desirable. It may be replied that an agent could furnish these to the Toronto official guardian, but the answer again is that he who comes into direct contact with the parties interested, and is as well qualified as the official at Toronto, ought not to be an agent—he ought to be the principal.

Suppose a man dies at Sault Ste. Marie, or in any of the counties excepting the county of York, leaving infant children—why should whatever legal assistance these infants require not be supplied where they live, where the facts can be accurately ascertained and the best course in their interest taken? The only answer ever given is that practitioners in the country might not be trustworthy. If any impropriety were discovered, the solicitor could be changed. The inspector of legal offices could inspect these cases. The judges would require proper evidence. There is no scarcity of competent, conscientious men, and with the double check of inspection and the supervision of the judge, there is little chance of wrongdoing.

The present system has outgrown its usefulness, and should give place to the one suggested, by which a guardian would be appointed in each county for infants' and lunatics' estates.

The Weakness of Graded Schools

On but few questions does the pendulum of public opinion come to rest. The local orators of our school days used to point out the superiority of the modern method of class instruction, by which the teacher teaches 40 pupils in the same time that his predecessor taught one by the individual method. Now Dr. Stanley Hall informs us that the most important change on the horizon of the school is individual instruction. Superintendent Maxwell's report on the backward pupils in the New York city schools is just published. The name, age and class of every pupil in the city have been reported to him. The reports have been tabulated by his clerks, and the summaries show that from 23 to 42 per cent of the pupils, the percentage varying in the different schools, are two years behind where they should be at their age, and he has announced plans that must be tried to bring these backward ones up to the standard if possible.

At the farewell tendered Mr. Eckert in the Lorne avenue school, Vice-Principal Dearness is reported as saying that there is a temptation for teachers to teach and inspectors to inspect children as masses or classes, instead of individuals, and that the secret of Mr. Eckert's success, as he knew it several years ago, lay in the extent to which he individualized his instruction. No pupil was permitted to slip along with the crowd.

A current exchange describes a novel method of securing the end Mr. Eckert is said to have reached by what is called the Batavian system. At the St. Louis Exposition, Batavia, N. Y., was awarded a gold medal for its system of elementary education, and it has since attracted visitors to study its schools. One of these writes that the first thing that strikes an observer is that there are two teachers of coordinate rank in nearly every room. While one of these is teaching by the usual class method, the other is giving individual assistance, and keeping the backward ones up to the march. This division of labor seems at first sight to be a very simple one, but the superintendent declares that no other problem of school management is more difficult than to secure perfect adjustment between the class and individual instruction. It would be a superficial generalization to say that the Batavian system is simply a two-teacher one. Its essence, whether there be two teachers or only one in the room, lies in economizing time by class instruction, and securing efficiency by seeing that every pupil does his work. The teachers say that the secret of their success is two "Don'ts" — Don't tell the child what you can get him to discover for himself; don't do things for him, but see that he does things for himself.

Undoing a Wrong.

Our local contemporary cannot be serious in crying "partisanship" because Mayor Campbell has redressed the wrong committed by his predecessor in the appointment of local assessors. Mr. J. W. Little, when mayor, appointed one Conservative and one Liberal assessor, in a spirit of fair play, which was respected by his successors, until Mr. Beck introduced his machine system. If unscrupulous politicians controlled the assessment department they might disfranchise citizens by the score, and in appraising property, discriminate in favor of party friends. We are not suggesting that any attempt has been made to intimidate the assessors by the party machine which has controlled the city hall during the past three years, but the principle adopted by Mr. Little was a guarantee to citizens of all parties that partisanship would be minimized in the work of the department. Mr. Beck's conduct in this matter created uneasiness among Liberter created uneasiness among Liberals, and Dr. Campbell would have been relished Mr. Little's wholesome precedent. Any future mayor who violates it will stamp himself, like Mr. Beck, as a partisan, and the city may well hope to be spared such another infliction. Peace and amity have reigned at the city hall this year, because the chair is occupied by a man who is more intent upon serving the city than his party or his own ambition.

No despotism is bomb-proof.

Don't grumble at your station in life. You might have been a Russian grand duke.

Manitoba doesn't want the earth. A slice of the Northwest Territories will satisfy her.

Hon. John Dryden is having the unique experience of being praised by his political opponents before he sleeps in dull cold marble.

The American lumbermen say they would be ruined if the duty were taken off Canadian lumber. The Canadian lumbermen say they will be ruined if a duty is not imposed on American lumber. This is an old game, played at the expense of the people on both sides of the line.

How fast time flies! It is just seven years since the whole civilized world was startled by news that the United States battleship Maine had been wrecked by a mysterious explosion in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. Two officers and 264 members of the crew perished in the catastrophe, which was a prelude to the Spanish-American war and the independence of Cuba.

The United States Senate is trying to prevent the Minneapolis millers from securing a drawback of the duty on Canadian wheat, imported and ground for export. The Senate realizes that this principle, once accepted, would apply to a wide range of industries and undermine the protective system. Yet the American millers must have Canadian wheat or lose their export trade. Their loss will be the gain of Canadian millers, but it will deprive Canadian wheat growers of a new market.

Statistics show that Canada is the most temperate liquor-drinking country on earth. The following table shows at a glance the per capita consumption in gallons of alcoholic beverages in twelve countries, including our own:

	Wines.	Beers.	Spirits.
United Kingdom ..	0.4	29.7	0.99
Germany	1.3	25.6	1.76
France	30.4	4.8	1.56
United States	0.4	15.0	1.22
Italy	24.2	..	0.28
Spain	19.0	..	..
Portugal	18.3	..	..
Holland	0.4	..	1.72
Belgium	1.0	47.7	1.19
Australia	1.2	11.6	0.82
New Zealand	..	9.5	0.75
Canada	..	4.8	0.83

The report says that, although exact figures are not available, the consumption of wine in New Zealand and Canada is relatively insignificant.

United After 50 Years.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

James Daly, now living in Detroit, came from Boston, Mass., to Dundas in 1860 in search of work. He was successful in getting a job, and after working in Dundas for a time he moved to London, and later to Detroit. For more than 50 years he lost sight of his relatives, whom he left in Boston, but for years a sister has been hunting for him. She was successful in getting trace of him recently in Detroit through a son of James Daly, who is curate of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Detroit. The sister, Mrs. Armstrong, expects to be in Detroit in a few days, where she will not only meet her brother, whom she has not seen for nearly half a century, but also a sister, who has been living in Detroit for the past 25 years.

Woes of an Absent-Minded Man.

[Kansas City Journal.]

During the rush home before dinner the other night a dignified man, deep in thought, smoking a cigar and carrying a handsomely-bound book, boarded a Troost avenue car at the Eighth street viaduct.

The wind whistled in at the open door of the back platform, and it evidently occurred to him to go inside where it was warmer. Absently, with a quick, nervous gesture, he threw the book over the railing to the street below, thrust the lighted cigar into the outside pocket of his overcoat, and started up the crowded aisle. But there was no lack of alertness in his manner when the pocket began to smoke and he realized what he had done. He got off the car at Wall street and went back after the discarded volume.

Not Now.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

I used to wear a thin straw hat,
And gauzy shirts, and things like that,
But I don't do it now.
I used to go without my vest
And court the breezes from the west,
And think a shady street the best,
But I don't do it now.

I used to go without my coat,
And wear no collar at my throat,
But I don't do it now.
On open cars I used to ride,
And leave my window open wide,
And ice and tea I poured inside,
But I don't do it now.

I used to fume and stew and fret,
Perspire, and sometimes even sweat,
But I don't do it now.
I used to want the winds to blow,
And loved to see the sunlight go,
And even wished for ice and snow,
But I don't do it now.

Japanese Civilization.

[London Graphic.]

"We Japanese," the Japanese Minister at Paris is supposed to have said, "have for many generations sent to Europe exquisite lacquer work, delicately carved figures, beautiful embroidery and many other commodities which showed how artistic we are; but the Europeans described us as 'uncivilized.' We have recently killed some seventy thousand Russians, and every European nation is wondering at the high condition of civilization which we have attained."

Oxford and Goldwin Smith.

[London Times.]

The birthday greeting sent to Mr. Goldwin Smith by his old friends at the University of Oxford was as follows:

"Thirty-six years have passed since you left Oxford, and not many remain of those with whom you lived then and who were wont to look to you for light and counsel, but we who are left desire to take the occasion of your having passed your 80th birthday to assure you of the sense we retain of the services you rendered to the University when you were among us, of the undiminished affection which we bear to you, and of the admiration we feel for the energy and freshness of mind which have enabled you to fill your later days with work in which we find all the qualities which delighted us at the time when you lectured here.

"We hope you may have many years left in which to instruct and to inspire with high ideals not only your contemporaries, but the younger generation which has grown up since your fame became established as a national possession."

The Vast Waste.

[Life.]

Edna—What did Dr. Dix mean when he spoke of that "vast waste of humanity?"

Maud—Bachelors, of course, dear.

Newfoundland's Best Friend.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The United States Senate having squeezed all the substance out of the Hay-Bond treaty, the colony will not accept the shell. Perhaps after seeing the fruits of his long and patient labors scattered remorselessly to the four winds Sir Robert Bond may be prevailed upon to turn to Canada. He will be sure of finding here the best and truest friend of the colony.

Ode to a London Fog.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Let now my throat give forth a note
Of jubilant and joyful gloat,
Upon the glories of the fog
Which at this time is wont to clog
My larynx when I stroll the town,
And make my cuffs so nice and brown.
I love thee, fog! Though never fixed,
Thy colors are most subtly mixed;
At one time green, like soup of pea,
Another yellow as can be;
And sometimes brown and sometimes black—
Variety thou dost not lack.
Besides, we find thy goodly scent
With pleasing variations blent;
At one time it suggests a cheese
That's rather overripe to please;
At other times of pigs I find
It will uncommonly remind.
But, bless the fog! What though it stays
And stops our going out to plays?
What though the frightened horses glide
On greasy pavements and collide,
And many a weird and curious word
From angry 'busmen then is heard?
Our Christmas revels it attends,
Most regular of all our friends.
So let us greet with kindly zest
Our savory and punctual guest.

A Seeming Paradox.

[Detroit Tribune.]

While wealthy Londoners are living off Canadian resources funds are being raised in Toronto and Winnipeg to help the London poor.

A Busy Man.

[Toronto Star.]

The new Provincial Secretary is so busy seeing office-seekers that by the time the Legislature meets there will be nothing in his gift, not even a vacant cell in the asylum, that will not be spoken for.

Doctors' Race at a Fair.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

An amusing feature of the closing day of the North Georgia Fair held at Chickamauga was a "doctors' race." The twelve physicians who took part in the contest had their horses stabled near by and were themselves undressed and in bed. At the stroke of the gong they had to dress, hitch their horses to their vehicle and drive one mile to a supposed patient. The race was won by Dr. Rudesell. Dr. Elder was second, and Dr. Hunter third.

In Harmony.

[Judge.]

"Yes, sir," says the ice dealer, "the price of ice will be much higher next summer. You see, there has been a poor ice crop this winter."

"But you deal in artificial ice," argues the patron.

"Certainly. Necessarily, I have to put up an artificial excuse."

Pointed Paragraphs.

[Chicago News.]

The quack doctor is a patient-worker.

Fortunate is the man who is able to bear misfortune.

A man who loses his temper always manages to find it again.

Age may bring a man wisdom in all affairs—except love affairs.

The heavier the load a man is carrying the lighter his head is apt to be.

A man's capacity for work often depends upon whether he is working for himself or others.

Girls who let young men have things their own way during courtship are merely biding their time.

Paradoxical though it may seem, the lower down a man gets in the world the higher up he gets in a tenament house.

Hobson's Choice.

[Toronto Telegram.]

The Czar can either have Peace the way he can get it or War the way Japan will give it to him.

Uncertainty.

[Washington Star.]

"It is hard for a young man to tell just what he is fitted for."

"That is true," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "Those who see me play tragedy advise me to play comedy, and those who see me in comedy recommend tragedy."

The Tricky Thames.

[Hamilton Times.]

The January thaw does not trouble the London people to any extent, but the March thaw is always looked forward to with dread by them. There is a big accumulation of snow lying up above that city, and if it melts suddenly it is apt to cause trouble. It is to be hoped that with the experiences and warnings they have received every precaution will be taken by the authorities to protect the people and their property.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.:

Some time ago I had a bad attack of quinsy, which laid me up for two weeks and cost a lot of money.

Finding the lump again forming in my throat, I bathed freely with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and, saturating a cloth with the liniment, left it on all night.

Next morning the swelling was gone, and I attribute the warding off of an attack of quinsy to the free use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

G. F. WORDEN.

St. John.

SPECIAL:—

Keep in mind the high quality of our Rugs; also remember the prices—low prices, honest prices. Buy the best and pay the least. The regular prices marked are positively correct. It means money in your pocket.

$20.00 BRUSSELS RUGS $15.50

There is nothing that will beautify the interior of your home more than a handsome Brussels Rug. Beautiful selection of fourteen Brussels Rugs. No two the same pattern or design; comprising the newest shades and most up-to-date designs. Anyone desirous of a nice Rug for parlor, dining-room, library or bedroom, this is your opportunity. Size is 3x3½ yards, and regular price is $20.00. Clearing at $15.50.

$21.00 Wilton Rug. $18.50.

Magnificent selection of twenty of the best Royal Wilton Rugs, in all the newest and most predominating colors of greens, crimson, terra cotta. These Rugs are direct importation, size 3x3½ yards. These sell regularly for $21.00. Can be bought at this sale for...$18.50

$12 English Balmoral Rug for $9.

Special bargain of only one English Balmoral Rug, size 3x3½ yards; regular price is $12. Sale price.. $9.00

Tapestry Rugs at $6.50

Ten Tapestry Rugs, 3x3½ yards. Sale price..... $7.50

Seven Tapestry Rugs, 3x3½ yards. Selling at..... $7.50

One Tapestry Rug, 3x4 yards. Clearing sale price..... $8.50

$24.00 Wilton Rugs for $21.20.

Money-saving opportunities are no more apparent than in this great sale of handsome Rugs. Special selection of 20 Fine Royal Wilton Rugs, in shadings of greens, crimson, terra cotta and blue. Size of Rugs is 3x4 yards. Regular price is $24.00. Clearing sale price.....$21.20

KINGSMILL'S

DRY GOODS STORES
130 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREET
LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA
CARPET HOUSE: 128 AND 130 CARLING STREET

MRS. POTTER'S NEW ROLE

Will Appear at the London Savoy in Belasco's "Du Barry."

London, Feb. 18.—Mrs. Brown Potter is deeply immersed in the rehearsals for "Du Barry," which is to be produced at the Savoy Theater. Thus far only the first act has been gone over with the company. It will take the better part of next month before the curtain is rung up on the first London production.

Mrs. Brown Potter is not sparing of praise for the New York production, under David Belasco's direction, in which Mrs. Leslie Carter scored so great a success.

"It was splendidly played," she said today. "I hope all Americans visiting London will come to the Savoy and see what they think of Mr. Hare and myself in the piece.

"The production is to be on a large scale. It involves great expense and a vast deal of hard work. The King is played by Mr. Gilbert Hare, Mme. Du Barry by me, Rochefort by Mr. Warner, and there are good parts for Mr. Robert Shaw and Miss Audrey Ford. There will be a long cast, and more than one hundred 'supers.' The costumes are not ready, so I have not yet the photographs of myself in the character.

"We are going to do our best to bring back the popularity which the Savoy enjoyed before the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan, and I hope that we shall succeed with 'Du Barry.'"

Mrs. Brown Potter displayed with pride a pearl and enamel brooch given her by the King and Queen on the occasion of her recent appearance at Euckingham Palace. The design shows the crown with the initials of their majesties' intertwined.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM A HACKING cough or any trouble with the throat and lungs, will find relief by using Brown's Bronchial Troches. A safe and simple remedy, long held in the highest esteem by clergymen, singers and public speakers. xt

Special Notice.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. F. Hunt & Sons, 593 Richmond street. 'Phone 997.

The Sydney mines, Gowrie and Blockhouse collieries, at Cape Breton, N. S., are now operated a mile under the sea.

THERE IS NO MEDICINE on the market that can compare with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in expelling from the system the irritating germs that colds engender in the air passages. It is suicide to neglect your cold. Try the cheap experiment of ridding yourself of it by using Bickle's Syrup, which is a simple remedy, easily taken, and once used it will always be prized as a sovereign medicine.

Nearly 40 per cent more women are working this year at men's labor than worked ten years ago, while the increase of male workmen is only a trine over 25 per cent.

"PERFECTLY TRUSTWORTHY" is the character of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It can be used with the utmost confidence that it will do what is claimed for it. It is sure in its effects, as the use of it will clearly demonstrate and can be relied upon to drive a cold out of the system more effectively than any other medicine. Try it and be convinced that it is what it is claimed to be.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

Though butterflies and moths are found widely distributed all over the globe, they are by far the most abundant in the tropics. For instance, Brazil can show to the collector not less than 700 different species within an hour's walk of Para. There are not half as many in all Europe.

Whitechapel, London, the district where so many crimes were committed several years ago, including the notorious "Jack-the-Ripper" murders, has been transformed by the police into a fairly respectable district.

DEATH COMES TO ALL.—But it need not come prematurely if proper precautions are taken. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and to have prevention at hand and allow a disease to work its will is wickedness. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil not only allays pains when applied externally, but will prevent lung troubles resulting from colds and coughs. Try it and be convinced.

MAZIE FOLLETTE

A Beautiful Reproduction of an Oil Painting. Size 15x20.

100 Bee Hive Soap trade marks, or 25 trade marks and 25 cents.

THE LONDON SOAP CO

197 to 205 South Street.

Bind You Books

Have you any Magazines or old Books that require binding? Bring them to us.

H. P. BOCK, 436½ Richmond Street.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

WABASH RAILROAD SYSTEM.

During the months of March, April and May the Wabash will make sweeping reductions in the one-way colonist rates from Canada to Texas, Old Mexico, California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Utah, Washington and British Columbia. Also round trip tickets on sale daily at greatly reduced rates to the South and West. There is nothing more assuring to the traveler than his knowledge of the fact that he is traveling over the Wabash system, the great winter tourist route to the South and West. For full particulars address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

Michigan Central

The Niagara Falls Route

$42.25

Vancouver, B. C., Victoria, B. C., Seattle, Wash., Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

$42.45

Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., from London, one way, second class. Tickets on sale March 1 to May 15. Lower rates to many other places.

Particulars at city ticket office, 395 Richmond street. 'Phone 205.

THOMAS EVANS, agent, London, Ont.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

FEBRUARY AT THE

Winter Resorts

The most popular month of the year. For winter pleasure or health travel, California, Mexico or Florida offer attractions difficult to find in any other part of the world. Delightful, restful, health-restoring climate, luxurious hotels.

Round trip tourist tickets to all Southern resorts are on sale daily.

Those who cannot take advantage of the above resorts should spend a few days or weeks at "Nearby Winter Resorts," St. Catharines Mineral Springs, Mount Clemens Mineral Baths, and Preston Springs.

All situated on Grand Trunk.

E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock" corner; E. RUSE, depot ticket agent.

Ocean steamship tickets on sale at CITY TICKET OFFICE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

$42.25

VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, VICTORIA. PORTLAND

$39.75

NELSON, ROSSLAND.

One way, second class, from London. On sale March 1 to May 15.

For tickets, time tables and full information apply to W. FULTON, C. P. A., 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, or write C. B. POSTER, D.P.A., Toronto.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

WHY CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN, THE

"Maritime Express"

Leaving Montreal 12 o'clock, noon, daily, except Saturay,

DOES THE BUSINESS

Between Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys, with connection for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

BECAUSE

Its dining and sleeping car service is unequaled.

THAT IS WHY.

Write for timetables, fares, etc., to

TORONTO TICKET OFFICE,

51 KING STREET EAST.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

From Montreal and Quebec, every Friday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $50 and upwards. Second cabin, $30 and upwards. Glasgow service—First, cabin, $40; second cabin, $27 50. Third class, to or from Liverpool, Derry, Belfast and Glasgow at lowest fares.

E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke, agents.

MARKET PRICES

Today's Markets on Page 6.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 17.—Beans—February, $1 82; March, $1 85 asked; May, $1 90 asked.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 17.—Butter—Strong; receipts, 2,454 pkgs; street prices, extra creamery, 34c; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 27c to 34c; do, held, common to extra, 25c to 32c; state dairy, common to extra, 23c to 31c; renovated, common to extra, 19c to 27c; western factory, common to extra, 20c to 28c; western imitation creamery, common to extra, 22c to 29c. Cheese—Strong; receipts, 350 boxes; state full cream, small colored and white, choice, 12¼c; do, fair to good, 11¾c to 11¾c; do, poor, 9¾c to 10¾c; do, large colored and white, fancy, 13c; do, fine, 12¾c to 12¾c; do, late-made, colored and white, choice, 12c; do, fair to good, 10¾c to 10¾c; do, poor, 9¾c to 10c; full to light, 4c to 10¼c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Butter—Firm; creameries, 23c to 32c; dairies, 23c to 29c. Cheese—Steady, 11c to 12c.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.—There was a decline of 1s in American finest colored cheese today; it was quite at 50s; white closed unchanged at 52s.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 17.—Sugar—Raw firm; refined steady. Molasses—Quiet.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 17.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 16s 3d, nominal; Muscovado, 15s 3d; beet sugar, February, 15s ¾d.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 26; southwest, $1 18; February, $1 18; May, $1 21.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 17.—Oil opened and closed at $1 39.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 17.—Credit balances, $1 39; certificates, no bid; shipments, Pennsylvania, 90,634 barrels.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 17.—Petroleum, American refined, 5⅛d; spirits, 8¾d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Feb. 17.—Petroleum, 18 francs 50 centimes.

BREMEN.

Bremen, Feb. 17.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—There was not much business doing at the city cattle market today. The roads are still badly blocked, but 17 belated cars of stock arrived. Of these 5 were Chicago cattle, on their way through to the coast. The rest, about 240 head, were rapidly taken up by the local dealers for butcher purposes at the prices which prevailed on yesterday's market, the advances being due entirely to the temporary short supply caused by the snow blockade. There were no sheep in today's offerings, and the market continues firm.

The hog market was unchanged as to quotations, but the feeling is a little easier.

Run today: Seventeen cars, with 149 head of cattle; sheep, none; hogs, 240, and two or three calves.

Butchers—Choice picked, $4 to $4 05; fair to good, $4 to $4 35; medium, $3 50 to $3 65; cows, $2 35 to $3 25.

Exporters—Prices steady, at $4 50 to $5; export bulls, $3 25 to $3 75.

Stockers—There is a fair market for stockers and short-keep feeders; market steady, at $3 25 to $3 50; feeders, short-keep, at $4 to $4 20.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady to firm; prospects steady; export ewes, $4 50 to $4 75; bucks, $3 50 to $4; lambs, $5 75 to $6 50.

Hogs—Market steady at recent decline; selects, $5 40; lights and fats, $5 15.

Total run for the week, 116 cars, with 1,825 head of cattle, 931 sheep and lambs, 960 hogs and 91 calves. These totals include 27 cars of Chicago cattle during the week. In addition there were 50 horses delivered on the market.

Receipts at the Union stock yards at Toronto Junction during the present week were 55 cars, containing 894 cattle, 3 sheep, 1 calf, 774 hogs and 109 horses.

SATISFACTORY YEAR FOR ONTARIO LOAN

The London Company Made Big Strides During 1904—The Annual Report.

Very satisfactory indeed was the 34th annual report of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, which was presented at a meeting of the shareholders at the company's office in this city on the 8th inst. The report, a copy of which appears elsewhere in this issue, shows the company to be progressive and safe—two excellent qualities in a financial institution. The net earnings for 1904, after paying the cost of management and all other charges, amounted to $103,251 54. To this must be added $25,000, which remained at the credit of revenue account from the previous year, bringing the total up to $129,161 06. From this sum two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum were paid, totaling $72,000. Twenty-five thousand dollars was added to the magnificent reserve account, bringing it up to $625,000, and $32,161 06 was placed to the credit of revenue account to be carried forward—an increase of $6,251 74 over last year. During the year the company loaned the sum of $766,127 74, and during the same period $917,149 51 principal and interest was repaid by those to whom loans had been made. The report also shows that the assets of the company are almost double the liabilities, and are invested almost wholly in mortgages on first-class real estate securities. In short the report shows the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company to be one of the most substantial and solid of the many strong financial institutions of Canada, and that its progress of the past will be repeated in the future seems assured.

The djibboh is a picturesque garment, which is to supplant the kimono. It comes from Egypt, and Cleopatra wore one. It recommends itself to American women because no one can wear it and wash dishes.

MEN RESTORED.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from follies or excesses, failure of vital forces — all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, restore and sustain. On request we will send description, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) This Company is one of the oldest and best known in the country. Address—

ERIE MEDICAL CO., DEPT 31, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Company Was Snowbound On the Pere Marquette

"Maid and Mummy" Missed St. Thomas Performance—Delays on Other Roads.

Though all the railways suffered more or less from the effects of the heavy snowstorm yesterday, the Pere Marquette, as has been the case on several other occasions, drew a little more than its share of trouble. All day yesterday snow fell in great quantities, and to make matters worse it was accompanied by a wind which tossed it into the big "cuts" on the line all the way between London and Port Stanley. Everything possible was done to keep the line open, but in vain. Snowplows driven by large locomotives paroled the line with a force of men to make a way for the trains but the drifting snow finally overcame them. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a passenger train was sent south from London. It was a heavy train and included two carloads of scenery of "The Maid and the Mummy" Company, which was billed to play St. Thomas, last night. On the same train were also about a hundred members of the company. As the engine pulled out of London the engineer was well aware that he had his work cut out for him, for the snow was whirled in under the driving wheels, and made them stop on the rails. He fought his way to Glanworth, however, when the locomotive plowed into a big drift in the "cut," which always goes wrong in a snowstorm, and it came to a standstill. An effort was made to back the train out, but the locomotive refused to move, and in a few minutes the fire went out and the train was stalled for good.

Relief Crew Sent Out.

A message was then sent to London for assistance, and also to St. Thomas, and locomotives and shovelers were sent out from both ends. The relief crews, however, found it a difficult matter to reach the stalled train, and several times they were compelled to get out and shovel the snow away so as to allow the engine to proceed. At last the passenger train was reached, and after a hard fight the relief crews succeeded in bringing it through to St. Thomas. But this was at 1 o'clock in the morning, and of course "The Maid and the Mummy" people had missed their engagement at St. Thomas. In the Railroad City the house had almost been sold out, and when the company failed to put in an appearance the company was compelled to hand back the money.

Good Time on the Train.

Today Mr. R. J. Herk, the manager of the company, told The Advertiser that the troupe put in a fairly good time on the train. When they found they were in for a night's lodging on the cars, the men of the company footed it to a farm house where they purchased a home-made lunch and a couple of gallons of coffee, and when this had been disposed of, the men and girls made merry and entertained the other luckless snowbound passengers with the choicest melodies of "The Maid and the Mummy." Mr. Herk says that the men tramped nearly three miles in their search for a lunch, and that it was after 3 o'clock this morning when the company reached St. Thomas.

The company is, of course, in for a big financial loss, as a result of having missed its St. Thomas engagement.

On the same train were a party of Londoners bound for the conversazione at Alma College, St. Thomas, but of course they did not reach their destination in time for the event. They had a jolly time, however, with the big theatrical company, and the long night did not appear half as long as it might have had the company not been snowbound.

Shortly before noon today, Superintendent Tait declared that he did not think it would be possible to get the company back to London in time for the matinee performance, but Mr. Herk, over the long-distance 'phone, stated that he had made arrangements for a special Pere Marquette train, with a snowplow and a couple of engines, and that he was bound to have his company in London in time for the matinee. The company played Stratford Thursday night, and owing to the snow blockade, the Grand Trunk deemed it advisable to send them to London, and thence to St. Thomas via the Pere Marquette. But, as events proved, it might have been better for the company, had the G. T. R. carried them to the Railway City over its own lines.

On Other Lines.

Between Windsor and St. Thomas the snowstorm has practically put the M. C. R. out of business, and it has also blocked the Wabash line between Glencoe and St. Thomas. Early last evening the Wabash officials found that the snow was beating them, and as a consequence, they made arrangements with the G. T. R. to send their trains east via London instead of branching off at Glencoe and going southeast to St. Thomas. Last night the local officials sent three Wabash trains eastward, and two were sent west this morning. Reports from the west say that the snow blockade is the worst known in years, and that the Michigan Central and the Wabash will scarcely get trains through today.

On the Grand Trunk matters are bad enough and have been bad enough, but they are not nearly so bad as on the other lines. On the east and west end trains are running almost on time, on this division, but, of course, the delays in the connections cause the trains to be all the way from one to six hours late. No. 7, for example, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, though due at 3:35.

The St. Marys line and the Petrolea branch are open and doing business today. The Bruce is, however, hopelessly blocked, and the officials here stated this morning that there will be no trains either way on that line today. All day yesterday and all night snowplows have been running on all lines, and all trains are being pushed through with double-headers.

East and west the C. P. R. officials report the lines very heavy, but fairly good time is being made on the local division. The connections, especially at Windsor, are, however, very bad, the ice in the Detroit River almost blocking the ferries. At Streetsville Junction an engine and snowplow were ditched early this morning, but none of the crew were injured. The crew comes from London. Up till 10 o'clock the line was blocked as a result of this mishap. Both passenger trains were late this morning. That from the west was two hours behind time and the train from the east was still further behind.

TRAVEL WAS SLOW---A MILE AN HOUR AVERAGED ON SHORT TRIP

Local Drummers Have Unpleasant Journeys Owing to the Stormy Weather.

Travelers who were in the territory east of St. Thomas and south of Woodstock this week had more than their share of delays, owing to the stormy weather. Both the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk trains were delayed by drifting snow, and there were many cases where the drummers and others spent the greater part of the day and night in the trains.

One traveler, who left here on Monday last, at noon, for Tillsonburg, did not reach his destination until 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He went from here to Ingersoll, intending to take the branch line train there for Tillsonburg, and when three miles out of Ingersoll the train stalled. Returning to Ingersoll, the traveler went on to Woodstock, where he expected to get a train for Tillsonburg via Norwich, and on reaching Norwich Junction he found that the line ahead was tied up with snow. Thus his only course was to go to Simcoe from Norwich Junction and then back to Tillsonburg, via the Air Line. Fate was once more against him, for when three miles out of Simcoe the train stalled. The drift was very heavy, and despite the assistance that was sent out the train remained fast from 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon until Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The passengers suffered more from hunger than anything else. Many of them did not have anything to eat from early on Tuesday morning until late in the evening, and then it was only secured by some of the passengers going to a nearby farmhouse, where a basket of sandwiches were purchased. With the aid of four engines the train, which included two coaches and a baggage car, was extricated on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, and six hours later it reached Tillsonburg. Thus 53 hours were consumed in traveling less than 55 miles—the distance from London to Tillsonburg, via Woodstock.

Mr. Vivian Reeve, of this city, gives an interesting account of one of the many mishaps and troubles that have visited railwaymen during the past week. Mr. Reeve, it will be remembered, was one of the five passengers on the G. T. R. train which took ten hours to do the nine miles between Aylmer and St. Thomas on Tuesday. The train did not leave Aylmer until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, long after the hour it was due in St. Thomas, so that when it reached its destination at 10 p.m. it was just one day and three hours late. About three miles from Aylmer the train became hopelessly stuck in a big drift. The snow was piled high over the fences on either side, and, with the aid of a brisk wind, quickly filled in all the spaces between the wheels and under the cars. At this time there were five engines attached, two behind and three ahead. A succession of troubles ensued, which, Mr. Reeve says, would have been very amusing if it were not for the unpleasantness of the situation. The two engines at the rear soon became dead. Two of the front engines went ahead to get aid from St. Thomas, leaving one to supply steam to the cars. The five hungry passengers made a raid upon the baggage car for provisions, many of which, however, were frozen hard. A farmer, who had ventured out to see the fun was bribed to bring over some eatables from his home. When the two engines returned from St. Thomas, bringing four others with them, it was found that the engine that remained behind had also "died," leaving the cars without heat. The new engines were hitched on in front, however, and the tired passengers and trainmen expected that their troubles were at an end. At a given signal, all the engines started together with a mighty pull. The baggage and smoking car moved ahead with them, but the second coach was so firmly rooted that it remained fast and its drawbar was pulled out. This car was abandoned to its fate and all clambered into the front car. At New Sarum, a stop was made, and when a start was again attempted, the engines refused to move. Darkness had fallen long before St. Thomas was reached.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 3c

The first number of the official organ of the Austrian Divorced Catholics' Club has appeared. According to it there are in Austria no fewer than 200,000 divorced persons, the majority of whom desire to marry again.

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.

A sarcophagus dating from the year 1000 and containing human remains, has been discovered by some workmen, while digging a well in the Rue des Gobelins, Paris.

A Simple Cure for Piles.

Pile Sufferers know that Ointments and other local treatments sometimes relieve, but never cure. They don't remove the cause.

There is a little tablet that if taken internally removes the cause of Piles and cures any case of any kind, no matter how long standing.

A month's treatment costs $1. Ask for Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid (a thousand-dollar guarantee goes with every treatment).

Hem-Roid is the discovery of Dr. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., one of the most distinguished and successful physicians in the Western States.

All Druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The Crackers That Took Canada By Storm.

A year ago, MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS were a theory. To-day they are the most delightful cracker facts in Canada. Last July, the first Mooney's Sodas went out to tempt the appetite of the Canadian people. Now, many tons a day are baked to satisfy the demand.

There's no resisting the fresh, crisp, creamy deliciousness of these perfect soda crackers.

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

At your Grocer's

HOUSE DEBATES 'PHONE MONOPOLY

McLean and Bourassa Say Bill Is Unjust.

THE YUKON ELECTION RETURNS

Names of the New Provinces To Be Alberta and Saskatchewan—Notes From the Commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 18. — Telephones and the alleged telephone monopoly was the most interesting subject under discussion in the House today.

Mr. F. Maclean, on motion to go into supply, brought up the matter of the petitions which had been sent to Parliament in such large numbers asking that municipalities be given control of their streets, so that the Bell Telephone Company may not use them without consent of the municipalities. He urged that a general law should be enacted preventing the Bell Company from infringing the rights of municipalities, compelling the company to give connection with its long distance lines to private or municipal companies, and obliging the railway company to give 'phone connection at their stations to private or municipal telephone lines.

The Premier said in regard to the invasion of Toronto streets by the Bell Company, the city solicitor had promised, at a recent interview, to submit an amendment to the law which would prevent the company making further use of the streets without the city's consent, but so far no copy of the proposed amendment had been sent to him. If it were proposed to invade vested rights the matter of dealing with the Bell Telephone Company would be a very serious subject for Parliament. Two sessions ago Parliament had enacted in the railway act a clause securing municipalities in the control of their streets. As to the general law to govern the telephone business in the matter of public service and interchange he agreed that some such law should be demanded in the public interest, and it was the duty of the Government to look into the matter and formulate a policy in regard to it.

Mr. Bourassa supported Mr. Maclean's veiw. He gave an instance of the hardship imposed upon the public in his own country by the Bell Company's monopoly of 'phone connection at C. P. R. stations. There were two private telephone companies having lines running out into the country, but by reason of the monopoly of the bill these lines could not be connected with the station, as a result merchants and others at a distance had to phone to the village and communicate from there by message with the station, "and that," said Mr. Bourassa, "although the Bell Company hasn't a phone of its own in the station."

After some further discussion the subject dropped.

Mr. Perley brought up the recent militia order in reference to the service of members of militia department in the corps of the active militia. "We all know," said the member for Argenteuil, "that no employer in this country can have any of his men belong to the militia without suffering some detriment to his business. But this order," he added, "would produce an impression among employers of labor that would do the militia a lot of harm. He, therefore, suggested that before these orders are put in force the minister should consider whether we should not alter the wording of a clause, that prevents clerks in the militia department from doing annual drill in order to remove from the minds of ordinary employers of labor the impression that the military department is not willing to be put to any detriment or inconvenience, in order to allow its clerks to attend annual drill and perform the other ordinary duties of militiamen in times of peace.

Sir Frederick Borden replied that the reason that the order was made was that it would be manifestly inconvenient in time of stress, or of war, for instance, for officers of the militia department, who at such a time are more needed in their offices than at any other, to be compelled to go into the field. It would be absolutely impossible to carry on important militia work if men holding important positions in the department were permitted to take military posts would necessitate their leaving their departmental duties at the very moment when they were most needed, and would do best service for their country in the department itself.

The Yukon Election.

The Prime Minister laid on the table of the House the communication that passed between Ottawa and the returning officer in the Yukon election. After reading the correspondence Mr. Borden said that there was no explanation of the circumstances that the returning officer postponed till the month of February opening the ballot boxes, whereas the proper time to open them was about the end of December. He hoped the Prime Minister would furnish this information at the earliest possible date.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that according to the practice of the Yukon the delay was not extraordinary. According to the law there must be a full month between polling day and declaration day. This was on account of the distance and severity of the weather. The returning officer had followed precedent in acting as he did.

The Premier added that the returning officer would send his report to the House, and then his conduct could be fairly judged.

Second and Third Reading.

After routine the following private bills were read a first time: To incorporate the Algoma Copper Ranger Railway Company, Mr. Dyment; to incorporate the Labane and Thunder Bay Railway Company, Mr. Bole; respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company, Mr. Jackson.

The House passed Mr. Prefontaine's bill to amend the Quebec harbor commissioners act. At present the pilotage district, over which the Quebec harbor commissioners have control, only extends to Bic, so that Atlantic mail steamers landing or receiving mails at Father Point must also stop at Bic to take on or land the pilot. The bill extends the limit of the Quebec pilotage district from Bic down to Father Point, so that the stop at Bic for pilots may be avoided and time saved.

The following private bills were read a third time and passed: Respecting the Kootenay Cariboo and Pacific Railway Company, respecting the Canada Southern Bridge Company, respecting the Canada and Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Company, respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company, to incorporate the London and St. Clair Railway Company, to incorporate the Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company.

Names of New Provinces.

The House again went into committee of supply on the canal estimates and the vote of $40,000 to construct a Government elevator of 2,000,000 bushels capacity at Port Colborne.

Mr. Emerson quoted the recommendation of the transportation commission, that an elevator of not less than 1,000,000 bushels be bult.

The item passed and the House rose at midnight.

Alberta and Saskatchewan are the names by which the two new provinces of the Northwest are to be known. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice that on Tuesday next he will introduce a bill entitled an act to establish and provide for the Government of the province of Alberta, also a bill to establish and provide for the Government of the province of Saskatchewan.

VALUE OF "OZONE."

The value of "Ozone" (it is really liquid oxygen) is well known to medical science. It kills the germs of internal disorders. If taken in concentrated form (and that means "Solution of Ozone, the coupon kind") it insures a speedy cure for asthma, bronchitis, Bright's disease, kidney trouble, malaria and rheumatism. This stringent remedy needs with it a tonic laxative to secure the best results. Your druggist will give you sixteen ounces of "Solution of Ozone" for fifty cents, and if you insist on the coupon kind will guarantee a free package of "Celery King." The Public Drug Company, Bridgeburg, Ont.

BROCKED BY BLIZZARDS

Eighty-Five Carload of Cattle at M. C. R. Detroit Yards.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 17. — Owing to the heavy snow in Canada freight trains are badly handicapped, and 85 carloads of cattle, bound for the east, were unloaded at the Michigan Central stockyards this morning, to be fed until the tracks are cleared again. Among the consignment is one of 45 head of cattle for trans-Atlantic shipment.

St. Catharines, Feb. 17.—Both the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto line between here and Niagara Falls and the Welland division of the Grand Trunk are blocked with snow, and no electric cars or trains are running. The Welland Railway has been blocked all week, only one or two trains getting through. Today the officials say they did not know when they would be able to get the line open again, as the snow drifted badly again last night. The electric line between here and the Falls was blocked all yesterday afternoon but a car finally got through about 6 o'clock. Last night's storm, however, effectually tied up the road again. As the result of this week's severe weather business is absolutely at a standstill here.

Our Money in Mexico.

Montreal, Feb. 19. — Mr. James Ross, president of the Mexican Light and Power Company, reached the city today from Mexico, where he went with a party of friends to inspect the progress of the work on the big undertaking there, in which Canadian capital is to figure largely. The party brings back glowing accounts of the prospects and progress being made.

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Wind Instruments Arranged for on Application. Students May Register at Any Time.

J. J. BAKER, M.A., President. Telephone 1717. R. P. BAKER, Secretary

25c Ash Sifters Sale Price 15c

Woods' Fair

Try Our Tea and Coffee. Sale Price 25c lb.

Children's Jackets, 25c.

Children's House Jackets, in white, pink and white, blue and white, in different styles. Sale price 25c

Children's Jackets, 45c.

Children's House Jackets, in white, blue and white, pink and white, and blue made in different styles. Sale price 45c

Children's Jackets, 50c.

Children's House Jackets, made in different styles, in white, blue and white, pink and white, red and white. Sale price 50c

New shipment of Beaver Brand Paints just arrived.

Canadian Bobsleighs, value $2 50. Sale price $1 00

Our Immense Whitewear Sale Begins Next Week. Full Stock of New Seeds Just to Hand.

Big Sale in White Ironside China.

Woods' Fair

Our Great Lace Sale Still In Full Swing.

DAILY DOINGS IN STRATHROY

Valentine Social Postponed—A Delightful Entertainment by the Y. P. S.

[Advertiser Special Correspondence.]

Strathroy, Feb. 18. — Messrs. D. Evans, R. F. Richardson, J. McPherson, A. F. Brock, and C. Demery, representing the West Middlesex Agricultural Society, were in Toronto this week attending the convention of the Association Officers.

The Valentine social to have been held at Kerwood Methodist Church on Tuesday night was postponed for a week, owing to the badly-drifted roads. The Front Street Methodist choir will give a concert at the social next Tuesday evening, and a very enjoyable time is looked for.

Dr. and Mrs. O. L. Berdan will tender a reception at the "Lyceum" on Tuesday evening next. About a hundred invitations have been sent out.

Dr. C. Coulton is quite ill at his boarding-house.

A number of young people drove over to Delaware Methodist Church on Thursday evening to attend the evangelistic services that were being held there.

It is pleasing to note that our esteemed postmaster, Mr. H. McCall, whose serious illness has caused his friends some alarm, is rapidly recovering.

Misses E. Bentley and M. Heard were in Detroit this week attending the spring millinery openings.

Mr. W. F. Fawcett has sold the Queen's Hotel block to E. Rowland & Co. Mr. Fawcett intends to move at an early date to Edmonton, Alberta, to follow his old line of business as contractor.

Staff Capt. Patterson, of the Salvation Army, was here last week appointing agents to receive applications from those wishing to secure labor from among the immigrants that the Salvation Army are bringing out from England. The class of labor is claimed to be more desirable than usually brought out, as it comprises mechanics, farm laborers, etc.

The Y. P. S. of St. John's Church gave a very instructive and delightful entertainment to the audience who braved the elements to attend. The musical duets and solos were very fine. Mr. J. E. Wetherell, principal of the S. C. I., read a number of poems from the proofsheets of his new book entitled "Poems on the Love of Country," Mr. Wetherell is an excellent reader, and his selections were taken from the best in the book, some of which have never as yet appeared in print. Those who missed the entertainment, miss a rare treat.

Rev. R. Hobbs attended the temperance committee meeting in London last week.

Feb. 23, at the "Lyceum," is the date set for the Lacross Club concert. First-class local talent has been engaged, as well as good professional talent.

Mr. James Edgcombe, superintendent of the Burlington Canning Company, has accepted a position with the Canadian Canners' Syndicate, and will superintend the Strathroy branch this season. Mr. Edgcombe has worked here before in this factory, and his goods were foremost in the market.

THOMAS SABIN, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

THE TRADE REVIEW

Commercial Conditions in All Parts of the Dominion.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Bradstreet's trade review, weekly summary:

Montreal reports heavy snowfalls throughout the province have blocked the roads, and country trade is suffering accordingly. Wholesale trade, however, is fair, and compares favorably with that of this time a year ago. Preparations for spring trade are active, in spite of very cold weather, and the outlook continues very bright. Values generally are steady to firm, and prices for farmers' produce continue to rule high. There has been continued improvement in remittances. City collections fair and retail trade brisk.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Wholesale trade is quiet. Country roads are pretty well blocked with snow, and the extremely cold weather has also acted towards quieting the trade of the country. Warmer weather is needed to set the spring trade movement. Owing to climatic conditions there has been but little country produce coming to this market, and values continue high. Retail trade is fairly active, and collections fair to good. Other conditions are satisfactory, and trade prospects are hopeful.

At Quebec country remittances are reported coming in better than during the past few weeks. Heavy roads are retarding the movement of farmers. Orders for spring delivery so far are fairly satisfactory. No special change is noticeable in city trade.

Advices from Winnipeg say there is little change in the conditions of general trade, and things are a little quiet. A week or so will see large incursions of retail merchants into the city, which should have a very enlivening effect upon wholesale trade here. There is still considerable grain in farmers' hands, and prices are high.

Victoria and Vancouver advices say: "Business conditions at the coast generally continue to improve. There is more movement to wholesale trade, and prospects for spring business are encouraging. Collections are fair. Shipments of goods to the Far East through Vancouver compare favorably with those of other years, and reflect the growth of Canadian trade in that direction."

London advices say there is good tone to business. Country retail trade is quiet, however. Deliveries of country produce have been light, owing to bad roads, but values continue high, and the farmers are in sound financial condition. Local industries are active and the outlook generally is bright.

Ottawa reports say: "There is little change to trade condition there. Collections have shown some improvement."

Highwayman for Fun.

New York, Feb. 17. — Christopher Smyth alias "Sandrock," the young man who committed a series of daring robberies by holding up wealthy residents of this city in their own homes, and at the point of a revolver, compelling them to pay him money, was sentenced to twenty-five years in state prison today. Smyth's favorite method was to ring the front doorbell of a house, awe the maid by displaying a revolver, push his way into the house, and hold up the inmates, using his revolver to frighten them into giving him money. He secured only small amounts, but he operated with such daring and impunity that the entire police force was instructed to find him. Smyth declared that he committed the robberies for the fun he got from them, and was amused at the conduct of his victims.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

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

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society,

MASONIC TEMPLE.

NOW is the time to begin a "savings account" if you have none. A dollar in our Savings Department grows continually greater, while a dollar in the pocket grows continually less.

Three and a half per cent allowed on permanent deposits.

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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.

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THE CANADIAN PACKING CO. LONDON

AND BEEF FLUID

Lead All Other Brands.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Yesterday's Reports on Page 5.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Today's market was only an apology for one, as the attendance and the supply of produce were very small. The roads are reported even worse than last year, as the snow is dry, owing to the cold weather, and the tracks on the roads are filled up as soon as a sleigh passes. Prices advanced in all lines, excepting for apples, the most noticeable increase being in butter and eggs.

Grain—Oats were again in small supply, at $1 17 to $1 19 per cwt; there seems to be a scarcity of oats in the country.

There was no hay brought in, although several loads had been ordered yesterday, the presumption being that the farmers were unable to make their way through the snowdrifts with a load of hay; there will be a good demand for a large number of loads at Monday's market.

Butter and Eggs—The demand for butter was extremely brisk, and prices were higher today than at any time for the past ten years, at least; as soon as a sleigh with butter reached the market the buyers crowded around, anxious to purchase; prices opened at 29c and 30c per lb, but later on, so light was the supply, that grocers paid 32c and 35c, wholesale, for pound rolls. Eggs were also scarce and prices higher, at 30c per dozen, wholesale; a few small lots in the dairy hall sold at 35c per dozen.

Apples—There were quite a few barrels offered; sales were slow at prices quoted.

Vegetables and Roots—Several small lots of potatoes were offered; sales were brisk, at 90c to $1 per bag for most of the offerings; several bags, it is said, sold at $1 10; a couple of carloads were received today from Michigan, which will help to relieve the situation; other vegetables were in good demand, as per quotations.

Poultry—Prices were firm for the small number offered.

Dressed Hogs—There were only about 50 dressed hogs offered; sales were made at higher prices, in face of the fact that live hogs have dropped 10c per cwt during the week; the figures paid today were from $7 80 to $8 per cwt.

Live hogs are quoted for Monday at $5 10 per cwt.

Butchers' Meats—The supply was the smallest for a Saturday since the earlier part of December; prices were strong and sales brisk at prices quoted; several fine carcases of veal went at $8 50 and $9 per cwt.

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.			
Wheat	$1 72	@	$1 74
Oats, new	1 17	@	1 19
Corn	99	@	1 10
Barley	90	@	92
Rye	90	@	1 00
Buckwheat	1 00	@	1 00
Peas	1 00	@	1 50
GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.			
Wheat	1 05	@	1 05
Oats, new	39¾	@	40½
Corn	51	@	56
Barley	43⅓	@	44
Rye	54	@	55
Buckwheat	52	@	53
Peas	80	@	90
POULTRY, ALIVE.			
Spring chickens, pair	45	@	65
Old hens, pair	65	@	75
Ducks, per pair	70	@	80
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
Chickens, per lb	8	@	8½
Hens, per lb	5	@	6
Ducks, per lb	8	@	8
POULTRY, DRESSED.			
Old hens, per pair	1 00	@	1 00
Spring chickens, pair	75	@	1 10
Turkeys, per lb	14	@	16
Ducks, per pair	90	@	1 25
Geese, each	80	@	1 25
Hens, per lb	7	@	8
Chickens, per lb	11	@	12
Ducks, per lb	10	@	12
Geese, per lb	10	@	11
FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Apples, per bag	25	@	50
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, store lots, lb	22	@	24
Butter, crocks	25	@	27
Butter, rolls	29	@	32
Butter, creamery	30	@	32
Eggs, doz., wholesale	28	@	30
Eggs, doz., retail	30	@	35
Honey, strained, lb	9	@	10
Honey, comb	12	@	15
VEGETABLES.			
Potatose, per bag	90	@	1 00
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Carrots, per bu	20	@	25
Onions, per bu	90	@	1 00
Beets, per bu	30	@	35
Parsnips, per bu	30	@	35
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	40
Cauliflowers, per doz	50	@	1 25
Celery, per doz	30	@	40
Sage, per doz	15	@	20
Savory, per doz	15	@	20

MANY PEOPLE ARE prejudiced against the use of a company as executor, yet the same parties would not place their savings with an individual during lifetime. How much greater is the need of care in protecting your dependants after death. You need have no worry if you name as EXECUTOR .. ..

The London and Western Trusts Company, Ltd.

C. N. SPENCER, Stock Broker

Correspondents the O'Dell Stock and Grain Company (established 1895). Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. 'Phone 180. Office, Market Lane.

BUTCHERS' MEATS.			
Dressed hogs, cwt	7 80	@	8 00
Beef, per cwt	5 50	@	6 50
Mutton, per cwt	6 00	@	7 50
Lamb, per lb	10½	@	11
Pork, lb, hindquarters	9	@	9
Pork, lb, forequarters	8	@	8
LIVE STOCK.			
Hogs, selects, cwt	5 10	@	5 10
Pigs, per pair	4 00	@	5 00
Sows, per cwt	3 00	@	3 25
Stags, per cwt	1 50	@	2 00
Grass cattle, cwt	3 50	@	3 75
Export cattle, cwt	4 00	@	4 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, per ton	9 00	@	10 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	@	6 00
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 50
WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW.			
Wool, washed, per lb	19	@	20
Wool, unwashed, per lb	12½	@	14
Hides, No. 1, per lb	8½	@	8½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	7½	@	7½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	6½	@	6½
Tallow, rendered, lb	4	@	4½
Tallow, rough, lb	2½	@	3
Sheepskins, each	60	@	65

Eggs For Sale, 16c Doz.

'Phone 982, or call at warehouse.

Flavelles, Ltd. 564 BATHURST STREET.

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, stock broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, Feb. 18.—Close.—The bank statement is much less unfavorable than expected, the contraction in loans and deposits offsetting largely the loss in cash, folowing its appearance, there has been a renewal of buying for an advance, and the market is strong. While the public interest in the current speculation does not seem to grow, it is evident that what are called the most important people in the street are willing to absorb stocks and wait for developments which will attract higher prices. The principal feature in the market was the strength of Union Pacific, accompanied by tremendously heavy buying by prominent interests. In regard to the property, nothing came to hand, but the stock has been for some time now absorbed by people who are aware of the great appreciation in the assets of the Northern Securities, of which Union Pacific is a big holder. Much higher prices are talked of for this stock. It is difficult to estimate the appreciation that has taken place in Union Pacific assets in consequence of the advances in Northern Securities, and the constituent companies, but it is figured that this appreciation more than warrants the price at which Union Pacific is at present selling. The rest of the market sympathized to some extent to the strength of Union Pacific, and the whole list closed strong and at about the best figures of the day.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, Feb. 18.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	74⅛	74⅜	73⅞	74¼
American Sugar	143⅜	144	143⅜	143⅞
Amer. Cotton Oil	35	36⅛	35	35⅞
Amer. Locomotive	40½	41	40¼	40⅜
American Foundry	34	..	..	..
American Refining	88	88⅜	87⅝	88¼
Atchison, com	87⅝	87¾	87⅝	87¾
Atchison, pfd	102	102	101⅞	101⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
Brooklyn Transit	62½	62½	62⅛	62⅜
C. P. R.	137¼	137⅜	136⅝	137⅛
Ches. & Ohio	50⅝	50⅝	50½	50½
Chicago G. Western	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	51⅛	51⅛	50¼	50¾
Delaware & Hudson	191½	191⅞	191¼	191⅜
Erie	44⅜	44⅜	44	44⅛
Erie, pfd	80¼	80¼	80	80
Illinois Central	157⅝	158	157½	158
Kan. & Tex., com	31⅛	31⅛	31	31
Kan. & Tex., pfd	65	65	64½	64½
Louisville & Nash	137¾	137¾	135⅝	135⅝
Manhattan	173	173	172¾	173
Metropolitan St. Ry	122	122¼	121⅜	121⅜
Mexican Central	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
Missouri Pacific	107	107	106⅜	106⅜
N. Y. Central	147½	147½	147	147
Norfolk & Western	83⅛	83⅛	82¼	83⅛
Ontario & Western	51	51⅞	50½	51⅜
Pacific Mail SS. Co.	46¾	46¾	45⅝	46
Pennsylvania	139⅝	139¾	139¼	139⅝
People's Gas	107	107	106¾	106⅞
Reading	94½	94½	93⅞	94¼
Republic I. & S.	76	76	75⅝	75¾
Rock Island	34⅞	35	34¾	34⅞
Southern Railway	34¼	34¼	34	34
Southern Pacific	67¼	68	67¼	67¾
St. Paul	176¼	176⅝	176	176⅝
Texas	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36¼
Twin City	105¼	106	105⅛	106
Tenn. Coal & Iron	81⅝	81⅝	80¼	81¼
Union Pacific	126⅛	128⅞	126⅛	128⅞
U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
U. S. Leather, pfd	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾
U. S. Rubber	43	43¾	43	43⅜
U. S. Steel	32¼	32¼	31¾	31⅞
U. S. Steel, pfd	94⅜	94¾	94⅜	94⅝
Wabash, pfd	46	..	..	..
Wisconsin Central	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
Wis. Central, pfd	63	63⅜	63	63⅜

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, Feb. 18.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1 19¼	1 19¾	1 18⅝	1 19¼
July	1 01½	1 01¾	1 01⅛	1 01½
Corn—				
May	46⅜	46⅝	46¼	46½
July	47	47¼	46⅞	47⅛
Oats—				
May	31	31	30¾	30¾
July	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
Pork—				
May	12 80	12 82	12 80	12 82
July	12 90	12 92	12 90	12 92
Lard—				
May	6 90	6 92	6 90	6 90
July	7 02	....	....	....
Short Ribs—				
May	6 82	....	....	....
July	6 97	....	....	....

LONDON ELECTRIC

Fives and all standard investment bonds and stocks bought and sold for cash.

H. C. BECHER,

412 Richmond. Long Distance 'Phone 213.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 18.

	Ask.	Off.
Bank of Commerce	160¼	160
Imperial Bank	240	235
Dominion Bank	240½	237½
Standard Bank	240	..
Bank of Hamilton	220	218
Ottawa Bank	220	215
Traders' Bank	140	139½
Soo, pfd	162	..
Soo	106	..
Imperial Life	..	149
Consumers' Gas	..	210
Ont. & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
Can. Northwest Land, pfd	..	99
C. P. R. stock	137	136⅛
C. P. R., new	134	133
Toronto Electric Light	..	150
Canadian General Electric	174	173
Dominion Telegraph	..	120½
Bell Telephone	162	159½
Richelieu & Ontario Nav	..	62
Niagara Navigation	114	..
Northern Navigation	66	62¼
Toronto Railway	..	104⅝
Twin City Railway	105¾	105½
Winnipeg Street Railway	140	138
Sao Paulo Tramway	116¼	115¾
Dominion Steel, com	19¼	18
Dominion Coal, com	65½	64¾
Nova Scotia Steel, com	67	66¼
Crow's Nest Coal	350	..
Mackay, com	32¼	42½
Mackay, pfd	76¼	75¼
Salt	114	..
British-Canadian L. & I.	95	92
Canada Landed	..	110
Canada Permanent	..	123
Canadian Savings & Loan	..	120
Central Canada Loan	..	170
Dominion S. & I.	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	119
Huron & Erie L. & S.	..	185
Landed Banking & Loan	..	119
London & Canada L. & A.	..	95½
Manitoba Loan	..	96
Toronto Mortgage	..	105
London Loan	118	..
Ontario Loan & Debeture	..	122
Toronto Savings & Loan	..	130
Dominion Steel bonds	..	82¼
Nova Scotia Steel, bonds	..	106

SALES: Bank of Toronto, 10 at 235; Bank of Commerce, 100 at 160½; Traders' Bank, 35 at 140; Toronto Electric Light, 25 at 150, 25 at 150; Mackay, preferred, 24 at 75⅝; Toronto Railway, 5 at 104½; C. P. R., 25 at 137⅜, 350 at 137¼, 25 at 136⅞, 25 at 137, 25 at 137, 55 at 137; 25 new at 132⅝, 25 new at 133; Canadian Geeral Electric, 25 at 173¾; Northern Navigation, 20 at 60½, 16 at 62; Winnipeg Railway, 125 at 139; Twin City, 25 at 105½; Sao Paulo, 35 at 116, 55 at 116¼, 25 at 116, 30 at 116; Dominion Steel bonds, 5,000 at 82¼, 1,000 at 82⅜; Coal, 60 at 65; Canada Permanent, 100 at 124; London and Canada, 15 at 99.

Economical Baking Powder.

There is every element of economy in buying Strong's Baking Powder. No better powder could be made at any price, and yet we sell it for just half what other good baking powders cost. 25c per pound at

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 Dundas Street.

Free to housekeepers on application: Our new Cook Book on the Art of Cooking.

N. S. WILLIAMS, Broker,

113 MASONIC TEMPLE.

Correspondent W. F. DEVER & CO. (established 1890). Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. 'Phone 1,113.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 18.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	137½	137¼
Canadian Pacific, new	134	133⅝
Winnipeg Electric	150	..
Montreal Street Railway	215½	215
Montreal Railway, new	216	..
Toronto Street Railway	105	104
Halifax Street Railway	110	104
St. John Street Railway	113	..
Twin City Transit	105¾	105⅝
Richelieu & Ontario	63¼	62¾
Montreal Telegraph	162½	161
Bell Telephone	162	159½
Dominion Steel, com	18½	18
Dominion Steel, pfd	64	53¾
Montreal Power	82⅜	82¼
Nova Scotia Steel, com	67	66
Detroit Railway	79	78⅞
Toledo Railway	26	25
Virtue	105¾	105¼
Dominion Coal, com	65½	64½
Bank of Ottawa	..	215
Montreal Railway, bonds	104¾	104
Bank of Montreal	256	255
Molsons Bank	224	222½
Merchants' Bank	170	..
Ogilvie, com	..	200
Ogilvie, pfd	135	127
Montreal Steel, com	80	79½
Montreal Steel, pfd	110	..
Quebec Bank	..	140
Hochelaga Bank	134	133
Dominion Steel, bonds	82½	82¼
Heat and Power bonds	..	211¼
Winnipeg bonds	106	105¾
Ogilvie Flour, bonds	..	115

SALES: C. P. R., 13 at 137, 25 at 137¼, 150 at 137, 25 at 137¼; Montreal Railway, new, 25 at 215; Montreal Power, 3 at 82⅛, 25 at 82⅜, 25 at 82¼; Twin City, 5 at 105, 100 at 105½, 10 at 105⅝, 50 at 105¾, 5 at 105½, 100 at 105⅝; Toronto Railway, 5 at 104¾; C. P. R., new, 25 at 133½, 3 at 133, 25 at 133½; Soo, common, 50 at 105⅝, 25 at 105⅝, 150 at 105; Mackay, preferred, 13 at 75; Bell Telephone, 50 at 160; R. and O., 1 at 62; Molsons Bank, 2 at 223½; Bank of Commerce, 14 at 159½, 40 at 159¾; Laurentide Paper, preferred, 1 at 103¾, 110 at 103½, 165 at 104, 25 at 104¼, 25 at 104⅛, 80 at 104¼; Scotia Bank, xr., 10 at 265; Iron bonds, 15,000 at 82; Toledo Railway, 50 at 25½.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures quiet; March, 7s ¼d; May, 6s 11⅜d; July, 6s 11½d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, firm, 4s 2d; do, old, quiet, 4s 11d. Futures quiet; March, 4s 1¼d; May, 4s 2¼d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 5s 9d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, steady, 9s 9d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast dull, £7 to £8 8s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 71s 3d.

Pork—Easy; prime mess western, 61s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, weak, 39s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, dull, 35s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, quiet, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, weak, 38s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 29s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 35s; American refined, in pails, quiet, 34s 3d.

Butter—Nominal.

Cheese—American finest white quiet, 52s; do, colored, dull, 50s.

Tallow—Steady; prime city, 23s; Australian (in London), 25s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 38s.

Rosin—Common firm, 7s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6d.

Linseed Oil—Firm, 16s 6d.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Feb. 18.—Cattle—Receipts light; prime steers, $5 50 to $5 75; shipping, $4 75 to $5 35; butchers, $4 25 to $5 15; heifers, $3 25 to $4 75; cows, $2 50 to $4 25; bulls, $2 75 to $4 15; stockers and feeders, $2 50 to $4 25. Veals—Receipts, 25 head; active, $4 50 to $9 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,700 head; active; heavy and mixed, $5 45 to $5 50; Yorkers, $5 50 to $5 60; pigs, $5 to $5 20; roughs, $4 60 to $4 90; stags, $3 to $3 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,400 head; native lambs, $6 50 to $8 75; western lambs, $8 to $8 50; yearlings, $7 25 to $7 50; wethers, $6 25 to $6 40; ewes, $5 75 to $6; sheep, mixed, $2 50 to $6.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 60 to $6 10; poor to medium, $3 80 to $5 45; stockers and feeders, $2 40 to $4 30; cows, $1 25 to $4 50; heifers, $2 to $5; canners, $1 35 to $2 65; bulls, $2 to $4; calves, $3 50 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, $4 70 to $4 95; good to choice heavy, $4 95 to $5; rough heavy, $4 65 to $4 75; light, $4 65 to $4 85; bulk of sales at $4 80 to $4 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $5 65 to $6 10; fair to choice mixed, $4 50 to $5 50; native lambs, $5 75 to $8 15.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Wheat—Firmer in tone, and quotations for Manitoba are higher: No. 1 northern, $1 11; No. 2, $1 07 to $1 08; No. 3, $1 02; the all-rail rates would be about $1 16, $1 13 and $1 07, delivered; Ontario wheat is steady, at $1 05 to $1 06 for red and white.

Flour—Quiet; 90 per cent patents, $4 30 to $4 40, in buyers' sacks, west; 15c to 20c higher for choice; Manitoba, $5 50 to $5 70 for first patents, $5 10 to $5 40 for second patents, and $5 to $5 30 for bakers.

Millfeed—Steady, at $14 to $14 50 for bran in bulk, and $16 for shorts, west; Manitoba, $19 for shorts and $18 for bran for export.

Barley—Firmer, at 46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—No. 2, 75c to 76c, f.o.b., outside.

Corn—Offerings of Canadian are light; yellow is quoted at 43½c to 44c, and mixed at 42½c to 43c, f.o.b., Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 52½c; mixed, 52c, on track at Toronto.

Oats—Firm in tone; No. 2 are quoted at 39½c to 40c, east.

Rolled Oats—Cars of bags at $4 15, and barrels are $4 40, on track at Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more outside.

Peas—No. 2, 66c to 67c, west.

Buckwheat, 52c to 53c, west.

Butter—Firm and higher; stocks light; not much coming forward; creamery prints, 25c to 26c; dairy tubs, good to choice, 19c to 20c; dairy tubs, medium, 16c to 17c; do, inferior grades, 14c to 15c; dairy pound rolls, good to choice, 21c to 22c; do, medium, 17c to 18c.

APPOINTMENT IS RATIFIED

Mr. S. B. McCready, Science Master at Collegiate, Will Go to Guelph College.

Mr. Samuel B. McCready, science master in the Collegiate Institute, received a letter from Hon. Nelson Monteith, the new Provincial Minister of Agriculture, yesterday, formally ratifying his appointment to the faculty of the Guelph College. The appointment was made by the late Liberal Government, wholly on the merits of Mr. McCready, who is recognized as one of the best-equipped science teachers in the Province.

Mr. Monteith's letter was of a very cordial nature, saying that the writer recognized that the late Government had chosen the best man for the position, irrespective of politics, and that it gave him great pleasure to ratify it. Mr. McCready is in Guelph today in connection with his future duties. He will leave this city about the end of the month. Mr. McCready's departure is greatly regretted by all his friends in this city, but by none more than the pupils at the institute, who appreciated his worth, and feel that he has left a vacancy that will be hard to fill.

HIGH WIND DOES DAMAGE IN CITY

Causes Break in Power Wire and Demoralizes Street Car Service.

One of the heaviest windstorms of the winter prevailed in the city yesterday. A fierce blow from the west piled the snow onto the street railway tracks in West London and Pottersburg to such an extent that the service on those sections of the system were demoralized for some time.

In more than one way did the storm effect the street railway. About half-past 5 a fierce gust of wind broke the power wire on Richmond street. The wire was contracted by the frost, and when the first break occurred it caused it to fall from the hangers between Dundas and York streets. This cut off the belt line circuit in South London, and also affected all other lines south of Dundas street.

The construction gang got to work quickly, and had the break repaired shortly after 6 o'clock, but most of the people living in the south end had walked home by that time.

In West London at one time two cars were stalled in drifts, and had to be relieved by a gang with shovels. For a time it was impossible to keep the tracks clear to Pottersburg.

One large sign over C. McCallum's store came down about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and a man and a woman who were passing had a narrow escape from injury.

Along the river the storm swept with fury, and at the Ridout street bridge several heavy iron girders were carried away by the force of the gale. The wind was not extremely cold.

PRINCE EDWARD RECOUNT

Conservative Appeal From County Court On at Osgoode Hall

Toronto, Feb. 18.—The appeal from the finding of the county court judges in the Prince Edward County election recount is being heard today before Justice MacLennan, at Osgoode Hall. Dr. Currie, the Liberal candidate, was elected by 7 majority over R. A. Norman, Conservative. The recount added six votes to each, but did not affect the relative standing of the candidates. Counsel for Mr. Norman argued that the vote in No. 1 polling subdivision should be thrown out, as the deputy retuning officer neglected to give a statement. The vote in the polling subdivision was: Currie, 69; Norman, 48. Counsel for Currie contends that the electors should not be disfranchised because of the oversight of a deputy returning officer.

A number of the disputed ballots are in court, and the argument may not be finished today.

HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park, Feb. 18. — Rev. Dr. Nixon delivered an excellent sermon to his congregation last Sabbath morning, his text being Mark x., 17. Those who braved the bad roads and stormy weather were well repaid.

A meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held in the schoolhouse on Monday evening, which was well attended, considering the severity of the weather. The speaker of the evening was Mr. Clark, who had an attentive audience. The Routledge Orchestra was in attendance, and were heartily applauded.

Mr. John Conner, of Deloraine, Man., who has been visiting relatives near Kingston, intends spending a few weeks in this vicinity before leaving for his home in the west.

The Rev. Dr. Nixon will give a talk upon the subject of his work as a student in the Northwest on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, in the Presbyterian Church. There will be solos and choruses by the choir, and an enjoyable and profitable evening is anticipated. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Literary Society of this village is quite a success. It has a membership of 60, and weekly meetings are held during the month. The first two evenings are spent in studying Tennyson; on the third week a literary and social evening; on the fourth Friday of the month, the Sunday school lesson is reviewed. The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday, instead of Friday evening.

MOUNT BRYDGES.

Mount Brydges, Feb. 17.—At the last regular meeting of the quarterly official board of the Mount Brydges circuit, a unanimous invitation was given to Rev. Mr. Sanderson to remain for the second year. A very kind and feeling letter was read to him, showing the appreciation of the people for the way he has labored among them continually. Both the pastor and his wife are highly esteemed by all who know them.

Mr. Morley Grigg, of New Liskeard, paid a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Grigg, this week.

The many friends of Mr. A. Graham, jun., will be pleased to know that he is able to be up and around the house again after his illness.

Mrs. Auld, of Delaware, is visiting relatives here.

The Woodmen and their families partook of an oyster supper in the town hall on Monday night.

The Foresters held a concert in the town hall on Wednesday night. There was a fairly good attendance, considering the condition of the roads at present.

The friends of Mr. R. Allen will be sorry to hear that he is very ill with pneumonia.

Mr. B. Lipsitt has been quite ill lately, but we hope to see him able to attend to his work again soon.

CITY ENGINEER WARNS PUBLIC

Against Walking on the Rails of the Street Railway Company.

The city engineer begs to warn the public against the dangerous habit he notices, the practice of walking on the street car track, where the snow is better removed than from the sidewalks.

At this season of the year, owing to the intense cold, heavy loads on the cars and other reasons, the trolley wire is very apt to break at any time, and should it strike any pedestrian on the head or vicinity of the spine it would kill them instantly.

Although the dry snow is a non-conductor, there is more or less ice in the street car tracks, which makes a good conductor, and hence the danger. If the snow is wet, it also forms a good conductor, and the trolley wire might fall on a person walking on the dry snow, that is along the outside of the track, and not give more than a slight shock; but if he was on the ice in the track, or his foot come in contact with the rail, he would in all probability be killed.

ICEMEN AGAIN WAIT ON COUNCIL

Say They Must Have Assistance From City or There Will Be No Ice This Summer.

The local ice situation appears to be as complicated now as at the beginning. Today one of the dealers told a reporter that the icemen are cutting no ice on the north branch for their regular summer customers. What is being cut is for the big factories, and warehouses, he says. Diametrically opposite to this statement is that of another iceman, who informs Dr. English that the dealers are making every effort to cut enough ice for the people of London next summer, and that it is being stored in temporary houses on the north branch.

It was also announced today that the icemen, accompanied, perhaps, by a number of prominent sympathizers, will wait upon the council Monday night and will again ask for assistance.

"If the city doesn't help us, the the people of London will have no ice this season," said the iceman quoted above. "And maybe they will not think so much of the board of health if they are compelled to go down in their pockets for 35 or 40 cents a hundred for artificial ice, supposing they are lucky enough to get any."

FUNERAL OF W. J. HAMILTON

The Remains of Bright Student Laid Away at Mt. Pleasant.

The funeral of the late Walker John Hamilton, son of ex-School Trustee W. T. Hamilton, was held this afternoon from the family residence, Wharncliffe road, West London, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Rev. George Bishop, pastor of the First Methodist Church, conducted impressive services, and a large number of the students in the medical department of the Western University attended in a body. A broken column from the third-year class, of which Mr. Hamilton was a member, was laid upon the casket, and among the other floral tributes was a wreath from the other classes in the school. The pall-bearers were chosen from the students, as follows: B. A. Blackwell, T. McQuaid, J. D. McDonald, Fred Adams, Fred Reid and Walter Bapty.

THE LATE W. J. HAMILTON

A BUSINESS CHANGE

Mr. N. P. Walsh Purchases Merchant Tailoring Business.

The merchant tailoring business conducted by Mr. Joseph Dambra for many years, was recently purchased by Mr. Nelson P. Walsh, formerly of Talbot street. Mr. Walsh will continue in the old stand on Richmond street, just below Dundas street. He has had the store renovated and stocked with latest imported overcoatings, tweeds, serges, etc., for the spring trade, and invites all his old customers, as well as those of Mr. Dambra, to call now and inspect the new goods. Mr. Walsh, who is one of London's promising business men, is up-to-date in his cutting, and his patrons are assured of satisfaction in style and make. His many friends will wish him continued success.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Feb. 17.—At New York—Amsterdam, from Rotterdam; Graf Waldersee, from Hamburg.

At Algiers—Arabic, from New York.

At Glasgow—Hungarian, from Portland.

At Genoa — Deutschland, from New York; Prince Oscar, from New York.

At Southampton—Mongolian, from New York.

At Queenstown—Lucania, from New York.

REPAIRS WILL COST CITY ABOUT $2,700

No. 3 Committee Met and Awarded Contracts for Fixing Up the Market House.

No. 3 committee of the city council held a special meeting today, and awarded contracts totaling $2,673 for repairs to the market house, as follows: Carpenter work, J. G. Dodd & Sons, $1,325; cement and brick work, Forest City Paving Company, $1,030; painting and glazing, A. E. Cook, $315.

Speaking of the repairs, Ald. Cooper said today that it was a downright shame to spend more money on the old building, which is already well worn out. The city should tear it down and put up a new building, he says. Spending money on repairs on it is merely throwing money away.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mr. and Mrs. C. Greason and family desire through The Advertiser to thank their numerous friends for the many kindnesses shown them in their recent bereavement.

—At a social held Thursday night in the Richmond Street Mission, Mr. T. G. Whiskard delighted the audience with his wonderful phonograph. Excellent music was also given by Mrs. Cockerill, Mrs. Effinger, Miss Munn, and Mr. Corliss.

—Special services begin tomorrow at Adelaide Street Baptist Church, and will be sontinued, afternoon and evening, throughout the week, Saturday excepted, all the local Baptist ministers taking part. Pastor Shields' Sunday evening subject is: "Did Christ Die For You?"

—In the report of the tankard game between Bright and the Thistles yesterday, it was stated that Dr. McDonald, who skipped one of the local rinks, lost by 11 shots. This was incorrect. He was defeated in a close game by only four shots, A. Talbot's rink losing by eleven.

NO WEEKLY COURT.

The usual Saturday visit of one of the high court judges was not paid today, there being no business to come before the weekly court.

EMPLOYES BENEFIT.

Thursday night next will be benefit night for the employes of the Westminster Rink, for which a programme of novelties has been prepared. A hockey match on roller skates will be held, together with a tug-of-war. An orchestra will also be in attendance.

GIVEN TWENTY DAYS.

John Clifford, a destitute character, who was remanded a week ago on a charge of vagrancy, was given 20 days in jail by the police magistrate this morning. John Croquette was remanded for a week and Willis Moxley was fined $3 on charges of drunkenness.

FRACTURED HIP.

Mr. Martin O'Meara, the veteran messenger at the postoffice, sustained a fracture of the left hip by falling on the icy sidewalk in front of Morphy's jewelry store, Dundas street, this morning. He was carried into Strong's drug store, and from there he was taken to the hospital in the ambulance. The fracture is a severe one and Mr. O'Meara will be laid up for some time.

CLEARING WABASH LINE.

Men and shovels are busily at work on the drifts, which are obstructing the Wabash line between St. Thomas and Windsor, and, although a Wabash train pasesd through this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, it is expected that the Wabash traffic will be going over the regular route by this evening.

WINDSOR'S BAD MAN.

Jarvis, the burglar, who shot Policeman Nash at Windsor and nearly killed the officer, passed through London today on his way to Kingston, where he will serve a term of twenty years. Jarvis is a rather fine looking fellow, of about 26 years of age; and his appearance does not suggest that he is a "bad man." If he serves his full term he'll be a person of mature years when he emerges from his prolonged visit to the Limestone City.

COMPANY ARRIVES.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, the Pere Marquette, with the aid of a snowplow, a gang of shovelers and two locomotives, succeeded in forcing a passage through the big drift at Glanworth, and the special train bearing "The Maid and the Mummy" Company, was brought to London. A matinee performance was given at the Grand this afternoon, and the show will be repeated tonight.

MORE TEACHERS MAY LEAVE.

The resignation of several members of the Collegiate Institute staff during recent months has given rise to some criticism of the board of education and its management of school affairs. It is said that the salaries paid the teachers on the staff are insufficient, the result being that the majority of them are always on the alert for a better appointment. Some of the ablest of the instructors have gone to other schools, and several now on the staff are contemplating moving elsewhere. The only way of keeping them, it is understood, will be to pay them more liberal salaries.

ANNUAL "AT HOME."

The annual "At Home" of the C. R. Somerville Company, which was held Thursday evening, proved to be the most successful ever given by the firm. The guests numbered over four hundred, several being in atendance from outside towns. The early part of the evening was devoted to a concert programme, several of the best local talent participating. The dancing commenced at 10 o'clock and continued until 3 a.m. A lunch was served at midnight. Excellent music was furnished by Dayton & McCormick's orchestra, encores being the order of the evening. The committee of ladies who assisted in completing arrangements received many congratulations for the splendid success achieved. The committees were supervised by Mr. Geo. Marriott, chairman, and Mr. Frank Gray, secretary.

BLUE LABEL DANCE.

A most enjoyable hop was given last evening in the city hall under the auspices of the Blue Label Baseball Club, and this organization has reason to congratulate itself upon the success of the affair. It was intended as a sort of a happy prelude to the coming baseball season, and, if coming events cast their shadows before, there will be "lots doing" in the league this summer. About a hundred couples assembled and enjoyed themselves heartily until after 1 o'clock this morning. The floor was in excellent condition, and Gruber's orchestra rendered fine dance music. Each number was encored. Following is the committee, which left nothing undone in preparation for the affair: Ed. Dadd (chairman), W. Hyslop (secretary), R. Borland (secretary), W. Frelix, R. Jennings, R. A. Schreiber, jun., Thos. O'Dea.

Idington's Appointment.

Ottawa, Feb. 18. — Walter Welsh, of Windsor, has been appointed to be measuring surveyor at the port of Windsor. The appointments of Judge Idington to the supreme court, and R. C. Clute to the high court are gazetted today.

The practice of oiling the roads has been introduced in India, at Bombay. It is found that if the oil is allowed to soak in slowly no obnoxious mud is produced, and the result is a success.

1904.

GAINS—

In Assets	$937,372
In Reserve	737,457
In Income	164,239
In Surplus	170,920

Death losses only 41 per cent of the expected.

Expense rate reduced nearly 1 per cent.

Interest rate increased to 5.09 per cent.

C. E. German, General Agent,

Mutual Life of Canada

421 RICHMOND STREET.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED.

J. BATES,

High-Class Tailor

264½ DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

New Spring Goods.

tyw

KOAL.

I cannot please everybody in every way, but the exceptions are few, and you know there are always two sides to every question. If you want Koal, I'll try to please you.

John M. Daly,

19 York street. 'Phone 348.

304½ Dundas street. 'Phone 1781.

IT'S WORTH KNOWING

That eye-strain causes headache. We give glasses that overcome the strain and so stop the headache.

Globe Optical Co.

212 DUNDAS, UPSTAIRS.

Well-Dressed Men Folks.

That can be said of those who patronize these works. Dress suits or everyday suits cleaned and dyed in a way that will please.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Cleaners and Dyers,

400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

McClary's

Sunshine Furnace

For Real Comfort

London — Toronto — Montreal. Winnipeg — Vancouver — St. John, N.B.

Conservative Methods

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK

are strong believers in the policy of conservatism. They are always willing that the Bank should forego a possible profit, rather than accept business involving undue risk.

THE RESULT—Very few bad debts, trifling losses and undoubted safety for depositors.

WE HAVE A SEPARATE BANKING ROOM FOR WOMEN

The Bank of Toronto.

CARLING CUP TO PARIS; RAMBLERS AGAIN DEFEATED

Local Team Lose in Second of Series—Good Work of the Three Macs.

The Carling cup, which is probably the chief side issue among intermediate O. H. A. teams of the west, was lifted last night by Paris. Its defenders, the Ramblers, of this city, were playing against a lone chance, and although they worked their very best to keep the cup, several pitifully weak "reinforcements" knocked all of their chances high into the air. The games which they put up in defense of the mug, were probably the fastest seen on London ice this season. On Thursday night the local team made the score close by hard playing, and last night three men only prevented a slaughter by aggressive work. They were "the three Macs"—McMahen, McLennan and McGuffin.

Paris seemed to have improved since Thursday, and with a better knowledge of their opponents and of the rink they perhaps looked to have things all their own way—but they didn't. Through the first half they scored the goals that won the game, but if they had not put forth every effort they would not have scored once. Reynolds must be given credit for stopping a number of shots, but three at least of the first four scored by Paris were more like flukes. Then the next difficulty loomed up in Arthurs, who was playing at left wing. Ordinarily a very good player, he was the very extreme last night. He did not seem to have the least desire to "dig in," and was scarcely ever able to hold the puck when it came his way. He made no attempt to check his man, and as a result Paris' left wing was playing everywhere without a watchman, and he proved to be one of the locals' greatest troubles. Nothing too good can be said of the three Macs. They recognized that almost everything depended upon them, no doubt, and went in and did their part with a will. Every rush Paris made was met by one of them, and not a streak of combination was worked all through the second half. On the other hand, all the Ramblers' goals were secured on rushes made by two or more players down the ice. Paris had distinctly the worst of it in the second half, and if they had not started out so strong, and had the Ramblers been bolstered up a little they never would have carried the cup back with them. Jimmy Carruthers covered his position capably, playing the boards remarkably well. His brother held down the point position, and while he was out of his class, he at least was able to lift the puck out of his territory.

Paris had a scoring streak in the first half, skating away from the home team and landing four goals in a short time. The Paris crowd did not stand the faster pace towards the end of the half as well as did the Ramblers. At the beginning of the second half McMahen and McLennan played a game that counted for two goals. They were helped out frequently by McGuffin, and the half was made one of the fastest ever seen here. The checking was very close, but the stick-handling of McMahen counted well for the Ramblers, and he landed three of the counters in the half. Paris secured another in this half, bringing the score to 7 to 4, where it remained.

There was no roughness in the game, not a player on either team showing a desire to mix it up. Harry Peel's work as referee was satisfactory. The lineup:

Paris.		Ramblers.
Pebbles	Goal	Reynolds.
Fincknell	Point	A. Carruthers
Stewart	Cover point	McGuffin
Flanagan	Left wing	Arthurs
Carnie	Right	J. Carruthers
Kempthorne	Center	McMahen
Kuthluran	Rover	McLennan

Referee—Harry Peel.

TANKARD GOES TO SARNIA.

The Western Ontario curling tankard goes to Sarnia this year.

At the Thistle Rink last night, Bright, the winners in the semi-finals, met the rinks from the Tunnel Town and was defeated by twelve shots — only three short of the lead which Bright had over the Thistles in the afternoon. The score:

Sarnia—		Bright—	
S. Hitchcock,		Robt. Bristow,	
A. J. Chester,		John Bristow,	
J. McGibbon,		J. E. Bristow,	
D. C. McGibbon, skip	23	Wm. Riesberry, skip	16
H. J. Johnstone,		Robt. Riesberry,	
W. Nickell,		Wm. McKie,	
R. MacKenzie,		N. Cuthbertson,	
Dr. Hayes, skip	20	W. A. Kerr, skip	15
Total	43	Total	31

Majority for Sarnia, 12 shots.

By ends, the scores were as follows:

Bright—	
Riesberry, skip	02111000000041000003 3—16
Sarnia— McGibbon, skip	12000022111400311120 0—23
Bright— W. A. Kerr, skip	01200011013031000001 01—15
Sarnia— Dr. Hays, skip	10031100500100014110 10—20

In the afternoon at the Simcoe Street Rink, the Thistles were defeated in the semi-finals by Bright. The score:

London Thistles.		Bright.	
A. Tillmann,		R. Riesberry,	
J. W. McIntosh,		W. McKie,	
C. M. R. Graham		N. Cuthbertson,	
A. Talbot, skip	11	W. A. Kerr, skip	17
J. E. McNee,		Robert Bristow,	
S. D. Swift,		John Bristow,	
W. T. Strong,		J. E. Bristow,	
D. L. McDonald, skip	13	W. Riesberry, skip	22
	24		39

Majority for Bright, 15 shots.

WATERLOOS ARE THE CHAMPIONS

The Waterloos have won the championship of the Princess League. Had they been defeated last night, and had the Bankers won, the result would have been in doubt, but the two tie games served to give the Waterloos another point and placed them beyond the reach of all the other teams. The Bankers are in next place, having lost two games more than the winners. The other two teams are divided by but a single point. The standing is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Waterloos	5	1	2	12
Bankers	4	3	1	9
St. Johns	2	4	2	6
Y. M. C. A.	2	5	1	5

MUSTILL WON JUNIOR 2-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP

The final heat in the junior two-mile skating championship was pulled off at the Westminster rink last night. There were three starters — Webb, Mustill and Smith.

Smith and Mustill had each won a heat, and Smith was looked upon as the winner last night. Mustill, however, had his skating habits with him, and he won out by a neck—as they say in turf parlance.

Webb, the third starter, led the race for six laps, when he fell. Smith then took it up and held it until the 28th lap, when Mustill went ahead with a rush and won by about a yard. The time was 7:18 1-5.

BOSTONS ARE THE WEALTHIEST AND BEST PAID BALL PLAYERS

Baseball would be a good old game—for the players—if there were more John I. Taylors in the big circuits, says the Boston Traveler.

During a salary panic which is causing much uneasiness among the ball tossers the Boston magnate has steadily boosted the stipends of the champions, until today it is the highest salaried ball team on earth.

Boston is the oasis in the diamond desert. While other ball players are bewailing their fate, the Boston ballmen wear broad grins because of the generosity of big-hearted Jack Taylor.

The Boston magnate believes that it is good business policy to pay his players all that is coming to them. He makes only one modest request in return. He insists that his high salaried aggregation win the flag.

There is slashing, slashing everywhere in big leagues and little, but the hard times have not yet struck Boston and will not as long as the Hub Hustlers keep on top.

When they drop off of the championship flag staff they, too, will feel the biting cold of an old-fashioned winter.

Both the National and American Leagues are cutting salaries right and left. Players are at the mercy of the magnates. They must either accept their terms or quit organized baseball. Most of them grumble and then sign papers calling for reductions of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Players often grow careless on the diamond after deep crimps have been put in their pocketbooks. All of Taylor's players will work like demons this summer to keep him in good humor, so that he will not begin the pruning process a year hence.

Only a tenant will satisfy the youngest magnate in the American League. Other magnates may have mutinies, but not the Bostons—not as long as the few clucks which appear have golden linings.

Not only does Magnate Taylor pay the most liberal salary, but he has on his payroll the wealthiest team of ball players. At least one of his stars can count his fortune in five figures, and several others are hovering around the $50,000 mark. Billy Dineen owns the controlling interest in a gold mine in the West which yields him handsome returns each year. A Syracuse man who is well acquainted with Dineen and his financial operations says that Syracuse Billy is a very wealthy man. He estimated his share of the mine to be worth $100,000, besides he owns business properties which pay him large rentals. Cy Young, Lou Criger, Duke Farrell, Buck Freeman (unless he is broke) and Freddie Parent are the other millionaires on the team.

All in all the total wealth of the nine aggregates about $400,000. This will be increased by about $40,000 next summer. After that may come the deluge.

WINGHAM CURLERS LOST BY SIX SHOTS

Two rinks of the Wingham Curling Club played the Londons at the Simcoe Street Rink yesterday afternoon, and were defeated by a small margin. The rinks and scores:

Wingham.		London.	
L. W. Hanson,		Rev. J. Livingstone	
Alex Crawford,		J. W. Couse,	
W. Holmes,		F. G. Rumball,	
Dr. J. R. McDonald, skip	16	Ald. Gillean, skip	19
E. Hammond,		J. A. Carrick,	
H. T. Hepburn,		J. Stevenson,	
C. C. Inglis,		J. Evans,	
Chas. Knelchel, skip	14	E. McAlpine, skip	17
Total	30	Total	36

Majority for London six shots.

THE TURF.

WINDSOR DROPPED.

A meeting of the stewards of the Michigan short circuit was held in Bay City, when it was decided to drop Detroit, Windsor and Traverse City from the circuit and admit Romeo.

Dates were assigned as follows: Romeo, July 4-7; Recreation Park, Detroit, July 11-14; Cadillac, July 18-21; Ithaca, July 25-28; Kalamazoo, Aug. 14; Grand Rapids, Aug. 8-11; Saginaw, Aug. 15-18; Bay City, Aug. 22-28; Caro, Aug. 29-Sept. 1; Port Huron, Sept. 5-8; State Fair, Sept. 11-16; West Michigan Fair, Sept. 19-22; Jackson, Sept. 26-29.

DICK BERNARD KILLED.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 17. — Dick Bernard, one of the most valuable horses at the Crescent City track, with Jockey J. Hennessy up, was killed today during a preliminary gallop. The jockey was unhurt. M. Hayman owned the horse, which was worth between $8,000 and $10,000.

TWO TIE GAMES IN THE PRINCESS

The Splendid Exhibitions Last Night Leave Positions of Teams Unchanged.

Two of the best games of the local hockey season took place last night in the Princess League, and as a result the standing of all the teams is left practically at the same as before. Both the games ended in a tie, but the Waterloos have the championship beyond any doubt. Next week's games will see the windup, and, although the race is over, the games will be interesting.

The first game was between the St. John's A. C. and the Bankers. There was no rough play. Each team scored a goal in the first half, and the second period was one long battle, in which the puck did not reach either net. The lineup: St. John's A. C. — Goal, Calahan; point, Hueston; cover point, Skelton; left wing, Bradford; right wing, B. Woolley; center, Dewan; rover, Beach. Bankers—Goal, McHattie; point, McGuffin; cover, Jackson; left wing, Tassie; right wing, James; center, McDonald; rover, Kennedy.

Interesting as was the first game, it did not surpass the second—between the Y. M. C. A. and Waterloos. In the first half the Waterloos had the advantage, the score ending 3 to 1, but in the second, the "Ys" piled up three more, and almost had the victory, when just a minute before time was called, Marshall landed another for the Waterloos, tying the score. The lineup: Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Pearson; point, Gillies; cover point, Parker; left wing, Hartry; right wing, Tait; center, Turner; rover, Canfield. Waterloos—Goal, Kennedy; point, Fleming; cover point, Spence; left wing Nicholls; right wing, H. Marshall; center, Hammond; rover, Towe.

Jack Brown refereed in his usual satisfactory manner.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At New Orleans—Tom Mankins, 10 to 1; Little Rose, 13 to 10; Me Eye, 25 to 1; Askarita, 1 to 2; Inquisitive Girl, 3 to 1; Joe Lesser, 2 to 5.

THE RING.

PROHIBITED PRIZE FIGHT.

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 17.—At the order of Governor Lafolette, Sheriff Simpson tonight prohibited a prize fight between Thomas Mowat and Edward Hanlon.

M'GILL WINS INTER-COLLEGIATE

Varsity's Defeat of Queen's Gives Championship to Montreal College.

Stratford, Ont., Feb. 17.—The intermediate O. H. A. match between Goderich and Stratford, scheduled for tonight, had to be postponed, the Goderich team being snowed up on the road.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—By the defeat of Queen's tonight by 'Varsity, McGill wins the inter-collegiate senior hockey championship. It was a very close game, 'Varsity winning by 9 to 8.

Galt, Feb. 17.—The first home and home game arranged to be played between Preston and Galt came off tonight in the Galt rink, resulting in favor of Galt by 7 to 6 goals.

Peterboro, Feb. 17.—Markham went down to defeat before the home team in the intermediate O. H. A. game tonight by a score of 3. The game was good—not as the score indicates—Markham getting in some very skillful work.

Arnprior, Feb. 17.—A large crowd assembled in the rink tonight to see the last game between Almonte and Arnprior. The home team outclassed their opponents, making the game too one-sided, the score being 13 to 3.

Ridgetown, Feb. 17.—The Tilbury hockey team played here this evening, being defeated by the score of 14 to 5. The game was lightning fast throughout. The score at half time was Tilbury 3, Ridgetown 5. This ends the series for the Newman cup, Ridgetown taking it.

Cobourg, Feb. 17.—One of the largest crowds of the season saw the fast St. Andrew's College Junior Hockey Club, of Toronto, defeat the local club here in a semi-final O. H. A. game by a score of 8 to 6. At half time the score was 4 to 3 in favor of St. Andrew's. The game was fast from start to finish. Cobourg loses the round by one goal.

Montreal, Feb. 17. — Brockville defeated the Montreals in Federal series this evening on the Stadium ice by a score of 9 to 2. The match was rather one sided, the Brockvilles having decidedly the better of the playing throughout.

HIS DOUBLE MISTAKE

This chappie—not to know whom is to confess one's self unknown among the capital's jeunesse doree—would probably give his collection of tin-tags and two cigarette papers to keep this story out of print. The hypothetical bid, however, is hereby and herewith declined.

One evening last week the chappie went to the Pennsylvania station to make his good-byes to a friend bound for California.

The chappie went through the gate with his friend and saw him on board the train. As the train moved out, a train from New York moved in.

The chappie, retracing his steps toward the exit gate, idly watched the debarkation of the passengers from the New York train.

Suddenly his face became illumed with interest. He looked like a man who feels that he has "got the eye."

A tall, slender, graceful, very pretty girl, with black, wavy hair, was the object of his interest. She was the picture of lithe, sinuous loveliness as she stepped from the parlor car. She wore a modish, neatly-fitting mackintosh—it was a drizzly evening—and a most becoming traveling turban.

Her two small handbags were silver-finished and of fine workmanship. She wore a sort of smiling saucy expression, and she had given the merest glance at the chappie, which, however, was, from his point of view, enough.

When she started from the parlor car for the exit gate he took long steps, and when he reached her side his hat went up and he was mumbling:

"Aw—er—pawdon, but youah face is so vewy familiah, y'knaw."

"Indeed!" replied the wavy-haired girl easily, for the chappie wasn't in the least alarming looking. "I am sure yours is not."

"No?" said the chappie, wholly unabashed. "Weally, I feel as if I must have met you somewheah, don't you knaw? And it would give me so much pleasuah, weally, if you would pahmit me to cahwy youah twaps for you."

The girl looked down at the chappie amusedly, for she had him topped by about half a head in the matter of stature.

"Oh, very well," said she, with a suspicion of mischief in her eyes which he didn't see, "if you'll be so kind."

She handed him the pair of handbags. The chappie accepted them with alacrity and an air of triumphant pleasure.

They walked through the ladies' waiting-room to the door.

"A cab?" said the chappie, insinuatingly.

"Oh, dear no, certainly not," replied the young woman. "A car."

The rain was coming down steadily by this time, and the chappie held his umbrella over the young woman clutching the two small hand bags with his other hand—as he put her on one of the west-bound green cars. He stepped in after her and took a seat beside her.

"Oh, really, you must not accompany me," said the young woman. "I am more than grateful to you for assisting me, but you really must not accompany me."

"Oh, please," said the chappie, languishingly.

The car had started, anyhow, and so there was no help for it. The girl looked displeased for a moment. Then, of a sudden, she smiled broadly, and the light of mischief appeared, stronger than before, in her fine eyes.

"Wheah, might I inquiah, are you going?" asked the chappie, with a killing glance.

The girl named a number on Connecticut avenue, the home of a well-known and wealthy Washington business man, as the chappie, who makes a point of having these matters pat, knew.

"Aw, indeed!" he said. "Then you are visiting—"

"Oh, yes, I have been there for some time," replied the girl, with an amused expression.

The chappie looked as if he regarded himself as the luckiest dog unmuzzled.

"And you have had a lovely time in Noo Yawk, I'll be bound?" he asked in the amiable tone of a conversation manufacturer.

"Oh, not particularly," replied the young woman, dabbing at the side-comb in her wavy dark hair. "I've been shopping in New York, not for myself, but for others—and it is such a terrible nuisance to shop for others," she replied, still with that queer, mischievous smile flickering over her face.

When the car arrived at the corner where she wished to get off the girl signaled to the conductor.

The chappie hastily gathered her things together and assisted her off the car and raised his umbrella over her.

As they made for the sidewalk she said:

"I am so very, very much obliged to you for your helpfulness. I will bid you good-night, now."

"But, I say, won't you please pahmit me to see you to yourah doah?" persisted the chappie, pleadingly.

"I would so very much rather you would not," said the girl. "However, if you really wish——"

"But I do, very much, indeed," said the chappie.

So they walked on through the rain, side by side, until they came to the impressive corner residence.

The chappie was going up the front steps. The young woman, however, made for the side entrance, the entrance for upper servants.

"Oh, I see," said the chappie, after having looked mystified for a moment, "youah people are out and you wish to have the butlah let you in."

By this time they had reached the yard steps leading up to the side entrance.

The girl took her two grips from the young man.

"Oh, yes, the butler will let me in," said the young woman, and the broadest kind of a smile was overspreading her pretty face. "I always come in this way, you know. I am the maid for the two young ladies who live here, you see, and—"

The chappie's countenance looked most divertingly blank in the gaslight.

"Oh, aw, weally," he stuttered, foolishly. "Why, I thought, y'knaw, that—"

"Yes, I imagined you did," said the young woman. "So much obliged to you, weally, for cahwing my twaps," and she broke into a soft and very musical laugh.

Then the side door opened, the young woman disappeared, and the chappie slouched over to the car crossing with the music of the girl's laughter in his long—very long—ears.

If most chappies were not very credulous, this one would not have believed that the girl was the "maid for the two young ladies," which she wasn't and isn't. On the contrary, she was and is one of the young ladies herself.—Washington Star.

Hatching Alligators.

Hatching alligators is the latest use to which incubators have been put. Beginning with chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, the used of incubators was extended to ostriches and babies, and now a manager of an alligator farm in Arkansas has adopted the used of incubators there.

An alligator is in its propagating habits between a fish and a hen. It swims in the water like a fish, and lays eggs, but instead of laying them in the water it goes out and makes a nest on the land like a hen. In this nest it lays 25 to 30 eggs, and then trusts to the warm weather to hatch them out. The period of incubation of alligator eggs is not accurately known, but it approximates five weeks, or a fortnight langer than chicken eggs, or a week longer than duck eggs.

Most of the alligators hatched at the alligator farms are sold in infancy for $1 apiece to visitors from the north. As many alligators are raised to maturity as the inclosed swamps and streams of the alligator farm will permit. They are valuable for their hides, which are used for bags, belts, purses and like purposes.

The supply of alligators is much less than the demand, as the hide hunters have killed off all they could find, and there is as yet no close season in the game laws for their protection. Like the terrapin, they are becoming extinct in their wild state. At the alligator farms no more old alligators are kept than are needed for breeding purposes. Most of them are sold when a month or six weeks old, and the others are killed at an early age, when their hides are more pliable and easily worked. Alligator farming so far has proved a profitable industry.—An Amateur Naturalist.

Semi-ready Trousers.

An extra pair of trousers will often save the cost of a new suit of clothes.

We would like to sell you a pair—if we did, we think we would make you a regular customer.

Why not give us an opportunity to prove our claim to you—that Semi-ready clothing is superior in design, fit and workmanship to the average tailor garments?

If you would be a judge to the extent of one pair of trousers—we will be perfectly willing to abide by your decision. We have them in prices ranging from $3.50 to $7.00

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON,

146 DUNDAS STREET,

also ST. THOMAS and STRATFORD.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Furnished by the Special and Occasional Correspondents of the Advertiser.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, Feb. 17. — There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. Neil Fletcher, which was held from her late residence to Poplar Hill Cemetery on Feb. 9. Deceased was a highly-respected resident of the village and was well known throughout the surrounding country. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and will be greatly missed in all its departments, particularly the Sabbath school and Women's Foreign Missionary Society, in which work she was deeply interested, and a most zealous worker. Mrs. Fletcher had been suffering with a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude. Her husband, Mr. N. Fletcher, and three sons, Roy, Clare and Ray, are left to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and a loving mother. The people of the village and community desire to express to the bereaved, their heartfelt sympathy in this hour of trial.

Miss Pauline Mowat, of London, spent a few days with relatives at "Sprucehurst."

Miss Minnie McKellar is able to resume work.

We have had some very severe storms in this district. The snow being from two to three feet on the level. The roads are almost impassable.

Mr. Charles Monteith, of Hamilton, paid a flying visit to relatives here this week.

Miss Rae McIntyre has returned to London.

Miss Pearl Stilson spent Sunday at her home here.

Rev. Thomas Nixon, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, intends taking for his subject for Sunday, "Paradise," which, no doubt, will prove instructive as well as interesting.

Drugless Cure for Catarrh

It Soothes, Cleanses and Heals the Diseased Membranes by Medicated Air—Never Fails.

Catarrhozone is a rational treatment; it goes right to the seat of the trouble; it's sure to cure because it destroys the cause of catarrh. In no case will it fail.

No one who inhales Catarrhozone can possibly suffer from catarrh. The antiseptic vapor of Catarrhozone gives swift relief to the inflammation and congestion caused by the catarrh germ. The air passages are cleansed and healed, mucous discharges are subdued, coughing and sniffling stop at once.

No Person Can Keep Catarrh Who Inhales CATARRHOZONE.

Mr. Lawrence Kennedy, of New West Annan, N. S., says: "For three years my catarrh grew worse and worse. I got no relief till I used Catarrhozone. It was not very long in curing me so perfectly that the disease has never returned."

It is impossible to select a remedy that cures so thoroughly as Catarrhozone. Its merits have been proved to the satisfaction of more than 20,000 physicians in the United States and Canada that prescribe it regularly.

In five minutes Catarrhozone relieves; in one day it cures mild cases. No medicine — just medicated air. Harmless and very pleasant. Permanent cure for the most chronic cases guaranteed. Two months' treatment, price $1 00; sample size, 25c; at all dealers, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

LONDON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the London Life Insurance Company was held at the company's offices, London, Canada, Feb. 13, 1905.

The president, Mr. John McClary, occupied the chair, and there were present a number of shareholders and policyholders of the company.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the manager and secretary, Mr. J. G. Richter, after which the following report and financial statement were submitted:

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors of the company beg to submit annual report and duly audited financial statement for year ending Dec. 31, 1904.

During the year 14,194 applications for insurance, amounting to $2,065,775 40, were accepted and policies issued therefor.

The net premium and interest receipts of the year were respectively $355,597 92 and $74,228 11, totaling $429,826 03, an increase of $31,814 75 over the previous year.

The sum of $99,456 40 was paid for death claims, matured endowments, surrendered policies and cash profits during the year, an increase of $4,218 15 over the previous year.

The insurance in force on the company's books at the close of the year, after deducting all re-insurances, amounted to $8,200,297 22, under 4,206 "Ordinary" and 52,627 "Industrial" policies—an increase of 3,131 policies for insurance of $735,669 55 for the year.

The assets of the company, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, amount to $1,643,183 92, an increase of $180,218 04 for the year. The interest and other payments falling due during the year were in the main satisfactorily met, and no losses in respect of investments were incurred.

The liabilities of the company under existing policies, and in all other respects, have been provided for in the most ample manner, the whole amounting to $1,542,693 33. The surplus on policyholders' account, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, is on the company's standard, $100,490 59, and after deducting paid-up capital, there remains a net surplus over all liabilities and capital, of $50,490 59, an increase of $5,955 26 for the year.

JOHN G. RICHTER, Manager and Secretary. JOHN McCLARY, President.

SYNOPSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Interest	$ 74,228 11	Paid policyholders or heirs	$ 99,456 40
Ordinary premiums	118,691 06	Dividend and other disbursements	153,062 48
Industrial premiums	236,906 86	Balance to investment account	177,307 15
	$429,826 03		$429,826 03

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Mortgages, debentures, and stocks	$1,458,767 20	Re-insurance reserve, net	$1,498,079 00
All other interest-bearing investments	105,988 06	Accumulating profits and special reserve	34,400 00
Outstanding and deferred premiums	34,979 00	Claims accrued and sundry liabilities	10,214 33
Interest due and accrued	43,449 66	Surplus on policyholders' account, including capital, $50,000	100,490 59
	$1,643,183 92		$1,643,183 92

I hereby certify that I have audited the books and accounts of the London Life Insurance Company, and examined their securities for the year, ending Dec. 31, 1904, and find them correct. The above cash statement and balance sheet exhibit the company's business correctly at the date mentioned.

JAMES McMILLAN, Auditor.

London, Feb. 1, 1905.

ACTUARY'S REPORT.

The valuation of the company's policies has been computed on the same basis as that employed for the previous four years, and assumes for all policies except those issued in the "Ordinary" Branch since Jan. 1, 1900, an interest rate ½ per cent more stringent than that required by the Government standard. The basis of reserves in the "Industrial" Branch is, so far as can be ascertained, higher than that adopted for such business by any other insurance company on this continent.

In addition to the reserve liability, special attention should be directed to the item of accumulating profits in order to fully appreciate the financial position of the company, as presented in the statement. For some years past "with-profit" policies of the company have been issued under distribution periods of not less than five years, and the usual method would be to ignore the amount of profits accruing on such policies until the distribution periods should be completed. Instead of this, however, all policies are treated as if they were on the annual distribution basis, and the proper proportion of profits due at the end of the profit periods was computed on each policy, and the total is included in the liabilities. The accumulations under this heading form a very considerable item of liability, which, if treated in the usual manner, would result in a largely increased surplus being shown.

The rates under which the "Ordinary" policies of the company are now issued came into force on Jan. 1, 1900, and consequently the first profit distributions under these policies are made this year. It is satisfactory to note that these distributions are fully in accordance with the scale of profits issued to our agents five years ago, except that in the case of those policies where a provincial tax is imposed on the premium income of the company, the tax payable on such policies is deducted from the profits otherwise allotted thereto. The interest earnings of the company having steadily improved since 1900, there is good reason to anticipate that the liberal scale of profits now in force is a conservative estimate and likely to be maintained for some time to come.

During the past year the policies of this company in force on Dec. 31, 1903, were valued by the insurance department at Ottawa, as by law required. The result of this valuation shows that the company held at that date, reserves in excess of what is required by the present Government standard to the amount of $28,613 in the "Ordinary" branch, and $31,646 in the "Industrial" branch, or a total excess reserve of $60,259.

E. E. REID, B. A., A. I. A., Actuary.

The president, Mr. John McClary, in moving the adoption of the report said:

The report of the directors and accompanying financial statement, are, as heretofore, very full, and present the affairs of the company in such manner as to be readily comprehended.

The new business of the year was the largest in the history of the company, and the increase in total insurance in force at the close of the year was likewise favorable. The cash income from premiums and interest shows a good increase over the previous year, and payments to policyholders under the various headings also aggregate somewhat more than did the like payments for 1903, though death losses in the "Ordinary" branch were much more favorable than for the year previous.

Reference to the list of assets of the company will show that the funds of the company are invested in securities of undoubted character; and as the average rate of interest realized was 5.64 per cent on the mean invested assets of the year, the investments have proven fairly remunerative as well.

The reserve and other liabilities of the company have, as is shown by the report of the actuary, been taken account of in the most ample manner. So much so is this the case as regards the reserve liability in particular, that a word of explanation in this connection may be in order. In 1890, the Parliament of Canada passed an act changing the standard of valuation of life insurance policies as regards rate of interest to be employed, from 4½ per cent to 3½ per cent, from and after the 1st January, 1900, in respect of all new business issued thereafter; and in respect of the then existing business, the companies are given until the 1st January, 1910, to bring the reserve valuations to a 4 per cent basis, and to 1st January, 1915, to come to a 3½ per cent basis, which will thereafter be the rate applicable in like manner as in the case of new business issued since 1900. In order to comply with these requirements in a proper manner it is necessary to make provisions in the meantime for the extra liabilities that will have to be accounted for at the times above stated. It is a source of no little satisfaction to know that the valuation of all old business of this company is already being made on a 4 per cent basis, and that the company is each year setting aside a further sum towards bringing the valuation to a 3½ per cent basis at an early date and hence the reason of the reserve liabilities, on the company's standard, being so much in excess of the Government standard, as is indicated in the report of the actuary.

The surplus of assets over all liabilities and capital, amounting to $50,490 59, being ascertained on the very stringent basis indicated in the actuary's report, is all that the term implies and not subject to any deductions whatever, as is so often the case in the make-up of financial statements.

I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

The vice-president, Mr. A. O. Jeffery, K. C., LL. D., D. C. L., in seconding the adoption of the report said:

After the very exhaustive manner in which the president has dealt with the affairs of the company in moving the adoption of the report, no extended remarks in reference thereto would seem to be further called for.

I would, however, point out that notwithstanding the very considerable increase in the new business of the year over any previous year of the company, the ratio of expense to income has not been materially increased, but stands at 34.7 per cent for both branches, which is practically the same as for the year previous. In order to arrive at the ratio of expense to income of the respective branches, it is necessary to apportion the total interest income between the "Ordinary" and "Industrial" branches. On basis of the respective funds of the two branches the share of interest apportionable to the "Ordinary" branch is $32,629 98 and to the "Industrial" branch $41,591 13. It is likewise necessary to apportion the miscellaneous expenditure aggregating $48,444 89, which, on the basis of respective income, would be $16,169 78 for the "Ordinary" and $32,274 81 for the "Industrial." On this basis the ratio of expense to income of the "Ordinary" branch for the past year was 26.3 per cent and of the "Industrial" branch 39.2 per cent, which, having regard to the character and value of the business transacted and the exceptionally good interest earnings of the company, is a very good showing.

There is one other point to which I wish to call attention, viz., that the "Ordinary" claims for the past year amounted to only 81 per cent of the interest received from the investments of that branch, which, considering the age of the company, is very favorable.

In the "Industrial" branch the claims exceeded the interest receipts somewhat; but amounted to a little under 23 per cent of the "Industrial" premiums received, and to only 19.5 per cent of the total premium and interest receipts of that branch.

With these remarks I beg to second the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered the agents and other employes of the company for the very satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their several duties during the past year.

The election of directors resulted in the re-election of John McClary, president; A. O. Jeffery, vice-president; Judge Bell, W. Bowman, W. F. Bullen, Thomas H. Smallman, George C. Gibbons, A. S. Emery and Thomas W. Baker.

Are You Familiar
with the law of negotiable paper? Do you know what position you are in if you purchase lost or stolen paper? The

F.C.B.C.

(Forest City Business and Shorthand College, Y. M. C. A., London) drills its students thoroughly upon the Bills of Exchange Act of 1890.
It also teaches the law of Contract, Agency, Partnership, Landlord and Tenant. YOU need such a drilling. Ask for Catalogue B.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

$22 Scotch Tweed Suitings
CHOICEST GOODS.
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Oddfellows' Block Corner.

JUST RECEIVED & NOW ON SALE a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Boxing Gloves and Punching Bags
$1.25 to $5.00.
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SCRANTON COAL.
Scranton is the best, but fresh mined is better. Just received, a large consignment in box cars of nut, stove and egg. Free from ice and snow. Prompt delivery.
W. H. Winnett, Horton and William Streets. 'Phone 431. ty

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

London College of Commerce,
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING.
Full Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting courses.
Day and Evening Classes.
Now is a good time to enter.
For particulars call or address
W. N. YEREX, C.B.,
ywt Principal.

—USE HUNT'S— DIAMOND FLOUR.

R. H. SMITH, 15 Brighton Street, Contractor and Builder.
Estimates furnished, repairing quickly done. ywt

Burglar Alarms, Door Bells, Door Openers, Gas Lighters, Furnace Regulators Installed.
W. H. SOMERS, ELECTRICIAN
248 DUNDAS STREET.

Anyone who Knows flour will tell you that "Daisy" Flour is the best and purest flour in the world.

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Successor to JOHN T. STEPHENSON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Charges moderate. Open day and night. Residence on premises.
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Is a passport to the best positions. With this qualification no young person will fail. We train young people well in business methods and customs, teach them to write well, and place every graduate in a situation.
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H. & C. Colerick,
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Annual Five-Cent MAGAZINE SALE
Your choice from thirty different magazines, ranging from $1 to 10 cents.
JOHN MILLS'
'PHONE 1,665. BOOK STORE. Wholesale and Retail.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
THOMAS WILSON,
Merchant Tailor,
Removed to 212 Dundas Street
North Side, Opposite Old Premises.

DR. R. JARVIS,
DENTIST, DUFFIELD BLOCK.

600 Pupils
and over attended the Conservatory last year. Reports sent to parents if desired. You need not know a note of music to study with any teacher.
Diplomas and Certificates granted.
W. C. BARRON, Principal.
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Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere.
Sterling Hatpins
Have a Decent Hat Pin or Two. | FRENCH GRAY SILVER. | These New Ones at 25 Cents.
THOS. GILLEAN,
402 Richmond Street.

SUCCESS follows merit. We've demonstrated that Johnston Bros.' XXX bread is the highest grade bread that can be made—and it has won success accordingly.
For sale in all western towns.
'PHONE 818. JOHNSTON BROS.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Miss Anderson, city, is visiting at the residence of Dr. Dunfield, Petrolea.

—Mrs. E. Mitchell, city, has disposed of her residence, "Sunnyside," at St. Marys, to Mrs. Specks.

—Chairman William Yeates of the Public School Board has returned from a business trip in Manitoba.

—At 7:20 last evening the firemen had a run to a chimney fire at the residence of Mrs. Woolison, 237 Wellington street. No damage.

—Court Pride of the East Circle, No. 55, Companions of the Forest, A. O. F., will entertain Court Forest City at their "At Home" on Monday, Feb. 20th.

—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, of Petrolea, formerly pastor of the Wellington Street Methodist Church here, has been invited by the official board of the former to stay another year.

—Fireman A. Davis and Oscar C. Hanna, have been pronounced physically sound by Medical Health Officer Hutchinson and they are now permanent members of the fire department.

—The pupils of Mrs. McTurk, A. T. C. M., of Lucan, who successfully passed the Conservatory of Music examination, were Miss Olive Cook, Granton, honors in junior voice, and Miss Pauline Stanley, Lucan, honors in primary piano.

ANOTHER REVIVAL.

The Salvation Army will begin another two-weeks' revival at the Citadel tomorrow, with Brigadier Hargreaves and Major Rawlings in charge of the services. The recent revival was very successful.

NEW FACTORY FOR LONDON.

Contracts have been let for a Canadian branch of the Wilcox Hardware Company, of Chicago, to be erected on Chelsea Green. The firm will employ about 50 hands at the outset, and the building will be one story, 50x150. The contracts were let as follows: Cement work, Forest City Paving Company; carpenter work, L. H. Martyn; painting, George Howe. A switch is to be run into Chelsea Green from the Pere Marquette line.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Conservative Club was held last night, and officers for the year were nominated as follows: Honorary president, T. H. Smallman; honorary vice-president, A. B. Greer; president, Wm. Gray; first vice-president, Thomas McFarland; second vice-presidents, Charles McCormick and R. A. Bayly; secretary, J. A. Dromgole; treasurer, J. P. Moore; auditors, James Granger and E. Rechnitzer. Thus the only contest is for the office of second vice-president. The election will take place next week.

After Mr. E. Gus Porter, M. P., who was present, had addressed the meeting, a resolution was adopted, expressing gratification at the result of the Provincial elections, and also continued confidence in Mr. Whitney.

SOME FEBRUARY PROBS.

In regard to weathers "probs" for the third week in February, Rev. Irl. Hicks predicts: "The 19th, 20th and 21st will bring general and very active winter storms. The first stages of these storms will be warm and tropical—rains with lightning and thunder, especially on and touching the 21st. But in quick order look for change to colder with blizzardous visitations from west and north. Decided cold will spread eastward behind progressive storms."

INTERESTING RECITAL.

A very enjoyable recital was given in the Masonic Temple last evening by Miss Jeanette Steele, a number of her pupils, and Miss Athay Brown, Miss Helena Howe and George Robinson, the latter two being vocal pupils of Miss Brown. The audience was very appreciative, and gave the greatest encouragement to the performers, whose programme was rendered very creditably. The following are the pupils of Miss Steele who gave piano numbers: Misses Ethel Hudson, Mary Robb, Rowena Burns, Helena Clark, Lizzie Mitcheltree, Cecelia Bell, Dorothy Gunn, Etta Lomb, Beth Wright, Aileen Regan, Myrtle Mitcheltree, Florence Finnegan, Isobel Jackson, Florence Tolton (Thorndale), Ruth Gunn, Helen Bell, Pearl Leavitt, Libbie Smith, Edna Hunt, and Master Stewart Hudson.

A PIONEER DEAD.

A pioneer resident of this city, Mrs. Sarah M. Railton, passed away in Toronto this week at the age of 83 years. Mrs. Railton lived on Dundas street when it was no more than a blazed trail. She was born in Woolwich, England, and when only 10 years old came to Canada with her parents, the voyage occupying six weeks. The family traveled from Toronto (then Little York), by means of ox-teams to the county of Middlesex, finally settling in Caradoc Township. Deceased was married on Christmas Day, 1841, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Richard Flood, a noted Church of England divine, to Mr. George Railton. Mr. and Mrs. Railton took up their residence in this city, it being then the heart of a wilderness. Deceased afterwards resided in various parts of Canada, finally settling in Bothwell in 1866. Mrs. Railton is survived by two sons, one daughter, eight grandsons, and seven great-grandchildren. The remains were interred in Mount Brydges Cemetery yesterday.

ASHTON—GATECLIFFE.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gatecliffe, of Blanshard, when their eldest daughter, Florence May, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Ashton, of this city. The bride entered the drawing room leaning on the arm of her brother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. Holmes, of Granton. The bride wore a beautiful dress of blue silk and white lace trimmings and carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations. She was assisted by Miss Kate and Miss Ida, her sisters, who wore dresses of white and carried white roses. Mr. Fred Ashton, of this city, brother of the groom, acted as groomsman. Fred Foster, of Granton, acted at page. The drawing-room was beautifully decorated with palms and roses and evergreens, which made it very pretty for the occasion. After the ceremony was performed the guests entered the drawing-room and partook of a very dainty lunch. After lunch there were dancing, games and music. Next morning Mr. and Mrs. Ashton left on the early train for western points. Mr. and Mrs. Ashton will reside in London, after returning on March 1. The guests were from Stratford, London, Detroit, Woodham, Glencoe, Toronto and Granton.

All Gerhard Heintzman Pianos
Now being manufactured are equipped with the new BELL METAL TONE PULSATING BRIDGE, Patented by Mr. Gerhard Heintzman.
CALL AND HEAR THEM.
W. McPHILLIPS
189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

Pre-eminently Peerless. . .
Is our Homemade Bread. Rich in flavor, in substance and nutritious.
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Parnell's Bread System of Delivery is Perfect.

HAMILTON'S Ale and Porter
are not excelled. They have been made for years, and have become superior to all others. Try from your dealer.
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WEDDING PRESENTS
Everything Nice for Pretty Weddings.
Watches, Ornaments, Chains, Bracelets, Clocks, Diamonds, Necklaces, Silverware, Bronzes, Rings.
WARD THE JEWELER, 374 RICHMOND ST.

$15,000.00
Surplus for 1904,
Making Our Reserve Fund
$315,000.00
The Canadian Savings and Loan Co.
M. H. Rowland, Manager.
420, 422 Richmond Street.

THE MONUMENT FUND

Daughters of the Empire Now Have $1,500—Canvass to Begin.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire held a general meeting recently in the Y. W. C. A. rooms, which was well attended and most interesting. Instructive papers were read on the "Origin of the Order," "Lord Salisbury," "Lord Roberts," "Abigail Becker," and also a report stating all Canadian graves at Paardeburg have been identified and placed in good condition. One hundred and fifteen graves have been identified at Bloomfontein Cemetery, and the work is still going on. Crosses were ready for erection over the graves at Hart's River, Boschpan, and Johannesburg. The Regent, Mrs. Leonard, expressed gratification at the larger attendance and manifest interest in the work of this order, which is pushing forward the completion of the monument fund. It is hoped a canvass will shortly be begun, when many will have an opportunity of showing interest in the work by generously subscribing. This order has already on hand $1,294 14, which, with proceeds of $210 from the patriotic concert, makes $1,504, with which to begin canvass.

PLEASANT EVENING AT ALMA COLLEGE

Annual Conversazione, as Usual, Proves a Brilliant Success—Many Were Present.

The faculty and students of Alma College, St. Thomas, gave their annual conversazione, last evening, and, as usual, the affair proved a brilliant success. Over 1,500 invitations had been issued, and several hundreds were accepted, guests being present from many cities in Canada, and quite a number from different parts of the United States. The decorations of the splendid building were very beautiful, and included an "athletic bower," bearing the words, "Tennis," "Hockey," "Snowshoes." In this alcove an Italian orchestra from London was quartered and rendered dreamy waltzes and other charming airs. The guests were received by Principal Warner, assisted by Mrs. Warner, and Miss Clara Woodsworth, B. A., the principal and his assistants extending a warm welcome to all. Other members of the college staff who were most attentive to the guests during the evening wers Mrs. M. A. Jolliffe, Miss M. A. Harvey, B. A., Miss May H. Walker, Miss Winona Ellbeck, Miss Maud Richardson, Miss Jolliffe, Miss M. Harvey, Miss Alice Henwood, B. A., Miss Edna Freek, Miss S. M. McKay, Mr. Thomas Martin, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. W. H. Dingle, Mr. M. B. Farr.

An artistic programme was carried out in McLachlan Hall by Mr. Frank E. Blackford, Toronto, assisted by Miss Mildred Goodwin, and Miss Charlotte Scott, all of whom acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

Among the invited guests were Senator Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Judge and Mrs. Colter, Judge and Mrs. Ermatinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coyne, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Glenn, Ven. Archdeacon Hill and Mrs. Hill, Principal Quance, M. A., and Mrs. Quance, Dr. S. Silcox and Mrs. Silcox, Rev. Principal McDougall, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Buchanan, Mr. W. H. Murch, Mr. J. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mr. W. H. Dingman, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Duncombe, Mrs. T. G. Plewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. McGuffin, Dr. and Mrs. Laurence, Dr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King, Dr. and Mrs. Lipsey, Rev. and Mrs. Kettlewell, Mr. W. L. Wickett, Col. and Mrs. Caughell, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Crothers, Dr. and Mrs Gustin, Mrs. Comfort, Mr. Henry Roe, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Lattornell, Mrs. S. Price, Mr. Boyes Coyne, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Babbitt, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Dr. and Mrs. Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hyttenrauch, Miss Lewis (London).

LONDON LIFE IS STRONG COMPANY

Made Splendid Progress in 1904—Over $2,000,000 of New Business.

The sturdy strength of London's financial institutions is a source of no little pride to the people of this city, and of these institutions none is held in higher regard than the London Life Insurance Company, the thirtieth annual report of which appears in this issue. At the annual meeting the president, Mr. John McClary, who is also the head of the great manufacturing establishment known as the McClary Manufacturing Company, presided, and a most pleasing statement of the company's finances for the year 1904 was presented. During the year 11,194 applications for insurance, amounting to $2,065,775 40, were accepted and policies issued therefor. The net premium and interest receipts of the year were respectively $355,597 22 and $764,228 11, totaling $429,826 03, an increase of $31,814 65 over the previous year. The sum of $99,456 40 was paid for death claims, matured endowments, surrendered policies and cash profits during the year, an increase of $4,218 15 over the previous year. The insurance in force on the company's books at the close of the year, after deducting all reinsurances, amounted to $8,200,297 22, under 4,206 "Ordinary" and 52,627 "Industrial" policies — an increase of 3,131 policies for insurance of $735,669 55 for the year. The assets of the company, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, amount to $1,643,183 92, an increase of $180,218 04 for the year. The liabilities of the company under existing policies, and in all other respects, have been provided for in the most ample manner, the whole amounting to $1,542,693 33. The surplus on policyholders' account, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, is on the company's standard, $100,490 59, and after deducting paid-up capital, there remains a net surplus over all liabilities and capital, of $50,490 59, an increase of $5,955 26 for the year.

Thus the report shows the London Life to be advancing rapidly on a sound financial basis, and it is a further tribute to the excellent management of the company that during the year just closed no losses in respect of investments were incurred. In short, the record of the London Life is one of which the directors and the shareholders may well feel proud.

Our carriage warmers make driving a pleasure. Hueston's Liveries.

Burned to Death.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The two children of George Morrison perished today in a fire which destroyed their home here. Both parents were absent, the children being alone in the house.

FIVE GENERATIONS.

The old gentleman in the group is Mr. Edward Switzer, a resident of Kirkton, Ont. Mr. Switzer is 98 years of age, and can claim the credit of being one of the oldest voters who went to the polls on Jan. 25 and cast his ballot for the Liberal Government. Mr. Switzer was born on Oct. 18, 1806, near the village of Rath Kale, County Limerick, Ireland, and he came to Canada in 1831, settling in Brock Township, Ontario County, where he remained for a long period before taking up his residence with his son in Kirkton. The other members of the group are Mrs. Adam Shier, daughter of Mr. Switzer, aged 73; Mrs. Samuel Doupe, 55; Mr. Arthur Doupe, and his daughter, Madge.

MANY SAY
Just Can't Do It.

"Go away and don't bother me. Maybe coffee is causing all my ails, but I just don't see how I can give it up."

That is the pitiful wail of a despairing coffee slave and yet there is an easy and sure way out of the slavery.

"I knew coffee was the cause of all my trouble," confesses an Indianapolis woman. "But I just couldn't give it up. I used to try but every time went back to coffee until finally my nervous system was in such condition that a single cup of coffee was sufficient to throw me into a state bordering on hysterics. I had generally two terrific sick headaches every week and was simply a wreck of nerves.

"Finally I was induced to try Postum, but at the first trial it was so thin and weak I knew something must be the matter so I read the directions over again and found it is not made like coffee, but must have fifteen minutes at least for steady boiling. So I tried again and the result was a deep, rich-colored, perfectly delicious drink that weaned me from my coffee without any regrets.

"The Postum took coffee's place so completely that before we realized it we had forgotten coffee ever existed, and all the time I was improving rapidly, from the very time I began the Postum.

"To put it briefly the improvement continued until I am again a well woman.

"Although I drank the Postum and got so well, my husband couldn't be induced to drink it, for he thought I was one of the people coffee hurt and he wasn't. But about six weeks ago he had an attack of kidney trouble and first thing the doctor told him was to quit coffee. Then for the first time he tasted the Postum and he was surprised and delighted. He has drank it ever since and his attack of kidney trouble is gone and this morning he made me feel proud by saying the Postum was the best coffee he ever drank. Now all of our children drink it, too.

"I make our morning Postum on the after-supper fire the night before and a light boiling in the morning brings it to perfection and in this way it takes no longer to make in the morning than coffee did. It doesn't taste stale like coffee does, the flavor is really improved." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

NURSES' HOME IS STILL UNFINISHED

Nobody Seems to Know Just When It Will Be Ready for Occupation.

A special meeting of the Nurses' Home building committee was called for yesterday afternoon, but only Chairman Stevely, Mayor Campbell, and Ald. Carson put in an appearance. The committee decided, however, to submit a minority report to the city council, recommending that Moore & Henry be paid the sum of $300 for the Nurses' Home plans. These are the plans which it was understood Engineer Graydon was to prepare, but which it transpires were ordered by ex-Mayor Beck from Moore & Henry. This sum will be added to the overdraft of last year.

The committee also discussed the advisability of placing an elevator in the home. The shaft has been constructed, but no funds were apportioned for the purchasing of an elevator, and the motor to run it. Though nothing was done by the committee, it was pretty well understood that no elevator will be put in the home, as it is not expected that the debenture issue of $25,000 will pay for the building, without the elevator. Nobody appeared to know just when the home will be completed.

Subsequently Ald. Greenlees arrived and No. 1 committee of the city council held a meeting, Chairman Stevely presiding.

An application for a grant of $600 toward the celebration of the Orangemen in London on July 12 was received from the county master, but it was laid over. Ald. Carson thought the Orangemen should be given $300, but he did not make a motion to that effect.

The application of the Twenty-sixth Regiment to have the taxes remitted on its present armories was granted, providing the regiment continues to use the building. The committee were under the impression, however, that the Twenty-sixth was to be quartered in the new armories.

MARA'S BIG FIRE SALE
In Full Swing.
The deeper we delve into the stock, the greater the bargains. : : : : : :
Come in the Morning When the Light Is Better and the Crowd Is Less.
Pleased purchasers are returning again and again. : : : : : : :
134 DUNDAS STREET, Next to Screaton's, Opp. Market Lane.

35 CENTS PAID FOR BUTTER TODAY

Great Scarcity Causes a Record Jump on the Local Market.

Butter took one of the highest jumps on record on the local market today. From what was considered a fairly high price, 27 cents a pound, it went up to 35 cents, surprising the buyers. Famine prices were manifest from the moment the market opened, but the worst of all was the butter rise. When the first sales were made the price held at 29 and 30 cents, but when the state of the market became known it commenced edging around the 32-cent mark, and then went up to the even 35, where it remained. One dealer paid an even 30 cents per pound for a hundred pounds, and considered himself lucky to be able to get a quantity at that price. Another feature of the butter market was that between the produce dealers and the grocers there was a keen competition to gain control of the supply. No doubt this had something to do with the advance.

FRENCH IN U. S. ARMY

Heir to De Freyne Estates Becomes a Private for Uncle Sam.

New York, Feb. 18.—The Hon. Archibald Reginald French, eldest son and heir to the title and estates of Baron De Freyne, a large land-owner in County Roscommon, Ireland, who arrived here on Jan. 16, and was reported yesterday to the police as having mysteriously disappeared from his hotel, is at Fort Slocum, on David's Island, near New Rochelle, wearing the uniform of a private in the United States arm.

On the day of his disappearance, French enlisted at a recruiting station in this city, and was assigned to the Eighth Regiment. He came to America to visit his uncle, Capt. William French, who owns a ranch in New Mexico. Having telegraphed his relative and received no reply, the young man decided to take up army life, of which he is very fond.

When seen at the fort French was considerably amused at the excitement caused by his disappearance.

"I supposed," he said, "an obscure Englishman more or less in this country did not amount to much, and might very well drop out of the ranks without such a fuss.

"I enlisted because I had a pretty strong notion of doing so when I left home. I had an idea of going up to Canada and joining the Mounted Police up there. But the more I heard and thought about that country and its 40 degrees below zero, the less I liked it. So I just enlisted in the American army and I like it."

MARRIAGE BY PHOTO

A United States Court Decides It To Be Illegal.

San Francisco, Feb. 18. — Superior Court Judge York has decided that Japanese photograph marriages are illegal in the United States. This decision was rendered in habeas corpus proceedings instituted to take a Japanese girl from the custody of the Japanese woman's home. The girl, 15 years old, was sent to this country against her will, she declares. Her parents told her she was to become the bride of a prominent Japanese, to whom she had been married by photograph.

The girl will be returned to Japan. It is alleged that the photograph marriage scheme is used for the purpose of importing Japanese women for immoral purposes.

STALLED EIGHTEEN HOURS

An Express on the Erie Buried in Drifts Near Chicago.

Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Chicago express on the Erie road, which left Buffalo at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, was stalled in immense snowdrifts near Eden Center, about an hour later, and up to 9 o'clock today had not moved, notwithstanding the efforts of four locomotives to force it through the drifts. Four hundred men are engaged in an effort to open up the road between Eden Center and this city. The passengers are being well cared for. During the evening a telephone was installed in one of the cars and has been kept busy by the snowbound passengers communicating with friends in different cities.

Russ Officer Confessed.

London, Feb. 18. — The Daily Mail today publishes a story to the effect that a Russian no-commissioned officer has confessed that he was bribed to put a loaded shell in a saluting gun on the occasion of the blessing of the waters of the Neva.

SHELL OYSTERS just received. The European. 411

POULTRY FANCIERS DINE

Annual Banquet of the London Association—Visitors Present.

The London Poultry Fanciers' Association held its annual banquet last evening in the Oriental Hotel. The affair was a complete success, and one of the most enjoyable that has ever been held by the association. Although the weather was uninviting, about forty of the well-known poultry-lovers of the city were present. The chair was taken by President William McNeill, who introduced a long programme of interesting speeches. It was a very late hour before the gathering dispersed. The following were among those present: Messrs. Wm. McLoud, Ald. Saunders, Dr. Niven, R. Oak, Wm. McNeil, Robert McGurdy, Newton Cosh, Port Dover; J. R. Martin, Port Dover; W. R. Graham, Guelph; N. Cornwall, Thamesville; T. H. Smelt, Woodstock; Wm. Moore, Wm. Slasser, A. McCracken, T. McCormick, E. Teal, F. Andrews, W. H. Morgan, Wm. Beamish, James Boyce, E. Holliday, L. Sage, A. E. Berube, John Holliday, J. Overan and others.

Foot rests that keep your feet warm Hueston's Up-to-Date Liveries.

THE ACCIDENT TO TOM MARKS.

A Londoner has received a letter from Tom Marks, the comedian, which gives the particulars of the accident in which Mr. Marks was shot in the foot some time ago. The actor, who is now in Prince Albert, says: "It happened in a simple way. One of the Mounted Police—a friend of mine—came to see me. We were standing talking in the hall of the hotel. He had his hand on his pistol pocket, and must have touched the trigger of the revolver, for the weapon was discharged, and the bullet—a 32-caliber—lodged in my foot. I had to have it cut out." Mr. Marks says business is so good in the middle west he thinks he will stay there two years. After being laid up for three weeks, he joined his company at Moosejaw yesterday.

"Flourfax" Fables

The Honest Flour Barrel and the Farmer's Wife.

Once upon a time an honest flour barrel was sent out to a farmer's house full of flour—the wise wife looked the barrel over carefully and then said to her husband:

"I don't think this is the flour I wanted—I don't see 'Royal Household' on it."

"No; it ain't 'Royal Household,' said the farmer,

—but it is just as good

—for the grocer said so.

—"when I asked for 'Royal Household' he recommended this kind saying it was just as good, but didn't cost as much, so I said I'd try it."

"I wish you had done as I said—I don't think much of these 'just as good' grocers anyway—I want the flour that is purified by electricity for I believe it is healthier. However, since we have got this, I suppose we might as well use it," and she had the barrel rolled into the pantry and opened up.

"Looks pretty good," she said to herself.

"Madam," spoke up the Honest Flour Barrel, "even flour experts can't tell about flour just by looking at it. Any flour, if there is no other flour to compare it with, looks white and nice—but if you bake it into bread and then bake 'Royal Household' into bread you can see the difference.

"Now, the truth about this flour is, it is made of cheap wheat, in a cheap mill by a cheap process. Flour that is not hightly purified contains a lot of stuff that isn't flour and the process of taking all of it out is expensive—that's why pure flour costs more.

"Pure flour is worth all it costs and more, too. If you knew the whole truth about flour, you'd send me back and get 'Royal Household.'"

And the Honest Flour Barrel having said its say subsided; but after the first baking, back when the barrel to the grocer and "Royal Household" Flour was sent in its stead.

—now the Farmer's Wife uses "Royal Household" and nothing else

—and the grocer don't sell the "just as good" flour any more.

Any reader may have the "Royal Household" recipes free by sending name and address to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Montreal.

SUPPLEMENT

London Advertiser

SECTION TWO

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1905. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP

Photo. by Marshall, Boston

HELEN KELLER

The World's Most Remarkable College Graduate

The story of Helen Keller's life is the biography of two wonderful women—the blind, deaf and dumb girl, who for over twenty years has fought against awful odds; and the kind, ingenious and patient teacher who has led her charge into the sunlight of knowledge and of kinship with humanity.

In 1886, when Miss Annie Sullivan was called to Tuscumbia, Ala., to assume the care of Helen, the child had been living for nearly five years in the mental darkness that followed her treble affliction resulting from convulsions. The task of education seemed well-nigh hopeless, for the one sense through which the child's mind was to be awakened to consciousness was her sense of touch. But in June, 1904, eighteen years later, Miss Keller graduated from Radcliffe with distinction, and received her degree of B. A.

This fairy tale of education, this romance of the conquest of obstacles, is a superb triumph of concentration. At her entrance examination in June, 1900, as if Nature had not sufficiently handicapped her efforts, she had to submit to two additional trials. The questions were given her in the American Braille system of writing for the blind, with which Miss Keller was only slightly familiar, having learned the English Braille—the two systems being as different as two distinct systems of shorthand. This delay in puzzling out the translation of the questions was further aggravated by the fact that her little Swiss watch with raised figures had unfortunately been left at home, so she had no means of gauging the time, yet her typewriter clicked out the answers and she "passed" with flying colors in every study.

During her college course, in many studies Miss Sullivan repeated the lesson while Helen's fragile fingers feathering their way over her mentor's face, translated the muscular motions of speech into ideas. She studied English, Latin, French, Greek, German, political economy, logic, higher mathematics, chemistry and all the other myriad phases of college wisdom, through her wonderful fingers.

She uses the typewriter in five languages, has learned to speak with clear articulation, can swim, row, play cards, chess and basketball; dance, and perform a hundred other seemingly impossible things. Her memory is marvellous, her temperament sunshiny and happy; her mind is wonderfully broad, subtle and thorough, and her book, "The Story of My Life," besides being great as a biography, is the most important work of the century on psychology as a revelation of the human mind, its methods and possibilities.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1904, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture.

Two More of Parent's Ministers Have Resigned

Attorney-General Archambault and Provincial Treasurer Reported Out.

Montreal, Quebec, Feb. 17.—It is reported here on what seems to be good authority that Hon. Horace Archambault, Attorney-General, and Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, have forwarded their resignations to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor. It is reported that the ministers give as their reasons that their resignations will be in the best interests of the Parliament, as they see no chance of Premier Parent being able to retain control of the Government or Parliament. The action of the ministers will precipitate the resignation of Mr. Parent, as it creates five vacancies in the cabinet, and he will be now unable to carry on business.

FARMERS WAIT ON NEW PREMIER

Want Subsidies Legislated Out of Existence—Whitney's Vague Reply.

Toronto, Feb. 17. — The reply of Premier Whitney to the first deputation to wait upon the new Government forecasted several important pieces of legislation that the Conservative majority at the next session of the Legislature will be asked to put through. The deputation consisted of members of the Dominion Grange, which today held its thirteenth annual convention in the city, and their views were presented by M. Henry Grose, the master; Mr. Jabel Robinson, and W. L. Smith. With the Premier were Hon. Mr. Hanna and Hon. Mr. Monteith.

Mr. Whitney said he was glad, on general principles, that the deputation had waited upon himself and his colleagues. A government should be glad to meet representatives of the people in order to receive suggestions as to legislation which would be enacted in the public interests. He was glad also for a special reason, namely, that the first deputation to wait on the Government was one representing the agricultural interests of the country, the basis and foundation upon which rested the prosperity of the people.

As to the questions presented, he could, he said, agree with the speakers in regard to most of the points. As to bonuses and grants of lands to railways, there was no doubt the time had come when the desirability or undesirability of continuing them should be considered. With regard to bonuses on manufactures, he was not in a position to speak so definitely, not having given that subject much consideration. But reverting to the subsidies to railways, he could repeat what he had said many times previously, that the time had come when the Province should not, except in special cases and for special reasons, give any subsidy. He did not say they would never do this, but he distinctly disapproved of the principle.

In reference to the suggestion of loans to railways, Mr. Whitney did not know whether the Province should assume the position of a money broker.

On the views expressed as to making the assessment roll to be the basis of the voters' lists and the providing for a yearly personal registration of those not on the assessment roll, the question was whether difficulties might not arise in carrying out anything of that kind. For instance, farmers' sons would be put to great inconvenience if they were compelled to register. But he believed some such system would eliminate a considerable part of a class from which the majority of undesirable voters came. He hoped there would be a great advance in eliminating the objectionable class.

STORM BLOCKED MANY RAILROADS

The Blizzard of Thursday Tied Up Transportation in Many Sections.

Toronto, Feb.17.—The railways trains were in a state of semi-blockade again today, owing to heavy drifting last night. So hard was the snow packed into the railway cuttings in places that the snowplows could not remove it, and the train hands and sectionmen had to shovel a way through for the trains. The G. T. R. from Montreal this morning, due at 6:3 5and 7:15, resepctively, were reported six hours late. It was learned that they were stalled at Brighton. The C. P. R. train from Teeswater, due at 8:50, last evening, has not yet reached the city. The G. T. R. train due at 7:40 a.m. from Chicago, did not reach Toronto until noon. The C. P. R. through trains, east and west, made good time, that from Montreal being only 25 minutes late, and the Chicago train an hour late. Railway officials take a cheerful view of the situation, and state that if the present mild weather continues all trains will be running on time inside of 24 hours.

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 17.—A severe snow and wind storm raged in this district all night, with the result that traffic on the railways is almost at a standstill. A Wabash freight train was stalled at Aylmer all last night, and two passenger trains were also in the same predicament. Only one passenger train has passed over the line in 24 hours, and then only witn difficulty. The M. C. R. is also in bad shape, trains being stalled all along the line.

Seaforth, Ont., Feb. 17. — Intensely cold and stormy weather all week developed into a raging blizzard all day today, rendering country roads impassable. The early train from Goderich, due here at 7:53 a.m., passed east at noon, and one local train from Stratford, which passed about noon, reached Goderich after a hard struggle. The train which left Goderich for Buffalo at 5 p.m., is stalled two miles east of here, and likely to remain until morning. In addition to a number of passengers for the east, the Goderich hockey team are on board, expecting to have played at Stratford tonight. The train which left Stratford at 5:30 tonight, bringing Toronto connection, is waiting at Mitchell until the stalled train east of here is released.

U. S. LOWER HOUSE WARS ON SENATE

Upper Branch Arrogated Certain Rights of Congress.

REGARDING WHEAT DRAWBACKS

Sought to Originate New Revenue Laws in Defiance of the Constitution.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—After making numerous loud complaints that the President has been trampling on its toes the Senate will be politely but forcibly informed that it has been trampling on the House of Representatives. The Senate must retract its legislation of Tuesday, interpreting the Dingley law with reference to the drawback on wheat. There will be nothing like a defi from Speaker Cannon's precincts. It will be as courteous a request as the Speaker can make, and everybody around the capitol knows that he can be the very pink of courtesy.

But behind the courtesy is a mailed fist. It was clenched in the quiet of conference rooms Wednesday. Figuratively speaking, the House will shake it under the senatorial nose, unless the provision interpreting the drawback on wheat is relegated into the limbo of dead and ineffectual legislation. Why? Simply because it is revenue legislation, and Speaker Cannon, armed with the authority of the constitution, which the Senate recently has been valiantly defending, will have no revenue legislation that does not originate at his end of the capitol. The agricultural appropriation bill, to which the amendment was attached, will not be considered by the House and conferees will not be named till the objectionable provision is expunged.

This was the programme agreed upon after no little conference and exchange of views. Several plans were discussed by the House leaders, but the return of the bill with a courteous request for the elimination of the amendment was thought to be the most appropriate course. Similar infringements of the constitutional prerogatives of the House have occurred in times gone by, and it is said the Senate in practically every instance has taken back tracks.

In pressing the wheat amendment in its original form, Senator Hansbrough had some such objection as has been raised in mind. He had framed the language so that it declared the intent of the present tariff law. Senator Allison, during the debate, suggested that such language might be a reflection upon the department that had interpreted the law, and at his suggestion the amendment was changed so as to partake more of the nature of a new law than as an interpretation of an old one. The attitude of the House, of course, is that if such legislation is once countenanced it will permit of tariff legislation originating in the Senate.

ENGLISHMAN DISAPPEARS

New York Police Searching for Lieut. French of British Army.

New York, Feb. 17.—Lieut. Arthur Reginald French, son of Lord Defreyne, who recently arrived here from England, has disappeared, and Mr. Olive-Bayley, the British consul, the entire New York police department and a private detective agency are seeking him. He left the Hotel St. Denis on Jan. 17, leaving his baggage behind, and since that time no trace of him has been found. Lieut. French is about 26 years of age. His father, Lord Defreyne, late colonel of the Connaught Rangers, is an Irish baron, the fourth of the line. His mother, Lord Defreyne's first wife, was Lady Laura Octavia Dundas, sister of the first Marquis of Hetland. Joseph Pert, janitor of an apartment house in Forty-second street, told the police tonight that French had enlisted in the United States army, and was now on his way to the Philippines.

Caught in Machinery.

Aurora, Ont., Feb. 17.—James McClisdale, an employe of the Daville Tanning Company, was working a machine used for splitting leather goods when one of his hands got caught between the rollers. The hand and arm to the shoulder were crushed, and the man was otherwise terribly injured. The arm was amputated by the doctors, but the shock was so great that death resulted in a few hours. McClisdale leaves a widow and family.

JUDAS' BRIBE STOLEN

Historic Shekel Part of New York Thief's $50,000 Loot.

New York, Feb. 17.—An old Hebrew shekel, said by its owner to be one of the thirty pieces of silver paid to Judas Iscariot for betraying Christ, has been stolen, with other rare coins worth $50,000, from the apartments of Mark Fisher, owner of an automobile exchange at 220 West Thirty-Sixth street. A woman who gave her name as Catharine Voliner was arrested today at 214 East Forty-Second street charged with the theft. She was formerly in Fisher's employ and was dismissed by him.

Fisher said he discovered the shekel at an auction sale several years ago, where its true value and history were unknown. He declares he has refused an offer of $22,000 from a member of the London branch of the Rothchild family for it.

HOCK'S "EVIL EYE" FAILED ONCE

One Woman Proof Against His Wiles.

THREAT OF SUIT BY THE WOOER

Bigamist Johann, It Seems, Talked of Bringing Action for Breach of Promise.

Chicago, Feb. 18. — At last a woman has been found who was proof against the wiles of Johann Hoch. Not only did she reject his professed love, but she put the arch-bigamist in a state of mind which prompted him to threaten to sue her for breach of promise.

The woman lives in Pullman, the seat of two of Hoch's matrimonial ventures, but her name is withheld by the police. They have in their possession, however, a letter which Hoch wrote to his unconquered one. Addressing her as "My Dear Minchen," he accused her of spurning his love and said that unless she reconsidered her refusal to marry him he would seek redress in the courts. The letter is dated from Pullman in November, 1903.

The inquest over the body of Mrs. Marie Welker was resumed for a few hours yesterday and then continued until Tuesday, the chemists not being prepared to report. The testimony of several witnesses had been taken when Elsie Brucker, 967 West Twenty-first street, pointed at Hoch and shouted: "That is him. He stole $45 from me on the pretense of selling me a farm in Michigan."

Hoch smiled sarcastically, but said nothing.

Henry Schwanzara, whose mother-in-law married Hoch in St. Louis and died a few weeks later, was one witness. Mary Steinbrecher, whose mother married Hoch and lived only three weeks thereafter, was another. Mrs. Bertha Kippel, 30 Clifton street, told of the meeting of Hoch and Mrs. Welker.

Hoch was shown a photograph of Mrs. Welker, taken as she lay in her coffin after her body had been exhumed. He looked it over carefully, and acknowledged that it was a picture of his dead wife.

Inspector Shippy told the jury of Hoch's admissions, and said they covered the following points:

Married Mrs. Julia Steinbrecher, on Aug. 5, 1895. She died Nov. 16, 1895.

Married Mrs. Renken, Jan. 16, 1896, and lived with her five days.

Married Martha Hercfeldt in January, 1896.

Went to Wheeling, W. Va., and married Mrs. Hoff, September, 1896. She died in a few weeks.

Married Mrs. Henry Bartels in Cincinnati in March, 1897. She died within a few months.

Married Mrs. Doess in Cincinnati in the spring of 1897, and deserted her several weeks later.

Married Mrs. Goerk, Nov. 20, 1901, and deserted her March 10, 1902.

Went to St. Louis and married Mrs. Becher in April, 1902. She died March 16, 1903.

Married Mrs. Hendrickson, Jan. 2, 1904, at Hamilton, Ind., under the name of Jacob Schmidt, and deserted her within two weeks.

Married Mrs. Marie Welker, Sept. 10, 1904. She died Jan. 12, 1905.

Married Mrs. Emily Fischer at Joliet, Ill., Jan. 18, 1905.

Six C. P. R. Locomotives In Head-On Collision

A Remarkable Smashup Near Shelburne, Ont., in Which One Man Loses Life.

Shelburne, Feb. 17.—An accident occurred this forenoon on the C. P. R. about two miles from here. Six engines running light three going each way, collided. Five men were injured, three of them more or less seriously. The other two were only slightly injured. The three seriously injured were brought to Shelburne, where one of them, Frank Hartley, of Shelburne, died this evening after the doctor had amputated one leg.

It appears to have been one of the most remarkable accidents in the annals of Canadian railroading. Three engines went from Shelburne to the water tank, two miles south, last night. These engines were stalled for the night. This morning three other engines ran south from Shelburne to relieve the other engines, which in the meantime had got water, and were running north to Shelburne. Two engines were a complete wreck; two others are badly smashed, and only two remain on the track. There were 15 or 20 men in the collision. Twelve jumped and escaped with but slight injuries. Frank Hartley, Shelburne, had a leg and arm broken, and died after the leg was amputated. Fireman Morley had a leg crushed, and Conductor Robert Campbell was injured internally. Both belong to Toronto Junction.

The crews of the head engines could not see each other for the drifting snow. The shock was terrific. The 15 or 20 men on the engines were thrown in every direction, except one engineer and one fireman, who jumped in good time, and, with the exception of those named above, all escaped without serious injury.

No wrecking train has arrived at the scene of the accident yet. The engines are piled on the track, and it is stated that a train will not be able to get through the line for a week.

THE TRANSVAAL COOLIES

Liberal Member Criticises Govt. Policy But Loses on Division.

London, Feb. 17.—The session of the House of Commons today was devoted to the debate on the amendment of Thomas J. O'Mara (Liberal), to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, regretting that the facts relating to the importation of coolies into the Transvaal showed that the assurances given to the House had not been carried out, and also regretting that the opinion of the people of the Transvaal on the importation could not be obtained.

After a running discussion, the amendment was defeated by 265 to 214 votes.

The House of Commons then adjourned.

HEIRESS-HUNTING NOBLE FLEECED

French Marquis Caught in a Pretty Girl's Net.

HE SPENT $1,000 IN PRESENTS

Curious Story of a Little Miss Who Fled With $2,000 Belonging to Mother.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Marquis de la Fontenaye has returned to this city from Brussels a poorer and wiser man, and entirely cured of his desire to marry an heiress. The Marquis left here for Brussels some time ago in search of a girl with money, and was shown to a matrimonial bureau located in a magnificent mansion on Boulevard Bishopsheim, where he was introduced to a beautiful 16-year-old girl, who said she was Mlle. Josephine de Courbevole, a wealthy heiress. In his delight at having met with such success the marquis spent $1,000 in presents for the girl and their betrothal followed.

One day, however, while the couple were at dinner in the palatial home he was roughly undeceived by an indignant matron, Mme. Normand, who came in and told him that the supposed Mlle. Josephine de Courbevole was her daughter, Henrietta Normand, and that she had no desire to have the marquis for a son-in-law.

The marquis had the girl arrested, and in court it was found that Mlle. Normand was sent to the bank by her mother, who lives at Verviers, to deposit $2,000. Instead of doing this she went to Brussels, where she rented the palatial mansion and with rare business ability she soon had a flourishing matrimonial agency in full blast. Her customers all belonged to the highest society. She soon earned over $7,000 a week. When the marquis called she happened not to have a suitable partner for him, and therefore had her maid pose as an aunt and introduce her as Mlle. de Courbevoie. All arrangements had been made for their marriage when Mme. Normand appeared.

On the strength of his bride's fortune the marquis bought a magnificent set of Louis XV. furniture, which he had sent to his chateau, and for which he had paid with a promissary note for $65,000. Owing to her youth the girl was let off with a severe reprimand by the judge, and turned over to her mother, who promised to give her a good old-fashioned spanking, and the marquis returned to France almost completely crushed. His father, the old marquis, insists that he must now go to America in search of a bride.

PETERSBURG'S NEW STRIKE

30,000 Men Are Now Out and Fresh Troops Are Called In.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—The strike is extending. About 2,400 employes of the Nevsky thread works joined in the movement this afternoon. The strikers now total about 30,000. The temper of the men is more threatening, and Cossacks and other troops have again been drafted into the city. The police are arresting the ringleaders. The employers regard the situation as critical.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION

Citizen of the Northwest Says the Present Plan Works Smoothly.

Ottawa, Feb. 17. — "The west is not greatly excited over the school question. I might say that we hear almost more about it in the east than out home," stated Dr. F. J. Stewart, of Calgary, today. "When the territories were established," he added, "provision was made for education, and according to that provision the minority, if it so pleases, can have its separate schools. If the Catholics are in a minority in any particular locality, and want a school of their own, it is permissible, if in another locality the Protestants constitute the minority, they, too, can have their schools. This arrangement has existed for several years, and there never has been any trouble that I am aware of. The people out there, so far as I can judge, are content to have things remain just as they are, and while I have no intimation whatever as to what will be done, I am of the opinion that the legislation to be brought down will contemplate leaving the situation just about as it is. I don't think there is very much of an analogy between the present case and the Manitoba school issue."

Parcel Post.

Washington, Feb. 17.—A parcels post treaty between the United States and Great Britain was today signed by President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hay and Postmaster-General Wynne. It has already been signed by the British officials, and will take effect April 1.

Vatican Does Not Approve.

Rome, Feb. 17. — The Vatican has been approached on the advisability of tendering its good offices in the matter of the proposed marriage of Prince Victor Napoleon with Princess Clementine of Belgium, but has refused to interfere on the ground that Prince Victor never was favorable to the church. Prince Louis Napoleon, who is at Turin, was congratulated on the approaching marriage of his brother with Princess Clementine, but replied that up to the present time nothing had been decided.

More Peace Talk.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—There has been a noticeable and sudden revival of peace talk here. It even is intimated that Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia is the bearer of personal representations from Emperor William on this subject. While it is known positively that the question of peace was discussed between Emperor Nicholas and Prince Frederick Leopold yesterday, it is impossible to ascertain what, if any, conclusions were reached.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP

Photo by Gessford, New York

FANNIE M. LOTHROP

The Author of Our "Famous People" Series

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that with this issue we begin a series of remarkable, illustrated, biographic sketches of famous people—men and women who are making the history of the times. This series is by Fannie M. Lothrop, the well-known author and the ablest writer in this line in America to-day. For several years she has been a writer and critic on the leading publications of New York and Philadelphia.

For this work Mrs. Lothrop has a double fitness; from the literary side her knowledge of the great people of the day and her original way of putting things, and from the artistic side, her close acquaintance with the world's famous people fits her pre-eminently to select the best possible views of her subjects. To her belongs the distinctive honor of possessing the largest collection of portraits in the world, now numbering over 400,000—a treasury of portraiture unapproached by that of any museum or library in existence. The time, patience, concentration of purpose, industry and systematic attention to detail expended in arranging such a collection is remarkable.

"Mrs. Lothrop," says a famous critic, "has unusual ability in presenting the vital elements of a man's character so cleverly, so deftly, and subordinating dates and details, that from her pen we get in a few lines living biographies that show the real man, his qualities and his life, more effectively than in whole pages by other writers. Some artists can give more in a thumbnail sketch than others can present in a panoramic painting."

Mrs. Lothrop passed her girlhood years in Wisconsin, her native State. Her father, I. F. Mack, a New England gentleman of that class we fondly term "the old school," was a lawyer, educator and thinker of rare power and singular clearness of mind. He founded the public schools of Rochester, N. Y., and was identified with all local movements during his residence there, removing thence to Wisconsin, where he became prominent and wealthy by reason of his legal talent. Mrs. Lothrop's mother is a cousin of John Pierpont, the American poet, who was the grandfather of J. Pierpont Morgan.

For two years Mrs. Lothrop was a student of Oberlin College, standing highest in her class, and a graduate of the Normal College of Chicago, where her musical genius early attracted attention. She is brilliant in conversation and well informed on all topics of the day, though not a "new woman" in any sense of the word. In the library of her home in New York, filled with the best works of the best thinkers, she does all her literary work.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1904, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture.

Wounded Jap Soldiers Cast Into Burning House

Unspeakable Cruelty Reported as Committed by Cossack Band.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 16. — Wounded Japanese soldiers, including a surgeon with the Red Cross band on his arm, were thrown into the flames of a burning house by Russian cavalrymen, according to a story brought here by the steamer Tremont yesterday. The alleged atrocity occurred in the recent raid on Yinkow and the Japanese communications south of Liao Yang. A Japanese infantry company, under Capt. Yashuara was surrounded by about 3,000 Cossacks at a commissary depot. The Japanese were greatly outnumbered, but they kept the enemy at bay for over seven hours. The building in which they were making a stand caught fire. Capt. Yashuara, who was wounded, ordered as many men as were able to retreat. He and several others then committed harikari and threw themselves into the flames. A surgeon named Nambim was wounded. In spite of the fact that a Red Cross band was attached to his arm, the Russians arrested the surgeon and threw him into the flames of the burning house. Several other wounded Japanese suffered a similar fate.

ROYALTY HOLDS FIRST COURT

A Brilliant Function at Buckingham Palace—Many Presentations.

London, Feb. 17.—The first court of the year was held in Buckingham Palace tonight. It was an exceptionally brilliant and essentially diplomatic function. The attendance was large, with a particularly full representation of the embassies. King Edward and Queen Alexandra were accompanied by the royal circle, the only absentee of which was Princess Victoria, who has not yet recovered from a recent operation. There were a large number of presentations, including Princess Edna of Battenberg, and Lady Eileen Wellesley. The front of Queen Alexandra's gown was a blaze of jewels, with a beautiful single diamond of great size in the center of the corsage.

MINTO ON CANADA

Tells Prominent Englishmen We Al Favor the Preference

London, Feb. 17.—The Earl of Minto, former Governor-General of Canada, was tonight the guest of honor at the banquet of the British Empire League. The Earl of Derby presided, and among those present were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Selborne, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Lord Brassey.

The Earl of Minto, replying to eulogistic remarks by the Earl of Derby, spoke at considerable length regarding Canada's progress and prosperity for the future. He said that the prevailing spirit of all Canadians was love and admiration for the mother country. He was able to say that the colony as a whole and the leading statesmen of both parties were absolutely one in favor of the question of British preference, and realized that free trade within the empire is quite impossible.

Sends for Gripenberg.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18. — 2 a.m. — General Gripenberg was summoned to Tsarkoe-Selo last night by the Emperor. Among General Kuropatkin's friends, General Gripenberg's open criticism of the commander-in-chief in the far east is resented, it being claimed that General Gripenberg by his own admission disobeyed orders by going beyond Sandepas.

LORDS DISCUSS DEVOLUTION PLAN

Lord Lansdowne Says British Government Disavows the Scheme.

London, Feb. 17. — The House of Lords this evening discussed at great length the action of Sir Antony MacDonnell (under secretary for the lord lieutenant of Ireland), in insisting on the formulation of Lord Dunraven's reform scheme for Ireland. Sir Antony himself was present in the public gallery.

The matter came up by Lord Dunraven calling attention to the Solicitor-General's speech, charging collusion between Sir Antony and the devolutionists. Lord Dunraven said Sir Antony did not originate the scheme and when it was found that the chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, disapproved it, Sir Antony discontinued any connection with it.

Foreign Secretary Lansdown warmly defended the under secretary. He said the Government disavowed any devolution scheme, but did not charge Sir Antony MacDonnell with disloyalty in approving it. Lord Lansdowne spoke in the highest terms of Sir Antony's work in an effort to "break down the barrier between Dublin Castle and the people." The Foreign Secretary said it was in this spirit that Sir Antony MacDonnell visited Lord Dunraven and discussed and approved the devolution scheme. Lord Lansdowne added that Sir Antony was mistaken in sanctioning it, but he was too useful an official to be too severely censured.

Smuggled Furs.

Wyandotte, Mich., Feb. 17.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Gus Baumler, a prominent saloonkeeper, in connection with the robbery of about $600 worth of furs from the Bishop Fur Company. A quantity of the stolen furs was found on Wednesday in the possession of a man and wife living in Amherstburg, Ont. The furs had been smuggled across the river on the ice at different times during the winter, and left with the understanding that they were to be sold and the proceeds turned over to Baumler. It is unknown what action if any, will be taken against the Amherstburg people.

Every Individual Packet Guaranteed to Contain Full Weight of Pure, Fresh, Fragrant, Delicious Tea Leaves from the Sweet Scented Island of Ceylon.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is a Tea "Worth the Drinking."

Black, Mixed or Natural Green | Sealed Packets Only. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. Per Pound.

Received highest award and gold medal St. Louis Exposition, 1904

ALL FOR HER

CHAPTER XXVIII.

For more than a fortnight Olivia wandered in the valley of the shadow of death; then the crisis came and passed, and life still counted her among its subjects. But her recovery was so slow that another fortnight elapsed before, thin and pale, a bruised and broken lily, she was carried from her bedroom to her boudoir.

During all the time of almost unendurable anxiety and suspense Bessie had scarcely left her. No nurse could have shown more devotion, no sister more tender and self-sacrificing love.

Almost as thin and pale as Olivia, she watched beside her night and day, fully repaid if Olivia's hand closed upon hers with a feeble pressure, or if she murmured gratefully her name.

Quite a thrill of relief ran through the county at the news of her convalescence, and attention, which had been mainly devoted to her concentrated itself upon the man who lay in prison, awaiting his trial, and upon Mr. Bartley Bradstone.

He had never been popular; but those who liked him least—and no one liked him over-much—felt constrained to pity him. He seldom left the Maples, excepting to walk up to the Grange to inquire after his bride and those few persons who chanced to meet him were struck by the change in his appearance. He had been rather ruddy and robust, but he was now thin and emaciated, and looked ten years older than he had done on the day of his wedding. There was not only a look of age, but an expression of anxious unrest which struck everyone who saw him; and, strange to say, the wan and haggard expression on his face did not leave it when Olivia was pronounced out of danger.

"That poor devil Bradstone has been completely bowled over," one man said. "Looks as if he had all the care of the world on his shoulders," and that very exactly described Bartley Bradstone's appearance.

He haunted the Grange daily; but he had not seen Olivia since the wedding day.

"Keep him away from her, if you wish her recovery to continue," the doctor had said, and the poor squire repeated his words.

"Oh, I won't worry her," said Bartley Bradstone in the dull, apathetic manner which had settled upon him. "Sick people take all sorts of fancies; she'll see me when she's better, and—and we'll get away."

"Yes, yes" said the squire, with a heavy sigh. "When all this trouble is over. It is this terrible murder which hangs like a dark cloud over us all."

"Does—does she speak of it at all?" asked Bartley Bradstone, looking down at the carpet, as if he were suddenly interested in the pattern.

The squire shook his head.

"Not to me; not to Bessie, I think. She has seen no one else, excepting the doctor."

"That's right," said Bartley Bradstone. "Don't let anybody talk to her about it; she'll forget it before long."

It almost seemed as if Olivia had already forgotten it, for day after day passed and she made no mention of the terrible incident which had stricken her down. She lay on the sofa, her thin and now fragile form carefully enwrapped, her hands folded lightly on her lap; her lovely eyes, strained with hidden pain, fixedy on the elms which showed through the window. Bessie, who even now scarcely ever left her, would sit silent for hours, sometimes with a book, sometimes at needlework. It was only when the squire entered, that Olivia's face warmed with a smile. But one morning, after a long silence, she said, so quietly, but suddenly, that Bessie started and let the work fall from her hands:

"Bessie, tell me all. Tell me the truth."

"About Mr. Faradeane, miss" faltered Bessie, who had not yet learned to call her mistress by her wedded title.

"Yes," said Olivia, turning her eyes upon her with solemn entreaty and insistence. "Don't be afraid; I am strong enough. Tell me all. What have they done with him?"

"They have sent him for trial, miss," she replied in a low voice,

Olivia looked at her steadily, and her breath came in quick little pants.

"Sent him for trial? They think he is guilty?" she said. "He, who would not hurt a dog, shoot a helpless woman? Why should he do it? Who was she?"

Bessie shook her head.

"No one knows, miss. Mr. Faradeane will not say anything, and—and that is why they say he did it. If he would only speak and explain, then people would believe him."

Olivia remained silent for a few moments, thinking deeply, her hands tightly clasped.

"And he will say nothing?" she inquired in a low voice.

"Nothing, miss, not a word," said Bessie, the tears rolling down her cheeks; "and they all say—the servants in the hall—that the d-tective from London" — Olivia started and looked at her—"says that if he will not explain he—he will——"

She stopped with a choking little sob.

There were no tears in Olivia's eyes. Hot and brilliant, they looked out at the window, the lines graven deep in her white forehead.

"There is some mystery," she said in a low voice. "I know that he did not do it."

"Who did, miss?" sobbed Bessie. "Someone did it—someone they can't find; and everybody knowing Mr. Faradeane was in the wood, and that the pistol was his, will believe him guilty. Why, oh, why, doesn't he speak out?"

Olivia was silent for a moment,then she raised herself on her elbow. "Where is he?" she asked.

"In Wainford jail, miss," replied Bessie piteously. "He has been there ever since—ever since the day of the wedding——"

"And the murder!" breathed Olivia. "He is shut up there, with no friend to help him while the guilty man is free." Her eyes flashed, and she drew a long breath of repressed and passionate indignation. "Is there no one to help him—no one trying to save him?"

Bessie shook her head.

"I don't know, miss. They say that no one can help him unless he will help himself."

Olivia thought for a moment, then she sat up with a strange expression of resolution in her eyes.

"Bessie, I must see him."

Bessie started and stared at her.

"You, miss? Oh, how can you? They will not let him come out to you!"

"No. I must go to him," said Olivia, quietly.

"To him—to the prison!" exclaimed Bessie. "Oh, miss, you cannot! The squire—Mr. Bradstone—would not permit it!"

Olivia's lips twitched at the sound of her husband's name.

"They must not know," she said, slowly and thoughtfully as if she were earnestly considering the question; "they must not know. Stop, Bessie!"—for Bessie, aghast at the proposal, was about to remonstrate—"I have made up my mind. If all the world said I should not see him, I would contrive to do so. In Wainford jail!" She put her hand to her brow. "That is Colonel Summerford's. He would do anything for me. He will not refuse to let me see him."

Her hands began to move restlessly and she glanced at the clock with wistful impatience.

"Oh, no, no; not today, miss," pleaded Bessie. "You are not strong enough—you will be ill again; and, oh—not today, dear, dear Miss Olivia."

"I am quite strong," said Olivia, rising and stretching out her hands. "How do I know that tomorrow may not be too late. We will go this afternoon—yes, this afternoon!"

"But what can you do, miss?" gasped Bessie, who knew that when her mistress had made up her mind any further remonstrance would be useless.

[To be Continued.]

CURE WAS QUICK AND PERMANENT

Dodd's Kidney Pills Soon Drove Away Rheumatism and Dropsy.

Case of a Windsor Man Who Suffered Two Years Before He Discovered the Right Remedy.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 17.—(Special)—How quickly rheumatism and dropsy can be cured when the right medicine is used is shown in the case of Mr. Jno. McDonald, a retired farmer living at 130 Langlois avenue here. Mr. McDonald says:

"For two years I was troubled with rheumatism and dropsy. My legs were terribly swollen, and though I tried many medicines nothing gave me and relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them cured me so completely that I have had no return of the disease in years."

Rheumatism and dropsy are caused by the poisons disordered kidneys fail to strain out of the blood. Cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the cured kidneys will remove the cause of the rheumatism or dropsy. Without cause there can be no disease.

Princess' Costly Bed.

A bed which exceeds in costliness and lavishness the most pretentious dreams of even the old Hawaiian rulers has just been completed for the Princess Kawananakoa. It is made of koa wood, one of the two rare kinds of these islands. The cost of the bed, aside from any of the expensive fittings, will be close to $2,500. It is a four-post couch, the posts being nearly ten feet in height. They originally were eighteen inches in diameter, and have been most elaborately carved by hand.

The design of carving includes the Hawaiian fruits, Hawaiian coat-of-arms and maili lima leis, the wreaths of green leaves and yellow flowers always worn by Hawaiian royalty. The carving on each post alone cost $300, aside from the preparation of the wood. The logs for the bed were secured in the wild forests of the Island of Hawaii, and months were spent in finding pieces of wood to match each other, the idea being to secure perfect pieces of wood.

The Princess Kawananakoa is the daughter of the late James Campbell, one of the wealthiest of Hawaiian sugar planters. He was the central figure in a sensational abduction case in San Francisco some years ago, having been kidnapped and held at number of days for ransom.—San Francisco Examiner.

Her Drunken Husband Cured.

A lady, who saved her husband and home, says: —"I had for a long time been thinking of trying Samaria on my husband for his drinking habits. One day when he came home very much intoxicated, and his week's salary spent, I sent for the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee. He never suspected a thing, and before I had given him the full course, he stopped drinking altogether. I honestly believe this remedy will cure the worst cases."

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., 23 Jordan Street, TORONTO, Ont. Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Succeeding the twilight organ recital in the First Methodist Church on Saturday last, at which Miss Marjorie Gibbons' clear contralto voice was listened to with rapt appreciation, the Misses Gibbons, Lornehurst, entertained at a very smart tea, to which only the visitors in town and their hostesses received invitations. Splendid clusters of daffodils, tulips, ferns and palms made the tea room at Lornehurst a tropical bower. Among the prettily-gowned girls and gallant men in attendance were Miss Edna Kent, Miss Eleanor Ponton (Belleville), Miss Peters, Miss Yvonne Nordheimer and Miss Morrison (Toronto), Miss Lindsey and Miss Walker (Hamilton), Miss Kitty Gerrard (Canso, N. S.), Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Gladys Michie, Miss Nora Niven, Miss Arnoldi (Toronto), Major Layborn, Colonel Smith, Messrs. Hampson (Montreal), Hugh and Jack Labatt, Victor Kent, Marshall and A. O. Graydon, George Gunn, George Hale, W. R. Meredith, Allen Magee (Toronto), Lorne Becher, and Walter Reid.

Miss Helen Gibbons, Lornehurst, has returned from an extended visit in Ottawa with Mrs. Charles Hyman, and in Montreal with Mrs. Henry Thomas.

Miss Jessie Hale is still at the capital, where she is enjoying many social functions. She was a guest at Miss Coates' dance on Friday evening last.

Miss Leslie Smith, who spent such a gay visit, the guest of Mrs. Gibbons, Lornehurst, went on to Hamilton, where she was much feted whilst the guest of Mrs. George Glassco, and is now enjoying a round of entertainments, herself the raison detre, while the guest of Mrs. Sheraton, Wycliffe College, Toronto, before going home to St. John, N. B.

Lady Evelyn Grey is rapidly recovering from her attack of measles.

Senator Fulford, of Brockville, has arrived at Gibraltar.

Mr. Hilhouse Brown, of Hamilton, was the raison d'etre of a very happy little Cinderella dance at the Kennels last Saturday evening, given by his sister, Mrs. Ernest Smith, whose entertainments are always anticipated, always enjoyed and never to be missed. Consequently, although the same evening as "Wang," nearly forty-five accepted the impromptu invitations to be present. The hostess wore a handsome gown of ivory white satin; Miss Puddicombe, white silk; Miss Gladys Michie was in pale green muslin de sole; Miss Edna Kent was particularly attractive in black chiffon; Miss Ponton, Belleville, went in white silk; Miss Beddome had on pale blue silk; Miss Dora Labatt looked well in black silk and lace, as did Miss Geraldine Beddome; Miss Harris wore an exquisitely dainty gown of silvery gray spangled chiffon over gray silk; Miss Lindsey and Miss Walker (Hamilton), Miss Wilson (Quebec), Miss Laura Hyman, Colonel Young, Adam Beck, Captain Walter Smith, Mr. Harley Brown, Capt. Betty, Mr. George Brown, Messrs. Campbell and Lorne Becher, Marshall and A. O. Graydon, Jack and Hugh Labatt, Hampson (Montreal), Coulson, George Macbeth, Victor Kent, Charlie Hunt, and others, were guests. During the evening the Valentine Lancers were rehearsed to the excellent music of the Italian orchestra, and after a dainty supper the dance broke up about 11:30.

Mrs. MacAdam returned home to Sarnia on Wednesday, after a very delightful visit with her daughter, Mrs. Robert McBurney, in Wolfe street.

Miss Walker, Hamilton, was the raison d'etre of a smart supper party given by Mrs. Sterling, Dufferin avenue, some of the guests being Mr. and Mrs. John Smallman, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Mr. Coulson and Mr. Graydon.

Miss Toller, daughter of Colonel Toller, Ottawa, who has been spending a delightful visit in Toronto with her aunt Lady Tilley, came to London today, and is the guest of Mrs. A. H. Beddome, of the Bank of Montreal.

Mrs. George Brown, who has been visiting in Toronto, will not return for a couple of weeks.

The marriage of Miss Edith Alicia St. L. Wilson and Mr. Arthur Maximillian Bethune, of the Dominion Bank, this city, was solemnized at the home of the bride's cousin, Sir Arthur Kiryet Wilson, in Swaffham, Norfolk, England, on Jan. 21. Mr. and Mrs. Bethune arrived here last Saturday, and are at present the guests of Mr. Bethune's father, the Rev. Dr. Bethune, in Dufferin avenue, before going to their new home in Hellmuth avenue. Needless to say congratulations and good wishes galore are being showered upon Mr. Bethune and his charming bride.

Mrs. Duncan Smith, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, and Miss Morrison, of Toronto, who whilst guests at Oakwood were the raison d'etre of many smart affairs have returned to their homes.

Mrs. R. Harcourt, of Welland, spent a short visit with Dr. and Mrs. MacCallum, of the Asylum, and left on Wednesday for the South, where she and Hon. R. Harcourt will spend some time.

Mrs. George Brown is spending a visit in the home of her brother, Mr. Benj. B. Cronyn, High Park Boulevard, Toronto, and was the raison d'etre of an afternoon tea, given by Mrs. Cronyn on Friday last, at which Mrs. Brown was prettily gowned in blue and white silk foulard.

The marriage of Miss Clara Code, daughter of the late Abram Code, of Ottawa, and Mr. Thomas Carlyle, of the Molsons Bank, Montreal (formerly of the local staff), son of Mr. James Carlyle, St. George street, was solemnized in the English Cathedral, Ottawa, on Tuesday, after which a wedding breakfast was given at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. John B. Armstrong. Owing to illness in the family there were very few guests. Mr. Arthur Carlyle, of the Cronyn Memorial Church, the groom's brother, assisted at the ceremony.

Miss Anna Jackson, 246 Oxford street, was the hostess of a very merry valentine party from 8 to 12 on Tuesday. Partners for the games were arranged through matching dainty heart-shaped cards. Among the 24 girls and boys present were the Misses Ida Carlyle, Cecelia Spencer, Ethel and Grace Thompson, Jean Merchant, Edna MacRobert, Edith Robb and Messrs. Jeffries, F. MacPherson, Ralph Hunter, Bert Thompson, Fisher, George and Chester Smith and others.

One of the prettiest and most delightful teas of the season was the valentine tea on Tuesday, given by Mrs. Eccles, Ellwood Place, in honor of her sister, Miss Dusty, of St. Marys. All the friends of this charming hostess who possibly could attend gathered in her lovely home. Mrs. Eccles was a bonny picture in a pink and green flowered French muslin, and throughout the home great clusters of beautiful crimson roses lent fragrance and radiant beauty, while everywhere St. Valentine's hearts were in evidence. The tea room was an artistic conception, many crimson-shaded candles, shedding a soft glow over the heart-shaped table with heart-shaped cover and center of rich crimson roses, massed in a pretty basket. The valentine idea was further developed in sandwiches, ices, cakes and bon-bons, which were heart-shaped in red or white. Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Charles Leonard, Mrs. R. Grant Fisher, Mrs. John Smallman and the Misses Mabel Magee, Maud Somerville and Helen Gunn, shared the honors of the tea room and at the close of the function were the delightful recipients of lovely heart-shaped crimson satin trinket boxes filled with chocolates. During the progress of the tea the strains of the Italian orchestra mingled with the hum of voices. Among the guests were Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. John Hunt, Miss Jessie Hunt, Miss Westcott, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. Macfie, Mrs. Somerville, Miss Ada Somerville, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. James Duffield, Mrs. Andrew Durand, Mrs. Wishart, the Misses Elliot (Dufferin avenue), Miss Beddome, Miss Aspinal and others.

Master Becher Hungerford was the gallant little host of a valentine party on Tuesday afternoon, given by his grandmama, Mrs. (Dr) MacLaren, in Queen's avenue The day was stormy and consequently some of the little ones were unable to go out, but who did were a pretty sight in their dainty frocks and frills. Miss MacLaren, Miss Marian MacLaren, and Miss Madge Smith, assisted in entertaining the wee tots, each of whom delightedly carried away a valentine box of sugarplums as a souvenir of the party. Rose carnations decked the tea table. Among those invited were Louise Beck, Helen Baker, Margery Gerrard, Synneth Cox, Hilda Smith, Rowena Weld, Constance Masuret, Beth Pennington, Virginia Harper, Erma Harkness, Constance Chisholm, Mona Wilson, Margaret Jordan, Helen Farncombe, Jim Gerrard, Jack Reid, Harrington Fraser, Hume Weld, Charlie Cox, Grant Fisher, Richard Bayly, Pat Bayly and George Gillespie.

The simple life as preached by Charles Wagner and Theodore Roosevelt, is the last cry of smartness among New York fashionables according to their newspapers. The plainer the fare at a dinner party, the more fashionable, and lemonade is displacing champagne as a beverage; an open rebellion against gold dinner favors and $12 canvas back ducks has accomplished this phase. Wealth has increased so greatly during the past few years, and money has been so freely spent on dress and entertaining that it was only natural that there should be a revulsion against extravagance and a desire to go in the oposite direction.

This exaggerated simplicity contrasts charmingly with waiting broughams and coachmen outside the door and to indulge in it one must have social position and bank account beyond question. Dinner parties are but a phase of the present return to simple pleasures. High-thinking is just now much the mode and of course simple living is the pendant to it.

This afternoon Mrs. Edward Manigault was the charming hostess of a large euchre.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Masuret, Queen's avenue will entertain at cards.

Mrs. Orr entertained a merry party of her little daughter Rhea's friends at a valentine tea on Thursday of last week.

Miss Edna MacRobert entertained at a valentine tea and evening party on Tuesday, which were enjoyed by a large number of her friends.

Mrs. Richard Bayly, in Albert street, has sent out invitations for the tea hour on Monday next.

Major and Mrs. Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. John Smallman, Miss Wilson (Quebec), Miss Gibbons, Mrs. Drake, Miss Douglass Young (Hamilton), Capt. Betty, Colonel Smith, Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Harley Brown, were among the few who had a pleasant oportunity of meeting Mr. Hilhouse Brown, of Hamilton, over the tea cups, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Tuellyn.

Miss McGlashlan, of Sarnia, is spending a visit with Mrs. W. C. Allen, in Queen's avenue.

His Canadian friends and admirers are sorry to know that owing to sprained ankle Lord Minto has not been able to skate in Scotland this winter.

Mrs. Fred Wheeler, 513 Dundas street, gave a very pretty valentine party for children on Friday afternoon last.

Captain Fitzgerald Uniacke, of Wolseley Barracks, was a guest at the brilliant ball, given by Mr. and Mrs. James Robert Moodie, of Hamilton, at their luxurious new home, Blink Bonnie, on Friday evening last. The dance was given in honor of the three sons of the host and hostess, James, Roy and Jack. The latter, who is connected with the Ninety-First Highland regiment, has but recently completed a military course at Wolseley Barracks here.

Mrs. Jeffery Hale has been the guest of Brantford friends during the past week.

Mrs. Charles Glass, in Queen's avenue, entertained a few friends very charmingly at an informal tea yesterday afternoon.

Miss Dusty, of St. Marys is a bright visitor with her sister, Mrs. Eccles, in Queen's avenue.

Mrs. Beddome was the gracious hostess of a very happy little supper party at the end of last week, arranged in honor of some of the bright visitors in town.

Miss Lindsey returned home to Hamilton on Tuesday, after a jolly visit in London, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Waugh, in Talbot street.

Miss Belton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker Mr. Geo. Macbeth and Mr. Charles Hunt were among those to enjoy a delightful little supper party, guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Sterling, in Dufferin avenue.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. (Dr.) Benj. Bayly was the bright hostess of an afternoon tea.

Mrs. J. B. McKillop was the delightful hostess of a matinee euchre on Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Laura Hodgins' guest, Miss Flory Freeman, of Tecumseh, Michigan.

The Western University Conversazione for Monday evening next will be a very smart social event. The lady patronesses are Mrs. Charles Hyman, Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. (Col.) Peters, Mrs. David Williams, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Moorhouse, Mrs. Waugh and Mrs. (Col.) Young.

Mr. Edward Barton, baritone, of Toronto, Mr. Geo. Fox, violinist, and others will contribute numbers to an excellent programme, and with such gallant hosts as students of the university a very delightful entertainment is assured. During the evening there will be promenades and an interesting series of liquid air and other scientific exhibits.

Mr. Wood Leonard's return home to Oakwood, from Ottawa, is a source of pleasure to his many friends here.

Miss Lucie Turner went home to Hamilton on Tuesday, after a jolly three weeks' stay with her aunt, Mrs. John Hunt, Highfield.

Miss Walker returned to Hamilton on Wednesday, having thoroughly enjoyed her visit at Connemara, the home of Mrs. Simpson Graydon, in Dundas street.

Notwithstanding the bitter cold weather, many drove or wended their way to the home of Dr. and Mrs. MacCallum, in the Asylum grounds, at the tea hour on Monday last, where they received a bright and gracious welcome and where a wealth of golden daffodils in the drawing-room gave thoughts of warmer days to come. The tea was given in honor of Mrs. R. Harcourt, of Welland, a graceful lady, who was gowned in rich black lace over black silk. Mrs. MacCallum received in a black lace robe over white silk and was assisted by Miss MacCallum, Mrs. McBurney, in white silk with brown hat, encrusted with pink roses, and Miss Helen Harris, in white crepe de soie, with hat of brown fur and chic relief of scarlet, cut ice cream and poured coffee at the tea table, beautifully arranged with a pink and white chiffon center piece and large crystal jars of pink and white carnations, flanked by several pink-shaded candles. The mantel was banked with fragrant white hyacinths, and the Misses Marian MacCallum, Madeline Pavey, Helen Richardson, Helen Gunn, Gertrude Boucher and Ada Somerville were the prettily-frocked assistants.

Miss Marjorie Gibbons and Miss Geraldine Beddome left Toronto immediately after the valentine ball and went on to Ottawa. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Charlie Hyman gave a very smart luncheon party in honor of her guest, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, and several other entertainments are also on the tapis.

Mrs. Charles Hunt and Dr. Wilson left yesterday afternoon for Ottawa, where they will be guests of Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hyman, in Cartier street.

Mrs. and Miss Helen Harris, in Colborne street, gave a very bright and enjoyable euchre party of four tables on Thursday afternoon. Some of the participants were Mrs. Edward Manigault, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. (Dr.) J. D. Wilson, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. S. N. Sterling, Mrs. J. Reid, Mrs. Macfie, Mrs. McBurney, Miss Bethune, the Misses Edith and Etta Bayly, Miss Puddicombe, Miss Eleanor Pennington, the Misses MacCallum, Miss Hogg, Miss Aspinal and others.

A merry party of young people (arranged by Miss Nita Hunt) surprised Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis, Wortley road, last evening.

Mrs. McBurney is to give a tobogganing party on the slide at the Barracks on Thursday next.

Capt. Allen Magee, who has been spending the past week at his parents' home, in Albert street, returns to Toronto on Monday.

Miss Puddicombe and Miss Michie returned from Toronto on Wednesday. Mrs. Adam Beck, Miss Kent and Miss Carling on Friday, and Mrs. Young, with others of the party, are expected home this evening.

Captain and Mrs. John H. Kaye are spending a visit with the latter's aunt, Miss Buchan, North street, before furnishing a Toronto home.

Miss Jap Moore is the guest of Miss Mary Harrington, Port Huron.

The annual dance of the Lotos Club is arranged to take place on Friday evening, March 3. The patronesses of the ball are Mesdames C. W. Belton, William Falls, Fred Harper, C. B. Hunt, Screaton, John Smallman, Anthony Tillmann, Louis Walker and Fred White.

The Countess of Limerick intends to make a concert tour in this continent as a pianist. Naturally, it is not as a professional that Lady Limerick will make the tour, for the proceeds of the tour will be devoted to the founding of a school of music in Dublin. She had the honor of playing for Queen Victoria when her late majesty visited Ireland and has also greatly pleased the present Queen with her musical ability.

Monday week, Paarderberg Day, Feb. 27, will be commemorated by the London Chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire by a musical afternoon tea at the Y. W. C. A. rooms, a cordial invitation to which is extended to all by the regent, Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. Beddome and Mrs. Ernest Smith. There is no admission fee, but a silver collection will be taken up to defray running expenses, the surplus to be devoted to the monument fund and another highly commendable project, which is being energetically promoted. During the afternoon those who represented London at the valentine paper ball in Toronto last week will serve afternoon tea and are to wear their pompadour costumes.

Mrs. S. N. Sterling's handsome home in Dufferin avenue, was en fete Friday afternoon of last week, on the occasion of a most enjoyable five o'clock tea. Very artistic and beautiful were the tea table decorations of exquisite calla lilies, resting in a low basket, glowing grate fires in the library hall and drawing-room and clusters of choicest spring blossoms completely shut out all thoughts of the stormy day without. The tea hostesses were the Misses Frances Macbeth, Laura Hyman and Nita Hunt. Among those who received a bright and gracious welcome from Mrs. Sterling, who was beautifully gowned in cream voile with cream lace emplecements, were Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. Duncan Smith (Sherbrooke, Quebec), Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. R. G. Fisher, Mrs. Thomas Baker, Mrs. Frank Reid, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Edna Kent, Miss Ponton (Belleville), Miss Peters, Miss Nordheimer, Miss Beddome, Miss Gibbons, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Miss MacLaren, Miss Marian MacLaren, Miss Douglas Young (Hamilton), Miss Lucie Turner, Miss Belton, Misses Somerville, Miss Westcott, Miss Helen Gunn, Miss Gerrard (Canso), Miss Lindsey (Hamilton), Miss Walker (Hamilton), Miss Arnoldi (Toronto), and others.

Again on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Sterling was hostess at the tea hour, when she was charmingly assisted in the tea room by the Misses Frances Macbeth, Laura Hyman, Walker (Hamilton), Helen Harris and Mary Macfie. And among those to enjoy the afternoon were Mesdames Eccles, MacLaren, Leonard, Hyman, Gunn, C. S. Moore, J. D. Wilson, W. J. Reid, Andrew Durand, Alexander, Somerville, the Misses Dusty (St. Marys), Aspinal, Moore, Somerville and others.

The managers of the London Vaudeville Theater, Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, issued a large number of invitations for their matinees of the past week and were much gratified at the general response of fashionable London. Several theater parties of ladies and children were on the tapis. Each week there is an entire change of programme and the attractions booked for the next few weeks are expected to be of a very pleasing character for matinees.

Mrs. Fred Harper leaves for Ottawa next Saturday, and after spending a visit with Mrs. Hyman, will go on to Montreal to visit her brother, Mr. Frank Hutchinson. Later, in company with Mr. Harper, she will go to New York.

Master Jack Ginge returned last week to Upper Canada College, Toronto. Miss Marguerite Ginge will remain with her mother for the remainder of this school term.

The fancy dress lancers, arranged by Mesdames Young, Peters and Ernest Smith, for the valentine ball in Toronto last Tuesday evening, created quite a furore of admiration. The ladies' pompadour paper costumes have already been described. The gentlemen were in military dress. Mrs. (Colonel) Young's gown was of white silk and lace, with black bird on the shoulder and smaller one in the coiffure, and Mrs. Adam Beck, who also chaperoned, went in a beautiful costume of pink silk, with pointed flounces, tipped with tiny bells, the costume representing "Folly." Miss Nenone Carling wore pompadore costume, and went down with the London party, who numbered Miss Peters, Miss Kent, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Miss Tabby Moore, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Gladys Michie, Miss Nora Niven, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Mr. Walter Reid, Mr. Innes Carling, Mr. George Macbeth, Mr. W. R. Meredith, Mr. Walter Kingsmill, Mr. Hale, Mr. Kent and Mr. Coulson. They left London at noon on Tuesday, but owing to the trouble occasioned by the storms, they did not arrive in Toronto until 8 o'clock. The supper was served in the banqueting hall, the center table being decorated with a gold chariot of roses, white doves, and hearts, red and white, around the table formed with electric lights. The smaller tables were decked with red and pink roses. The dancing room had great hearts suspended, on which were the dances (there being no programmes), and a May Pole with its streamers was moved into the middle of the room for the cotillion, led with utmost grace, by Miss Elsie Clark.

Mr. T. H. Smallman and Mr. and Mrs. John Smallman leave very shortly for Boston, where the former sails for England and thence to Cairo, Egypt, to join Mrs. and Miss Eleanor Smallman, who are at present enjoying a most interesting trip up the Nile, in company with a party of English tourists.

Mrs. W. J. Reid, Carisbrooke, Elmthe ever delightful hostess of an informal card party yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Measuret, Elmwood avenue, entertained delightfully at three tables of six hand euchre for young people on Thursday evening. Miss Roxie Cameron, of Sarnia, and Mr. Frank Brown were the recipients of first prizes, and Mr. Bert Masuret carried off the prize for lone hands.

The Chancel Guild of St. James' Church, South London, have issued unique invitations to a stocking social in St. James' Church Sunday school, on Tuesday next, to which the admission is in "coppers, twice the number of the size of the hose you wear." There will be an excellent musical programme and refreshments during the evening in a pretty Japanese tea room.

KATRINKA.

China pays 17 per cent interest on her public debt.

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

What *Fruit-a-tives* are

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in tablet form. They are the laxative, tonic and curative principles of fruit—combined into pleasant tasting pellets. They contain all the virtues of fruit—but by the secret process of making them, their action on the human system is many times intensified.

What "Fruit-a-tives" are for

"Fruit-a-tives" are the natural and logical cure for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Their action is that of fresh fruit, only very much surer and more effective. Then too, they are free of fruit acids, sugar and woody fibre which often prevent fresh fruit being beneficial.

Try "Fruit-a-tives" and see how quickly they cure you of Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Bilious Headache, Loss of Appetite and Kidney troubles.

At all Druggists. In 50c. boxes.

AGRICULTURAL

Savings and Loan Company

The thirty-third Annual General Meeting was held on Thursday, Feb. 16, 1905, at 2 p.m.

The following financial statement was submitted:

Dr. Financial Statement for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904. Cr.

To Dividends and Income Tax thereon		$38,349 28
" Interest on Savings Deposits	$18,969 16	
" Interest on Debentures	38,899 01	57,868 17
" General Expense Account, including Directors' fees Solicitors' fees, Auditors' salaries, Municipal and Provincial Taxes		8,726 41
" Repairs to Company's Building		269 66
" Commission on Loans		3,271 55
" Land Inspection		1,582 70
" Expenses and Commission on Debentures		593 11
" Losses on Real Estate, etc.		1,382 64
" Transferred to Reserve Fund		15,000 00
" Balance carried forward		1,125 69
		$128,169 21

By Balance brought forward	$ 2,395 28
" Interest earned, etc	123,551 43
"Rents from Company's Building	2,222 50
	$128,169 21

ASSETS.

Cash value of mortgages on real estate, etc.	$2,383,641 08	
Less retained to pay prior mortgages	25,231 80	
		$2,358,409 28
Loans on company's stock		573 97
Agricultural Savings and Loan Company's buildings		26,000 00
Rents accrued		500 00
Stocks and bonds		12,500 00
Office furniture		500 00
Cash on hand	$ 2,950 48	
Cash in banks	46,179 78	
		49,130 26
		$2,447,613 51

LIABILITIES.

To the Public—		
Savings deposits	$ 546,273 01	
Currency debentures	809,650 00	
Sterling	179,672 24	
Interest accrued on debentures	11,361 57	
Sundry liabilities	425 00	
		$1,547,381 82
To Shareholders—		
Capital stock	$ 630,200 00	
Reserve fund	250,000 00	
Dividend No. 65, payable Jan. 2, 1905	18,906 00	
Balance of profit and loss account	1,125 69	
		900,231 69
		$2,447,613 51

C. P. BUTLER, Manager.

The Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. W. J. Reid, Thomas McCormick, Thomas Beattie, T. H. Smallman and M. Masuret, was re-elected. At a subsequent meeting Mr. W. J. Reid was elected president and Mr. Thomas McCormick, vice-president.

Of Interest to Women

The other day a man said to me, "I wish you would write an article for your page on the influence women have over men. I wish you would make girls realize that and then perhaps they would not be so careless about using that influence."

"Yes, that is all very well," I said, "and I quite admit that a woman should be careful about using her influence to the highest good, but aren't you getting a little tired of hearing so much about a women's influence on a man and so little about a man's influence on a woman?

"Every newspaper you pick up, if it has a Woman's Page in it, has something of advice to women, and though we do need advice and though I do give it myself, I'm getting tired of it. I want to write some advice to men: want to tell them to be kind and tender and considerate.

"You men always seem to think that a woman no matter how tired or ill or cross she may be, should always be sweet and sunny and charming, while a man can be just as disagreeable and bearish as he likes?

"Why should woman have a monopoly of all the sweeter, softer graces of life?

"Not that I want to see woman become cross and disagreeable and horrid, but I would like to see men get more idea of their duty to women and less of a woman's duty to them. I'm very tired of it all.

"We are told when a man comes home tired out after a long day downtown that a woman should be nice to him, and try to make him 'comfy.'

"A man doesn't seem to think that when a woman comes home tired out after a long day of shopping or social duties that she is just as much in need of comforting.

"Why should men, who boast of their superior strength and wisdom, be so much more in need of cosseting than the weaker vessel, woman?"

And then he said slowly, "Yes, you are quite right. I feel and realize that, although I had not thought of it before, but still I repeat women have a very great influence over men, greater than they ever appear to realize, and I do wish they would.

"If a girl only knew what it means to a man to have her interested in everything he does and desirous to have him do it to the best advantage; glad, in all he is glad of and sorry whenever he is sorry, she would certainly try to be to him all he would have her be, and that is, a good and true woman."

What do you do when you go through a day where everything goes wrong from its annoying beginning to its miserable close? When you wake up too late to do the things you should have done at 9 o'clock, when you are late for everything all day long; when your watch stops for no apparent reason and refuses to go again; when you break the handle of your shopping bag and lose some things you particularly want to keep; when you miss an important telephone message and are just in time to get one you wanted to avoid; when—but why continue?

You have all gone through just such a day, when a succession of maddening little pin-prick annoyances beset you all day long and irritated you almost past endurance.

We were discussing this point the other day when three of us met at the table, every individual one being so "cross" that she did not want to speak.

It was so funny that the girl with the sense of humor laughed long and unrestrainedly, and finally cheered the trio a little, when suddenly the telephone rang. She dashed to the 'phone and we heard a conversation that became more and more heated, until suddenly she said, "Oh, very well," and put up the receiver with a bang that shook the wires.

She came back to the table and said, "Girls, do you mind if I bang a few doors, break some china, tear something, or otherwise relieve my feelings? I'm sick of being sweet and lady-like," and she vigorously attacked the unoffending meat on her plate.

Said one of the others, "When I'm cross, I bite—anything or anybody. Sometimes I tear my handkerchief to pieces with my teeth. It is the only thing that does me any good."

Said the third member of the party, rousing herself dejectedly to speak for the first time since we had sat down: "Well, I'm worse than either of you—I sulk. You'll notice I have not spoken since we sat down, I can't. If I begin, I'll start a recital of all my woes and thereby make you crosser than ever. It will be two or three days before I can talk cheerfully, and I'll go around with a face like a thunder cloud.

"I know I'm making a fool of myself, but I can't help it. You don't know how I envy you girls who can flare up and get it all over with. My temper will last anywhere from a day to a week, and everyone I know will be disgusted with me."

The pathetic tone in which she said this last was too much for us, and someone said, "Well, never mind, we all know how it goes and we'll do our best to help. Anyway the demon that lurks in inanimate things has been exorcised for a few minutes, and that is something."

And so saying, we left the table, each of us, I think, a little brighter because we had talked it out, for after all, a little sympathy goes a long way.

Pan

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HAPPY MAN?

If So Find One Who Has Used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Can Now Eat and Enjoy Three Square Meals a Day.

Thrice happy is the man who can take three square meals a day and enjoy every one of them. But in these days of bad teeth and quick lunches, how many people can do this? Can you? If you can't it's your own fault.

Modern science has overcome the handicaps of bad teeth, quick eating and scanty saliva. It has provided Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, the greatest help to the stomach ever discovered. They contain the necessary ingredients for digestion; to put it in brief, they digest the food while the stomach rests and recuperates. That they are an easy and natural cure for all stomach ailments anybody who has used them will tell you. Louis M. Boudreau, of St. Louise, N.B., says:

"I recommend anyone who suffers from dyspepsia to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I had it badly, and the doctors I consulted did me no good. Three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely."

Settlers' Low Rates West

Via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway every day from March 1 to May 15, 1905, settlers one-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland, and other points in the Kootenay district. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Write for full particulars and folders to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King street, Toronto, Ont. 41g t

INGENUUS PUER.

Mamma—I thought there was an apple on the sideboard, and I was going to give it you, but I find it isn't there!

Freddy—Well, will you give me something else, Mummy, 'cos it wasn't a very good one?

DEACON SMIFF'S LAST RESOURCE.

Deacon Smiff (to Mrs. Smiff)—I know it's might onpleasant, 'Mandy, but you know Brer Jackson's moved inter de nex' plot, an' he walks in his sleep.

HOME-MADE SACHETS.

Every woman wishes her garments and belongings to exhale some faint and delicious perfume quite unlike any one's else, a perfume that shall be linked in some subtle way with her own personality.

Different scents call to mind different people, and the choice, use and abuse of perfumes is quite characteristic of the individual.

The proper use of perfume is an art, almost a science, in fact, for we are assured that besides their stimulating and refreshing qualities, sweet odors are not without their influence on the temperament and on beauty.

It is even asserted that they influence the moral nature—the rose, for instance, predisposing to delicacy of feeling, the geranium to tenderness, dark violets to piety.

Taking these things into consideration, it certainly is quite a serious subject, worthy of due cogitation, to get just the right odor or combination of odors.

Certainty no woman will from choice use precisely the same scent as her friend. Let us be original or die!

To achieve a distinctive perfume all kinds of combinations are resorted to. I know of one woman who uses at random about seven different varieties of perfume. The result is always different from what was expected, but often quite satisfactory and delightful. Nothing is so odious as the use of much perfumery. The woman who literally pours the sweet bottle over herself may do it from sheer delight in the fragrant odor, but she is not very liable to excite disagreeable comment from those to whom her particular odor is not acceptable.

In fact, the abuse of a strong perfume is vulgar in the extreme, and the unfortunate part of it is that one is not aware of the quantity one exhales, since after the sense of smell gets accustomed to an odor it becomes oblivious to it.

The most delicate perfume is that which emanates from the woman whose every garment is laid away between sachets filled with a mixture of her own choice. Many women of taste have sachets made to fit the drawers of their bureau, and closet walls lined with sachets assure a delicately fragrant wardrobe.

The sachets are made of figured China silk or of organdies, Swiss—in fact, any light material carefully measured to fit the place for which they are destined.

The scent is laid between cotton batting, and the covering is stitched over or kept in place by tufts of ribbon sewed or caught through.

The closet sachets are tacked to the wall by loops of ribbon, and should be made so that more sachet powder can be added at any time. Dress hangers covered with sachet bags are in order, and many dainty women have the flap covering the buttons of waist or jacket lined with a tiny sachet bag of the same color as the gown. Of the many different combinations of scent used in these sachet bags, probably the most delightful are those made with chypre. The English chypre is by far the best, retaining its perfume longer than other kinds. One-half chypre and one-half heliotrope is an exquisite combination. Oddly enough one odor combined with another will make a much better and stronger scent than any one odor alone.

Florentine orris is greatly used to bring out different effects in perfume. Speaking of orris reminds me of the different odors used for perfuming linen.

One has always been accustomed to associate lavender with the linen chest, but too much lavender is apt to become nauseating and orris and verbena are being substituted for lavender; however, lavender is a protection against moths, but a pure lavender water must be used and the articles should be sprayed through an atomizer. For those to whom lavender is disagreeable verbena will answer the same purpose.

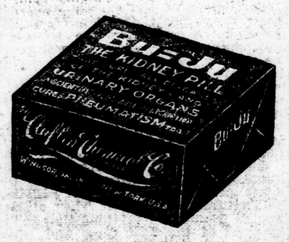
A sachet quite the vogue in Paris is half frangipani and sandalwood. The dainty French woman perfumes her hat box, hats and hair with this by having round sachets made which are placed in the bottom of the hat box. The crown of the hat rests on this sweet-scented mound and absorbs enough of its delicate atmosphere to convey it to the lady's hair.

Other good sachets are combinations of sandalwood and orris, Jockey Club and Patchouli, English Orris and mignonette.

All these can be made up indifferent combinations, and every woman should be able, by adding a trifle of one odor or a little of another, to arrive at just the particular fragrance most sympathetic to her.

The rather unpleasant laundry odor one often finds about one's belongings when traveling can be expelled by lining the trunks with sachet bags or with scented flannel. These strips of flannel are boiled in the different oils of perfumes and retain their ordor for a great length of time, and are particularly adapted to journeys, as they take up very little room and never need replenishing as the bags of powder do.

Fashion has a word to say about sachets for babies. They, poor dears, having no choice of their own, are given a combination of violet and white rose sachet powder in blue or pink silk bags. This against the time when baby shall grow up and choose from among all the perfumes the one particular fragrance that shall be wafted about her.



FOR TWENTY YEARS

Mrs. C. H. Burkholder, Norwich, Ont., tells us that she feels like a new person, and Why? Because during all that time she suffered with Kidney trouble, and not until she found "Bu-Ju" could she get relief.

"Bu-Ju" Kidney Pills are the infallible remedy for Kidney trouble of all descriptions. They are easily obtainable; all druggists sell them; and they are guaranteed to do their work.

Mrs. Burkholder writes as follows:

Norwich, Ont., May 18, 1904.

Claflin Chemical Company, Windsor, Ont.:

Gentlemen.—I have had Kidney trouble for 20 years and tried any number of remedies with very little relief. I believe "Bu-Ju" will cure me, as I feel like a new person. I cannot praise them too much. Yours truly,

MRS. C. M. BURKHOLDER.

38u-xt

WHY ONE SHOULD BE GAY AT ALL TIMES

The Duty of Cheerfulness In All Circumstances of Life.

It is difficult to overestimate the influence we all exiend in our association with others through example. To a certain degree each one of us is his brother's keeper. "Influence is to be measured not by the extent it covers, but by its kind," says Channing, a truth we are too apt to overlook in our lives.

And this influence, dear mistress of a home, this example, should be not only in act, but in spirit as well. You will have to cultivate it, perhaps. Maybe you are hampered by your descent from a long line of austere, harsh ancestors, who were exacting, morose, who called cheerfulness, levity and laughter, a daughter of the devil. The sooner you find out the truth that you are sowing seeds to bear future harvests of agony of soul and self-torture unspeakable in your children for all their own and their children's lives, the better.

Because, when you learn that "cheerfulness is health; the opposite, melancholy, is disease," you will realize your debt to those dear, helpless ones for whom you are responsible. "Cheerfulness opens, like spring, all the blossoms of the inward man." And surely you want your children to not only be happy to outward appearance, but inwardly as well. You may not have known in your girlhood the beauty of a cheerful home; how its radiance brightens, softens, makes lovely every act and word of daily intercourse. So much the more then should you strive with all your strength to bring its health and joy-giving into your own home.

Never say, even to yourself, that you can not be cheerful. Every effort you make in that direction, every time you check an ungracious word or look or action; every pleasant, cheering commendation, every drop of the oil of peace you pour upon turbulence and fault finding shall come back to you in the rebound and make you so much the better and happier.

There are so many reasons why you, dear woman, should be cheerful in spite of untoward happenings. If you are beautiful, believe me, you can not retain that beauty unless you cultivate cheerfulness. If you are plain of feature, a cheerful expression will impart that nameless charm we call personal magnetism, making you far more attractive than the most classic contours and exquisite coloring. Moroseness draws down the corners of the mouth; makes lines across the brow; takes life from the brightest pair of eyes ever seen, and lessens every outward charm.

A joy unspeakable to the weary partner of your life, shall you be, my dear, if you will but determine to make the best of the unavoidable small annoyances that beset your path. Cross maids, fractious children, frozen pipes, delayed parcels. I know all about it, you see; I know how trying these apparently insignificant trials are to you when you are not strong, maybe, and life seems such a burden!

But I beg of you, make just one effort to set the example of confronting each and everyone with a smile, of amusement. If you do not feel amused, never mind; that will come in time. But feign it; laugh at the cross maid and tell her how nicely she did so and so yesterday; give the children some paper dolls to cut or tell them a story; make a joke, costly, no doubt, of the pipe question; meet the dilatory delivery with gentle inquiry as to reasons.

Only try this and see if your example does not oil the domestic wheels and set the machinery at an easier gear.

You can never make things better by moroseness; you can not ease matters the tiniest particle by being cross over them. But you can make yourself and your family miserable; you can work yourself into hysteria and your husband into a "cussing" fit; your maid into giving warning, and your children into an internecine war. Don't!—Mrs. McLagan.

MODERN GIRLS MARRY IN TOO BIG A RUSH

An Experienced Bachelor Gives His Opinion of Twentieth Century Girl's Haste to Marry.

"Now, please, mother dear, don't repeat that old, crusted proverb about marrying in haste and repenting at leisure. It is true Jack and I have only known each other six weeks; but we love one another so very dearly that we are only happy when together, and you can make both of us happier still by allowing our marriage to take place in a month's time."

"Mother dear" made a feeble protest against such "hustling" marriage methods, but she was overruled by the pleadings of her daughter. It was a great pity that she was a widow, and consequently without the support and advice of a husband. Friends who ventured to talk of the folly and danger of such a hasty marriage were given to understand that their lectures and advice were not required, and the wedding ceremony took place a month after it was first mentioned.

The result was what everybody feared would happen. Six months after the wedding the mother came to me and confessed how unhappy her daughter was. She repeated the arguments — some of which I have quoted at the beginning of this article—used by her daughter in favor of a speedy marriage, and plaintively remarked that she could not understand why her child was so unhappy with her husband.

As an old friend, I visited the couple on several occasions, and discovered that, while love still existed between them, the real source of their trouble and unhappiness lay in the fact that they did not understand one another. There had been no time to study each other's characteristics and dispositions before marriage, and after the wedding ceremony the disillusionment came. Mabel had faults which Jack had never suspected, while Jack possessed weaknesses which shocked his wife. Their love was subjected to a severe strain on this account, and although it was strong enough to withstand the test, both became irritable on account of their discoveries and disappointments in each other.

The serene and ideal married life which they had pictured to themselves during their too brief courtship was disturbed, and consequently quarrels followed. Fortunately, quiet talks and discreet suggestions led the wife to see where the faults lay, and caused her to make every effort to try and remedy matters, with the result that their home life is now becoming much smoother and happier.

It is not every hasty marriage which turns out badly, however, which can thus be set right. The "old crusted proverb" applies as much to marriages today as it did when it was first written, whenever that may have been, and when you come to think of it, the chances are ten to one against a girl in too great a hurry to be wed enjoying a happy married life. It is true that when a man asks a girl to marry him he pays her the highest compliment possible; but when a woman says "Yes" to such a proposal she must remember that she is placing her whole future, for weal or woe, in the hands of the man whom she takes for a husband.

A girl who possesses a fortune would never dream, unless she was out of her mind, of placing it in the hands of a man of whose character she knew nothing whatever, to be used just as he pleased. And yet there are hundreds of girls every year who trust something far more valuable than a fortune—their whole life's happiness—to the keeping of a man of whom they know little or nothing. Afterward they wonder what they have done to deserve the unhapiness which generally falls to their lot.—New York Journal.

The world is always romantic if you have the three gifts needful to make it so—faith and the sense of beauty, and the sense of humor.

RADWAY'S PILLS

FOR YOUTH HEALTH AND BEAUTY

CURE CONSTIPATION

AND all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, and all derangements of the System.

RADWAY'S PILLS are purely vegetable, harmless, small, easy taken, perfectly coated and tasteless.

All Druggists have them. TAKE NO OTHER. 25c a Box.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR RADWAY'S 1905 ALMANAC & BEAUTY CALENDAR

RADWAY & CO., Ltd., Montreal, Can.

KEEP YOUR BACK WARM.

British medical men and scientists have declared war against chest protectors, padded vests and other inventions designed for the express purpose of aiding us to keep ourselves warm during winter.

They have begun by calling attention to the fact that when we decide to "wrap up" we do so by increasing the number of layers of clothing in front over those covering the back. This, it has just been pointed out, is a great mistake. The main "telephone exchange" of the nerves of the body lies in the spinal cord, in the spinal canal, and this exchange has immediate, complete and instantaneous connection with the skin of the whole of the back of the trunk, and is much more sensitive than that of the skin in front. This can be proved by the application of a cold sponge alternatively to the skin of the trunk in front and behind and noting the effect.

Again, writes "A Physician" in the London Daily Mail, how many people, especially in a draughty house, unconsciously or otherwise endeavor to cover the back either by an additional wrap or the comfort of a cosy armchair.

It behooves us, then, to see that the back is covered, if not more, at least as much as the front, especially between the shoulders. In men the thin back of the waistcoat is "the undertaker's best friend." In women it is the space between the top of the corset and the center of the neck, more especially in the type of garment popularly know as the "pneumonia blouse."

Very many persons are afflicted at this time of the year with a "little niggling cough." Let them look to the warmth of the spine from the root of the neck to the center of the loins. To effect this it is not necessary to add another layer of covering to the front, in the style of the old back and front chest protector; a double fold of thick flannel sewn into the waistcoat or blouse at the back is quite ample.

If possible, for man or woman alike, it were better that he or she had never known or been used to any form of neckcloth or wrap. The writer was once a martyr to "bad throats" while he used coverings in the form of neck wraps, and was rewarded by repeated attacks of laryngitis or painful sore throat and many attacks of bronchitis. Since discarding all neck cloths and wraps he has enjoyed continuously robust health for twelve years. It is significant that singers habitually keep the neck free and avoid overheating it.

We have all felt the "cold, chilly, shiver," run down the back on first going out on a winter's day with the usual thin waist-coat and overcoat. This can be entirely prevented. Let the man with the delicate chest have an extra thickness in his waist-coat and overcoat, and even in his coat, behind, and he will notice the increase in health during winter at once.

In the matter of undergarments many persons are "driven mad" with the irritation of wool next the skin. So bad is this at times that the whole temperament of a man or woman would be altered by donning a rough, woolly garment next the skin. The writer has even seen a rise of bodily temperature, or slight febrile reaction, as the result of a scratchy undergarment. This trouble can at once be overcome by wearing some light form of summer undergarment under the heavy woolen winter one.

If an average man were to put on a silk blouse with the upper part of the chest and arms quite unprotected save for a fold of thin silk, and sit thus in any room, draughty or otherwise, he would be ready to assert that some spiteful person had deluged him with ice water.

Cynicism is the precipitate of any experience in human nature.

Upward through illusion and onward through error, that is life.

For the sins that ye do by two and two, ye must pay for, one by one.

And alas! the rose herself must fade and wither, and some day all her beauty slip from her in a huddle of petals, leaving but the autumn berry of the rose—but the shadow rose will never fade.

As a rule the people who begin by believing too little end by believing too much.

Melancholy is the dungeon of the soul.

How the Stomach and Kidneys Depend on the Inside Nerves

Every day medical science becomes more simple—and MORE CERTAIN. Simplicity and certainty go hand in hand. For science has learned that while there are many diseases, yet there are but few real CAUSES of disease. That is, there are many names by which we know aches and pains and disorders. But most of these ailments spring from a common cause.

For instance, indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles—diabetes, Bright's disease and other kidney disorders—heart troubles, liver troubles, bowel troubles, nervousness, fretfulness, sleeplessness, irritability—all of these ailments are due to a single cause. Painful, disagreeable and dangerous, though they be, they are not separate diseases—and they are not to be treated as such. They are merely OUTWARD signs of INWARD trouble — NERVE trouble.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk, or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

There is another set of nerves which control and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the kidneys and the liver and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves. By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start—nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed whether you are awake or asleep—whether you will it or not.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depends. So long as these nerves perform there proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles. And these troubles have no other origin, ever, than in these same nerves. For the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, have no power of their own, no self control. They owe their every impulse to the inside nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs their slaves.

These automatic nerves are sometimes called the "sympathetic" nerves. This name is given them because of the close bond of sympathy which exists between all branches. This explains why stomach trouble often develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedies of the day are designed to treat the organ, not the nerve—the SYMPTOM instead of the cause.

Don't you, though you may not know medicine at all, see that this is wrong? That it is mere patchwork? That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why relapse so frequently follows a supposed cure? Does this not account for the uncertainties of medicine?

More than thirty years ago this thought came to me:

"If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life governing power nerves—these inside nerves.

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from one cause may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organs, but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all.

For those who treat only the symptoms need a different remedy for each. Such treatments are only palliative; the results do not last. A cure can never come in disease of the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, until the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done, Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

My remedy—now known by druggists everywhere, as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain.

In more than a million homes my remedy is now known, and relied upon. Yet you may not have heard of it. So I make this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send no money—make no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have never tried my remedy, I will send you an order on your druggist for a dollar bottle—not a sample, but the regular standard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar lay before him. He will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely, how to be rid forever of all forms of nervousness — to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write today.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

State which book you want.

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Any sick one who has not tried my remedy --Dr.Shoop's Restorative-- may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard-size Dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me.

C. I. SHOOP, M.D.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

FILLING THE BREACH.

Miss Smythe (organizing a subscription dance)—I'm in despair about our dance, Mr. Brown. So many people have failed me. You'll come, won't you?

Mr. Brown—Really, Miss Smythe, I'm not a dancing man. I don't dance at all!

Miss S.—Oh, that won't matter in the least. You'd help to fill up, you know!

Mr. B.—Ah—yes—with pleasure. I will look in about supper time.

GROWING UP

There's something the matter with the child that fails to grow up. A child that grows up too much, however, without proper filling out of flesh, is almost as badly off. Nothing will help these pale, thin "weedy" children like Scott's Emulsion. It supplies the rounding out of flesh and the rich inward nourishment of blood and vital organs which insures rapid growth a healthy and uniform development.

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A Splendid Tonic

Builds up the System

Strengthens the Muscles

Gives New Life

Sold by all medicine dealers.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

London always holds a sale of the articles left in the "Tuppenny tube," and this year it will include over 14,000 pairs of gloves, 50 dozen umbrellas and as many canes.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

The ground upon which the Bank of England stands is valued at $350 a square foot. Should the bank ever find itself pressed for money it could sell its site for $32,770,000.

One of the largest gold nuggets ever found in Colorado was picked up at Snowstorm placer, in Park county, between Alma and Fairplay. It weighs 120 ounces and has a market value of $2,000.

FOREST DESTRUCTION A CAUSE OF DROUGHT

PENNSYLVANIANS PAY DEARLY FOR SLASHING TREES.

A drought of great severity and prolonged for three months, in the coal and iron regions of Western Pennsylvania, lately caused the closing of some manufacturing plants and the curtailment of activity in others. A correspondent who writes to us on the subject attributes this drought to the short-sighted policy of forest destruction that has prevailed in the afflicted region since it became an important manufacturing center, and probably he is right.

It has seemed cheaper and easier, in the past, for coal miners and oil well drillers to burn off the forests than to cut the trees discriminately and according to scientific principles. The object of the prospectors and mine developers was to get at the miners with as little expense of labor and money as possible. They were not concerned about preserving the forests for the benefit of the region.

Western Pennsylvania has not suffered in this way any more than other parts of the Union. Until a few years ago the felling and destruction of trees for all purposes went forward mercilessly and almost without protest. It was taken as a matter of course, even as a demonstration of the progress of civilization. Wasteful methods of logging were pursued on the assumption that the forests of the United States are inexhaustible; yet actually the timber supply is limited and calculable.

The removal of forest growths, too, may have serious effects on streams and ponds. Accordingly, in many states laws have been passed for the protection of the woodlands, and the bureau of forestry in the Department of Agriculture is doing excellent work in educating the public to a full realization of the importance of forest preservation. It appears from the letter of our Western Pennsylvania correspondent that in that region the admonitions of the forestry bureau are still unheeded. Reckless destruction of the woodlands is alarming the inhabitants. They fear that because of it they are doomed to suffer permanently from a dangerously diminished rainfall, consequent on the reduction of the streams by the reckless denudation of the forest lands. If their present difficulties should be found to be due to that cause, even in part, a powerful and effective lesson of the necessity of scientific forestry would be taught, not to them merely, but also to every other region in the Union.—New York Sun.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Artificial indigo is now manufactured in Germany in large quantities, and the low prices asked for it have tended to reduce the production of the natural indigo in East India. The latter country exported only 65,000 hundredweight of indigo last year, against 170,000 hundredweight five years ago.

AT THE "ZOO" IN THE WINTER

HOW THE DIFFERENT DUMB ANIMALS GET ALONG IN THE VERY SEVERE WEATHER.

Not Much Sickness Prevails—The Polar Bears Suffer Most From Dampness—All Well Cared For.

"No conscientious man in charge of a zoological park, or of any other collection of dumb animals, can rest easy by his own fireside on a cold winter's night unless he knows that the animals under his charge are sheltered and comfortable.

These words were spoken by the head of one of the biggest zoological parks in America, or, indeed, in the world, when he was asked the other day what precautions were taken to safeguard the health and comfort of the animals during the winter.

"Generally speaking, the animals in American zoological parks are well cared for during the cold weather," he said. "It is the first care of the man in charge. In the old parks elaborate provision has been made at very great expense; in the new parks so much has not yet been done in the way of providing shelter for all classes of animals who may need it, but it is being done just as quickly as they can get the money to spend."

When you go the rounds of a zoological park in winter and talk with the keepers, you the likely to meet with many surprises. In particular, you will be surprised to learn which animals like the cold weather best and which feel its rigor the most.

It might naturally be supposed that the polar bears would revel in the snow and ice, and would think that they were just beginning to live again when the thermometer went down below zero. But it is not so. The ice bear likes the summer best of all the seasons when he is transplanted to this country. He does not suffer in the slightest degree even in the torrid weather of the hottest cities, provided he has a pool in which to bathe occasionally. He feels the heat much less than the native black bear does, with his thick and heavy fur. The latter is liable to sunstroke; the former is not. On the other hand, the polar bear sometimes finds the winter too cold, just like the Eskimos who came down from Greenland to exhibit themselves at the St. Louis fair, and who subsequently went on show in several of the big cities.

TOO COLD FOR THEM.

"How does the climate of this country agree with you?" one of them was asked in New York City a few days after Christmas.

"It is much too cold for us," the little fellow answered, between chattering teeth. "We get no frost as bad as this, even in Greenland."

The polar bear appears to be of the same way of thinking as his neighbor, the Eskimo. The dampness of the American air is apt to be dangerous to him, unless he is taken care of. Three polar bears have died during the winter in the menagerie at Central Park, New York city. The cause of death in each case was pneumonia, and the last death only occurred a few weeks ago.

Pneumonia, indeed, is a serious enemy of the zoological park, not alone in winter, but at all seasons of the year. The hoofed animals are liable to catch it in spring and summer, and so are the monkeys. What with bronchitis, tuberculosis, pneumonia and a score of of other ailments always threatening them, it is hard work to keep the monkeys alive at all.

While the ice bear of Greenland frequently objects to the rigors of the American winter, the sloth bear of India, although used to a tropical climate, can stand them quite comfortably. He stays out in the open, as a rule, all winter through, only going into his den to sleep at night. All bears can be kept out of doors, with the exception of the sun bear, another tropical animal.

DULL AND SLEEPY.

All bears are sleepy and dull during the winter. They seldom play the amusing pranks which delight visitors at other seasons of the year. Early in December they get stupid, and they do not recover their high spirits until spring arrives. Nevertheless, the zoological parks have proved to the satisfaction of scientists that the hibernation of bears is due not to a natural inclination, but solely to a lack of food supply in their wild state. They do not hibernate in the zoological park, where, of course, they are as well fed in winter as in summer. The bears in the north part of the temperate zone have got to hibernate in winter or else starve to death; for they cannot find food when the ground is covered by a foot of snow. It is only another instance of nature's wonderful ability to look after her own.

The supreme care of the keepers is to give the bears and other hardy animals dry sleeping places which are protected from draughts: If a bear has a good den to sleep in, he can stand the severest weather. Any winter ailment of the hardy animals is almost invariably caught because the sleeping place is damp or exposed to a cold current of air.

The liveliest animals in winter time are undoubtedly the wolves. There is no question that they thoroughly enjoy the cold. They are usually in finer condition during a hard winter than at any other season, and their spirits are "up in G." All day long they are frisking about, rolling in the snow, if there is any, and having a lively little fight with one another every few minutes. Cold seems to make them unusually pugnacious. Perhaps that is because they know they would have to fight hard for their dinners in winter if they were back in a wild state. The buffaloes also enjoy frisking in the snow.

REVEL IN COLD WEATHER.

Most of the felines are kept carefully under cover in heated houses during the winter months, but there are some of them who seems to revel in the cold weather. Among these hardy creatures are the snow leopards, the pumas and the lynxes. The Siberian and Manchurian tigers might be added, but at present there are none of them in this country. The snow leopard, coming from the icy slopes of the Himalayas, is naturally used to cold, and he does not seem to mind the dampness of the American climate so much as other animals habituated to a low temperature. He would die, indeed, if he were shut up in a house during winter; and both the Canada and red lynxes would undoubtedly suffer seriously if they were kept indoors, even in the coldest weather. They thrive during the winter, and get a very fine fur.

These animals, of course, sleep in protected places. All animals in a zoological park seem sensible enough to do that, except most of the polar bears. The latter do not seem to like their dens, and very rarely visit them. They prefer to sleep out in the open all the year round. This is undoubtedly because on their native ice packs there are no dens for them to shelter in.

The antelopes cannot stay out in their yards all winter, but in most zoological parks they are allowed out in the open on fine days, and they greatly enjoy their freedom. You could not find anywhere a more joyous and gladsome creature than an antelope taking the fresh air on a sunny day at this season. He seems much livelier than in summer.

NEED PLENTY OF LIGHT.

In all zoological parks it is a problem what to do with the big tropical deer in winter. In one of the best of them there is a very fine Asiatic deer house. It is a model of its kind. It is a tightly-built barn with a large skylight that throws the sunshine, when there is any, into every stall. All animals should have plenty of light in winter, even if they cannot go out of doors. Dark cages and stalls are the bane of too many zoological parks.

The deer in this particular house could stand the winter without any artificial warmth, but as their coats are coarse and thin a stove has been put in to take the chillness off the air. While this is not absolutely necessary, it is humane. Some heads of zoological parks seem to think only of keeping the animals alive during the cold months, but the directors who are best known and most successful also aim at making them comfortable and happy. The animals which have to stay indoors chafe under the imprisonment and grow low-spirited, anyway, so that everything possible ought to be done to lighten the burden of their irksome confinement.

The axis deer is a wonderful animal. Though born in the hottest part of the tropics—India—it stands the American winter better than any American deer, and seems to revel in the cold when it is let out on fine days. It is amazing to see how well many tropical species stand the cold. Few birds are to be seen in aviaries out of doors at this season of the year, but among them are all the tropical vultures and many of the eagles. They enjoy a low temperature when birds of the northern temperate zone have to be kept in steam-heated houses.

LIKE HUMAN BEINGS.

In this respect they resemble the human inhabitants of the tropics. Contrary to the general belief, a man or woman from the tropics can almost always stand a severe American winter better than people who have been born to it.

Sea lions appear to enjoy the winter and seldom suffer from any ailment. It is necessary to keep their pools free from ice and to provide dens littered with straw for them to sleep in. If these things are done they will be as happy as sand boys all winter long.

Elephants have to be kept indoors during winter, and they don't like it at all. They get exceedingly cross at the confinement, and sometimes their tempers grow so fierce that it is even dangerous for their keepers to go near them. This is true of many other animals, and it is the reason why fights are common in the cages during winter.

There is practically no trouble, except on this score, with the animals that are kept indoors. So long as their houses are free from draughts and an even temperature is maintained they are just as well off in winter as in summer.

In answer to a question, the head of a big zoological park declared: "We have no more cases of sickness among the animals in winter than in summer. I think we usually have less. Certainly the hoofed animals fare better, as a

Washington Star.

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Looks and Wear – Just as much of one as the other – and the most possible of both

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THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO. OF MONTREAL

310

THE HUMAN THUMB INDEX OF CHARACTER

MUCH IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO "THUMB CENTER."

One's thumb is said to be the surest indication of character. The gypsies have always recognized the thumb as the most important factor in denoting special tendencies. These people are the most intuitive on earth and they often confine their fortune-telling to the thumb alone.

Medical science attaches great importance to what is known as the "thumb center" in the brain, and this is a fact also recognized by all surgeons. If there is a tendency toward paralysis the physician notes it in the thumbs long before the malady shows itself elsewhere. An operation to avert the calamity, if possible, is frequently performed on the "thumb center" of the brain and the thumb is watched for favorable results or otherwise. It is a matter of record that the thumbs of idiots and those mentally weak are undersized, characterless and usually cling close to the hand. There have been books written on signs in the thumbs as denoting criminal instincts, and detectives have often been moved to consider seriously this phase of the hand in making their deductions in puzzling cases.

Favorable or unfavorable tendencies are denoted by the position of the hand. If it is bound to the first finger at a close angle, lying nearly parallel, it indicates a weak and cowardly nature. People with such thumbs are not open and frank in character, preferring to creep along in the shadow and profit by another's enterprise. If, in connection with this position, it should be very small with vacillating, almost invisible joints, it indicates mental weakness. If, on the contrary, it flies out at right angles or even further, it shows want of balance in another direction. The person will rush to extremes and is independent and aggressive almost to foolhardiness. Such people are disagreeable to associate with in any enterprise, as they always went their own way and are not subservient to authority. The well-balanced thumb lie sat an angle of about 45 degrees from the first finger.

The joints of the thumb also tell their story. The limber-jointed thumb, which turns back from the hand, is a misfortune to its owner. He will never be rich by saving his earnings, and if a fortune should be left to him he would soon run through it. He is a spendthrift by nature, not only in money, but in thought. If he gets a hobby he rides it to death. His policy in all the affairs of life will be: "If a little is good more will be better." And if he does not actually live out all his impulses he will always fret in the spirit and grow rebellious in resisting his natural tendencies. The stable-jointed thumb is everything that is the opposite of the first type, and while people with these thumbs are not so companionable and helpful as the others they succeed by concentration and a certain amount of selfishness.

They have the directness of purpose and the tenacity to carry to a successful issue great enterprises. They are stubborn, material, stolid and resistless. The chimpanzee, which has the hand most nearly resembling the human, shows the greatest weakness and want of intelligence in its undersized, short thumb, and in the human race the long thumb may be taken as indicating the more intellectual nature. The shorter the thumb the more brutal and passion-governed the nature.

Another feature which plays an important part is the relative length of the joints. The first indicates the will power, the second denotes judgment, reason and logic, and the third, which controls the Mount of Venus, indicates the affections or the love of fellow-beings. In a well balanced nature the first and second joints are about an equal length. This indicates a wholesome adjustment between the judgment and the person is likely to be stubborn and often acts without reason or judgment. When the second joint is no longer a person plans better than he executes.—Ohio State Journal.

POLITE.

The Grumpy Landowner—Now, then, what do you want here? Don't you see the notice on the board?

Little Emily—Yes, sir; but it had "private" on it, so we didn't like to look.—Gentlewoman.

Uralite Is Useful.

Have you ever heard of uralite? Probably not, for it is a new invention, yet it is really worthy of your notice, since it is superior to anything of the kind that has yet been produced. It is the invention of a Russian artillery officer and chemist, named Imschenetzky, and its claim to distinction lies in the fact that it is absolutely fireproof.

Uralite is composed of asbestos fiber, with a proper proportion of silicate, bicarbonate of soda and chalk and it is supplied in various finishes and colors, according to the purpose for which it is intended. In a soft form a sheet of uralite is like an asbestos board; when hard it resembles finely sawn stone and has a metallic ring. Besides being a nonconductor of heat and electricity, it is practically waterproof (and may be made entirely so by paint), and is not affected either by atmospheric influences in large towns, which rapidly destroy galvanized iron.

Moreover, it can be cut by the usual carpenters' or woodworkers' tool; it can be veneered to form paneling for walls or partitions; it can be painted grained, polished, and glued together like wood; it does not split when a nail is driven through it; it is not affected when exposed to moisture or great changes of temperature, and it can be given any desired color, either during the process of manufacture or afterward.—Dietic and Hygienic Magazine.

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WE MAKE BLOCK TIN PIPE and SMALL TUBING, TO ORDER.

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We want every man and woman in Canada who suffers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, to write us for a free sample of Gin Pills.

We want everyone who has sick friends to send us their names and addresses, that we may mail them, free of charge, a sample box of Gin Pills.

100,000 Sample Boxes Given Away.

There are hundreds who are martyrs to Kidney Trouble, having tried everything else without relief. There are dozens in every town who may have Kidney Trouble without knowing it. If you are pale—losing flesh—can't sleep—no appetite—if you constantly desire to urinate—if the urine is scanty, burning or highly colored—if the feet and hands are swollen—if the eyesight is dimmed—if there are frequent pains in the back, through the hips and legs—then you have the most positive symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

These are the people, we hope, who will send in their names that Gin Pills may cure them.

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Each Gin Pill contains the medicinal properties of one and one-half ounces of best Holland Gin. The harmful substances—and the alcohol—are left out. These medicinal principles are combined with several other remedies of exceptional value—and the whole made up in the form of a small, pleasant pill. These are the famous Gin Pills that have the largest sale—and the greatest number of cures to their credit—of any Kidney and Bladder remedy, ever introduced in Canada.

What They Do

Gin Pills cure "Cold on the Kidneys," Inflammation of the Kidneys, Uric Acid, causing Gout and Rheumatism, Ulceration and Inflammation of the Bladder, Painful and Suppressed Urine, constant desire to urinate, Gravel or Stone in the Bladder, and all other troubles, caused by sick Kidneys and Bladder. They never fail to relieve the sharp, shooting pain, make urination easy, natural and regular, strengthen the organs and effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Won't you try Gin Pills at our expense? It costs nothing. Simply a post card. Ask us to send a sample box free—say in what paper you saw this advertisement—and sign your name and address. Do it to-day—NOW. BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. x Winnipeg, Man.

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If you inherited or contracted any Blood Disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. At times you see alarming symptoms, but live in hopes no serious results will follow. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itchiness of the skin, sores or blotches on the body, eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—enlarged glands. Don't trust to luck. Don't ruin your system with the old fogy treatment—mercury, potash and patent medicines, which suppress the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure you. OUR GUARANTEES ARE BACKED BY BANK BONDS that the Blood or Skin disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our NEW METHOD TREATMENT for over 20 years, and no return of the disease. No experiment, no risk—not a "patch up," but a positive cure. The worst cases solicited.

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The New Method Treatment Cured Him after Drugs, Mercury, Hot Springs, &c., all failed.

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Wm. H. Patterson, of Saginaw, Mich., relates his experience: "I do not like notoriety and especially of this kind, but I feel I owe this much to Drs. K. & K. for the great good they have done me. I had a serious blood disease when 24 years of age. The skin and blood symptoms gradually developed. Pimples and ulcers formed, running sores broke out, hair became loose, pains in the bones and joints, dyspeptic stomach, foul breath, itchy skin, etc. It is needless for me to say I tried doctors. I grew to hate the looks of one. I visited Hot Springs twice for four months each time. It helped me temporarily, but in six months after returning home I was as bad as ever. Finally a Doctor friend of mine advised me to see Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. He said he had known of them for over 20 years, and as they made a specialty of these diseases and treated the worst cases by the hundred they ought to be expert in curing thm. I was afraid of advertising doctors, but I took his advice. They agreed to treat me under a guarantee or no pay. I investigated their financial standing and found they were perfectly responsible, so I commenced the new method Treatment. The eruptions disappeared in two weeks, the bone pains in four weeks and in four months I was entirely cured. Yes, sir, I can recommend the New Method Treatment for Blood and Skin Diseases."

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DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

148 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

THE GRAND.

Today, Matinee and Night .....
.....“The Maid and the Mummy”

All Next Week .....
.....The Kennedy Stock Company

THE LONDON.

All Next Week..First-Class Vaudeville

All next week the attraction at the Grand Opera House will be the Kennedy Stock Company. There will be a matinee on Saturday. The plays to be produced will be as follows: “The Octoroon,” “The Midnight Express,” “The Boy From the Bowery,” “No Man’s Wife,” “The James’ Boys in Missouri,” “The Jolly Tramps,” “Tom Sawyer,” and others. The Kennedys carry their own scenery, and are said to have one of the best repertoire companies on the road. Between the acts high-class vaudeville will be introduced, and Manager Korman says the different productions will be found very entertaining. On Monday night only, all who purchase tickets for the pit or balcony are entitled to bring in one lady free.

Today, afternoon and night, the attraction at the Grand is “The Maid and the Mummy.” Not a single dull moment in the entire entertainment is the verdict alike of critic and layman as to “The Maid and the Mummy,” Richard Carle’s latest offering in musical comedy, with music by Robert Hood Bowers. “The Maid and the Mummy” is said to be neither a light or comic opera, musical or farcical comedy, burlesque or extravaganza, but it embodies the best points of all of these. Its success has been remarkable, due to the host of pretty faces, the bright lines, the tinkling music and the large and well drilled ensemble. It is a clean, wholesome entertainment for music and laughter-lovers. An impecunious actor-manager, Washington Stubbs, having had a most disastrous season on the road has started a curio store and is selling off his theatrical properties to any purchasers who present themselves as genuine antique seekers. A wealthy doctor, who fancies that he has discovered a secret of the elixir of life comes to him for an Egyptian mummy. Stubbs hasn’t got the mummy, but his property man, Bolivar, is a very able actor and is substituted. The complications ensuing from this substitution are most of them said to be ridiculously funny. The principal musical numbers in the two acts are “My Gasolene Automobile,” “Oh, Gee! It’s Great to be Crazy,” “Flo,” “I’m So Dizzy,” “The Poster Diversity,” “Congress of Nations in Ragtime,” “I Fell in Love With Polly,” “Peculiar Julia,” “The Sales Lady,” “My Egyptian Queen” and “Sad Experiences.” The company numbers a hundred and six persons, the cast including such well-known names as Richard Carroll, Edward Garvie, Gilbert Gregory, Edward Groh, Arthur Woolley, May Boley, Adele Rowland, Bessie Fairbairn, Janet Priest, Madge Vincent and many others. “The Maid and the Mummy” comes to the Grand today, matinee and night.

Manager Bennett of the London Vaudeville Theater is out with a personal guarantee for next week’s bill:

“It is not often I am able to personally guarantee a bill,” said Mr. Bennett, “but I can do so without any equivocation next week. All the acts are well known and have played the big circuits, and I can go further and say that I have acts booked for six weeks which wil lbe sure to please the vaudeville-loving public of London.”

Manager Korman announces that the following first-class attractions have been booked for the Grand: Edwin Terry, brother of the famous Ellen Terry, March 6; “San Toy,” March 18; Dorothy Vernon, of Hadden Hall, in March; Adelaide Thurston, in “Polly Primrose,” March 14; Nat Goodwin, April 13; “The Wizard of Oz,” April 19; “The Bonnie Brier Bush,” April 21; “Checkers,” April 19, and E. S. Willard on the 4th of May.

The dramatization of Booth Tarkington’s novel, “The Gentleman From Indiana,” will have its first public performances week after next at English’s Opera House, in Indianapolis, as a compliment to the author, whose home is in the Hoosier capital. The rehearsals are now being held in the East, and a suitable production will be provided by Liebler & Co., who have secured the dramatic rights to this interesting story. E. J. Morgan will play the stellar role of John Harkness, the country newspaper editor, and will be supported by a strong cast, with Miss Julia Dean, formerly with the Pike Company here, in the leading feminine role. The Indianapolis premier will be made quite a notable event in Indiana literary circles, where Mr. Tarkington is quite popular.

The usual spring revival rumors are bubbling to the surface. The newest one is the Liebler & Co. revival of “She Stoops to Conquer.” This will be for the purpose of further booming Eleanor Robson, who is to head a remarkable all-star outfit. In the list will be seen Kyrle Bellew, Arnold Dalyor, Henry E. Dixey, as Tony Lumpkin, while others in the company will be Mrs. Charles Calvert, Clara Bloodgood, Louis James, J. E. Dodson and Frank Mills.

The bill for next week is as follows:

PROF. W. O. STEVEN’S ORCHESTRA.
(a) “Fooling You,” Two Step.
(b) “Maple Leaf,” arranged by W. O. Stevens.

MISS UNA CLAYTON & CO.,
In a Comedy Sketch “Not Her Husband’s Wife.”

MILLER & KRESKO,
The Rag-Time Swells.

THE GREAT MARINELLAS,
European Gymnasts.

W. P. CRESSWELL, “BICYCLE BILL,”
Lariat Twirler.

WILLIAMS & MELBURN,
Polite Vaudeville Entertainers in a Musical Melange.

COBURNE & VOIGT,
Roman Battle-Axe Manipulators.

SIDDON BROTHERS.
Irish Comedians, Singers and Dancers.

SIGNOR ERNI,
Singer and One-Legged Roller Skater.

OLVIO,
The Modern Gymnast.
Presenting the Electrical Sensation “The Fire-Spitting Dragon.”

KINETOGRAPH.
With the Latest New York Success “The Suburbanite.”

As usual, there will be a matinee at the London every afternoon next week at 2:30.

The announcement is made that it has been decided to hold the Kneisel Quartet concert in the Auditorium instead of the Grand. This, of course, diminishes the seating capacity to such an extent that to be sure of a place it will be necessary to subscribe before the time set for the opening of the subscribers’ plan.

The programme will be one of the most artistic ever presented in London, consisting of the following masterpieces, between which, Mr. Dwight-Edwards will sing several of the finest new songs in his repertoire:

Dvorak..... Quartet in F major, op. 96
(a) Rubenstein .....Sphixeren
music from quartet in C minor
(b) Chopin-Franchomme .....Lento
for violoncello solo and strings
Mr. Alwin Schroeder.
Hugo Wolf.....Italienische Serenade
..Quartet in D major, op. 76, No. 5
Haydn ....
(Five movements.)

Counting the various movements of the quartets, this will make eleven numbers from the Kneisels, a rich programme, indeed.

The most costly of the theatrical revels during the reign of King James (1603 to 1625) took place at Whitehall, at Greenwich, or at Hampton Court, on Sunday evenings—an unseemly practice which embittered the hatred of the Puritans against the stage, all belonging to it, and all who patronized it. James was wiser when he licensed Kirkham, Hawkins, Kendall and Payne to train the queen’s “children of the revels” and to exercise them in playing within the Blackfriars or elsewhere all plays which had the sanction of old Samuel Danyell. His queen, Anne, was both actress and manager in the masques performed at court, the expenses of which often exceeded, indeed were ordered not to be limited to, £1,000. “Excellent comedies” were played before Prince Charles and the Prince Palgrave at Cambridge, and the members of St. John’s, Clare, and Trinity acted before the King and court in 1615, when the illustrious guests were scattered among the colleges, and twenty-six tuns of wine were consumed within five days!

The lawyers alone were offended at the visits of the court to the amateurs at Cambridge, especially when James went thither to see the comedy of “Ignoramus,” in which law and lawyers are treated with small measure of respect. When James was prevented from going to Cambridge he was accustomed to send for the whole scholastic company to appear before him, in one of the choicest of their pieces, at Royston. Roving troops were licensed by this play-loving king to follow their vocation in stated places in the country, under certain restrictions for their tarrying and wending—a fortnight’s residence in one town being the time limited, with injunction not to play “during church hours.”

In London at this time a house with £20 ($100) in it was accounted a “good house” at either the Globe or Blackfriars. When the actors at the Globe produced Middleton’s “Game at Chess,” in which the action is carried on by black and white figures representing the Reformed and the Roman Catholic parties, the play dealing as it did with religious and political differences then vexing the public mind, drew £100 nightly. We know, therefore, that its receipts, being five times more than the average, the play was a huge “popular success.”

William Faversham has been loaned by Manager Charles Frohman to the Leiblers, and will be seen this spring as the star of their latest production, “The Squaw Man.” This is a modern comedy by Edwin Milton Royle, of which much is expected.

Eva Tanguay has been doing other stunts besides acting in “The Sambo Girl” the past week. Her principal one was to demand a settlement with her manager, F. M. Norcross, whom she says was an equal partner with her in the financial end of that show. Miss Tanguay says that the business details have not been furnished her and she wants an accounting. A temporary manager is holding the reins in the West pending a settlement of the differences between the star and Manager Norcross.

Marie Cahill will only remain with the Lew Fields Company this season, as she has already arranged to star next year in a new musical comedy by George V. Hobart and Edwin Milton Royle, which is now being completed. The music will be by Silvio Hein, who composed the catchy score of “Nancy Brown,” the first stellar vehicle ever used by the comedienne.

Sam Mayo, a singer in the English concert halls, is attracting considerable attention over there by a rather unusual achievement he is undertaking. Mayo has signed to appear nightly at nine different halls. He begins at one hall at 6 o’clock and concludes at this same hall at 11 o’clock. Seven other houses are visited in the interim, and during his rounds Mayo sings 24 to 30 songs every evening. He makes his trips from one house to another in a motor car, and has so timed his schedule that there are no hitches or delays in any of his engagements.

Manager Fisher, after many disappointments, has finally made up his company for the big “Florodora” revival this spring. Adele Ritchie will be transferred from “Fanatana” to the older piece, and will play Lady Holyrood. Cyril Scott, Maud Lembert and Elsa Ryan will be seen in other prominent roles.

Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin, who were joint stars for one season, are idle this week, both having closed their individual starring tours in “The Eternal Feminine” and “Joseph Entangled.” Miss Anglin will make a third production this season, as she is to bring out a new play in Chicago week after next, the title of which has not been settled. This will be the third production made of new plays this season by the clever young emotional actress.

BICYCLE BILL.
At the London Vaudeville All Next Week.

Peter Francis Dailey, sometimes referred to as a comedian, but held in esteem in familiar circles as the rapid-fire jokesmith of his time, and who was seen in London with “The Show Girl” three seasons ago, has again undertaken the vaudeville cold plunge, preparatory to getting into something bigger. Dailey appeared at Hammerstein’s in New York last week, in a sketch entitled “The Inspector.” It is the usual nonsensical affair, with Dailey as the prime fun-maker. He is supported by a bevy of chorus girls he calls the Lulu girls. The act has caught on and will serve Dailey for the time being.

The rumor is again revived that the firm of Ward and Vokes will be a thing of the past after the present season. Ward, it is understood, will go out ahead of his own show, and Vokes will likely form a partnership with Will West, and continue in the line of comedies the stars have made familiar for the last ten years.

The death is announced in London of Charles Henry Stephenson, in his day an excellent and popular actor. He was the original Father Tom of “The Colleen Bawn” — a character in which he made a great hit — and the last surviving male member of the cast which presented Boucicault’s successful play in the Adelphi Theater in New York nearly 45 years ago. Curiously enough, all the ladies of the cast, Mrs. Boucicault, Mrs. Billington and Mrs. Alfred Mellon (Mill Woolgar) are still alive.

“Nothing is easier,” says Ezra Kendall, “than to tell a story. Now, for instance, just suppose yourself traveling on a railway train, no dining-car and the worst kind of eating rations. You are up against it, but the man opposite you has the food problem beaten to a frazzle. You say to the audience that he opened up the game with a home-made combination sandwich. Perhaps one person laughs, perhaps all—it all depends upon their knowledge of sandwiches. But right here you turn to the audience and ask it if it ever had a home-made sandwich. Then you repeat the question, laying the foundation for joke No. 1: ‘Ever had one of ‘em, ever had a home-made combination sandwich,’ you ask, ‘with everything in it they don’t want at home?’ Then you say quickly: ‘Everything in the ice box that wants to leave quickly travels in that sandwich.’ Now you have impressed the man’s sandwich on your audience and you begin to use a few illustrative gestures. You go on: ‘The first thing he did was to unbutton the sandwich’—with a pause just long enough to let that work in—‘then he lifted the lid and took out a couple of pickles and a stove-lifter and closed it again.’ A short pause. ‘Then he opened his mouth’—and you get in a little side quip, such as ‘I never s such an alcove in a man’s face before.’ Continuing, you say: ‘After he’d eaten the sandwich he began to devour a mince pie, and after that he began to double up and shut like a jack-knife.’ Here you place your hand on your stomach and move backward and forward a little. ‘I asked him what was the matter,’ you say, and he rejoins, ‘I think my wife put some nuts in that pie without cracking them.’ You say then: ‘Can you crack ‘em that way? If so, I’ll eat mine with the shells on and crack ‘em when I feel like it.’”

George Edwardes, the London musical comedy magnate, after a fortnight in the United States witnessing the launching of his production, “The Duchess of Dantzic” has returned to England very much taken with some of the things he saw in American. Commenting on theatrical conditions as he found them on this side of the water, Mr. Edwardes is quoted as saying:

“There are too many theaters in New York, and how it is possible to obtain good attractions for them all is a mystery to me. New showhouses are entering the field here now with about the same rush as characterized the building of hotels a short time ago.

“The great number of playhouses now struggling for public favor can result in only one thing — a theater crash, in which a great number of go to the wall.

“But this does not alter my belief that New York is the greatest theater city in the world. It stands alone as an amusement center, with its many beautiful theaters and clever performers.

“The best American actor? I think David Warfield holds first place. He is, to my mind, the best all-round representative of what an American actor should be.

“Then, too, I must speak of Maude Adams. I saw her in ‘The Little Minister,’ and think her unequaled in her line as an actress. I though her performance a marvelous one. She is a most delightful little woman with a most delightful voice.

“I also heard Fritzi Scheff, and I can freely say that I never heard a better voice in light opera. We have no one in London like her; no one who sings in the same polished style.

“As a good, breezy entertainment, I was much taken with the show at the Weber Music Hall. Charles Bigelow, particularly attracted my attention. He is a fine comedian, sings well and is altogether a most clever chap. As to the comedienne of the company, Marie Dressler her ability is wonderful. She is a natural funmaker and reminds me a bit of Amelia Summerville. Miss Dressler’s facial expression is a gift, and I think she would succeed anywhere.”

John Drew, in the course of some reminiscences of the late Mrs. Gilbert and the old Daly Stock Company, published in Harper’s Weekly, tells an interesting anecdote of Augustin Daly to illustrate his strong instinct for stage effect.

In the case of Wilkie Collins’ “Man and Wife,” one of the most successful of the Daly productions, the author contracted to dramatize the novel for Mr. Daly, but “British delay overtaxed Mr. Daly’s aggressive punctuality, and after the date set for its production had come and gone, and other dates were mentioned disappointingly, Mr. Daly wrote his own dramatization—the one produced in America, in which the weird Hester Dethridge, in her pretended dumbness, provided Mrs. Gilbert with one of the most notable vehicles of her career—a role which in its dramatic intensity dominated the whole play.

“And here lies the point which proved the superiority of Mr. Daly’s judgment. When his version was compared with Wilkie Collins’ it was found that the novelist had completely overlooked the startling possibilities of this character. Hester Dethridge did not appear in his play.”

Undaunted by their costly experience with Gabrielle Rejane, Liebler & Co. are arranging for a farewell visit of Sarah Bernhardt to America’s friendly shores next season. Mme. Bernhardt has not visited here for some time and the promise is that when she comes over the next time it will be to say adieu to her admirers on the Western Hemisphere. These foreign tours are costly experiments sometimes. Rejane, the most recent case in sight, has cost Liebler & Co. a small fortune, but they evidently are not content, as Mme. Bernhardt will come even higher than the French comedienne. All of which suggests that wise observation “that she’ll do well if she makes money.”

Jefferson DeAngelis will be the first of the American stars to appear in the new Waldorf Theater in London when that house is opened in the spring. He will remain in Gotham with “Fantana” until time to sail for London with his entire company and production. The Waldorf is to be devoted entirely to American musical comedies and productions, and Mr. DeAngelis will be the first of the stars to go there. De-Wolf Hopper, Ada Rehan and others will follow as the occasion warrants.

SIGNOR ERNI,
The One-Legged Roller Skater, Who Will Appear at the London all Next Week.

MAY BOLEY
As “Trixie,” in “The Maid and the Mummy,” at the Grand This Afternoon and Night.

A Quiet Week in New York---Willard the Premier Attraction

[Special Letter to The London Advertiser.]

New York, Feb. 18.—The partial destruction of the New York Casino last Saturday gives rise to the feeling of thankfulness that the blaze did not start when the auditorium was filled with spectators. Moreover, it is to be hoped that the Building Department will provide regulations for the work of reconstruction which will make this old fashioned upstairs theater materially safer than it has been heretofore. There is nothing modern or up to date about the Casino. The audience room is reached by crooked flights of stairs leading from the ground floor to the second story of the building and thence upward to the balcony. It was built before steel and other fireproof materials were used in structural work and one shudders to think what might happen if a blaze were to break out during the progress of a performance. While it is true that from time to time fire escapes have been put up along the outer walls, the progress of the flames where there is so much food for them on every side would make it impossible for a frightened throng to reach these paths of egress while the narrow staircases inside the building, with their twists and landings, would be almost instantly choked with human beings, striving vainly to escape. The Casino, in a word, is a very unsafe place of public resort and steps should be taken to compel its thorough remodeling. The fire will not interfere materially with the plans of Lillian Russell, who was playing in “Lady Teazle” at the time of the occurrence. Miss Russell and her company will merely remain idle for one week, opening their road tour next Monday as originally scheduled.

There is not much of a very stirring nature in the metropolitan theaters this week. Mr. Willard, at the Knickerbocker, supplies the chief item worthy of attention by giving us two changes of bill. On Monday evening he revived “The Middleman” and for the end of the week—which also signalizes the completion of his engagement—he presents his familiar and delightful portraiture of the titular character in “The Professor’s Love Story.” These two embodiments are among the very best and most artistic of Mr. Willard’s entire list of characterizations. They are indeed closely identified with the greater part of his success as a star actor, and the fact that they are held in high esteem by the great public is shown by the increasing volume of patronage which accompanies their presentment. Mr. Willard’s stay in New York has brought back many pleasant memories of his earlier engagements here and it is with regret that we see him depart, although our loss is the distinct gain of the other cities in his line of travel. He takes with him a repertoire of two new plays and two others which, although not possessing that quality, are certainly worthy of the highest commendation.

New York is moving slowly but surely in the direction of Sunday theatricals. There is a tremendous population here that has nothing to do on Sunday nights and this population flocks with rare eagerness in the direction of every sort of amusement that is provided by our managers. The operatic concerts at the Metropolitan and the vaudeville shows, good, bad and indifferent in every quarter, are patronized with a lavishness which proves that the people are ripe for regular theatrical entertainments as they are conducted in Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans and other cities where there is less illiberality than is to be found in the biggest American center. Naturally there will be a storm of protest before this result can be attained, but we are surely headed in the direction described.

Henrietta Crosman’s season at the Academy of Music in “Sweet Kitty Bellairs” has started off at a rousing rate and the audiences have not alone been numerically immense, but very clearly delighted. In fact, these Academy crowds show themselves to be far more demonstrative in their expressions of approval than the self-restrained patrons of the high-price uptown theaters. When they mean a thing they say it, and say it, moreover, so that there is no possibility of misunderstanding them. What they have said of Miss Crosman’s performance of the Belasco play is that they like it hugely and want more of it. At the conclusion of the run Blanche Bates will come to this stage with “The Darling of the Gods,” which she has played more than four hundred times already in New York. Even at this early day there are many inquiries at the Academy box office as to the date of opening and it looks altogether as though Miss Bates might come near breaking the attendance record of the establishment.

George M. Cohan is coming back to town before long for a spring run, although it is not absolutely decided at what theater he will be seen. He is to start in with “Little Johnny Jones,” but does not intend to confine himself to that piece alone. Arrangements are under way for a revival of “The Governor’s Son,” in which the Four Cohans were seen last year. Like “Little Johnny Jones,” this work is the cleverest kind of nonsense, with an intelligible story, no end of capital situations, much tuneful music and a great deal of ingenious grouping and picturing. Young Mr. Cohan is unmistakably a genius in matters of the stage.

“There’s such a thing,” writes Lew Dockstader, “as being in too great demand. As you know, my minstrel seasons begin in July and last until May or June, so that I don’t have much time for summer recreation. Yet here I am receiving letters and telegrams from the proprietors of big-door resorts, offering me all sorts of terms for a personal summer tour if I will only consent to work at that time. But all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and I have concluded to pass up the opportunity to increase my bankroll at the expense of a brief flirt with the seashore.”

“Friquet” finishes its stay at the Savoy Theater this week and Mr. Frohman will presently find a new vehicle for Marie Doro, who possesses striking qualities of personality and will undoubtedly become a recognized attraction when the right opportunity presents itself.

“Leah Kleschna” at the Manhattan Theater is waning in interest and doesn’t appear to be the permanent success that was anticipated. It will hardly run the season out.

“Adrea” on the other hand, is of the enduring kind, and the Belasco Theater never has any vacant space when the curtain goes up for the beginning of Mrs. Leslie Carter’s vivid and extraordinary picture of barbaric love, anguish, rage and despair. The hot weather will find “Adrea” still in possession of the Belasco.

Francis Wilson is in his seventh week of “Cousin Billy” at the Criterion, where he seems likely to remain for a long time to come.

Wright Lorimer, in “The Shepherd King,” comes to the New York Theater immediately under the management of William A. Brady, whose extraordinary activity in advertising the event has stirred up the city to unwonted attention. Lorimer will remain indefinitely at the New York with a play that was pooh-poohed when originally introduced, but nevertheless has served to draw ever-increasing audiences wherever shown.

Word from out of town is to the effect that Grace George has scored a fine success with her new comedy drama, “Abigail,” and arrangements are now under way for a New York production of the piece.

David Warfield, whose phenomenal success in “The Music Master” is still in progress at the Bijou, is no longer advertised with the use of his given name. It is simply “Warfield” now.

LEANDER RICHARSON.

Preven's Hydrophobia.

Pasteur’s vaccination method for the prevention of hydrophobia in people bitten by mad dogs is employed at the institute for infectious diseases at Berlin. The “Cultus” ministry has just published a statement with reference to the cases of persons bitten by mad dogs which have come to the knowledge of the authorities during 1903, and which permits a judgment on the merits of such vaccination based upon authentic facts.

In the year 1903, 307 persons were bitten by 194 mad dogs or dogs suspected of madness; in 140 of these dogs hydrophobia was afterward proved beyond a doubt, which 13 were found to be healthy; the rest could not be examined. The 307 persons lived in eight different provinces—226 of them in Eastern Prussia, Western East Prussia and Silesia, which are close to Russia. Thus Russia is again shown to be the breeding place of this plague. Of those bitten 281 proceeded to the institute for infectious diseases, and were vaccinated. Four of them died of hydrophobia and one recovered after a slight attack. Deaths took place on the 38th, 36th, 110th and 135th days, respectively, after the bite.

Vaccination has not proved an absolutely certain remedy, even when applied right after the bite. The statistics show, however, that of 281 persons vaccinated, only four died; that is, 1½ per cent; while of those not vaccinated, but treated medically, 6 per cent died, and of those neither vaccinated nor treated, 11 per cent died.

“In view of these figures,” the statement proceeds, “it is earnestly to be recommended that all persons having the misfortune to be bitten by dogs either mad or suspected or madness, at once submit to vaccination. The value of such vacciation is being more and more recognized. During the last six years the percentage of persons bitten who submitted to vaccination were 29, 80, 82, 78, 90 and 90, respectively, and it is hoped that in the future every bitten person will avail one’s self of it.”—Scientific American.

At Hartford, Conn., it is proposed to sound a certain alarm on the fire system immediately after each murder, as a signal to put the officers throughout the city on their guard at once. All suspicious characters could then be taken in hand on the shortest notice.

COLD CURE
Price 25c
GET IT TO-DAY
Relieves the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately.
I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS.
MUNYON, Philadelphia.

A “Dye” Soap!
MAYPOLE is a cake of soap that dyes to any desired color or shade. Famous the world over for brilliant, fast, clean, economical, easy, safe dyeing at home. As superior to the old fashioned “powder” dyes as gold is to brass.
Maypole Soap
Made in England, but sold everywhere 10c. for Colors—15c. for Black.

Allen’s Lung Balsam
The best Cough Medicine.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one’s life. ALLEN’S LUNG BALSAM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

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

The Action
of the New Scale Williams Piano is replete and full of pleasant surprises to the performer. It repeats as perfectly in the Upright as in the concert Grand. Each key responds instantly to the touch, enabling the performer to execute the most florid and brilliant passages with the least physical exertion.
The New Scale Williams is mechanically perfect and tone perfect.
“One of the finest and best we have ever seen”—
R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba.
New Scale Williams Piano
Write Williams Piano Co., Ltd., Oshawa, for copies of illustrated booklets on the history and construction of a Piano, or call at the local warerooms.
Williams Piano Co. Ltd., 171 Dundas St., London

MOLTEN METAL RUNS IN STREAM

REDUCED FROM FOUR THOUSAND DEGREES DOWN TO THE FREEZING POINT.

A Modern Foundry—Open-Hearth Process of Converting Pig Iron Into Steel Is Fear-Inspiring.

There are three methods of converting pig iron into steel: The Bessemer process, in which the iron and other necessary ingredients are melted together and then poured into a large iron pot or "converter" and a fierce blast of hot air forced through it, consuming the carbon and leaving comparatively pure steel; the crucible process, in which iron, and scrap steel are fused together in a closed crucible in a charcoal fire (the product of which is the highest grade of steel obtainable), and the open hearth process, which is the one described here.

These furnaces are similar to large brick ovens set on piers 16 feet above the foundy floor. The four are side by side, and a steel platform extends along them, and to the wall of the buiding, 30 feet away. It is from this platform that the furnace men conduct operations; throwing in the materials, and watching the heat through spy-holes in the sliding iron doors. These doors are about three feet square, and when opened up reveal a sight that is too appalling to be beautiful, and which can be seen in no other process but the open hearth—a sea of bubbling, heaving, liquid steel, white, glaring, raging with the heat of 4,000 degrees.

Although this heat is no greater than is attained in the Bessemer converter, it appears more evident, more pronounced, more oppressive to the senses There is none of the glittering beauty of the scintillating dash and flow of the Bessemer process; not a spark to relieve the mysterious, heaving and quaking sullenness of the fearful pool. It is as if some living creature were beneath its surface, writhing in tortuous struggles to release itself from this concentrated hell.

A DEVIL'S CAULDRON.

"What causes such disturbances?" asks quasi-scientist. "There can be no steam."

For answer we go beneath the platform, and find a fire-brick flue or duct, leading gas t smrdluhis etfiadonhtone leading into each furnace, and through which gas and air are being forced under great pressure into the mass of boiling steel. The combustion of this gas furnishes the heat, and is the only fuel used in direct connection with the metal. Just outside the main building stands the gas plant, consisting of the usual retorts and apparatus for baking the coal, making the gas and forcing it through the furnaces.

Returning to the foundry floor we see rows of flasks along the entire length of the building. These are the boxes in which the molds are formed to receive the metal; simply boxes without top or bottom, usually of thick wooden plank—sometimes of iron. They are of all sizes; some so small that a man can easily carry a pair of them; others large enough to contain the mold for the 30-ton flywheel of some great engine.

The patterns are of wood, and made in exact duplicate of the article to be reproduced. The molder selects a pair of flasks of the required size, lays one of them on the ground, fills it with sand, and imbeds the pattern in it at such a depth that exactly one-half of it will be exposed when the sand is firmly rammed down and smoothed off evenly with the top of the flask. The other flask is now placed on top of the first, and in like manner filled up with sand—the pattern being thus completly surrounded.

GIANT MOLDS.

The two flasks are now separated and the pattern carefully lifted out, leaving half of its impression in each of the flasks. Again, these are set together and bolted; a hole is made through which to pour the metal, and the mold is ready.

Simple patterns, which can be drawn readily from the molds, are made in one piece; but many are of such intricate design or peculiar form as to necessitate their being made in three or four or ever six sections, so that they can be drawn out separately without injuring the impress in the sand which they leave behind.

Down at the base of the furnaces stand the ladles—huge iron buckets, twelve feet high, lined with fireclay and capable of carrying twelve tons of steel. Over each is suspended an arrangement like the hose nozzle of a giant watering pot, emitting scores of jets of lighted gas, with a force sufficient to carry them to the bottoms of the ladles. This is to warm them preparatory to filling them with the fiery liquid.

A shrill whistle is heard. The gas is shut off and the nozzle swings out of the way. A warning shout of "Stand aside!" rings out. Then a slide opens and a tumbling, hissing stream of glowing liquid falls into the heated ladle.

There is beauty here if the run is seen at night. The gorgeousness of the gleaming cascade is set in a ring of brilliant scintillation, as myriads of sparks dart over the edge of the ladle, lighting up the great building from end to end, and bringing the brawny workers and ponderous cranes into sharp relief.

LADLING THE LIQUID.

And, above the cracking of the merry sparks and the heavy bass of the falling metal, is heard the chattering of the sparrows, hundreds of which have colonized among the uppermost trusses of the great roof and nightly greet the brilliant disturbance with shrill and vehement scoldings.

In five or six minutes the light fades down and the run ceases. The furnace is emptied and ready to be recharged. An overhead traveling crane hooks on to the bail of the ladle as daintily as a lady picks up her shopping bag, and carries it off as easily. A foreman and his assistants stand in readiness to steady the monster with the iron poles as it swings cleverly over a waiting flask. A long lever opens a slide in the bottom, and again a stream of liquid runs out and into the mold, finding a new prison in the shape of a pulley wheel, or pump casing, or some huge machine frame.

The craneman, in his cage 50 feet above, watches the operation keenly, and with marvelous skill and accuracy guides the great ladle over the next flask, and the operation is repeated.

When the metal is cooled off and the flasks are opened, the castings which tumble out are far from attractive. They are rough, ragged and blackened with many particles of burnt sand which adhere to them. Again the cranes come into use; the castings are hoisted on to cars and shifted to the end of the building, to be chipped and cleaned. Small ones are thrown into the tumbling barrels—iron cylinders twelve feet long and a yard through, and which are kept slowly revolving, and from which the castings, after several hours of rough friction, emerge comparatively clean.

DEFECTIVE CASTINGS.

Large pieces are chipped by hand, a cold chisel and hammer being used. The sand blast is used very effectively for this purpose; also power hammers and chisels driven by compressed air and operating very rapidly. The castings are then ready to be transported to the various machine shops to be finished up and assembled into engines, hydraulic presses, or intricate and wonderful machine tools.

There are always some defective castings, some in which the mold was at fault, or those in which the metal was rebellious and did not take kindly to its new quarters, and these are brought into subjection by a summary process. Fifty yards away from the foundry stands an apparatus known as the "skull crusher." It consists of a powerful derrick, and suspended from it 60 feet in the air is a pear-shaped bulb of iron, weighing about 15,000 pounds. A defective casting is set immediately beneath the bulb, the workmen spring behind a stout bulkhead for protection from flying pieces, a cord is pulled, and that 7½-ton pear drops with a crash that jars the solid earth for 100 feet around.

Seldom is a second blow required. The casting is effectually "scrapped," and starts again on its journey through the furnace to fulfill its destiny of usefulness in some one of the four quarters of the globe.—New York Press.

THE BARBER'S POLE.

Mr. William Andrews, steeped in hirsute wisdom, comes before the public with "At the Sign of the Barber's Pole." As for the question:

> Why a barber at port-hole
> Puts forth a party-colored pole?

Mr. Andrews is ready with this answer, quoted from the "British Apollo" at the beginning of the eighteenth century:

> In ancient Rome, when men lov'd fighting,
> And wounds and scars took much delight in,
> Man-menders then had noble pay,
> Which we call surgeons to this day,
> 'Twas order'd that a hughe long pole,
> With bason deck'd should grace the hole,
> To guide the wounded, who unlopt
> Could walk, on stumps the others hopt;
> But when they ended all their wars,
> And men grew out of love with scars,
> Their trade decaying; to keep swimming
> They joyn'd the other trade of trimming,
> And on their poles to publish either,
> Thus twisted both their trades together.

DEAN SWIFT.

There is quite a literature on the subject of tonsorial advertisements. Swift himself contributed to it, and the story will bear retelling:

The barber one morning, when busy lathering Swift, said he had a great favor to ask his reverence, adding that he the suggestion of his neighbors he had taken a small public-house at the corner of the churchyard. He hoped that with the two businesses he might make a better living for his family.

"Indeed," said the future dean, "and what can I do to promote the happy union?"

"And please you," said the barber, "some of our customers have heard much about your reverence's poetry; so that, if you would but condescend to give me a smart little touch in that way to chap under my sign, it might be the making of me and mine forever."

"But what do you intend for your sign?" inquired the cleric.

"The 'Jolly Barber,' if it please your reverence, with a razor in one hand and a full pot in the other."

"Well, rejoined Swift, "in that case there can be no great difficulty in supplying you with a suitable inscription." Taking up a pen he instantly wrote the following couplet, which was duly painted on the sign, and remained there for many years:

> "Rove not from pole to pole, but step in here,
> Where nought excels the shaving but—the beer."

REV. PATRICK BRONTE.

To pass from the author of "Gulliver's Travels" to the father of the Brontes is rather a jump; but Mr. Andrews, following the link of hair, does it easily enough in some twenty pages. The Perpetual Curate of Thornton seems to have had a good deal to put up with from the censorious espionage of his neighbors:

When Mr. Bronte resided at Thornton it was rumored in the village that he had been seen by a Dissenter, through a chamber window, shaving himself on a Sunday morning, which was considered to be a very serious disregard of the obligation of Sabbath observance on the part of a clergyman. Mrs. Ackroyd, a lady residing in the parish, had an interview with Mr. Bronte on the subject. On hearing what she had to say, he observed: "I should like you to keep what I say in your family; but I never shaved myself in all my life, or was ever shaved by anyone else. I have so little beard that a little clipping every three months is all that is necessary."

BEARDING THE OLD.

The chapter devoted to "Bygone Beards" is particularly rich in quaint usages and traditions. Alexander ordered the Macedonians to shave lest their enemies might use their beards as a means of capture. The Greek army adopted the smooth chin. From times the most remote the plucking of a man's beard has been regarded as the last insult. The author quotes this tragic anecdote from Dr. Doran:

When the Jew, who hated and feared the living Cid Rui Dios, heard that the great Spaniard was dead, he contrived to get into the room where the body lay, and he indulged his revengeful spirit by contemptuously plucking at the beard. But the "son of somebody" (the hidalgo) was plucked temporarily into life and indignation by the outrage; and starting up, endeavored to get his sword, an attempt which killed the Jew by mere fright which it caused.

PETER THE GREAT'S WIG.

Queen Elizabeth, the author tells us, wore a wig of a sandy color, and ladies dyed their hair in imitation. Mary Queen of Scots always obtained her wigs from Edinburgh. Peter the Great seems to have been singularly indifferent on the subject:

In the year 1716 the famous Emperor was at Dantzig, taking part in a public ceremony, and feeling his head somewhat cold, he stretched out his hand, and, seizing the wig from the head of the burgomaster sitting below him, he placed it upon his own regal head. The surprise of the spectators may be better imagined that described.

When the Czar had returned the wig it was explained to the victim that it was the habit of his majesty to borrow the wig of any nobleman near him when he had need of such an appendage.

STEALING WIGS.

The theft of wigs was quite a common form of petty larceny. Sam Rogers describes a particularly successful method:

A boy was carried covered over in a butcher's tray by a tall man, and the wig was twisted off in a moment by the boy. The bewildered owner looked all round for it, when an accomplice impeded his progress under the pretense of assisting him while the tray-bearer made off.

Gay, in his "Trivia," describes the same exploit:

> Nor is the flaxen wig with safety worn:
> High on the shoulders in a basket borne
> Lurks the sly boy, whose hand, to rapine bred,
> Plucks off the curling honors of thy head.

To return to the beard, Daniel O'Connell once wrote an epigram on Colonels Sibthorp, Percival, and Verner, the first of whom had a very long beard, while the others had none:

> Three colonels, in three distant countries born,
> Lincoln, Armagh and Sligo, did adorn.
> The first in matchless impudence surpass'd,
> The next in bigotry, in both the last;
> The force of nature could no further go—
> To beard the first she shaved the other two.

This jeu d'esprit is, of course, a parody on Dryden's famous tribute to Milton. —T. P.'s Weekly.

The Czar has put a million rubles into bank for his infant son, to give him a start in life. Vanity Fair says it is known as "The Fresh Heir Fund."

Unsightly Bow-Legs.

Appear trim and straight when our Pneumatic Rubber Forms are worn. Impossible to detect their use, wearer unconscious of them. Immediately adopted by well-dressed men. Illustrated book mailed sealed, free.

The Allson Co., Dept. 31. Buffalo, N. Y.

GREAT SUBWAY IN CHICAGO

SCOOPED OUT IN THREE YEARS BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE—NOT A PAVING STONE MOVED.

No Life Lost In Its Construction—Cost $15,000,000—Is 34 Miles Long—Used for Freight.

Thirty-four miles of tunnel built in three years by private enterprise, at a cost of $15,000,000, without a loss of life, a damage suit, or a paving stone removed from the street, and opened for traffic January 2, with a carrying capacity of 3,000 tons of freight a day, is the unique record of the new Chicago Subway. A network of underground lines, exceeding in mileage any single system of tunnels in the world, has been dedicated to the work of solving the problem of street traffic congestion so unostentatiously that few citizens of Chicago were aware that a railway had been opened underneath the ground on which they walked.

The lack of display and the quiet of procedure marking the opening has characterized the history of the subway from the day the burrowing under the streets began. Then miles had been completed before any Chicago newspaper awakened to the magnitude of what was going on.

While the New York Subway takes passengers and pedestrians from congested streets, the Chicago tunnel system purposes to do away with the teaming and heavy hauling on the thoroughfares, making it possible for a million people to use with comfort the down-town streets, in pleasure vehicles or street cars, unimpaired by the delivery carts, drays and coal wagons that have rendered the high- was almost impassable at times.

The street situation in Chicago may be better understood when it is recalled that the early builders of the city, for financial and physical reasons, centered the railway terminals, freight depots, wholesale establishments, retail stores and more that 70 per cent of the manufacturing plants within or on the edge of an area of one and one-half miles square. The teaming necessary to the transfer of goods in this district has grown to such proportions as to be unequaled in any city of the world for a similar space. On 32 miles of streets the daily movement of merchandise has averaged 112,000 tons. During the busy hours as many as 1,000 teams have been counted passing a street corner in an hour. Within a section one and one-half miles square 70,000 vehicles have been employed at a yearly cost og $50,000,000, while 750,000 clerks, laboring people and business men have been confined to the same territory, together with thousands of shoppers visiting the retail stores.

In view of these conditions it is easy to see what the subterranean freighting system means to Chicago. The basement of every business house in the congested area now has direct access to the subway tracks leading to the terminal railway freight yards and to the depots of the 25 railway trunk lines and the 13 branches entering the city.

Forty feet below the surface of the street scores of electric locomotives are hauling loaded freight cars through electric lighted tunnels, without noise, confusion or wear and tear of public highways. Coal is brought in cars provided with valves, so that the fuel is dropped into the bins of buildings, never coming to the surface after leaving the railway terminals. As 4,000,000 tons are used annually in the district covered by the subway, thousands of coal wagons will cease to choke up the streets. The subway trains also relieve the ashcarts of their burdens.

The trunk lines of the subway, under the main streets, are 11 feet 2½ inches wide and 12 feet 6 inches high; and the branch lines, under minor streets and alleys, are 6 feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high. The walls are of concrete, arched overhead. The cars are of steel, with a capacity of 7 tons of coal, or 25 barrels of flour, and are capable of carrying any goods that will go through the door of an ordinary boxcar.

The electric locomotives will haul trains carrying 150 tons of freight. On inclines at terminal points, where trains run to the surface, the locomotives are aided by an electric cogwheel track system, such as is used on mountain railways, while in the tunnels an overhead trolley is employed.

One of the special aims kept in mind in the construction of the subway was to adapt the system to the character of all the buildings in the business center. For that reason cars were constructed so that they might be elevated through shafts to basements whose bottoms were higher than the level of the tunnels, without alterations in the building. By this method cars can be sidetracked and loaded in any part of a large basement. As a further convenience, all incoming freight is taken through the tunnels during the night and placed on sidings, ready to be delivered and unloaded at the hour when the merchants open their stores and warehouses in the morning. On the other hand, outgoing freight is hauled from commercial houses to the freight depots during the day, thus facilitating the movement of goods that must be "rushed" out over the country.

When the time spent by teamsters in waiting their turn at freight houses, where the crowd of drays around the doors of the receiving department numbered hundreds, is taken into account, the saving the subway affords to merchants during a year amounts to vast proportions, to say nothing of the benefits to out-of-town customers, who receive their snipments with electric-like dispatch.

The subway has had the effect of teaching builders of skyscrapers to utilize basement space to a depth of 40 feet for storage purposes. All the big buildings now in course of erection have foundations to that depth.—Harper's Weekly.

Insect Musicians.

Songs of birds and the trills of the toad and tree-frog fraternity are about the only musical sounds in nature that are throat utterances or true songs. The great host of insect musicians are performers upon instruments. Though they play upon fiddles or castanets that are a part of themselves, the sounds produced are commonly of two kinds—those that use their wings as instruments and those that do not. Of the latter are the cicadas, or harvest flies, incorrectly called locusts. These perform upon abdominal plates like castanets. The true wing performers are the crickets and long-horned grasshoppers, or true locusts, of which the katydid is a characteristic representative. These fellows—for it is always the males, the sports and lovers of the insect world, perform serenades by the hour on what might be called living fiddles. Most insects are devoid of hearing. The locusts and crickets possess acute hearing. Their courtship is carried on entirely through the medium of their serenades.

Most remarkable is the character of the sounds produced in relation to the instruments played upon. These instruments seem much too flimsy to produce metallic and far-reaching sounds. The sound-producing portion of the wings is unlike the musical instruments of man. But the tightened, parchment-like sounding-board and the manner in which the wings are scraped together, correspond somewhat to a stringed instrument. Also the musical organs are attached to the fore wings. The hind wings are used only for flying. The fore wings of the cricket are for the most part taken up by the sound-producing, tightly-stretched portion. The roughened edge, where the toothed bow scrapes, is upon the inner margin. The right and left fore wings are precisely alike, so that either may be used for the bow or the fiddle.—Chicago News.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS.

SICK KIDNEYS, The Bladder Rheumatism and the Blood—all these diseases yield at once and are quickly and fully cured. Price 25 cents.

A CURE at the PEOPLE'S PRICE.

My Kidney book and a Sample Package sent Free to any address.

W. F. SMITH CO.
185 St. James St., Montreal

"Cannot Do Well Without Them."

Bengal, Ind. Ter.
"Please send me two more boxes of Smith's Buchu Lithia Pills, for which you will find enclosed fifty cents, as I cannot do well without them. They have done me more good than all the medicine I have taken in the last year. I have got you a new customer and can get you lots of others in this country. Please forward the Smith's Buchu Lithia Pills soon as I will be out, as I have divided them with some of my friends that were sick."
W. R. STOCKTON.

To cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness in one night, use Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills. Only 25 cents at dealers.

ALL GENUINE SIGNED W F Smith

Where Men Get Hurt

There you find POND'S EXTRACT—*the old family doctor*—relieving the pain, curing the hurt. Forcuts, burns, sprains, bruises—whatever happens, Pond's Extract is a certain cure, a reliable "first aid." 60 years of relief work prove its worth. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

DR. MACKAY'S SPECIFIC
For the Treatment of
ALCOHOLISM

Used in Connection With the Province of Quebec Probation System With Unvarying Success.

The city council of Montreal has indorsed this marvelous discovery. The finance committee of Montreal recently voted $500 to defray the expense of placing the medicine in each of the city police stations, as prompt application of the treatment to bad cases will prevent the fatalities continually occurring in the cells.

No Sanitarium is required. The treatment can be taken at home. No special diet required. The desire to reform is simply necessary and spirits avoided for a few days.

This medicine is now within the reach of all, the price having been reduced. The wonderful results obtained with the worst class of drunkards coming before the judges of the recorders' courts in Quebec and Montreal warrants the statement that the disease of Drunkenness can be cured—readily and surely—under ordinary circumstances and with the reasonable desire upon the part of an inebriate.

This treatment is simply the medicine of the medical profession—the only secret is as to its administration.

Dr. Mackay's discovery is the result of 25 years of practice as a specialist and expert. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

The Government of Quebec through the judges ordered over 500 boxes of the medicine for prisoners appearing in the courts in 1904—Official reports establish 80 per cent of cures with these cases.

With the public and official indorsation and the record of results published it is unnecessary to waste money experimenting further. All communications private.

The Leeming Miles Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
DR. MACKAY'S SPECIFIC FOR
DRUNKENNESS.

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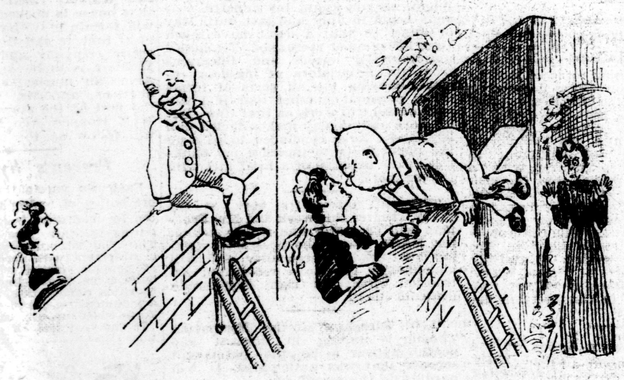
Old Rhymes and Modern Instances.



HUMPTY DUMPTY SAT ON A WALL HUMPTY DUMPTY HAD A GREAT FALL.

ALL THE KING'S HORSES AND ALL THE KING'S MEN COULDN'T SET HUMPTY DUMPTY UP AGAIN

To Cure Catarrh the Germs must be Killed

Japanese Catarrh Cure does it.

Catarrh is a germ disease, like typhoid fever and smallpox. It is a minute germ that weakens the membranes lining the nostrils, starts up inflammation and ulceration, takes away taste and hearing, and in the advanced stages affects the lungs, kidneys and liver.

Japanese Catarrh Cure kills the germs, and cures. It is the only remedy that reaches every part of the affected surfaces. Hundreds of testimonials prove that Japanese Catarrh Cure is the never-failing cure for Catarrh.

Mr. Frank Downs, Port Hope, writes:—"I have been subject to Catarrh for over three years and could get nothing to help me. A friend advised the use of Japanese Catarrh Cure. I purchased a package from my druggist and and got relief after three applications. I followed up the treatment, and am thankful to say, was soon completely cured."

50c. at all druggists.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited.
Toronto, Canada.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
MIDY

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE ONTARIO
Loan and Debenture Company.

The 34th annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at their office, in this city, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., when the affairs of the Company were shown to be in a very satisfactory state, two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, having been paid to the Shareholders, $25,000 added to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to $625,000, and $32,161 06 carried forward.

The annual report, as follows, was adopted by the meeting:

London, Ontario, January 23, 1905.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the 34th annual report and statement of the affairs of the Company, showing the results of the past year's business.

The net earnings, after deducting cost of management and all other charges, amount to $103,251 54; this, with $25,909 52, which remained at the credit of revenue account from the previous year, amounts to $129,161 06, from which two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum have been paid, $72,000, and $25,000 added to the reserve fund, making it now $625,000, leaving $32,161 06 at the credit of revenue account to be carried forward, an increase of $6,251 54 over last year.

The sum of $766,127 74 has been loaned, and $917,149 51 principal and interest has been repaid during the year.

The assets of the Company are nearly double the liabilities, and are invested almost wholly in morigages on real estate securities, which are one of the best class of investments the Dominion of Canada affords.

Messrs. Wm. Home Cook & Co., C.A., of Edinburgh, our general agents for Scotland, are, as usual, giving their valuable services in placing our debentures in Great Britain.

All of which as respectfully submitted.

JOHN McCLARY, President.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Interest on Sterling Debentures	$ 36,430 53	Balance from last year	$ 25,909 52
Interest on Currency Debentures	17,588 33	Interest earned on mortgages, rents, etc.	207,809 11
Interest on deposits	17,176 20		
Expenses connected with Sterling Debentures	2,783 54		
Commissions and expenses in connection with loans	6,029 21		
Accrued commissions	5,000 00		
Provincial taxes $1,585 00			
City of London taxes 1,961 86	3,546 86		
Expenses of management	15,992 90		
Dividend No. 81, paid July 2, 1904.	36,000 00		
Dividend No. 82, due Jan. 3, 1905	36,000 00		
Carried to reserve fund	25,000 00		
Balance carried forward	32,161 06		
	$233,718 63		$233,718 63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT:

ASSETS.

1. Mortgages, etc., on real estate		$3,661,795 10
2. Municipal debentures owned		91,520 80
3. Loans secured by stock and life assurance		14,397 73
4. Loans on this Company's stock		5,099 68
5. Office premises (freehold)		40,000 00
6. Cash with Bank of Scotland		3,774 29
7. Cash with Banks in Canada		110,330 43
		$3,926,918 13

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to the Shareholders:			
Sterling Debentures	$1,026,088 67		
Accrued interest	9,447 86		
		$1,035,536 53	
Currency Debentures	$455,738 00		
Accrued interest	7,385 53		
		463,123 53	
Deposits		525,097 01	
Accrued commissions		10,000 00	
			2,033,757 07
Surplus			$1,893,161 06
Liabilities to the Shareholders:			
Capital stock paid up		$1,200,000 00	
Dividend No. 82 (since paid)		36,000 00	
Reserve Fund	$600,000 00		
Carried to reserve fund	25,000 00		
		625,000 00	
Balance at credit of revenue account		32,161 06	
			$1,893,161 06

To the Shareholders of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company:

We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company for the year 1904, comprising a monthly cash audit and the verification of the postings and balances in all the Company's books, and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the securities and find them in order.

GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A.,
A. M. SMART, Auditors.

London, Ontario, January 23, 1905.

The retiring Directors, Messrs. John McClary, A. S. Emery, William Bowman, Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Gartshore and John M. Dillon, were re-elected, as well as the auditors, Messrs. George F. Jewell, F.C.A., and A. M. Smart.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. John McClary was re-elected president, and Mr. A. S. Emery vice-president.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

BE SURE TO SEE THAT THE
INDURATED FIBERWARE
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, 426 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENROY.

M. Coquelin's decision to put forward his candidature for the vacant senatorship of the Pas de Calais department serves to call attention to the fact that the only country in which an actor can boast of having sat in the Upper House of the National Legislature is England. Not that the actor was elevated as such to the House of Lords. But the Earl of Rosslyn became possessed of the dignity of a peer of the realm through inheritance of his father's honors, and being compelled to earn his bread as an actor, sometimes under the name of Erskine and sometimes as Lord Rosslyn, took part in the deliberations of the House of Lords and voted as a lord of Parliament on measures affecting the welfare of the British Empire, when not out on the road with his company or playing to matinee audiences in London. Occasionally he has been suspended from the exercise of his legislative duties by bankruptcy. But he has always had relatives who have come to his rescue, and it has only been for brief periods that the House of Lords has been deprived of the benefit of his sagacious counsel and his extensive experience.

Just at present he is fulfilling the duties of private secretary to Graham Murray, the secretary for Scotland and representative of the northern kingdom in the cabinet. As there is no under-secretary for Scotland, Lord Rosslyn virtually represents the land of cakes, at any rate administratively, in the House of Lords, and the actor has blossomed forth into a statesman.

While on the subject of the stage I may draw attention to the fact that Miss Ellis Jeffreys, the pretty English actress, who has just signed a contract to star in America for three years, supported by a company of English and American players, and who will open her first season at the New Amsterdam Theater in New York, is a sister-in-law of the Earl Howe, and that her only boy, Chambre William Penn Curzon, now 7 years of age, stands a fair chance of succeeding to his uncle's peerages and estates. Miss Jeffreys was compelled by the conduct of her husband, Fred Curzon, to obtain a divorce from him last year, which was given in her favor, the custody of the two children of the union being accorded to her. She is a daughter of the late Capt. Jeffreys, of the army, and as a young girl was obliged, when financial difficulties overtook him, to turn to the stage for a living. Her grandfather was Chambre Corcor, of Cor Castle, Innishannon, County Cork, and prior to her divorce she was on terms of considerable intimacy with her husband's family and was on several occasions included in house parties invited to meet royalty at Gopsall Hall and at Penn House during the lifetime of her father-in-law, the late Lord Howe.

The present Lord Howe is lord chamberlain to Queen Alexandra, and his wife, a sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, of the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, and an aunt, therefore, of the present Duke of Marlborough, and of the Duke of Roxburghe, was, until she became an invalid, some months ago, the most famous lady four-in-hand whip in the united kingdom. They have but one child, a son, known as Viscount Curzon, who attains his majority this year, and, failing him, it is his uncle, Fred Curzon, the divorced husband of Miss Jeffreys, and then her son, Chambre, who come next in the line of succession. It will be curious to see what sort of a reception will be accorded here to Miss Jeffreys by society. Of all the foreign actresses who have gone to America there has been none more gently bred and educated, or whose social position abroad was so excellent.

Lord Kingsdale, who has just celebrated his silver wedding, is the premier baron of Ireland, his peerage dating from 1223, and enjoys the hereditary privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. It was granted by King John of sorry memory to the then chief of the De Courcy family, Sir John De Courcy, a species of Hercules, who by his mere aspect routed the French champion in single combat which had been arranged to take place in the presence of the Kings of England, France and Spain, to determine points at issue between England and France concerning the Duchy of Normandy. The victory was, of course, adjudged by acclamation to the English champion, Sir John, who, on being requested by the French and Spanish Kings to give an exhibition of his great strength, cleft a massive steel helmet "full faced with mail" in twain with a single blow of his sword, which cut so deeply into the block of wood on which the helmet had been set that nobody present but himself could draw the weapon out again. The sword with which this blow was struck is on exhibition to this day in the Tower of London.

The Prince of Wales' two eldest boys, Prince "David" and Prince Albert, are being prepared to enter the royal naval college at Osborne a few months hence, probably in the fall, when the elder of the two will be going on towards his 12th year, while his brother will have turned 10. Of course, it is rather younger than the age at which boys are ordinarily admitted to this college. But the two royal lads are well advanced for their years and will be surrounded with special care and tutors and servants, while they will have Princess Henry of Battenburg, with her children, close by, since her place at Osborne practically forms part of the same royal domain to which the naval college and its grounds belong.

In view of the great wealth acquired by the Duke of Roxburghe through his marriage with Miss May Goelet, it is to be regretted that he should have neglected to come to the assistance of his father's brother, old Lord Charles Innes Kerr, with the relatively trifling sum of $210, and thus saved him from the disgrace of arrest and of figuring in the prisoner's dock of the police court at Croydon, charged with the criminal offense of obtaining credit from tradespeople for more than $100 without notifying them that he was an undischarged bankrupt. Lord Charles has been bankrupted at least five or six times, and about fifteen years ago was committed to Holloway jail by the Middlesex magistrates for his refusal to pay the wages of his valet, his brother, the late Duke of Roxburghe, however, stepping in at the last moment to save him from imprisonment. Lord Charles is a man of about 62 or 63 years of age, is married to a sister of the late Gen. Owen Williams and of Hfwa Williams, and served for a time in the army, from which he retired as lieutenant-colonel of the Scots Guards.

Lord Pembroke, besides being, as lord steward, the chief of King Edward's household, is likewise a great carpet manufacturer, and I wonder how many people are aware that the well-known Wilton carpets are turned out by a factory of which he is owner and moving spirit, a factory, indeed, to which he is indebted for a considerable portion of his revenues. The factory in question was first set up at Wilton by French Protestant weavers, who were driven from their native land by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and who, seeking refuge in England, settled at Wilton. There they prospered, and received a charter from King William III., which formed the skilled workmen into a corporate body, and prohibited persons not licensed by the guild from setting up carpet works anywhere within four miles of Wilton. In course of time it became transformed from a foreign into an essentially English industry, the factory hands being drawn from the neighboring villages, numbers of them coming from Lord Pembroke's Wilton Abbey estates, which comprise about forty thousand acres, and eventually the factory passed into the possession of the Lords of Pembroke.

Wilton Abbey was granted by King Henry VIII. at the time of the reformation to William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke. The present house was built according to designs of Holbein during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the site of the abbey, and it was beneath its roof that Sir Philip Sidney wrote his "Arcadia," the scene of which is laid in the abbey gardens, which remain today much as they were in the olden times. Charles I. was a frequent visitor there, and nearly every English monarch has been a guest beneath its roof, since the death of that ill-fated sovereign. The present Prince and Princess of Wales were staying there just before Christmas.

Lord Pembroke, who has an American sister-in-law, in the person of the widowed Lady Herbert, widow of the former ambassador to Washington, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, of New York, has many foreign relations and affiliations. For his father's mother was a daughter of Count Simon Woronzow, who, after being a distinguished figure at the court of Catherine the Great, died as Russian ambassador in London. The seventh Earl of Pembroke married a Frenchwoman, sister of that Louise de Querouailles, who was one of the favorites of King Charles II., and by him the ancestress of the Dukes of Richmond and Gordon. In fact, there are few houses of the English aristocracy that have so many foreign matrimonial alliances to their credit as this illustrious house.

Although the Duke of Orleans possesses a very large fortune, which he inherited partly from his father and partly from his grand-uncle, the late Duc d'Aumale, yet he is just as grasping as his great-grandfather, King Louis Philippe, the stock-jobber French king of inglorious memory. He has had many quarrels with his father-in-law, the Archduke Joseph, about money matters. Like all the other members of the house of Austria, the archduke was very much opposed to his daughter's marriage to the French pretender, and on learning something of the latter's character and antecedents, endeavored to protect her interests by declining at the last moment to pay over the amount of her dowry of 2,000,000 florins, arranging in lieu thereof to furnish her with the income of the capital until his death. The Duke of Orleans was so angered by this that the marriage was on the point of being broken off on the very eve of the wedding, and matters were eventually compromised after a fashion by the gift of 250,000 florins on the part of the archduke to his son-in-law, and by the appointment of the latter to be a knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

The archduke is understood to have apprehended that if he placed the duke in possession of his wife's dowry on the wedding day he would take an early opportunity to affect a separation from the duchess, at the same time retaining his hold upon her dowry. That these fears were in a measure justified has been shown by the domestic infelicities of this ill-matched couple, and by the neglect, not to use a harsher word, to which the duke has subjected his wife, stories of their disagreements, of their separation, and of their intention to secure from the church a dissolution of their union being constantly current in royalist circles in France and in court circles at Vienna.

Archduke Joseph is now dying, and, while his daughter, the Duchess of Orleans, is at his bedside in Fiume, on the shores of the Adriatic, her husband, the duke, is keeping away, waiting for the moment when he is at length to be placed in possession of his wife's money. For women have so few rights in the old world, especially princesses who do not happen to be queens regnant, that the duchess will have little or no say in the disposition of her dowry and inheritance, of which her husband will enjoy the entire control and disposition. In fact, his chosen cronies and intimate associates are already rejoicing on the impending accession to his fortune, making no secret of their sentiments. For until now he has always ascribed his niggardliness towards his adherents and to his entourage to the deception which he claimed had been practiced upon him by his father-in-law, and to the fact that he had received no dowry with his wife, but was compelled to wait for Archduke Joseph's demise to get any money. That death is now at hand, and so his followers hope that better times are in store for them.

Fiume, where Archduke Joseph is now lying so ill, is the scene of a rather severe snub administered to the Duke of Orleans by old Mr. Whitehead, of torpedo manufacturing fame, whose great works are near by. The duke, on the occasion of his first stay there about five years ago, intimated his desire of visiting the torpedo works. But he received in reply a very curt note from Mr. Whitehead, announcing that under no circumstances would he permit a man who had insulted the aged Queen Victoria so brutally as to entail his expulsion from all the London clubs to which he had belonged to cross the threshold of the torpedo works.

HELP.

Indignant Skate Man—There's a party over there a-drowning 'isself with a pair of my skates on.—The Tatler.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A Year of Conflagrations.

The year 1904 was a conflagration year, breaking all previous records for property destroyed by fire, with an aggregate loss of approximately $250,000,000. In round numbers this is an increase of $115,000,000 over the year 1903. It is true that this great increase was caused by a series of conflagrations in different sections of the United States and Canada, but that fact may be neglected when it is remembered that the conditions that were responsible for them exist quite generally in the more important cities.

Foremost among the causes contributing to the stupendous yearly fire waste is the rapid growth of the country. The estimated cost of new buildings for which permits were granted in 1904 by the bureau of buildings in the borough of Manhattan, Greater New York, was $75,267,700; in the same period permits were granted to make alterations estimated to cost $8,904,405. In the borough of Brooklyn the estimated cost of new buildings for which permits were granted amounted to $47,909,000. Chicago's record for 1904 for new buildings is reported as $45,120,340. More than $8,000,000 was invested in new buildings in Milwaukee in 1904. A notable case among the smaller cities is Newark, N. J., having a population of 315,000, where new buildings worth in the neighborhood of $7,000,000 are in course of construction or planned.—Insurance Engineering.

Brewery Purity.

The outward general appearance of a brewery is a true indication of the methods followed within.

Carling's brewery is clean, tidy and always well kept—no cobwebs, murky corners, dusty shelves, tainted malt, sour kegs, etc., to be seen, as in common breweries.

The plant includes a perfect system of cold storage, modern machinery for cleansing bottles and kegs, and a large staff of skilled men devote their entire time to keeping everything spic and span.

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 REPUBLIC UNDER GROUND

IT EXISTS IN MACEDONIA, ALMOST UNDER THE EYES OF THE TURKISH SOVEREIGN.

Its Army, Police, Law Courts, Parliament and Postal Service Are Maintained at Cost of Great Suffering.

The most picturesque and romantic government that exists in the world today—a government over whose officials there constantly hangs the danger of imprisonment and death, is that of the underground republic of Macedonia, a republic that is as much an outlaw in the domains of the Turkish Sultan as a pirate ship would be in this twentieth century on the high seas.

Here, in one of the most despotic countries on earth, has grown up a second government patterned after that of the United States.

At the cost of thousands of lives, and of many homes, this secret republic is supported by every true Macedonian within the Sultan's domain. The government of this secret republic is in reality the power that governs Macedonia. All the armies of Turkey cannot destroy it, and the spies of the Sultan have not been able to ferret out its secrets. It is the great "underhand" that guides Macedonia toward freedom. It has its war department, its department of the interior, its president, senate and house of representatives, and its postal service is better than that of the Sultan. In this wonderful underground republic the country is divided into states, and the people of each state elect its governor, and its representatives.

BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

For years the outside nations have known and heard much of the "Macedonian committee," but their peoples are just beginning to realize that the "committee" is in reality the senate of the complete republic, maintained at a greater cost of suffering according to its population than any other republic in the world.

A Macedonian lives and dies for his country, and when the students at the American schools in Turkey returned among their people they began spreading broadcast the principles of freedom. Town meetings were held, and at these students preached the new doctrines. The meetings became more and more general, notwithstanding the bloody fights they gave rise to with the Truks.

Then followed insurrections, and with these came the need for organization. Then came the beginning of the secret republic. Town councils, or "committees," were formed, and these councils elected representatives to meet the representatives of other towns. Soon a certain number of towns joined in a district or state, and the representatives of these towns elected representatives to meet those of other states. When all of these representatives met, they formed the central Macedonian committee, the body which today represents the Macedonian people even more truly than the American Senate represents the people of the United States.

WAR OF GOVERNMENTS.

Today there is a constant rivalry, a never-ceasing conflict, between the two rival governments in Macedonia. In the eyes of the Sultan, every man who takes a part in maintaining the secret republic is an outlaw. Hundreds of Turkish spies roam the mountains and forests. Turkish regiments are scattered here and there through the country, and along the borders the fires of a dozen large Turkish camps burn, with the men about them always ready to hurry over into Macedonia.

Meanwhile, the men of the republic play their own hand in the thrilling game. Against the spies of the Sultan are pitted others of the republic, men who know every path that passes through their districts, and who seem to have a hundred eyes where a Turkish soldier has but two. From the mountain crags which human feet can hardly scale, sharp eyes keep constant watch of the Turkish camps. Check after check follows the movements of the Turks, and when at last the soldiers of the Sultan plunge through the forest to a wild place where they know a political meeting is being held, only a smoldering fire is there to greet them, while through the wilderness perhaps a hundred men are stealing homeward.

A MECEDONIAN ELECTION.

But occasionally it happens that these lawmakers of Macedonia are taken by surprise. The elections are not all held at the same time, for if such were the case the Turks would surely get scent of them. The elections in different towns may scatter over a period of several months, and for this reason surprises do not often occur. But they are frequent enough to ruin hundreds of Macedonian homes each year.

Perhaps a small town plans to elect its council. It may be that only a few hours before a number of messengers carry around the word to the men of the village. Now the great danger is at hand. It not infrequently occurs that one of the men advised of the meeting turns traitor, and sells his knowledge to the Turks. Or it may be that a spy of the Sultan learns the secret, and is off to the nearest Turkish camp.

UNDERGROUND REPUBLIC.

Possibly the meeting is held behind the huge rocks of some mountain side. To this the villagers and peasantry come in ones and twos, but never in throngs. At the head of every approach to the meeting place are stationed scouts, and others are sent out into the surrounding country, even outside the district, to watch the approach of the Turks.

Once the crowd is assembled, the speeches are brief and to the point. Not a minute is lost. The matters of interest are presented to the people by those who favor a certain course, and others who oppose it give their reasons. Then the vote is taken, and after the result has been given, the men return to their homes and work again.

But perhaps in the midst of the meeting a man rushes into the crowd and cries out the warning that the Turks are near. In every direction but that from which the enemy is coming now flee the picturesque voters. Through the rocky wilderness there soon comes the firing of guns, as the Turks scatter in pursuit. The men of the secret republic know that there will be no mercy for them and they fight every foot of the way in their retreat. Half a dozen Turks fall to every Macedonian, but here and there one of the patriots is shot, and others are captured. The punishment now meted out to the unfortunate prisoners is terrible. If they have been caught hed-handed, it may be that within a few hours they are shot. At the best they are sent to Turkish dungeons, and the chances are a hundred to one that they never return to Macedonia.

THE "UNDERGROUND" POST.

In this same secret way is the postal service of this most wonderful of all governments carried on. A herdsman in the mountains may be the "post-office" of a certain little community. A guide, who moves swiftly from place to place, may be one of the carriers. The men who carry it know every trail and path through the country. They know the shortest cuts from place to place, and deliver their letters and parcels much quicker than the Turkish official post. Every person who sends a letter must pay so much for the privilege, and this tax supports the postal service of the republic.

All of the funds received by the different branches of the republic's government go to the headquarters of that government which is not in Macedonia, as might be supposed, but in Sofia, Bulgaria. In this city lives the president of the republic of Macedonia. Outside of that country, and Bulgaria, few know the identity of this remarkable man. It is not Boris Sarafoff, as many suppose, nor Gen. Tsoncheff. In fact the president of the republic is only a doctor of medicine by the name of Tatarcheff, and his offices are a few bare-floored, bare-walled rooms, unfurnished with the exception of a few chairs and desks.

THE PRESIDENT.

But the president himself is one of the most remarkable men that Macedonia ever produced, and he has personally drunk to the dregs of the misfortune of his people. He is a tall, bearded man, and looks much like a college professor. He seems to ponder upon every word that he says, and strikes one as being the epitome of caution.

Years ago the persecution of Dr. Tatarcheff began. As a practicing physician in Salonica he aided the Maceonian cause, was discovered by the Truks, loaded with irons and exiled to Asia Minor. Long years he spent a prisoner in the walled cities of that country, but when Europe compelled Turkey to declare a general amnesty after the Armenian massacres, he was given his freedom.

Upon his arrival in Greece Dr. Tatarcheff was again arrested by the Grecian Government which, strange to say, is hostile to the Macedonians, and after being charged with the murder of a rival physician in Salonica, of whom he was said to have been professionally jealous, he was thrown into an Athens prison. The charge was so preposterous that free Bulgaria demanded and secured his release. From Athens Dr. Tatarcheff went to Sofia, and upon the death of Macedonia's great leader and organizer, Goetz Deltcheff, who was killed in battle last year, he became the head of one of the most remarkable republics that has ever existed.—Detroit News-Tribune.

"SWISS FOOD" GOT MEDALS.

The judges at St. Louis and at the Liverpool Colonial Exhibition voted "Swiss Food" their highest awards.

Automobile fire engines have recently been added to the fire departments of Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Alligator hunters are wanted in Venezuela, where the animals are said to exist in untold numbers. The hunting is good sport, the skins are valuable, and the oil, which is used for medicinal purposes, also fetches a good price.

LOSING GROUND

Not So Strong and Hearty As You Used To Be?—If So, There Is a Good Cause.

Perhaps you don't understand why you are growing thinner and weaker, why that "don't care" feeling and drowsiness keeps dragging you down; why life is robbed of its old-time interest and happiness. Your appetite is probably keen enough, but still food does you no good. For some time you have felt this stagnant condition within the body, but now it's growing worse.

This "all-gone" feeling is an evidence of several things. In the first place you don't assimilate your food, consequently the body is poorly nourished. The blood is thin and watery, lacks those red corpuscles that denote strength and vitality. In this condition you are exposed to the danger of complete collapse, which can only be prevented by building up all the powers of the body with Ferrozone. This is how Ferrozone will make you well:

First, it will increase the appetite and give at the same time power to digest and assimilate food. Everything you eat will be instantly converted into nourishment. This means rich, pure blood, a surplus of reserve energy, new life for the nerves and all over-strained organs. The glow of robust health will be quickly manifest on cheeks and lips—jovial spirits, increased weight and a clear brain will all evidence the enormous benefit accruing from the use of Ferrozone.

After reading the following letter from H. A. Thurston, of 228 Vermont street east, Indianapolis, Ind., no one will ever doubt the merit of Ferrozone:

"A year ago I took the grippe. I was as weak as a child. I was no longer able to eat. My blood was thin. My cheeks were white and hollow. Doctors gave me all kinds of medicine, but none of them brought me strength. My friends said I was wasting away with some slow disease, and I bade them good-bye. Then I heard of the wonderful Ferrozone. After three days it gave me an appetite. I gained strength and became cheerful. Under Ferrozone I improved steadily. I am well today. I weigh fifteen pounds heavier than ever before, and feel like a new man.

(Signed) "H. A. THURSTON."

The secret of growing strong is solved by Ferrozone. It supplies actual nourishment. It braces you up quickly, supplies new energy, brings back the snap and fire of youth. Try Ferrozone. 50c per box, or six for $2 50, at dealers in medicine, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

HOPE FOR EVERYBODY

There Seems To Be No Case So Bad That Anti-Pill Cannot Cure It—A Strong Claim, but Well Supported.

Just recently a physician in Lincoln, Nebraska, has made a discovery which is exciting the interest and wonder of the medical profession all over the world.

Dr. Leonhardt began on the theory that the poisons sent through the system by the rotting and fermentation of undigested foods were the prime cause of nearly every disease.

He set to work to discover, if possible, a remedy that would stimulate and heal the mucous membrane lining of the stomach and bowels, till, by their normal, healthy action, perfect digestion would be restored.

He succeeded, and his prescription he called Anti-Pill. The proof that his work was well done is found in the long list of remarkable cures made by Anti-Pill.

Anti-Pill is 50 cents a bottle, at all Druggists, or the Wilson-Fyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole Agents for Canada.

Washing is hard work under any circumstances, why should you make it harder by using poor soap?

Sunlight Soap

cuts the work in half. It does its part of the work itself, you don't have to scrub or boil the clothes. The Sunlight way is the easy way as well as the best and least injurious to clothes and hands. 1119

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto

HOW FUTURE KINGS LEARN THEIR BUSINESS

TRAINING FOR A KINGSHIP IS NO CHILD'S PLAY.

Serving an apprenticeship to the trade of kings sounds more fanciful than true, but this is just what several young men of Europe, who some time will wear crowns, are doing at the present writing. They are learning the trade of kingship in schools where the lessons are neither few nor easy, and where shirking is not to be done with impunity.

The popular idea of the life of ease and luxury which is the part of the young kinglets of the old world is apparently far from being right. The stories which occasionally break into print concerning the gay lives and extravagances of the royal young men have created the impression that the youth of the prospective king is one set aside for joy and revel, prompted by the fact that when he attains to a kingly age his life will be one of royal sedateness and decorum.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The personage who stands next in order of succession to the throne must in all cases undergo a course of rigid preparation. The assuming of a crown and its consequent reponsibilities and power is no light matter.

And in this, as in marriages, it is all a matter of court arrangement, and the education and training of kings is all in the hands of royal parents and court officials. If the royal heir is a boy he is placed in the hands of tutors who instruct him in all that may be possibly required of him as a possible king. In addition to this his whole early life is one of constant training with a view to imbuing him fully with a recognition of the deep reponsibility which he will assume as soon as the throne is his. Altogether the life of a king-to-be cannot be said to be all roseate.

An interesting case of training for kingship is that of the young Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, who through his uncle dying childless suddenly found himself head of the state wherefrom he derives his title. As it had never been expected that he would some day come to rule, his kingly training had been neglected. An ordinary common-school education constituted his entire preparation. Upon the death of his uncle it became necessary at once to train him in kingly comport. The poor duke had to crowd at least ten years of training into the short time between the death of his uncle and his accession to the throne.

Perhaps the strictest and most strenuous training to which any heir presumptive has ever had to submit to is that of the young Crown Prince of Germany. Emperor William has his own ideas as to how a young king should be brought up, and nothing that the prince or anyone else might think has served to alter or interfere with these ideas in the least. The prince has been allowed to have his fling, but it was always with the knowledge that in the end he must come back to the training table which the Emperor has instituted for his benefit.

HOW THE KAISER TRAINS.

So severe is William's system of training the man who shall rule after him that the prince entered the army at the tender age of 10 years. Since then he has undergone a regime of education that has been nearer to the old schooling of Spartan youths than anything any modern prince has ever gone through. The army the young prince should know if ever any ruler did when he ascends the throne, for he is really a veteran of something more then ten years' service, and is still but a boy.

The army has first place in William's heart, so it was but natural he should first give his son a thorough schooling in the art of arms, but recently the prince has been allowed to discuss questions of state, from the most ordinary to the most grave, and has been invited to give his opinion on them. No point of statecraft has been omitted in his education, and as a consequence when he ascends the throne he will do so better fitted, at least through training, to assume the duties of a king than any scion who has ever sprung from the House of Hapsburg.

Prince Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, will, if experience in kingship is the test, be even better fitted for his position when his father dies or abdicates than will the German. Gustaf Adolf has been his father's understudy in everything, because of the King's failing health. During the recent serious illness of King Oscar he was regent of the court at Stockholm. He is a master of statecraft, and under the guidance of his well-learned father has learned all that a man may need to know for the successful ruling of a country.

The Crown Prince of Denmark is another heir-presumptive who has been brought up in an atmosphere of kingship and court life. There is no young royal personage in the world who knows better what the word "king" means than this same prince. Queen Alexandra of England is his sister. One brother is King of Greece, another is high commissioner of Crete, while the Czar of Russia is his nephew. He has come into personal contact with more crowned heads than any sovereign of Europe. Being a keen student of rulers and forms of government of today, when the aged King Christian dies the Danes will have a ruler whose early training will stand him in good stead in ruling them.

King Edward of England and the present Prince of Wales were both trained to kingship in their youth. Edward's training was never of the rigorous kind which the prospective rulers of the continent are subjected to. Alfonso of Spain was and is in constant bodily training of the most severe sort. Early physical weakness and tendency to insanity prompted his mother and her ministers to bring him up in a regime that would insure him good health when it came his turn to rule. The development of Alfonso from an almost neurotic boy of degenerate tendencies to a virile ruler of considerable mental stamina testifies to the efficiency of the system.

The latest candidate for a degree in the profession of kingship is the recently-born heir to the Russian throne. What Nicholas' policy in the matter of bringing up the young man who is to inherit his seat will be is not known, but it is certain that with the trouble the Czar has had in securing a male addition to the family, his training for his future duties will not be neglected in the slightest degree.—Count S. Delcon.

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Besieged City of Mukden.

Mukden is a series of three concentric squares. The outer, with a wall of clay, incloses the suburbs and is three miles each way. The second is Tai Tsong's city, and is the original Manchu capital. Its walls, of stone and brick, crenelated and buttressed like the walls of Pekin, are a mile each way. The third and innermost square is the old Manchu palace. The Manchu park before the southern gate, with its splendid pines, its flowering shrubs, its Chinese pagodas and Manchu memorial temples, all gorgeously decorated with many-colored glazed tiles, gives Mukden, says Charles Johnston in Harper's Weekly, a singular charm, making it quite unlike the ordinary city of the Chinese Empire. Mukden has many beautiful buildings of varied styles. Chief among them is the imperial palace, in its sacred inclosure in the center of the town, corresponding to the Forbidden City of Pekin. The palace is covered with glazed tiles, colored yellow, the imperial hue everywhere in China.

She Was Pale and Listless.

"Before using Dr. Hamilton's Pills," writes Miss Edith E. Phelps, of Woodstock, "I was pale and listless, my color was yellow, and my appetite very poor. Today I am a different girl, weigh more, look better, and feel improved in every way."

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Pleasures of Old Age.

Free from the distractions of life, the aged are at leisure to observe and admire. "I never knew," said Cornaro, "that the world was beautiful until I reached old age." This period was frequently declared by him to be the most beautiful of his life. Writing at the age of 91, he said that he felt it his duty to make known to the world that man could attain to an earthly paradise after the age of 80; but only by means of the two virtues, self-restraint and temperance. At that time he was writing eight hours a day, walking and singing many other hours, enjoying the beauties of nature, and abundant in labors for the good of mankind.—Boston Traveler.

IN LAVINIA'S GARDEN

Miss Lavinia's garden was a vegetable garden.

"The young folks can have the flowers," she said to the captain, who lived next door and kept a very shipshape little yard, "but give me something substantial. You can't eat flowers."

Now and then, when the captain handed Miss Lavinia a bunch of sweet peas or a cluster of roses over the fence, he tried to argue the question.

"There's poetry in flowers, Miss Lavinia, and the language of love."

"Huh," smiled the little woman, "who cares about the language of love at my age?" And the captain would go away very sad.

For years the captain had cared for Miss Lavinia in a sort of natural fashion. She was what he called a trim little craft, and in spite of her sharp tongue, he lived near enough to see the tender acts that made her the blessed lady of the community. There was not a beggar, nor a stray dog nor a tormented cat that would not find help or shelter at the little white cottage on top of the hill. All the women of the village came to Miss Lavinia with their woes, and the men came, too, to get sharp bits of advice, and now and then a little loan of money without interest.

So, for fifteen years the captain and Miss Lavinia had lived in adjoining cottages; he a widower longing for a wife and the comfort of a home, she a spinster, with buried hopes, living a life of helpfulness.

The captain's suit had not progressed, however, for after all their years of acquaintance he discovered no more tenderness in Miss Lavinia's glance than in the beginning, and he hestitated to declare himself—yet there had grown up between them a friendship that permitted him to offer her the fruits of his fishing expeditions, while in preserving and pickling time Miss Lavinia always filled certain jars and glasses to be set forth on the little table next door.

So things went on smoothly until one day the captain discovered that he had a rival.

Miss Lavinia was a devout church member, and when Deacon Werner lost his wife it was not long before people began to couple the names of Brother Werner and Sister Lavinia. For did not Brother Werner spend every Sunday evening at Sister Lavinia's, and did not Sister Lavinia set forth on the weekly supper table all the dainties of her skilled cooking?

The captain pondered on these things one Saturday afternoon as he watched Miss Lavinia in her garden culling lettuce and radishes and big red raspberries for the next day's feast. The captain knew just how that table would look. Now and then, on high days and holidays, he, too, had feasted at his neighbor's table. The lettuce would surround a dainty salad made from chickens of Miss Lavinia's own raising. The radishes would be cut like red roses and would garnish the cold meat; there would be crisp rusks, and cream for the berries, thick and yellow. And best of all, Miss Lavinia's face would illumine the feast and her quiet wit would enliven it. The captain sighed. Then he rose and went to the fence and looked over at Miss Lavinia.

"Such devotion deserves a reward," he said bitterly, as he watched her work.

Miss Lavinia looked up at him from under her sunbonnet.

"What do you mean, captain?" she asked, as she pulled up half a dozen tender young onions and dropped them in her basket.

"Brother Werner is a lucky man," observed the captain, his accusing eyes on Miss Livinia.

The little woman blushed, then she smoothed down her apron and looked self-conscious. The tug at the captain's heart was painful. What would he do if he lost her—his little neighbor with the keen blue eyes?

"Captain," said Miss Lavinia, "I wish you would step over to my porch for a minute and have a little talk. Would you mind?"

Would he mind! It was the joy of his life to sit on that vine-covered porch and be talked to by Miss Lavinia, for the captain was a rather silent man, while his neighbor was a woman of many words.

"I want your advice," said Miss Lavinia when the captain was safe in the big chair with the rose-flowered cushions. "I don't know what to do."

The captain's heart dropped like lead. He fixed his eyes on the bit of blue sea visible from the porch as if he would draw strength from it. If Miss Lavinia wanted advice about the deacon he felt that the case was serious, for Miss Lavinia always gave rather than asked advice.

"You see," she explained, "before Brother Werner's wife died I promised her that I would try and comfort the deacon, and I have done my best. But captain," and here Miss Lavinia straightened her trim little figure and blushed, "captain, I did not understand when I promised to comfort a man what it involved."

"No," said the captain heavily. "I don't suppose you did."

Miss Lavinia went on hurriedly.

"It doesn't sound just right to say it out," she said, "but, captain, by all signs and feelings, I am sure that Brother Werner wants to marry me."

"I don't doubt it," said the captain, "it's nature."

"And the trouble is," said Miss Lavinia, "that by all signs and feelings—I don't want to marry him."

"What!" The captain brought his eyes back from the ships and a wave of rapture rippled over his face.

"No, captain," repeated Miss Lavinia. "By all signs and feelings I don't want to marry Brother Werner."

The captain drew his chair closer. "And you want my advice?"

"Yes. How shall I keep him from asking me? I like Brother Werner, and for his wife's sake I don't want to hurt him. But I don't want him to ask me."

"Nothing easier," said the captain. "How?"

"Marry me," said the captain, and hitched his chair a little nearer.

Miss Lavinia's face grew pink like a girl's and for a moment she looked very young. Then she laughed a little tremulously.

"I never thought of that," she said. "Think of it now," said the captain. He reached out and took her hands in his. "Will you, Lavinia?"

"Yes," said Miss Lavinia softly.

After a blissful moment the captain murmured, "You'll have to plant some flowers in your garden now."

"Why?"

"Because flowers are the language of love," said the captain tenderly.

HER SHEPHERD LOVER,

The boy's lantern glowed like a will-o'-the-wisp as he came down the dark mountain path to the little church. Soon other lanterns joined his and now and then the flickering lights played on the bright dress of a girl or the eager face of a child, but for the most part the shadowy figures gave no hint of race or degree, until at last the little crowd gathered into a poorly lighted room, when the flare of an oil lamp showed a motley gathering of country people, a few rude benches, a platform screened by a curtain of Turkey red and an attempt at decoration which resulted in beauty because nothing could spoil the vividness of the mountain holly or the grace of the ground pine.

As the boy slouched toward a seat a girl stopped him. She wore a pink knitted hood and her cheeks rivaled the color of her head covering.

"Merry Christmas," she said, and gave him a coquettish glance from her bright eyes as he returned her greeting.

The boy walked by her side a little awkwardly, but unafraid. He was 19 and he lived on the hills. It was the time for love, and the girl was his chosen mate. After the festivities they would go up the dark path together and he would kiss her at the door of her father's cabin, and that would be their betrothal.

They sat together on the front bench and read from the same hymn book. The boy sang softly. He would not let out his voice in the little room; it was only on the mountain top that the deep tones rang like a bell as he chanted a wild song to his sheep.

The thought of the sheep brought uneasiness. Up there on the mountain his flock lay waiting for him to come and open to them the shelter of their shed, but the temptation to go a-pleasuring had been great, and the smile of the pink-cheeked girl, the music, the lights, the companionship, had lured him from the lonely watch under the stars.

Then the girl whispered to him, and he forgot care, until a little later an outer door opened, and a man stepped in, his shoulders white with glistening flakes.

"It's snowin'," said the boy.

The girl nodded, but kept her eyes on the stage, where four small girls recited a Christmas poem in unison.

Again the boy's thoughts flew to the mountain, where the snow was blowing and curling and drifting against a closed door, and where the patient flock, nose to nose, and body to body for warmth, bleated for the shepherd who did not come.

At last he moved restlessly. "I've got to go," he said to the girl.

"No, you hain't," her voice pleaded.

"It's a fearful storm," he whispered. "Hear the wind, an' the sheep are out."

"They hain't a-goin' to hurt," she whispered back, "an' you got to go home with me."

"Your pap's here," he said.

"If you don't stay," and now she threatened querulously, "if you don't stay I'll go home with Jed."

The boy looked at her, at her rose-red cheeks, at her blue eyes, at the thin line of her scarlet lips. "But the sheep," he said, uncertainly.

She smiled, sure now of her conquest. "I tell you them sheep hain't a-goin' to hurt," she repeated, and once more turned her attention to the platform.

The new minister was speaking enthusiastically, yearning to move this lethargic people. The boy listened with face alight. Through the long hours of his childhood he had sat in the sunshine and dreamed of great deeds. With the awakened impulses of youth, he had tramped the forest and wondered what life meant to the men who were not of the mountains. And now he knew, for the minister was voicing the doctrine of endeavor. It was not emotion that made the world better, but energy; one must not only dream, but one must do. The great men were those who were faithful in the little things.

"Remember that tonight we make merry," he said, finally, "but in the year to come we must work—work for the souls that are without the fold; and as the shepherd cares for his sheep, so must we care for those who are astray."

"As the shepherd cares for his sheep." The words struck the boy with the force of a blow. He half rose in his seat, but the girl reached out a restraining hand.

"Stay," she commanded, but the boy looked at her with unseeing eyes.

"I go to find my sheep," he said, and left her.

He found them in a close gray bunch against the shed. The wind howled around them, and the snow piled over them, and those that were nearest the door stumbled in stiffly when the boy unlocked it.

Inside was a rude fireplace, and wood was piled beside it. The boy built a great fire, and the flock, retreating before the blaze, lay down on the trodden straw with soft sounds of content. Then the boy brought in two weak ewes and laid them close to the flames and watched them anxiously until they revived and staggered back to their fellows.

For a long time after that the boy sat in front of the fire and thought of the girl. She would go home with his rival, and they would part at the door. The boy's face flushed and his hand clinched as he thought of that parting. Would she—— He rose and went to the door and flung it open. Outside the stars were blotted out, the wind raged and the snow swirled. He felt as if between him and the girl there was the barrier of an unknown world. He had done his duty, and she had not understood. If she cast him off for that, let her go. He had cared for his sheep!

He went in and lay down in front of the fire, with his greatcoat drawn over him.

"Let her go, let her go!" sang the roaring flame. "Let her go, let her go!" raged the wind outside. Then came the soft consolation from within. "You cared for the sheep, you cared for the sheep!"

And so he fell asleep comforted, but his cheeks were wet.

In the morning he broke a path down the mountain. The sun shone and the sky was blue, and the world sparkled after the storm. When he reached a certain clearing he stopped and looked over the glistening expanse toward the girl's house. Suddenly his eye was caught by a flash of pink. Through that white, white world the girl was coming to meet him.

As she came up he put out both hands and took her smaller ones in his. "I had to go," he said.

The girl felt a new dignity in his manner. She blushed and trembled, then her lips quivered. "I went home with pap," she sobbed, her cheek against his coat.

Into his face came all the tenderness of awakened manhood; his rough fingers laid back a little curl that blew about her white temple, his voice thrilled.

"I'm glad you didn't go home with Jed," he said, simply, "an' that you knew just how I was a-feelin'."

She did not know, would never know, what that night had meant to him, for it is not given to such women to touch the depths of a man's soul experience; but she knew love, and so he missed nothing, as in the stillness of the perfect Christmas morning she raised her radiant face to his.—Temple Bailey, in Women's Home Companion.

NOURISHING BLOOD MEANS STRENGTH

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If you would drive out disease and increase your force and vigor, take Dr. Hamilton's Pills. You will feel fresher, brighter, and enjoy keener appetite.

A FLOATING PALACE FOR "TOMMY ATKINS"

UNIQUE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE TROOPSHIP DUFFERIN.

The Indian troopship Dufferin, just completed by Vickers Sons & Maxim, at their naval construction works, Barrow-in-Furness, seems a veritable floating palace, according to the details given in Engineering. Besides attaining the high speed of 19 knots, it is a satisfaction to note that everything has been done to insure the comfort of "Tommy Atkins" while afloat. Although 100 feet longer than the Warren Hastings, built about twelve years ago by the same firm, the number of European troops carried is the same, viz., 1,100, the additional size allowing for the increased and improved accommodation now demanded for all ranks. Steam heating pipes are fitted throughout the living spaces below the spar deck, and electric radiators in the officers' cabins, smoke room, etc., above this deck.

The ventilation of a ship of this class presents very considerable difficulties, more especially as it is imperative to keep the decks clear of ventilating-cowls and other obstructions for the massing and drilling of troops. This consideration has led to the adoption of artificial ventilation by means of electric fans throughout the troop spaces, hospitals stores, etc., with the result that the spar deck on each side is absolutely free from obstructions of any sort for a length of over 250 feet.

A special feature of the ship is also the fitting of square ports on the sides of the hull throughout the saloons and cabins on the main deck and throughout the troops' spaces, hospitals and women's quarters on the troop deck. These square ports are fitted with sliding glass sashes, and along the troop deck with sliding jalousie blinds as well. Specials arrangements have been made for opening and closing the troop deck ports from inside the ship.

The sanitary arrangements are very complete, and marble baths are fitted for the ship's officers and first-class passengers. A large hot-water tank supplies these and others baths with hot salt water. Fresh and cold salt water are also laid on.

The cooking plant is extensive, there being four special ranges for native troops in addition to the galley ranges ordinarily included for passengers, European troops and crew. Large cold-storage rooms for meat and vegetables, cooled on the CO2 gas principle, and an ice-making plant are also fitted. For ready use a provision store and ice room have also been placed on the main deck. A special cooled, filtered drinking water service has been laid on to the pantries and bars. A soda water machine has been fitted in a separate compartment on the orlop deck adapted for filling either syphons or glass bottles. There is also a bottle washing machine.

The hospitals for troops and women are fitted up complete in accordance with the latest troopship practice, with cots, cot-lifts, electric fans, portable electric lamps, electric kettles, electric heater for sterilizer, etc. A special hospital for the native crew has also been arranged and similarly fitted.

In accordance with the latest and best mercantile practice in this country and in Germany, the Stone-Lloyd system of controlling the water-tight doors of the ship from the bridge has been adopted.

The ship has been designed for use as an auxiliary armed cruiser in time of war, and is adapted to mount eight 4.7-inch quick-firing guns and a number of guns of smaller caliber. Special water-tight compartments have been arranged for the fitting up of magazines when desired, these spaces in ordinary trooping service being utilized as stores.—London (Eng.) Engineering.

PALMISTRY PRACTICED IN CENTURIES PAST

CHINESE USE FINGER PRINTS FOR INDENTIFICATION.

With the Chinese, palmistry is a branch of an ancient art which includes physiognomy, phrenology and general inspection of the human body. Its origin has been assigned to prehistoric times—the third millennium before Christ.

The object of this art is twofold; to ascertain the mental and moral characteristics of persons, and to foretell happiness or misfortune, success or failure, disease and death. An instance is given of a young woman of the tenth century A. D. who had no brothers and was obliged to perform some of the mourning ceremonies before the image of her dead father. While thus occupied she was observed by a visitor who had come to condole. "I did not see her face," he said, "but when she grasped the incense burner I noticed that her hands gave promise of a high position." Later on this visitor married the young woman, and rose to be a minister of state.

Restricting the inquiry to palmistry only, an attempt will be made to show what the Chinese people have to say on a subject which has been much to the front of late years, and especially in the last few weeks. One writer says:

"The presence of lines in the hand may be compared with the grain of wood. If the grain of wood is beautiful that wood becomes known as excellent material; and if the lines in the hand are beautiful that hand is obviously well constituted. Therefore a hand cannot but have lines on it, those which have lines being of a higher order than those which have none. Fine and deep lines mean success; coarse and shallow lines mean failure. Of the three lines on the palm, the uppermost answers to heaven; it connotes sovereign or father, and determines station in life. The middle line answers to man; it connotes wisdom or folly, and determines poverty or wealth. The lowest line answers to earth; it connotes subject or mother, and determines length of days. If these three lines are well defined and unbroken they are an augury of happiness and wealth. Vertical lines in excess mean a rebellious nature, and calamity; horizontal lines in excess mean a foolish nature and all success. A vertical line running up the finger means that all plans will turn out well; random lines, which cross the creases of the fingers, mean that they will fail. Lines which are fine and resemble tangled silk mean wit and beauty; coarse lines, like the grain of the scrub oak, mean stupidity and a low estate. Lines like scattered filings mean a bitter life; lines like sprinkled rice husks mean a life of joy."

The hand, says the author of "The Divine Art," is used for taking hold and this causes lines to appear on it. If these lines are long the nature will be kindly and generous; if short, mean and grasping. A man whose hand reaches below his knees will top his generation; but one whose hand reaches only to his waist will ever be poor and lowly. A small body and a large hand portend happiness and emolument; a large body and a small hand, purity and poverty.

The Chinese, however, do not confine their investigations to the palm only; they examine carefully the lines on the back of the hand, thus making "cheiromancy" a better term than palmistry. Nor do they omit the nails, each variety of which has its own signification.

Tapering nails mean brains; hard and thick nails mean old age; coase, stumpy nails mean dullness of wit; broken and sloughing nails mean disease and ill-health; bright yellow nails mean high rank to come; dark thin nails mean obscurity; bright greenish nails mean loyalty and goodness of heart; nails like sheet copper mean pomp and glory; nails of a half-moon shape mean health and happiness; nails like copper tiles mean skill in arts and crafts; nails like the end of a plank mean stanch sincerity; nails with sharp-pointed tips mean cleverness and refinement, and nails which are rough like stone mean profound stupidity.

In conclusion it may be pointed out, in simple justice to the Chinese, that the wonderful system of identification by finger prints, which is forcing the modern burglar to carry on his trade in gloves, was in force in China many centuries before it was heard of in Scotland Yard. Title deeds and other legal instruments are often found to bear, in addition to signatures, the finger prints of the parties concerned; sometimes, indeed, the imprint of the whole hand.

In a small volume entitled "Omissions from History," published in the twelfth century, we have the following story: "A favorite concubine of the Emperor Ming Huang (A. D. 713-56), having several times dreamed that she was invited by a man to take wine with her on the sly, spoke about it to the emperor. 'This is the work of a magician,' said his majesty. 'Next time you go, take care to leave behind you some record.' That very night she had the same dream; and accordingly she seized an opportunity of putting her hand on an ink slab, and then pressing it on a screen. When she awoke she described what had happened; and on a secret investigation being made, the imprint of her hand was actually found in the dawn in the east pavilion outside the palace. The magician, however, was nowhere to be found."—Nineteenth Century.

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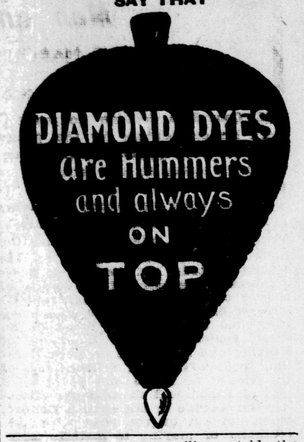


SIGNALS OF DANGER.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache, and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

A Chicago millinery firm has taken out an injunction to prevent one of its women hat-makers going to a rival establishment.

In 1860 Dr. A. W. Chase was a practicing physician in Ann Arbor, Mich., but such was his reputation that he could not confine his practice to Ann Arbor and vicinity or even to the State of Michigan, for people heard of the remarkable cures that were being brought about and wrote for advice and treatment.

It was this demand from people at a distance which led Dr. Chase to put up for public sale a few of the prescriptions which had proven so successful in his private practice, and backed by the integrity of character and honesty of purpose of Dr. Chase, these family medicines soon acquired a reputation for reliability which has won for them the confidence of the best people of the land.

For some years previous, Dr. Chase had made a hobby of collecting, studying and experimenting with receipts and prescriptions, and the result was the publication of Dr. Chase's famous Receipt Book, which has had a world-wide circulation. This work, together with marked natural ability and high technical knowledge as a physician graduated from two of America's leading medical colleges, at Ann Arbor and Cincinnati, gave him undoubted qualifications for the extraordinary success he achieved as a physician.

Take for example Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have become so well-known as a family medicine to be depended on for the cure of liver disorders, kidney disease and constipation. Here is a letter from a Canadian who obtained treatment from Dr. Chase personally in 1867.

Cured by Dr. Chase in 1867.

MR. G. W. PARISH, Sturgeon Bay, Ont., writes: "In the year 1867 I was very bad with my kidneys. I could not work on account of my back being lame, sore and painful all the time. Though I carefully followed the directions of our family doctor, he was unable to do me much good. At this time Dr. Chase was becoming known as an especially successful physician, and on the advice of my uncle, Charles Williams, I went to Dr. Chase at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and he gave me a box of his pills for kidney disease.

"You can scarcely imagine how much good they did me. They helped me so much that I went back to the doctor and bought a dozen boxes. In my mind there is not a medicine half so good as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for kidney trouble and headache. We always keep them in the house as a family medicine, and I would not think of using any other."

From the small beginning in Ann Arbor in the sixties the output of Dr. Chase's medicines increased at first slowly, but later by leaps and bounds wherever their merits became known.

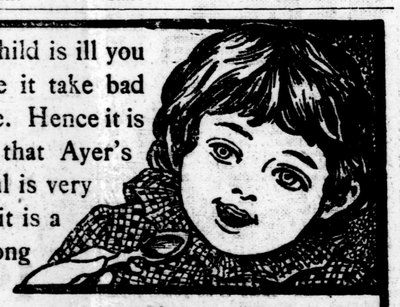
While the advertising has been confined solely to Canada and the United States the reputation of these great family medicines spread abroad until it was necessary to establish an office in London for the British Isles, while orders have been received at the Canadian offices from such far away points as Belgium, France, Australia, New Zealand, Dutch West Indies, British Guiana, Nyassaland, Central Africa and Aden, Arabia.

Nothing short of genuine merit can account for such enormous demand for Dr. Chase's Medicines, every one of which was prepared by Dr. Chase on the principle of not merely relieving, but positively curing disease, by removing the cause, and to this principle is due, we believe, their phenomenal success.

Dr. Chase's medicines are for sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont., and the Dr. A. W. Chase Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his medicines.

$1,000 Will be forfeited if the above testimonial is not correct and on file at these offices.

When your child is ill you dislike to make it take bad tasting medicine. Hence it is well to know that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is very pleasant. But it is a medicine, a strong medicine.



Time and time again we have published the formula of this cough medicine in the principal Medical Journals of this country and Europe, and have mailed it to nearly every physician in the United States.

So it follows that when your doctor orders it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, or consumption, he knows precisely what he is giving.

Physicians recommend their families to keep it on hand.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.