SUNDAY IN LONDON

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

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH

-Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services, morning and evening.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH -Rev. George Jackson, pastor. Rev. George E. Hartwell, missionary from China, will conduct morning service. The pastor in the evening.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH -Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11 a.m.
"Paul's Arrest"; 7 p.m., "Death of
Abraham." Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, LL.B., pas-tor, will preach. At 7 p.m., memorial service for the late Mrs. Phillips.

Church—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Saunders, will preach. Morning subjest, "The Greatest Need of Man." when Morning—An-Greatest Need of Man." Morning—Anthem, "The Lord is Great in Zion" (Wolstenholme); quartet and chorus, "Consider and Hear Me" (Pfleugger). Evening—Anthem, "The Heavens Declare" (Cuthbert); chorus, "Sweetly Through the Night" (Shelley); anthem, "God is Love" (Scott).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning, 11, quarterly service. Evening, 7, evangelistic service. Pastor assisted by A. H. Fountaine. Evangelistic services every evening next week, conducted by Rev. A. H. Ranton.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH— E. Clarence Oakley, pastor. Morning, "Some Lessons from a Mustard Seed." Evening, "The Christian Crucified with Christ."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIEN-Tig'f)—Pastor, the Holy Bible, Science and Health. Services, Sundays and Wednesdays, at usual hours.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. V. Saidh. D.D., pastor. Rev. H. W. Locke, Chatham, morning; Rev. Geo. Hartwell, B.A., B.D., Chen Tu, Western China, evening. Mr. Hartwell has a thrilling story to tell. Don't fail to hear him. Morning—Anthem, "God of Abraham" (Buck); solo and chorus, "Star of the Vale" (Dressler); quartet, "I Lay My Sins on Jesus." Evening—Anthem, "Come Unto Me" (Tibbs); duet, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" (Lachner); solo, "Calvary" (Rodney).

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. V. J. Clark, pastor. Public worship, A a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School and Society for Bible Study, 3 p.m. GERMAN LUTHERAN - REV. J. S.

Herold, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., in Duffield Block. HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church-Missionary anniversary. Morn-ing, Mrs. McMechan. Evening, Rev. J. Morrison. Monday, Rev. Dr. Hartwell.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor, will preach in morning, and Rev. A. J. MacGillivray in the evening. Strangers velcome

MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNER OF Queen's avenue and William street—Rev. C. C. Owen, B.A., rector. Sexagesima Sunday. Holy Communion at 8. Services at 11 and 7. The Rev. Arthur Murphy, M.A., will preach. Sunday School at 3, and Bible Class at 3:15.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Service at II a.m., the pastor; 7 p.m., Rev. Thomas Wilson, King Street Church. Pible Class and Sunday School at 3 p.m.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH-Worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LON-DON-Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Evans Davis, rector.

ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church-Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Il a.m., "Hagar: A Sermon for Rebellious Hearts." 7 p.m., "Honesty, The Eighth Commandment." 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Pastor's Cass. Monday, Y. P. S. C. E. Wednesday, prayer meeting. Thursday, 3 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING— "Venite" (Monk), "Te Deum" (Hutch-inson), "Benedictus" (Barnes). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening— "Magnificat" (Bridgewater), "Nunc Dimittis" (Bridgewater); anthem, "Far from My Heavenly Home." Preacher,

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH -Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LLD., pastor. Il a.m., "Christ Pursues Judas to the Last"; 7 p.m., "Habits and Happiness"; 3:30 p.m., Dr. Sowerby's Bible Class. Baptism during evening services.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Fellowship, 10 o'clock; 11 a.m., Rev. John Morrison. Sunday School, 2:30. Special evangelistic service at 7. Special

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH-EVANGELIS-TIC services will be continued next week by Rev. Arthur Murphy. Afternoon for all, evening for men only,

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

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Apply at this office.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DIED. PORTEOUS.—In this city, on Feb. 9, 1901, Marian, widow of the late David Portequs, aged 78 years and 9 months. Funeral will leave her late residence, No. 525 King street, on Monday at 3:30 p.m.; services at 3 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC. Advertisements under this heading 10c per line, or 2c per word each insertion. OREGON CARNIVAL-JUBILEE RINK Tuesday, Feb. 12. Good music. Cash prizes. Prize drawing for gold ring Tickets, 15c.

JUBILEE RINK-MUSICAL SOCIETY Band tonight. Monday night, two hockey games.

PRINCESS — SEVENTH REGIMENT Band tonight. Hockey, Monday, 11th. Victorias vs. Watford. Popular prices, 15c. Skating after game.

KRONOLD-JACKSON CONCERT CO Hans Kronold, violoncellist; Ion Jack-on, tenor; Victoria Torrilhon, pianiste. MONDAY, FEB. 11, AT 8 P.M., IN CRONYN HALL, under the auspices of the St. Paul's Young Men's Club. Tickets, 25c. 87c xvtz

PATRIOTIC CONCERT AND PRESEN-PATRIOTIC CONCERT AND PRESENTATION of watches to South African heroes, London Opera House, Monday, Feb. 11, 8 p.m. Best local talent to participate. Admission, including reserved seat, 50c; gallery, 25c. Tickets can be obtained at the following business places and from members of reception committee, viz.: Gillean's jewelry store, A. Screaton & Co., W. T. Strong's Y M CA E. W. Boyle's P. ry store, A. Screaton & Co., W. T. Strong's, Y.M.C.A., E. W. Boyle's, P. Birtwistle's, George Trebilcock's and George Shaw's. Proceeds in aid of fund for erection of soldier's monument.

CRESCENT CLUB CARNIVAL AT Daisy Rink, Clark's bridge, Tuesday, Feb. 12. Seventh Regiment Band. Ad-mission, 10c. All cash prizes. 87c xty

AUDITORIUM—POPULAR CONCERT course—Thursday, Feb. 14. Plan opens Tuesday at 8 a.m. Ernest Gamble, basso; Miss Sibyl Sammis, soprano; Miss Grace Jenkins, violinist; Edwin M. Shonert, planist.

A LECTURE, WITH LANTERN IL-LUSTRATIONS, under the auspices of the London Horticultural Society, will be delivered by Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, on "Trees, Shrubs and Plants for the Adornment of the Home," in the assembly room, Normal School, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock p.m. Admission free. All wel-come. 86u yt

NLY CHANCE TO HEAR JESSIE ALEXANDER this season will be on Friday, Feb. 22. Remember the date.

GRAND OLD-FASHIONED SOCIAL meeting in Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Waterloo street Tuesday evening, Feb. 12. Hot supper served from 6:30 to 8 p.m. Choice Scotch dishes, etc. Grand musical programme. Addresses by Rev. Drs. McCrae and Sowerby. 90u

POSTPONED TO WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13—Lecture, with lantern illustrations, under the auspices of the London Horthe displess of the London Hor-ticultural Society, will be delivered by Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of the Do-minion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, on "Trees, Shrubs and Plants for the Adornment of the Home," in the assembly room, Normal School, at 8 p.m. Admission free. All welcome. 86c ytz

WESTMINSTER RINK-BY SPECIAL request, grand musical programme of last Monday reproduced Saturday night. Admission, 10c.

AUDITORIUM—TONIGHT—
"McEwen," the Scottish Hypnotist.
Tickets, 15c, 25c, 35c. Plan at Nordhelmer's, 188 Dundas street.

THE ATLANTIC TRANSPORT SHIPS sail from New York direct to London, England. Tickets are good through to St. Paneras Station. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Adver-

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS WILL BE open Saturdays and Sunday only during winter months. Open for ladies Satur-day only. Cole & Edmonds, proprie-

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

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Studio, Nordhelmer's rooms. Residence, 328 Dundas. Concert engagements. Pupils prepared for concert and church solo engagements. 'Phone 1,270. **C

THE STEAMSHIP PARISIAN, OF the Allan Line, will be the first steamer sailing from Montreal; sailing date, Thursday, May 2. The Tunisian will sail May 18. Berthing lists for these dates are now open. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

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

MEETINGS.

THE MEN'S MEETING AT AUDITORI-UM on Sunday at 4 o'clock will be dressed by Rev. Arthur Murphy. men welcomed.

O. F.-MEETING IN THE AUDI-TORIUM, Y. M. C. A., Feb. 12. Ad-dresses by Dr. Oronhyatekha, Hon. Dr. Montague, Dr. Cameron and Rev. A. McGillivray. Patriotic songs and recitations by W. H. Skinner and J. C. Morgan, B.A., of Barrie. Admission free. Chair taken by Mayor Rumball at 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

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WANTED - COMPETENT GENERAL servant; good wages. Apply 236 Central avenue. 88c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSE-MAID. Apply Mrs. T. H. Carling, 677
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cation; good shop and house to rent cheap; possession March 1. James Elsey, Mount Brydges. 66tf t BRICK AND TILE YARD TO RENT-Near Seaforth; steam power; white clay; wood on hand; fully equipped, kilns, etc. For particulars apply to J.

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CUSTOMS SALE. Notice is hereby given to importers that all unclaimed goods will be sold by public all unclaimed goods will be sold by public auction according to law at Jones' auction rooms, London, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 10:30 a.m. Also at the Michigan Central freight shed, four Herdic Busser, at 11:30 a.m. Terms cash. By order of Geo. Burns, Esq., collector of customs, J. W. JONES, auctioneer. REAL ESTATE.

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758 York street—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; corner lot. At a bargain.

Burwell street—One and a half story brick house, 9 rooms, in good order; nice lot. Price \$1,806.

lot. Price \$1,806.

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

900 Queen's avenue—A neat frame cottage, 5 rooms, in good repair; lot 33x166 feet. Price, \$650.

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

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

P. WALSH,

'Phone 1,021.

PORK SAUSAGES, 3 POUNDS FOR 25c. LONDON REAL ESTATE AGENCY. ATTRACTIVE HOME — IF YOU want a nice, modern house, see 417 Central ave. :e—double parlors, 5 bedrooms, furnace, bath, gas and electric light; fine lot; on this fashionable avenue; can be inspected any afternoon. Don't miss this chance to get a fine property. To rent—Nice brick cottage. 380 Central

To rent-Nice brick cottage, 380 Central avenue, 6 rooms, good cellar, gas, etc. New brick residence, 604 Central avenue. Good brick cottage, 565 Colborne street. Large frame cottage, street; cheap rent.

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

W. D. BUCKLE. Large frame cottage, 570 Pall Mall

Auction Sale of Farm. Francis Blackwell having made an assignment for the general benefit of his creditors, there will be offered for sale by public auction by J. W. Jones, at his rooms, No. 242 Dundas street, in the city of London, on the 23rd of February, 1901, at 3 p.m., the following property: The southwesterly 70 acres of the south half of lot No. 4, concession 2, Township of London.

Terms: Ten per cent down on day of

Terms: Ten per cent down on day of sale, balance on March 1, 1901, when possession will be given; two-thirds of purchase money may remain on mortgage.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
U. A. BUCHNER, Assignee's Solicitor.

Auction Sale of Hard-

ware, Stoves, Etc. There will be sold by public auction. en bloc, at rate on dollar, as per invent-ory, at rooms of J. W. Jones, London, on Thursday, 21st February, at 2:30 p.m., the stock-in-trade of estate Johnson Bros., hardware, Seaforth, Ont., consisting of: General and building hard-

ware\$3,887 25 Farm tools and utensils.... Tin and granite ware.....
Wire fencing
 Sewer pipe
 173 68

 Unmanufactured stock
 518 62

 Tinsmiths' tools
 276 45

 Shop furniture and chattels
 472 13

ventory can be seen on premise further particulars required furnished upon application to J. C. SMITH. Seaforth. Ont. J. W. JONES. auctioneer, London, Ont. 90n tywtzx

Sewer Pipe and Cement, Lumber and Cedar Blocks, Nails, and in future would run its factory as Gravel, Paving Gutters, etc.; Sweeping Block Pavement, Iron Castings, Stone Kerbing,

current year will be received at this of-fice up to 5 o'clock on THURSDAY, 14th FEBRUARY. Specification and form of tender on A. O. GRAYDON, ALD. W. H. WINNETT, Chairman No. 3 Committee.

Tenders for the above supplies for the

SUSAN B. ANTHONY VERY ILL. Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 9.-Susan B Anthony is suffering from an attack of grip. She has not been well since her ness of two months ago, when she was prostrated by overwork. The din-ner and reception which were planned in celebration of Miss Anthony's 81st birthday on Feb. 15, will be given up, as it is thought advisable that she down should not undergo the strain of meeting so many people. At present no one

is allowed to see her.

KEEPS THE SKIN LIKE VELVET

WHOLE NO. 16190.

Only 25c Bottle.

An ideal lotion for the face and

Removes all blemishes, cures redness and roughness, keeps the skin clear and white, makes the complexion beautiful. Free of mineral substances and poisonous matten

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE. Chemists and Druggists. 216 Dundas Street.

PALMISTS ROB PATRONS

Chicago Housekeepers Warned of Persons Who Pretend to Read the Future.

Chicago, Feb. 9.-Complaints have been received by the police of the operations of a man and woman representing themselves as palmists, who have been victimizing a number of south side housewives. Descriptions of the practitioners of chiromancy are in the hands of the police, and efforts will be made to cut short their career. The couple have given various names, but travel as man and wife, both going from house to house reading the future of the occupants. While one of them

RIVAL TO BRYAN'S PAPER

is thus engaged the other walks about,

taking anything of value that

The Reasoner Takes Upon Itself the Task of Fighting the Commoner.

New York, Feb. 9 .- "The Only National Republication" is the way that the Reasoner, published here as an opponent of Mr. Bryan's Commoner, introduces itself to the public. Fred Tyrrell, of Woodbridge, N.J., is the publisher and Mrs. Grace White the editor.
The leading article takes up most of the front page. It is entitled "The Commoner and Mr. Bryan." Here are a few

of its expressions: "No commoner thing, journalistically considered, ever got past the press to the public than Mr. Bryan's new pa-

"There isn't an old thought in bright "There isn't a new subject treated,

nor an old subject treated in a new

The Standard Oil Company and mili-

"It isn't even Bryanesque."

tarism are defended. CIGARETTE SMOKING BLINDS A BOY.

A Pennsylvania Youth Loses His Sight From Excessive Indulgence in Habit. Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9.—Blindness is the penalty paid by Frank Jefferson, of Upper Roxborough, for disregarding repeated warnings of his physician and

relatives, who atempted to prevail upon him to give up the excessive use of cigarettes. Jefferson, who is 19 years old, contracted the habit of cigarette smoking several years ago, and for the past two years he has been known among his friends as an immoderate smoker, frequently consuming as many as 30 or 40 cigarettes a day. Recently his lungs became affected, but he was unable to abandon the habit. Two days ago Jefferson suddenly became blind. A spe-cialist who examined his eyes attri-

buted the young man's misfortune to cigarette smoking.

Work and Wages. In 1806 the tailors organized the first labor organization in the United States. In 1819 the hatters organized, the print-

ers in 1831.

The strike of the limestone quarrymen in the eastern part of this county and Western Pennsylvania has been settled, the operators reconsidering their an nouncement of a reduction of from 20 cents to 171/2 cents a ton. Work will be resumed in full. More than 2,000 men were interested. The conflict between the American Watch Case Company and its striking engravers, is assuming an ugly aspect, says a Toronto dispatch. The men left

work because the company refused to

A Youngstown, Ohio, dispatch says:

dismiss one of their number who persisted in breaking the union rules. That was a month ago. Friday morning, after all other attempts to secure a settlement had failed, W. C. Haubold, of New York, secretary of the International Watch Case Engravers' Union, tried to open negotiations.R. J. Quigley,manager of the company, refused to see Mr. Haubold, and said the company would not take any of the men back, a non-union one.

SUGAR BEET BONUSES.

Toronto, Feb. 8 .- In the course of him interview with a delegation from the Ontario Sugar Beet Association, Premier Rose said a bill would be brought down soon and its terms made known. He did not know that the grant to be made would be so high as \$100,000, as had been asked for and suggested in several of the resolutions. The bonus could not be given direct to the farmer,

but the government would safeguard the interests of that class. He thought they should provide for the factories paying the farmer \$4 per ton for beets for the first year of the period over which government aid was given, and after that \$4 per ton and pro rata for the amount of saccharine matter. Other question would also have to be con-sidered, but in any event he thought the government's measures, when fully announced in the bill to be brought down, would be found to be satisfac-

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

GONE.

All the Cheviot and Melton "Lonely" overcoats. Hardly enough of some other kinds to mention.

Plenty of the Herringbone Tweeds and Beavers. "Semi-ready" branded prices were \$15, \$18 and \$20.

The winter weights went first.

That there is still good choosing among light weights is one consolation-Spring is ahead.

\$10 "Lonely" Sale continues this week and next.



Semi-ready

CLODE & CO., Sole Agents VINNIPES OTTAWA 146 Dundas St., LONDON.

MORAL DRAMAS, PIOUS ACTORS refoicing. The drama ends with the singing of "America" and a tableau.

the Stage

By an Entirely New Departure—A Start To Be Made in Chicago-Plot of "The New Homestead."

Chicago, Feb. 9.-The Salvation Army proposes to elevate the stage. The organization will produce plays This is the plan as announced by Major W. W. Winchell, of Peoria, the promoter of the scheme. In fact, he is the author of the first drama that is to be produced, "The New Home-He declares all the characters will be taken by members of the who, it is announced in the prospectus, "are good actors as well as well-saved people." None but good plays are to be produced. The promoters say that by presenting moral matism has added to his already bad companies and naughty performances will be driven out of

ready rehearsing "The New Home-stead," which Winchell hopes to have produced in Chicago.

'For the present we shall write ' said Winchell. no novice, you know, for I've written 'Jonah and the Whale,' in six acts, and 'The Prize-Fight of Life,' in what call ten rounds. Both are great, each teaching a fine moral lesson."
"The New Homestead" deals with

work of the Salvation Army and life of the soldiers, being a dramatization of the establishment of the California farm, the Soledad colony. The hero is Paul Jones, a poor printer. By the introduction of linotype machines he is thrown out of work. When the discharge of the printers takes place there is an atstroy the shop of the progressive empleyer, but Paul heroically saves his former employer's property. In spite is allowed to go away. looks for work ten months. At the end of this time his family is starying and he is in despair. His landord's patience gives out and Paul and

his family are ejected.

As he guards his furniture in the street Paul is discovered by two Salvation Army "lassies," to whom he tells his troubles, and he is given tickets of admission to the Salvation Army shelter, where he goes with his wife and children. All are cared for and the elder ones are given work, the the rescue home is carried on. Pretty assies sort newspapers from one table to another, and a bit of humor is roduced by a tramp who applies for food and is told that he may work out a meal at a woodpile. When that suggestion of work is made he turns and taking up a piece of chalk, writes

Just tell them that you saw me, But I didn't saw the wood. Then he goes out. Paul is sent after the man and brings him back, and in recess taken in the action of the play the trawn plays a guitar and sings of the happy days when he was at his mother's knee.
In this act the plan of the colony in

California is unfolded to the inmates the home, and Paul becomes an enthusiastic volunteer colonist. The last act shows the scene at the

colony, where Paul and his family are happy and prosperous. The manager visits the colonists and is received with

Salvation Army Proposes to Purify A PLEASANT DISAPPOINTMENT

A Cheltenham Man Is Agreeably Surprised-An Old Grudge Paid.

Mr. Turner After a Successful Effort to Get Rid of One Enemy Finds That in Doing So He Has Put Away Another.

Cheltenham, Ont., Feb. 8.—A for-tunate man indeed is Mr. Charles Turner of this place. For years Mr. heavy burden of sickness, and he has seldom known an hour free from pain. No date has yet been set for the first production, but the company is already rehearsing "The New Hometo try and dispose of the kidney trou-ble. He used a few boxes, and the pain in his back kept getting less and less, and finally went away. All the unpleasant symptoms of kidney trouble disappeared, and what was still more strange to Mr. Turner, he has not since been bothered with rheuma-

He is so grateful for the miraculous results of the treatment that he has been cheerfully telling his friends neighbors his experience. "Dodd's Kidney Pills says: cured me of a long standing case of kidney disease. I was also a sufferer from rheumatism, and although I took the pills for the kidthat when this disease was cured the rheumatism also disappeared. was over a year ago and I have not been troubled since. I used in all six boxes. The first two boxes did not

severed, and the result is that I am Of course, to those who recognize rheumatism as what it really is, a symptom of kidney disease, there is experience. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Kidney Trouble, and with it Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease and any of the other many forms in which it may and often does appear.

Catarrhozone Cures Child of Catarrh. Perth, Ont .- "I cannot withhold my stimony as to the great value tarrhozone as a remedy for Catarr one bottle having cured my daughter of that trouble, and I heartily recommend it to all suffering from that disease. No house should be without it." Mrs. J. A.

So pleasant, babies use it; so safe. So pleasant, babies use it; so safe, grandmothers employ it; so certain to quickly relieve and cure that doctors, lawyers, merchants and public speakers rely upon Catarrhozone as their standby for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Hay Fever. It is cheap because it lasts so long, and because it is so sure to cure even the procest can afford to buy 4t. Every dollar outfit is guaranteed to cure, or your money back. Small size, 25c, druggists or by mail. A trial sent for 10c by N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Canada, or Hartford, Conn. I.S. by N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Can-ada, or Hartford, Conn., U.S.

Is Measured by the Cures He Makes-Each Remedy Specific for Certain Diseases-A Remarkable Cure of Bright's Disease.

In this practical age a physician's | profuse, and h gave me great pain to ability is measured by the actual cures arinate. he makes. Judged by this high standard, Dr. Chase stands pre-eminent as tried ma ney and liver derangements, for example, Dr. Chase, by means of his kidney-Liver Pills, has brought about some of the most surprising cures ever effected. This is due to the direct and specific action of this great home treatment on the liver and kidneys. Here is the experience of a highly-respected

resident of Consecon, Ont.: Mr. James Dellihunt, Consecon, Prince Edward county, Ont., writes: "For several years I suffered great tormind and body from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The pains were metimes almost beyond endurance truth of the above statement. and extended from my head and be-tween the shoulders down the whole spinal column and seemed to concentrate across my kidneys. My back was never entirely free from pain. When I got up in the morning, I could not bent nearly double most all day. My

"I could do no work, and, though I tried many kinds of kidney pills, could a giant among physicians. Take kid- get no relief. As a last resort I was induced by a friend to give Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a trial. I felt a change after the first dose I used in all about five boxes, and they have entirely cured me. I have no pains now and can do as good a day's work as I ever could. It is a pleasure for me to recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, as they have done so much for

Mr. J. J. Ward, J. P., Consecon, certifies that he has known Mr. Dellihunt for years as a truthful man and respected citizen, and vouches for the

You cannot possibly obtain a more beneficial treatment for the kidneys and liver than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It has stood the test of time, and has proven beyond dispute dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or statement in England after the Ascot and more effective than an operation the acid in his face and drove away.

Figure 1. The statement in England after the Ascot could possibly be.

It is said she intended to disfigure

LITTLE SAID

King Edward Monopolizes All the Homage.

Her Majesty Assumes Her New Position Almost With Regret.

How the Cancer Canard Started—Date of Coronation Not Yet Announced— King Edward Gets \$5,000 a Day-

London, Feb. 9.-In all the homage paid to King Edward, Queen Alexandra is little heard of. "Proclamation by the King" in big, black type, parades itself ly fired by the idea that a manly, alof that feeling with which the London apprentices halled the accession of the last Edward, so there is little wonder that Queen Alexandra, for the present, comes in for but a small part of this

A diplomat thoroughly conversant with court details informed a repre-sentative of the Associated Press that her majesty assumes her increased responsibilities with a feeling almost akin to regret. "I am growing so old," she said the other day, "that I almost feel unable to face the arduous duties be-fore me." The Queen's appearance belies her words. It is her growing deafness which is likely to prove her greatest handicap. Before long, it is feared, she will have to use an ear trumpet. In other ways she is not so strong as

The rumor that King Edward is suffering from cancer (promptly denied by Sir Felix Semon, physician for diseases of the throat to the National Hospital for epilepsy and paralysis, through the Associated Press), probably arose from the fact that Sir Felix Semon is at-tending Queen Alexandra for sore throat, to which, recently, she has been extremely susceptible, though there are no traces of serious disease,

She would, the Associated Press in-formant says, be only too glad if destiny had permitted her to finish her days in England as Princess of Wales, the greater freedom and simplicity of the minor title being much preferable to this woman, who, by her kindness and goodness, has endeared herself to her adopted people. Since the death of Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra has frequently expressed herself as determined to carry out as far as possible those old-time public and private customs which made the former rulers of the court so different from any others in Europe.

According to report, King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit the Dowager Empress Frederick in March. and will spend Easter at Copenhagen, with the King of Denmark, But if this programme is carried out it will be done in the quietest way.

THE CORONATION. Speculation is rife as to the date of King Edward's coronation, some people maintaining that it will occur as early as September. But probably the year of court mourning will be strictly observed, the coronation not occurring until February or later in 1902. day coinciding with lord mayor's day-

Nov. 9-may cause an alteration in the

date of one or the other of the celebra-

tions in the immediate future. King Edward's time is busily taken up. The most important event, of course, is the opening of parliament, Feb. 14, which, next to the corona tion, is likely to be the most brilliant others are clamoring for places in the house of lords, whose seating capacity is so limited that only a few can hope to be successful. Whenever the King has previously appeared in the upper house it was as an attentive auditor of the debates, sitting on the ordinary benches. The only time he marriage of a deceased wife's sister, which he had consistently but futilely supported. Among the other function which are shortly to be performed by the King is the reception of a loyal address from the corporations of the three capitals of the United King-

dom, which will be presented at Buckingham Palace. Every prison in the United Kingdom is in a state of keen expectation, for inmates hope the King will signalize his accession by issuing some pardons. The friends of Mrs. Florence Maybrick are taking new heart. KING GETS \$5,000 A DAY.

By giving up the Duchy of Cornwall to his son, King Edward sacrificed an income of over £1,000 a week, though he now receives what is estimated to be £1,000 a day.

Queen Victoria has not been dead a fortnight, yet advertisements are appublic to guard themselves against possible loss by insuring against the death of the King. It is said the in-

surance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on King Edward's life. BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES

As a result of the visit to Cowes to attend the naval parade of the German war vessels, Mr. H. H. Wilson (honorary editor of the Navy League Journal), is writing a series of articles, declaring that the personnel and manage-ment of the German navy are superior in many points to the British. His articles are creating no little comment. It is believed the navy will soon undergo a public overhauling, somewhat similar to that inflicted on the army. Engineering comments lengthily on the report of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, chief of the bureau of steam navigation, United States navy, on steam boilers, and hopes his arguments will not be utilized by the British admiralty, declaring that the water tube boilers being placed in American ships today will be outclassed long before the Mr. J. P. Morgan, of New York, is nding his pictures, shown in Paris, to the new Whitechapel Art Gallery, to be

There is much conjecture in sporting circles as to the effect King Edward's, former racing connection with "Tod"

Sloan will have on the latter's rein-

A NOBLE TRIBUTE OF THE QUEEN Paid to the Late Queen by Sir

Passing of the Address to His Majesty King Edward-House Adjourned Until Monday.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—In moving an address of condolence to his Majesty King Edward VII. and the members of the royal family this afternoon Sir Wilfrid Laurier pronounced a panegyric upon Queen Victoria which for lottiness of thought and elegance of diction has no parallel in Canadian parliamentary an-Navy as Well as Army Reform
Needed.

[Special Cable Letter.]
London, Feb. 9.—In all the homage id to King Edward, Queen Alexandra jods flowed in an uninterrupted stream It was a speech such as could not fail to please Englishmen immensely, and King" in big, black type, parades itself curiously on the London boardings, and the one regret, perhaps, was that it could not have been heard in the venerable spiritude and the one regret, perhaps, was that it could not have been heard in the venerable spiritude and the spiritude and the could not have been heard in the venerable spiritude and the spiritude and the could not have been heard in the venerable spiritude. most martial, ruler once more controls and the enchanting speech of Gladtheir destinies. There exists something stone. In those ancient halls, filled with the statesmen of England, such an eloquent and sympathetic appreciation of the dead Queen as that uttered to-day by Canada's premier would have penetrated the mask of coldness and reserve so often assumed by the public men of the old land, and won from them expressions of wonder and delight. The wonder would be caused by the intimate knowledge displayed by the French-Canadian premier of the greatest colony in the empire of the con-stitutional history of England, and the development of its free institutions. The delight would be occasioned by the un-mistakable sincerity with which the premier paid homage to the purity and goodness of the Queen's life and its in-fluence upon her people, and the ac-curacy of his definition of the Queen's position as a constitutional ruler. A

born Englishman could not have more truly estimated the advantages which resulted from the Queen's reign or paid a more affectionate tribute to the dead sovereign's personal worth, and he would have despaired of ever giving expression to his sentiments in language of such beauty. The tall and dignified figure of the speaker, the clear-cut features alight with animation, the earnest voice vibrant with sincerity and emotion, the graceful gesture, all these gave to the speech an irresistible charm and left a lasting effect upon the mind of every lis-tener. It was an occasion when applause would have been unseemly, otherwise the admiration of the house must have broken into an outburst of impetuous cheers when the master oration was finished. Even as it was members could scarcely restrain themselves from attesting by their plaudits how deeply they had been moved. Mr. Borden, in seconding Sir Wilfrid's motion, spoke in an unpretentious manner, and with an earnestness and simplicity of style which were decidedly pleasing. He did not disappoint the expectations entertained of him, and his address was a creditable addition to the pages of Hansard. The resolu-

tion was adopted unanimously and in silence, and, there being no further business before it, the house adjourned until Monday. The address was as follows: To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:
Most Gracious Sovereign—We, your
majesty's dutiful subjects, in parliament
assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your majesty with the expression
of our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the
death of our late sovereign lady Queen
Victoria.

In common with our fellow-subjects in all parts of the empire, we deplore the loss of a great ruler, whose manifold and exalted virtues have for three generations commanded the respect and admiration of

the world. As representatives of the Canadian people we mourn for the beloved sovereign under whom our Dominion has risen into being, and to whose wise and beneficent sway are due in no small measure its growth and prosperity.

beyond these sentiments, which the sad occasion naturally calls forth, there has come to each one of us a sense of peronal bereavement, which—we say it with majesty's sorrow our own?

We pray that the God of consolation may comfort your majesty and the men

IN SOME CASES

A Single Package of the Pyramid Pile Cure Is Sufficient to Cure

This may seem a broad statement when it is remembered that few diseases are so obstinate to really cure as piles; some physicians going so far as to say that a painful surgical op-eration is the only permanent cure, but the many and remarkable cures made the Pyramid Pile Cure is the past few years have proven that surgical operations are no longer necessary, and that it is by far the safest and most reliable remedy yet discovered for this common and often dangerous

The harmless acids and healing oils contained in the Pyramid Pile Cure cause the blood vessels to contract to a natural condition, and the little tu-mors are absorbed and the cure is made without pain, inconvenience or dentention from business.

Dr. Williams, a prominent official surgeon says: "It is really the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation if possible to cure in any other way, and after many trials with the Pyramid Pile Cure I unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to an operation." Mr. Phil Owens, of South Omaha, writes that after suffering two years from an aggravated case of itching and protruding piles he was cured by a single 50-cent package of the Pyra-mid Pile Cure purchased from a local

druggist. He says: "I fully expected the trouble would return, but I am happy to say for the past year and a half have been entirely free from the disease, and I can not speak too warmly for the Pyramid Pile Cure." A bill clerk in one of the large wholesale houses of St. Louis says: "My occupation as billing clerk was so confining and sedentary that it finally brought on an aggravated attack of rectal trouble, which my physician diagnosed as itching and protruding piles, and recommended a salve which he prescribed, and which gave me some relief for a few hours after using and then the trouble would come back again as bad as ever. One of the other clerks advised me to try the Pyramid Pile Cure, and I now feel like thanking him every day for recommending it, as a single 50-cent package cured me, and I have had no trace of piles since, something over six months. Handreds of pile sufferers, who had almost decided to undergo the pain and danger of an operation, have been astonished to find that the Pyramid I got up in the morning, I could not its right to the title of "the world's statement on the turf. The general bestratghten myself at all, but would go greatest kidney medicine." One pill a lief is that it will lead to his reinany drug store, was far safer, better Pile Cure, which can be purchased at

NIGHT COUGHS

Don't you dread to have night come? The children cough so hard. And how many things have you tried? A great many, certainly. They don't seem to reach just the place. But you can reach it exactly by using Vapo-Cresolene.

You put a little Cresolene in the vaporizer cup, light the lamp beneath, and let the children breathe-in the vapor. The throat is soothed, all inflammation is allayed, congestion is relieved, and sleep is not disturbed. Continue this each night until a cure is effected, which will be in a

surprisingly short time. Remember it's harmless to the youngest child. There isn't any trouble of the throat or lungs that cannot be relieved with Vapo-Cresolene. It always does good. And for whooping-cough it is the one great specific. Doctors everywhere endorse it.

S. H. Murphy, M.D., Glendale, N.Y.—"I have used the Vapo-Cresolene in six cases of whooping-cough of long standing, with marked relief in twenty-four hours, and entire cure in from three to five days. I have also used it in nasal catarrh, b on-chitis and pharyngids, catarrhal and diphtheritic, with great benefit. It is of great



Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, *1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Historiated bookle containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-CresoLene Co., 186 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.



bers of the royal family in their afflic bers of the logal tion.

It is with feelings not less deep and sincere than those to which we have just given utterance that we hail your ma-jesty's accession to the throne of your

ancesters.

We beg to assure your majesty of our devoted attachment to your majesty's person and government, and to express our unclouded confidence in the glory and the greatness of the British Empire abroad, and the happiness and well-being of your majesty's people at home will suffer no diminution under your majesty's greatness and suffer no diminution under your majesty's gracious rule.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Order of Business for Tuesday-Budget Speech Feb. 19-Member for Kent on Deck.

Toronto, Feb. 9.-Upon the resump tion of the legislature on Tuesday afternoon the first order of business will be the moving by Premier Ross of a resolution of condolence with his majesty the King on the death of the late Queen, and also of congratulation upon his accession to the throne of his ancestors. Mr. Whitney will second the resolution, and others may speak upon it before it is passed. It is now intended that the premier will deliver his budget speech on Tuesday,

Mr. Robert Ferguson, the member for Kent, who was reported to be seriously ill, has arrived in the city, his health having much improved. GOOD ROADS.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, good roads in structor, reports that the township council of Bertie, after an enthusi-astic meeting at Ridgeway, has de-cided to abolish statute labor. The county council of Welland has arranged for a series of public meetings on the roads question on Feb. 20-3. The letter heads of the committee read simply: 'In the interest of good

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Highest and Lowest Temperatures at Prominent Points

London, Feb. 9-8 a.m. TEMPERATURE. STATIONS-Sa.m. Min. ather Point..... *Below zero. FORECASTS.

Feb. 9-8 a.m.-Today: Toronto. Clearing, with north and northwest Sunday: Fresh northwesterly and westerly winds; fair and cold. WEATHER NOTES.

Since yesterday morning the area has moved quickly from the Southwestern States to the lake region, and a northeast snowstorm now prevails in Western and Southern Ontario. It is doubtful whether the snowfall will extend as far north and east as the Ottawa valley. The tempera-ture continues low in the province of Quebec and in Northern Ontario, and at present there is no indication of any marked change.

A GIRL'S REVENGE. Leonidas, Mich., Feb. 9. — While in a fit of jealous rage Miss Denell Neddo threw carbolic acid if the face of Geo. C. Laird, completely destroying the sight of both of his eyes. Miss Neddo and Ida Shafer, accompanied by Elgin Scott, went to the hotel about 11 o'clock. They were alleged to have remarked. "We are out to hurt somebody, we have got our pops." Miss Neddo left her companions and went to Laird's room, and after talking a few minutes threw

Miss Myrtle West also, but could not find her. Laird's face is terribly burn-

For Quick Perusal.

At the annual meeting of the Conservative Association of Cornwall and ing. Stormont, R. Larmour was elected pre-

The four-story department store of J. C. Lutz & Co., 998 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, was burned Rriday night. The loss is \$75,000. A cable from Bermuda states that

the bark Calbrorba, 85 days from Ham-burg, for New York, put into that port Friday for provisions. J. Patneaude, an employe of the B. Eddy Company, was seriously injured on Friday by the bursting of a large grindstone. He may not recover. Although diligent search has been

and is still being made for Walter Gordon, the Whitewater, Man., murderer, the provincial police have no clue to his whereabouts A. Watt & Co., importers and manufacturers' agents, Montreal, have consented to abandon their estate for the

benefit of their creditors, with liabilities of about \$30,000 The statement that Sir William Meredith would resign the chief justiceship of the common pleas to enter the firm of McCarthy, Osler & Co., taking the position rendered vacant by Mr. B. B

Osler's death, is flatly denied. The Hazelton case, still furnishes ensations as it drags through the Toronto courts. It is at a standstill just Hempsted, the late Mrs. Milne's servant, and the chief witness against Hazelton.

The Lincoln county council has passed a bylaw giving the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway a franchise to build their electric and steam railway westward through the county to Beamsville, and from Beamsville to Smithville and St. Ann's. Mr. Thomas Timbs, one of the oldest residents of Niagara, Ont., has been missing since Wednesday noen, and the general impression is that he his life in the whirlpool. Mr. Timbs is about 5 years of age. His hat has

been found near the edge of the whilr-

The Baroness Von Kettler, whose terrible experience in Pekin, where her late husband was the German ambassador, met with the sympathy of the entire world, left for New York Friday on her way to Germany. The baroness has been with her father. Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railway, at the family residence in Detroit since last

The Railways.

E. G. Russell, af the Delaware and Lackawanna Railway, has been ap-pointed manager of the Intercolonial Railway. This does not interfere with the position of Mr. Pottinger, who will be retained as general manager of the whole government system of rail-ways. Mr. Russell is a Newbruns-wicker. He was once a telegrapher on the Intercolonial.

It is learned today on good auth-ority that the Union Pacific Company's purchase of Southern Pacific stock is to be financed by an issue of ten-year convertible gold bonds. The bonds are to form part of a total authorized issue of \$100,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent, and not less than 3 per cent yearly. The bonds are to be secured by collateral in the company's treasury, as well as by a first mortgage on about 1,300 miles of road forming part of the Union Pacific

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS. making at the Ottawn

DIED COCHRANE-On Feb. 9, Mrs. John Coch-

Funeral from her late residence, lot 20, con. 11, township of Lobo, on Mon-

NORTH PERTH FARMERS Milverton, Ont., Feb. 9 .- A meeting of the North Perth Farmers' Institute was held here yesterday, the speakers being S. Rennie, of Milliken, who dealt with growing corn and roots; Mr. D. C. Anderson, of Rugby, who dealt with raising hogs and also with the cheese industry. Mr. Woodward, of Ottawa, also addressed the meet-

THERE IS DANGER IN neglecting a cold. Many who have died from consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been snared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and hings.



No matter now serious your case may le how long you may have had it, or NEW METEOD TREATMENT will cu gans receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a permanent cure assured. No CURE, NO PAY. NO OPERATION NECESSARY. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

Thousands of young and middle-age men are troubled with this disease—man inconsciously. They may have a smart inconsciously, They may have a smarting sensation, sharp, cutting pains at times, weak organs, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRIC TURE, Don't let doctors experiment or you by catting, stretching or tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will return our NEW METHOD TREATMENT above the trick of the stretching to the stretching of the stretching of the stretching the stre sorbs the etricture tissue, hence removes the etricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The serval organs are strengthened, the nerves are invigorated, and the beiss of managed

Cures Guaranteed We treat and cure MICOD POISON.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY,
STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, SEMINAL LOSSES, BLADDER and KIDNEY
DISEASES, CONSULTATION FREE
BOOKS FREE. CHARGES MODER
ATE. If unable to call, write for a QUI'S
TION BLANK for HOME Treatment.

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CHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT Seas not to hurt the neck. Stand up of lars ironed without being broken in the wing Ties done to look like new. Give me a cash, in 24 hours. All hand work: Best in the city Parcels called to and delivered.

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Three Busy Stores. 228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street, London.

Betwixt and Between Seasons.

But the period will be brief, for the temperate touches of springtide are but a short way off, and with our usual anticipation for a greater business than ever before, we have made extensive purchases, some of which are already in.

Let Us Focus Your Attention on Some Important Dress Goods Items.

Fine Black Cashmeres, special prices, 25c, 39c, 49c, 69c, 75c yard. GOLD MEDAL BLACK DRESS GOODS, in cashmeres, black only,

BLACK SERGES, FEBRUARY PRICES, 25c, 35c, 42c, 50c yard. SPECIAL BLACK SERGE, 48 inches wide, 50c yard. BEAUTIFUL LINE OF BLACK SERGE, 56 inches wide, 75c yard.

Ladies' and Children's Cashmere Hosiery

Travelers' Samples Now on Our Counters.

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, black only, 20c, 25c, 35c, 39c pair. TRAVELERS' SAMPLES IN MEN'S HALF-HOSE, in cashmere and wool, black only, 15c, 20c, 25c, 29c, 35c pair. Fine Cashmere Hose for children, in travelers' samples, at 20c and

WOOL SHAWLS, in cardinal, gray, black and white, 50c, 69c, 75c, \$100

Our Fancy Linen Department.

BATTENBURG SQUARES, hand-made, 50c, 59c, 79c, 97c, \$1 19 each. Battenburg Pillow Shams, usually sold for \$3 50 to \$5 00, 36 inches square, our price \$2 75 and \$2 89 each. A large assortment, nearly 100 dozen, of Stamped Battenburg Patterns and Fancy Colored Stamped, Fringed, Toilet Mats and Center-

14 Inches Square, stamped, on very heavy fine lawn, 7c only 19 Inches Square, stamped, 10c each.

25 Inches Square, stamped, 15c each.

36 Inches Square, stamped, 25c each.

SEE OUR LARGE WINDOW.

Lawn Embroideries and Insertion.

Special Line of Embroidery at 3c and 5c yard. Insertion, fine open work, at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c yard.

We can sell you the Finest Lawns, Victoria make, at 10c, 12½c, 15c, that you can see anywhere, bought when Lawns were far cheaper than they are now. There was never any yeast in our Lawns. They won't raise; they are at the old price, and, like all our goods, well bought

Literature.

CENTURY. Reviews of the nineteenth century are the order of the day. Some are general tury which deals with science, education, theology, ethics, politics, sociology, literature, art and music. This is a sufficiently comprehensive list. It does be because America has produced so hampered by either the scientific or ucation, freedom to teach all the people mer times; in theology, freedom from traditionary dogma, upon which our forefathers believed the whole structure of organized religion rested; in ethics, freedom to apply the practical test of ethical result to every problem of conduct and to every man in every station; in politics, freedom from despotic control of the many by the one or the few; in industry, freedom of the workingman to determine the conditions in which a man's work shall be done; in literature, freedom to give expression to life as it really is, instead of to live as a little band of writers think it should be: in art, freedom of the artist to paint nature as he sees it, and not as the great mass of untrained observers think they see it; in music, under the good old Dipper, have equal freedom to ignore the traditionary reason with the Government of Lord

Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis," has recently returned from an extended tour in the Far East. He visited Siberia and gathered data regarding the Buriats, conference. Canada may be the can-

on each other. But freedom is in one sense a negative expression; the other

side is fidelity to insight and duty.

the only Mongol race still practising ancient Mongol religious rites. He states that Sienkiewicz is writing a se-A REVIEW OF THE NINETEENTH | quel to "Quo Vadis." This new book Otho, who was one of the four or five emperors who ruled for short periods and aim at being comprehensive; others after Nero. Otho will be a conspicuous deal with special points, and go so far figure in the new book, and will be reinto tecnicalities that they leave the presented as much the same kind of general reader far behind. The Outlook | character as Petronius, though not infor Dec.20 supplies a review of the cen- tellectually his equal. Lysia and Vinicus will reappear, the former as a Chris-

tian matron.

The Commonwealth is a journal not include philosophy, and that may which is before the public for the first time. Published as it is at Ottawa little in the purely speculative region. the capital city of Canada, it is a The review is, of course, not limited to literary organ for the thinking men America. No review of this kind could of the Dominion. The various articles accomplish its purpose without glanc- will be found of permanent rather ing at the leaders in science, or poli- than transitory value to the thoughttics, in the powerful European nations. ful reader. George Johnson, Domin-The peculiar feature of this review is ion statistician, under the heading, that it fuses into one article the views "The New Partnership," traces the of several writers. As the editor says, growth of the imperial idea. He re-"The following review and interpreta- counts several instances which show tion of the passing century has been that imperialism is not a fad, which written by different writers working had its beginning in the dying years independently of one another. It is sig- of the 19th century. Robert Lowe, in nificant that without conference or col- the Legislature of New South Wales. laboration, the distinctive characteris- in 1844, advocated "the far wiser and tic of the century in each department nobler policy of knitting Breat Britain has seemed to them to be freedom-in and her colonies into one mighty conscience, freedom of investigation, un- fedracy, girdling the earth in its whole circumference, and confident against theological theories of the past; in ed- the world in arts and arms." The birth of the new Australian Commonall the truth on all subjects, without wealth is one of the many indications the fear of universal education, which of the tendency towards the further even educators themselves felt in for- consolidation of the British Empire. It may be some time before we reach "consummation devoutly to be wished." but it should be remembered that great national movements are not the work of a day. Fully a quarter of a century was spent in discusand in action before the Intercolonial Railway joined Halifax and Quebec, and nearly four score years of agitation were required before the great project of the confederation of

the provinces of North America was accomplished. The very slowness with which these great reforms take place almost invariably insures us of their permanency. Says the writer: "Canada may well be proud of her attitude on this question. There has been no forms of the academicians, who believe Salisbury, for believing that the new that beauty is determined by mathe- federation under the beautiful Southmatical regulations." This is one asern Cross recognizes in the new condipect, we believe, in nineteenth century tions fresh opportunity for the dis-life, the growth of freedom in all direc- play of that generous loyalty and detions 'fresh opportunity for the distions. Such a review shows us that all votion to the throne of the empire these spheres of human activity are which has characterized the action in sely connected; they act and react

> 'Perhaps I might express the hope it has taken in relation to the present

conference, said:

tral swivel in that chain binding us together in common interests which will prevent any knotting or friction and prove a source of encouragement to all the great colonies of England to

Mr. Johnson concludes his article by enumerating some of the events that are congenial to the new partner-

time and space by applied science; every reduction in the cost of transevery reduction in the cost of transport of men, merchandise and letters: every development of machinery; every appliance for the preservation of perishable commodities in transit; every newfound source of wage and wealth, help on the good cause by sweeping into the limbo fatuorum the objections that have been urged against the Imperial policy of union of the members of the unique British Empire for great Imperial ands." Empire for great Imperial ends.

"Britain's myriad voices call:

'Sons be welded each and all
Into one imperial whole;
One with Britain, heart and soul,
One life, one flag, one fleet,

The February Century Magazine a midwinter fiction number, containing in addition to Miss Runkle's "Helmet of Navarre" and Hamlin Gar-"Her Mountain Lover." short stories by such well-known writers as W. D. Howells, Ruth McEnery Charles Battell Loomis, Chester Bailey Fernald and Rebecca Hard-Mr. Howell's contribution is a psychological inquiry, entitled "At Third Hand." A feature of this number is the story which won the prize in the Century's third annual competition among college graduates. It is by Adeline M. Jenney, of the University of Wisconsin, and is called "An Old-World Wooing," the scene being laid in Macedonia.

Among the inspiriting articles in the February number of Success, we have

ar, and the miser," says Mr. Vrooman, though each achieves the greatest degree of success possible in his chosen line, are, from the highest standpoint of life, wretched failures.

"Shall I choose pleasure, virtue, learning, or money, as the object of my life's endeavors?

"This is not the right sort of ques tion. I might as well ask: 'Shall I amputate my arms or my legs?' or 'Which shall I retain, my hearing, or

"True success, the success at which we who are banding ourselves together passion, such as the exhaltation of the saint or the avarice of the miser, ful, equipped with the wealth and Wealth of character, of knowledge, and of joy, must keep pace with increase in wealth of material things. else the very capacity for joy and usefulness, the only rational end of money wealth, is destroyed.

earth, when, in fact, the earth is getting them; like the drunken man who will treat of the time of the Emperor | thinks the earth is flying up into his face, when, instead, his face has fallen against the ground."

> The February Canadian Magazine contains five short stories and six illustrated articles. "The Passing of the Contingents" is an excellent summary of the part taken by our Canadian soldiers on the South African veldt. It is by Norman Patterson. As an example of the graphic style, we quote: "Yes, Johnny Canuck came backbut not all of him. He marched away

with a proud lip, but there was little vanity about his countenance when he returned. He crossed the ocean with his beloved country's honor in his hand and he laid it again at her feet unsullied and unsoiled "Over the yeldt there are litle mounds

and crosses to show where he fought and bled. These monuments remain. Over the Dominion of Canada, from ocean to ocean, will be raised tablets and statues to commemorate his deeds. These monuments will remain. In the hearts of the people have been created proud and glad memories, and these menuments will remain. Generations will come and generations will go, but the deeds of this young man shall not be forgotten. The tables of the historian have been deeply

graven, and the letters shall endure "And yet he says as you raise the shout, 'I have done only my duty.' He does not, perhaps, realize how great a feat that is, how hard it is to do one's duty. He does not recognize, perhaps, that so few people in the world can truthfully say, 'I have done only my duty.' We admire his modesty, but

must take him at his word whether he will or not. 'High praise!' did you say? Yes high praise for the individual, but not too high praise for the eyes of the mothers of noble sons; not too high praise for the eyes of a nation which has produced such mothers and such

This number of the magazine contains the following characteristic bit of

A major in the Irish Fusiliers and a major in the Royal Canadian Artillery met at Modder River. The Canadian

"We have just had word to start for home," said he of the Maple Leaf.
"You don't tell me so," said the Irishman. "Well, you're in luck." "Yes, we're off to Cape Town tomorrow.

sight in South Africa."
"What's that, major?" "Cape Town, from the shtern of

To Be Prepared For war is the surest way for this na-

tion to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It

is equally true that to be prepared for

spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This the past of its several states." It is canada's duty to maintain the lead as it has been her privilege to take the initiative in the confederation movement. The Han Mr. Sutton, of Nese which purifies, enriches and vitalizes ment. the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing South Wales, speaking at the Ottawa

ous diseases which are liable to at-

cet and British Medical Journal.

months has been failing, with symptoms of a dyspeptic kind, accompanied by impaired general nutrition, periods of insomnia, and later by occasional hasia, the latter suggesting that the cerebral vessels had become damaged, although her majesty's general arterial system showed remarkably few signs of age.

The dyspepsia which tended to lower her majesty's original robust constitution was especially marked during her last visit to Balmoral. It was there that the Queen first manifested distinct symptoms of brain fatigue

These symptoms continued at Windsor, where in November and December, 1900, slight aphasic symptoms were first observed, always of an ephmeral kind and unattended by any notor paralysis.

The Queen suffered unusual fatigue from the journey to Osborne on Dec. 18, showing symptoms of nervous agitation and restlessness, which last-ed for two days. Her majesty afterwards improved for a time, both in appetite and nerve tone, in response to more complete quietude than she had hitherto consented to observe. showed symptoms of increasing cere-Journal says, "showed for the first time some symptoms of mental confusion.") By an effort of will, how-ever, her majesty would for a time as it were, command her brain to work, and the visitor of a few min utes would fail to observe the signs of cerebral exhaustion.

mental confusion") was more marked, with considerable drowsiness, and a slight flattening was observed on the right side of the face. From this time the aphasia and facial paresis, although incomplete, were permanent. Friday the Queen brighter, but on Saturday evening there was a relapse of the graver symptoms, which, with remissions, continued until the end. The temperature was norma

In the last few hours of life, paresis of the pulmonary nerves set in, the heart beating steadily to the end. Beyond the slight right facial flattening there was never any motor paralysis, and except for the occasional lapses mentioned, the mind can-not be said to have been clouded. Within a few minutes of death the Queen recognized the several members

How Are Your Nerves?

If they are weak and you feel neryous and easily "flustrated," can't sleep, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, your blood is poor. nerves depend upon rich, nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the nerves strong by enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and completely cures nervous troubles. Begin taking it today.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by

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QUEEN'S DEATH.

Authoritative Statement Made by The Lan-

The Lancet and the British Medical Journal have published the following authoritive account of the last ill-ness of the Queen. The account is practically identical in both papers: The Queen's health for the past twelve slight and transitory attacks of ap-

The constant brain work through a long life of royal responsibilities, and and anxieties which have crowded later years, may, no doubt, be held in some measure to account for this discrepancy between the cerebral and general vessel nutrition. The thoracle and abdominal organs showed no

and lost notably in weight.

On Wednesday, Jan. 16, the Queen

On Thursday the exhaustion (the British Medical Journal says, "the

throughout.

Kid Gloves,

W. H. BARTRAM-BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS,

Dundas and Richmond streets. Alex. Stuart, Q.C.; Duncan Stuart; D. C. Ross, LL.B.; E. T. Bucke, B.A. T. H. LUSCOMBE-BARRISTER, SO-

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Chenille Curtains,

Children's Hoods. Feathers and Flowers. and Frilling, Berlin Wools, Yarns. Buttons, Jewelry, Purses, Combs and Brushes. Elastics,

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Infants' Bibs.

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Gowns,

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Underwear, Jewelry, Smallwares,

Spectacles, Fancy Goods, Etc.,

THIS is the stock lately owned by Mr. Levine;

signee, at a low rate on the dollar, consequently

great bargains can be given to intending pur-

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ing lines and many others too numerous to

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Lace Curtains,

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Ladies' Whitewear.

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GEON. Specialist, eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot. Hours, 3 to 5; 7 to DR. E. B. WHITE-OFFICE AND RE-SIDENCE, 865 Dundas street. Hours, 1 to 3:30 p.m.; 7 to 8 p.m. 'Phone, 1,384.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.F. M.R.C.S., England. Office, 287 King street. Tele-phone, 839. DR. ED. PARDEE BUCKE-OFFICE, Dr. McCallum's, corner Park and

Queen's avenues. A. E. STUTT, M. D., L. R. C. P., ED-INBURGH. physician, surgeon, etc. Diseases of stomach and nervous system. Office, 554 Richmond street. Tele-

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, throat and nose

DR. MACLAREN, 193 QUEEN'S AVEN-

DR. A. T. HOBBS, 398 DUNDAS street, near Colborne—Diseases of women and mental diseases only. Howrs, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone 1,342. DR. JOHN D. WILSON, OFFICE AND residence, 350 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 4

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

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

England. Specialist (surgical diseases only). 439 Park avenue. Phone 324. J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4; 6 to 8. 'Phone 522.

HYPNOTISM.

PRIVATE LESSONS - LADIES OR gentlemen; guaranteed success after one week's study in a course of five lessons. Tickets and particulars of W. H. Ferguson, 399 Richmond street.

Tondon Adbertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.1

SWORN CIRCULATION.

MONTREAL AGENCY, - A. MCKIM & CO AGENCY. H. FREEMAN 86 Fleet street, London, Eng.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application. Address all communications-

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY

London, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Important Position of Parliamentary Whip.

The people of Western Ontario in reneral, and of West Middlesex in particular, will be interested to hear that It is understood the position of chief Parliamentary whip in the Dominton Parliament will be conferred on Mr. W. S. Calvert, the able member for West Middlesex. Mr. Calvert was previously one of the assistant whips, and comes to his larger duties fully

the British Parsamentary the position of chief whip is handsomely re-elected its talented and rising representative.

A Century of Achievement.

It has been said that a century only a convenient division of time, that not necessarily anything in the sponds exactly to the conventional division of time into centuries. Waiving this assumption it behooves us to pause relatively to the past. There are times when retrospect is a necessity: for we can discern the future, and estimate our capabilities most accurately by observing closely events as recorded in history.

of the century just closed must impress everyone with the feeling that it has ity and approximation to true political ideals of freedom and liberty. At the commencement of the century the total population of Canada did not reach 270,000 souls, of whom 150,000 at least did not exceed \$10,000,000, and so inadequate to meet the exigencies of the state had the public revenues become, that the British Government was obliged to render financial aid to the provincial treasuries.

The earlier years marked the struggle for responsible government. The structure of provincial government was defective from the very foundation, the supreme power being vested in the executive and legislative councils, while the assemblies, which represented the voice of the people, had little or no influence over the administration of public affairs. The struggle for responsible government, which was begun, in fact, before the Canada act of 1791, was set aside for a time, owing to the Napoleonic war. This war, unfortunate as it was, served the purpose of uniting all classes in Canada. But as soon as peace was proclaimed, agitators again set to work to accomplish the desired reforms. Hence we have a renewal of an "irresponsible conflict" between government and the governed. The people of all the provinces saw their representatives in the assembly ignored, their money expended without the authority of the legislature, and their country ruled by men who were in no way responsible to them. Deadlocks often arose between the legislative assembly and the legislative council, but the governor invariably sided with the council, a body of his own creation. The "Family Compact," as the governing class was called, was doomed to be overthrown in 1838 by violent means. In connection with this revolutionary movement will always be associated the names of Louis J. Papineau and William Lyon Mackenzie.

Shortly after peace was declared, the municipal act and act of union were passed. This piece of legislation is another milestone in the political progress of Canada. As the Canada act of 1791 was an improvement on the Quebec act, so the act of union was in turn a vast improvement on it. It marks. in fact, an epoch in the growth of responsible government. Probably the name deserving of the greatest praise is that of Lorl Durham, whose famous report, so replete with political wisdom, made a profound impression upon the minds of such British statesmen as Lord John Russell. The Imperial Parliament was impressed with the fact self-government.

Between the yeads of 1841 and 1849 the legislatures were granted full control of the provincial revenues and taxes. dian Covernment, and all matters ap- in those dwellings, and of the people pertaining to the provinces were placed who inhabited them." When the frost under their immediate jurisdiction. A begins to go and the sun shines with number of measures of wise legislation were enacted during the fourteen years succeeding the passing of the union act, many. the chief of which were the abolition of seignorial tenure and the secularization of the clergy reserves. The union had lasted until 1867, when it had out-

seded by a larger scheme of confederation embodied in the British North America Act, which at the time bound together the Provinces Ontario, Quebec, THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only. Today the Dominion consists of seven provinces, and were it not that local selfish considerations have been allowed to prevail over national sentiment we might also count Newfoundland, that island which seems to have been intended by nature as a sentinel

at the very portals of Canada. The last half century has been characterized by an ever-increasing auonomy, so that now self-government exists to the fullest extent throughout the Dominion as a result of a Our municipal institutions are at the base of the structure; the right of lovast territorial expanse, our great na-Our federal form of government is well calculated to secure strength by creating a powerful national sentiment. The political growth of Canada is an indication that not alone in the industrial world is to be seen the tendency to aggregate. Here we have exemplified the motto that, "in union there is strength." Regarding the future Sir John G. Bourinot writes as fol-

"The next great step in the political career of Canada is a question which frequently occurs to imperial as well as Canadian statesmen. It is not annexation to the United States—that is mpossible: it is not independence—that is not even discussed under existing onditions. These are days of a dominant imperialism throughout the British Empire, and the influence of that sentiment in Canada can be estimated from the enthusiasm with which Canadians radied to the aid of England in South Africa. One thing is quite certain, that the national movement among all British-speaking people in-deed, among all such thoughtful French-Canadians as Sir Wilfrid Laurier-is towards the placing of the relations between the parent state and its great dependencies on such a per-manent basis as will strengthen the empire and give Canada even greater influence in the councils of the imper-

A Striking Suggestion.

ing classes-in whose work the present King took a keen interest and a laborious part-disclosed that, "Dirt is an evil almost as conducive to misery as drink and other self-indulgence." And ow we have a gentleman, Mr. Henry Jephson, in the Nineteenth Century, coming forward with a proposal that we should have a new holiday.

"We have our religious festivals, days in memory of great facts or events of our creed. We have bank holidays, four in the year, when people cease from work and abandon themselves to pleasure. On certain great national occasions days are by special order or proclamation set aside for humiliation or thanksgiving as the case may be. It is not a strange suggestion, therefore, that one day in each year should be devoted to a particu-This is all very well, but what is

the new day to be; to what saint shall

it be dedicated, and by what name

shall it be called? Its name is to be

the "Day of Purification," and is to be set apart as a special day in that war which civilized people must always carry on, the war against dirt. It would not be specially strange, then, that one day should be set apart for a special effort in that war, to a vigorous attack all along the line, and that London's share in the late generwith all the forces and resources we al Dominion election shines out like a can command, upon that which soils and spoils our existence, upon that Laurier column by a majority of nearwhich works such havoc with the com- ly 600 votes, while the Torontos, the fort and happiness and health, and with the lives of great numbers of our people." As cleanliness is next to godliness, and, in fact, a part of godliness, we have every sympathy with this war: it is a war meant to save life, not to destroy it. If enthusiasm and sentiment could be kindled around such a day it might have a beneficent effect. The writer admits that many people are bravely contending against the dirt which tends to accumulate on us and about us, and that sanitary laws and regulations have done much, but he wants to make the erusade against uncleanliness popular, and he thinks a new special day devoted to this might do something in that direction. Whether this is feasible or not, the fact that dirt is dangerous has been clearly demonstrated, and the sooner we all realize it, the better. "The virulence of many of the great visitations of disease which swept across Europe and our own islands has been in great measure due to the filthy condition in which they found the great masses of the population. In later, indeed, in quite recent times, serious local outbreaks of that the wisest way to govern Canada disease have also been clearly dewas to give her a larger measure of monstrated as due to the same causeto foul and dirty water, to defective or uncleansed drains, or unemptied and leaky cesspools, to the filthy surroundings of awellings, to the dirty condi-The postoffice was given to the Cana- tion of the rooms or passages or stairs,

increased power, we should remember

this, not for one day only, but for

Glimpses from Press Gallery.

however, they will make it up next hard to say. A young man, with tural resources and our salubrious Sir Charles Tupper, sen., Mr. Foster book. climate, all point to future greatness, and other prominent oppositionists too numerous to mention, having all disappeared "in one red burial blent." There is also, too, the usual interest F. McLean, of the Toronto World, were with every new parliament, in wonder- pretty strongly urged for the opposiing, and after a while finding out,

> The press gallery is on the west side just over the speaker's chair. Looking eastward, the seats of the ministers are immediately to the right, while the chief seats of the opposition synagogue are those immediately to the left. One does not need scripture to learn the considerable difference between being on the right hand or on the left. The front seats, I have said, are the seats of chief distinction: but I would not say they are the best for seeing or for speaking. The three or four rows behind, being successively terraced, give a really better view and a better vantage ground for "the few observations, Mr. Speaker, with which I shall venture to trouble the house." How alike all the speaking callings! Whenever I hear a preacher announce that something is to be very brief, I always put on my glasses, behind which, if necessary, I can take a little nap without being found out: and it is the same whenever I hear an P. predict his own brevity of speech. It is said, indeed, that Sir Charles Tupper, jun., started in on his last session speech against Mr. Sifton by remarking that he had a few remarks to make. He spoke seven

The press gallery is filled with a integrity. The press gallery as a whole is in the nature of things a kind of automatic critic, and every personality within the view of the ada have not to deal with very large argus-eved corns seated above the chair of Mr. Speaker is sized up with almost unfailing accuracy. More than one public man on both sides of the house has had his career affected materially by the consensus of private opinion among the journalists of the gallery as to whether he is a man of ablity or a mere simulacrum, a man of sincerity, or something otherwise.

Our member for London, Mr. C. S. Hyman, occupies a very good seat on the fourth row on the ministerial side. He has been kept busy since his arrival shaking hands. Seems to know and be known by everybody. There is a feeling of satisfaction among the old members that, after encountering so much unfairness in his former contests, he has, so to speak, come to his own. It may be remarked, in passing, star. For London to swing into the Hamiltons and the like, all went to pot in the big general contest, is regarded as no small feather in London's cap.

The general election caused a great political mortality among the Ontario Liberal whips, two of them, Mr. Gibson, of Welland, and Mr. Frost, of Smith's Falls, going down, though with much good company. But Mr. W. S. Calvert, one of the Ontario whips, pulled through in good style, Considering what a fighting constituency West Middlesex has always been, this is rightly considered down here to be no small achievement. Mr. Calvert is always alert, and as his position brings him much in contact with ministers and members, it goes without saying that there are few in the house so well informed as to what members are thinking, how far they are contented, and to what extent they are disposed to kick. Your born kicker, I may remark, never likes to see a large government majority. It is when the majority is small, and a government's majority precarious, that your kicker gets in his perfect work. In this house, what kicking there is, is chiefly among the opposition. Outwardly, the opposition seem quite harmonious, like a married couple who "my dear" in public, but quarrel in private; or like a dozen persons smiling at each other across the salt, but kicking each other's shins under the table.

The opposition have met in caucus and chosen as leader Mr. R. L. Borden, of Hallfax. He is a lawyer, a K. C., and occupies a high position at the bar. He is a gentleman. Of his social and professional position everybody has pleasant words. He is a very good speaker. He has never been mix-

ment is regarded as eminently respectable. The selection is in the nature of a compromise, and its merits have yet to be proved by experience. Had Mr. Foster not lost his seat, he could not have been passed over; but fate seems often to hinge on some opportunity which may not recur; and presumably Mr. Foster's chance of be-There have been few sessions of ing leader of the Conservative party the Dominion Parliament for 25 or 30 of Canada took wing when he was years in which I have not looked in beaten by Mr. Blair in St. John. Then at Ottawa; but the circumstances young Sir Charles Tupper was thought this year are unique. The death of to be ambitious to be leader, and no the Queen puts a stop to the usual doubt was, and is. But whether he gaities so dear to the hearts of wives could afford to make the financial sacand daughters of members. No doubt, rifices involved in leadership, it is hundred years of political struggle. year. There is interest attaching big law business in Vancouver, and to a new parliament in which a prime seven children is usually wise to get minister comes back with the largest his financial foundations securely laid cal self-government is extended to ev- majority with which any Canadian before giving too full reign to political ery city, township or village. It is Government has ever started a first ambition. Like all the Tuppers, he session. Then the opposition, besides has plenty of ability, and is a perfect being weak in every province but one, steam-engine of energy. But his time came up to the opening leaderless- is not yet, and the future is a sealed

The names of Hon. Clark Wallace, the Orange Grand Master, and Mr. W. tion leadership. It is an open secret whether there are any promising colts that at last caucus Mr. Clark Walamong those, who, for the first time, lace obtained a surprisingly small are entering into the political running. vote, considering his undoubted abili-As these things unfold, I hope to be ty; and it may be said his chance for able to assist in pointing out their the Dominion opposition leadership human interest and political signific- has also drifted into the region of the improbable. The only Ontario name that showed real strength in the caucus was W. F. McLean. I know there is a disposition to underrate him, and to make light of his force and his ideas; but those who do so may yet

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The late Archibald Forbes, in defining the ideal war correspondent, said that he "should be big and ugly enough to command respect." Winston Churchill, however, possesses neither of these qualities, yet he has age when the majority of young men are undergoing the preparatory stage of equipment for life's work. At the "age of 26 years he is the veteran of four wars and the author of five books." He entered the army in 1895 as subaltern in the 4th Queen's 21st Lancers on the Khartoum expedition, and was present at however, in the South African war that Winston Churchill made his reputation as a war correspondent. Notwithstanding the fact that he was the voungest in the field he represented the oldest newspaper in the business fine lot of quick-witted, gentlemanly of war correspondence. To the Mornfellows. These men of the press are ing Post belongs the honor of having constantly being intrusted with previ- instituted the present system as far ous knowledge of the most important back as 1835. Like hs father, Lord matters; yet the trust is never be- Randolph Churchill, he is an ardent imperialist.

Largest Surplus on Record.

[Bradstreet's Journal of Trade.] Ordinarily the statesmen of Cansurpluses in their regular revenue accounts. Of late years the consolidated fund account, which comprises the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure, has shown but comparatively small excesses on either side. For the last fiscal year, however, the receipts on account of the consolidated fund amounted \$51,028,994 and the expenditures to



Beautiful Skin Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by

ed by Cuticura Ointment, for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and softening red, rough hands, for baby reshes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in baths for annoving irritations, inflammations, and accompanying irritations, inflammations, and accompanying irritations. Women use CUTICURA SOAP in baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or oftensive perspiration, in washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, puritying, and beautifying the skin, scale, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and n resry. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion toap, and the BEST tellet and saby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour.—Curioura Soap, to cleans the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, and Curioura Ofsringer, to listantly allay tiching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and Curioura Resourcer, to cool and cleanse the brood.

Crockery Department in Basement.

HE RUNIANS-GRAY CO.

208, 210, 210% and 212 Dundas Street.

The New Idea Pattera. 10c.

FOR TODAY AND MONDAY:

During last days of Dissolution Sale shrewd shoppers will find it to their advantage to inspect the many special lines we are clearing at go-as-you-please prices. Every item we specify today a genuine bargain.

Ladies' Sateen Waists.

Waists in Fancy Colored Sateens, worth \$1 75,

75c Apiece.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

Waists worth \$4 50, \$5 50 and \$6, will all go for

\$2.50 Apiece.

1-2 Off REMEMBER, EVERY LADIES' MANTLE DUR- 1-2 Off

Fast Dye Prints, 6 1-2c.

1000 yards Fast Color Prints, garnet, indigo and black goods, neat figures and sprays; regular 8c cloth. Special during sale..... 61/20

\$3 Blankets for \$2.48.

13 pairs of Wool Blankets, 66x86, soft, fluffy and inodorous. Special during sale.......\$2 48

Wrapperettes.

During sale a roc Wrapperette for 7 1/20 During sale a 12½ c Wrapperette for 10c
During sale a 15c Wrapperette for 12½ c

GOODS BARGAINS.

50c French Flannels for 39c.

All French Flannels, in stripes and fancy figures, all colors; regular 50c. To clear, per yard. 39c

30c Cheviots for 19c.

Special lot Tweed and Cheviot Suitings, plain and tweed effects; regular 25c and 3oc. To clear, per yard...... 19c

75c Suiting for 50c.

Tweed and Cheviot Suitings, 54-inch and 44inch; regular 75c and \$1. To clear, per yard..... 50c

\$1.25 Suiting for 75c.

Special lot Suitings on 1st table, 54 inches, plain and tweed effects; regular \$1 and \$1 25. To clear, per yard...... 75c

Shoe Specials

Assorted lot Women's Lace and Button Boots, very fine stock, in all sizes; regular price from \$1.75 to \$3. Saturday and Monday, \$1 50 Ladies' Fine Dongola Lace and Button Boots in all sizes, left over lots from season's selling; regular \$1.50 to \$1.75. Clearing Sat-

Chidren's Shoes

All sizes, 5 to 7 and 8 to ro, Pebble Button Boots, just the kind for winter wear, soft and durable; regular 65c to 90c. Saturday and Monday....

Men's Overcoats

Odd broken lots must be cleared out. Note the great drop in prices: Assorted lot Men's and Youths' Tweed and Curl Cloth Overcoats; regular price \$4.50 and

\$5.50. Clearing at each......\$2 00 Assorted lot Men's and Youths' Fancy Tweed and Melton Dress Overcoats; regular price \$8 50 and \$10, for......\$3 90 Men's Fine Dress Overcoats, splendid weight blue and black melton, silk velvet collar,

all sizes 36 to 40; regular \$8, for \$5 99 Men's Fine Oxford Gray Dress Overcoats, all sizes, double breasted, velvet collars, regular \$10, Saturday and Monday......\$7 50

Millinery Department

Cherrandere arexerbereseresereseres

Every Trimmed and Untrimmed Hat marked away down at make-sure-of-clear-25, 50, and in some cases 75 per cent

RESERVED SERVES SERVES

discount off our close cash price.

Wait for Our Great White Goods Sale. Announcement Later

of over \$8,000,000, and is the largest thus far recorded in the public accounts of Canada. This showing must be very gratifying to the Canadian administrators, for, though they may not believe in financiering for a surplus, yet it is much less embarrass-ing to deal with a surplus than with a deficit. The report on the internal revenue of the Dominion shows a smaller production of spirits than for some time, but the consumption per capita shows a noteworthy increase as compared with preceding years, the consumption rising from 0.536 gallon in 1898 to 0.701 gallon in 1900.

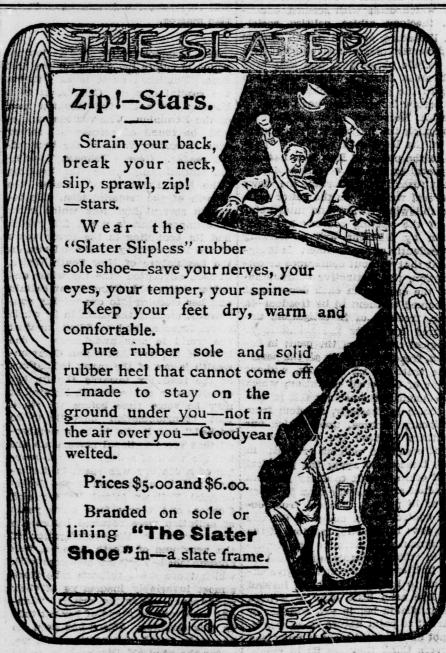
Dislikes the Tremolo. (Windsor Record.)

"Laic," the "church tramp" of The Sunday News-Tribune, of Detroit, on his last round strayed into the Y. M. C. A., where a men's meeting was in progress. In his comments on the musical side of the service "Laic" said: After prayer a Mr. Bently sang "Rock of Ages" to some setting not familiar to me. Whether this gentleman is a professional, or only an amateur, did not appear, but, in either case, he will not take it unkindly if I say that he utterly spoiled the effect of a fairly good voice by invariably keeping up the terribly monotonous professional tremolo until it became quite painful to listen to. My advice to him is to "cut it." A little tremolo, like a little pepper or any other condiment, adds piquancy to any provender, when judi-clously used. But a repast of all pepper would not be palatable to anyone. This is doubtless the "musical ornament" that ex-Ald. Barr aptly describes as the "wobbolo," and called by others the musical delirium tremens. It is not improbable that "Laic's temerity will bring down on his head a storm of protest from professional and other persons in defence of this un-musical and nerve-prostrating fad. "Laic" evidently does not know that with many singers the "wobbolo" is not a fad but a disease of the larynx, induced by the faulty training of the voice-tinkers of the neighboring city and elsewhere.

HER HEART LIKE A POLLUTED SPRING.—Mrs. James Srigley, Pelee Island, Ont., says: "I was for five years afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, heart disease and nervous prostration. I cured the heart trouble with Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and the other ailments vanished like mist. Had relief in half an hour after the first dose, For sale by C. Mc-Callum & Co.—27.

Glucose is now manufactured largely from corn starch. Its commercial value lies in its use as an adulterant of cane and beet sugar.

SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Armagh, P. Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burnsix months I was troubled with burn-, ing aches and pains in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and as my feet were badly swollen I could not wear my boots! for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, and resolved to try it, and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure.



For Sale Only in London at THE SLATER SHOESTORE Clode & Co., 146 Dundas street.

VORACITY OF PIKE. Mr. Quelch of Oxford, fishing on Thursday last, while spinning with a formalined speat, caught a jack which, leaving out of consideration the con-tents of its stomach, weighed five and tents of its stomach, weighed five and one-half pounds. On his way home, when showing the jack to the land-lord of an inn, some small fish were seen in its mouth, and thirty-two were taken out. In Oxford, on telling some friends of the incident, and finding them incredulous, he produced the pike, expecting to find two or three more small fish in it, and thir'x more

were squeezed out. Ultimately, to ascertain the exact limits of the fish's appetite, the pike was opened, and sixty more fry were found, bringing up the total to a hundred and twentysix fish.-The Field.

Experiments are being made in India with the locust fungus in the hope of exterminating that pest.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

London Adbertiser.

Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.]

THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

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Under the British Parsamentary lows: system, the position of chief whip is handsomely re-elected its talented and rising representative.

A Century of Achievement.

It has been said that a century is of human events that corre sponds exactly to the conventional division of time into centuries. Waiving this assumption, it behooves us to pause in our progress or retrogression, as the case may be, in order to determine our future course and to see how we stand relatively to the past. There are times when retrospect is a necessity; for we can discern the future, and estimate problems our capabilities most accurately by ob- in their proper place. If, as we believe, serving closely events as recorded in order is heaven's first law, then the history.

of the century just closed must impress everyone with the feeling that it has missioners on the housing of the workbeen for Canada a century of prosperity and approximation to true political ideals of freedom and liberty. At the commencement of the century the total population of Canada did not reach 270,000 souls, of whom 150,000 at least did not exceed \$10,000,000, and so inadequate to meet the exigencies of the state had the public revenues become. that the British Government was obliged to render financial aid to the provincial treasuries.

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grown its usefulness and was superseded by a larger scheme of confederation embodied in the British North America Act, which at the time bound together the Provinces Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only. Today the Dominion consists of seven provinces, and were it not that local selfish considerations have been allowed to prevail over national sentiment we might also count Newfoundland, that island which seems to have been intended by nature as a sentinel

at the very portals of Canada. The last half century has been chartonomy, so that now self-government impossible to overestimate the importance confederation has been to us. Our tural resources and our salubrious Our federal form of government is well calculated to secure strength by creating a powerful national sentiment. The political growth of Canada is an indication that not alone in the industrial world is to be seen the tendency to aggregate. Here we have exemplified the motto that, "in union there is strength." Regarding the future Sir John G. Bourinot writes as fol-

"The next great step in the political career of Canada is a question which frequently occurs to imperial as well as Canadian statesmen. It is not annexation to the United States—that is impossible; it is not independence—that is not even discussed under existing conditions. These are days of a dominant imperialism throughout the Brit-ish Empire, and the influence of that sentiment in Canada can be estimated from the enthusiasm with which Canadians rallied to the aid of England in South Africa. One thing is quite certain, that the national movement among all British-speaking people—indeed, among all such thoughtful French-Canadians as Sir Wilfrid Laurer-is towards the placing of the relations between the parent state and its great dependencies on such a permanent basis as will strengthen the empire and give Canada even greater influence in the councils of the imper-

A Striking Suggestion.

ing classes-in whose work the present King took a keen interest and a labor-Jephson, in the Nineteenth Century, coming forward with a proposal that we should have a new holiday.

"We have our religious festivals, days in memory of great facts or events of our creed. We have bank holidays, four in the year, when people cease from work and abandon themselves to pleasure. On certain great national occasions days are by special order or proclamation set aside for humiliation or thanksgiving as the case may be. It is not a strange suggestion, therefore, that one day in each year should be devoted to a particu-

This is all very well, but what is he new day to be; to what saint shall it be dedicated, and by what name shall it be called? Its name is to be the "Day of Purification," and is to be set apart as a special day in that war which civilized people must always carry on, the war against dirt. "It would not be specially strange, then, that one day should be set apart for a special effort in that war, to a vigorous attack all along the line, and with all the forces and resources we can command, upon that which soils which works such havoc with the comfort and happiness and health, and with the lives of great numbers of our people." As cleanliness is next to godiness, and, in fact, a part of godliness, we have every sympathy with this war; it is a war meant to save life, not to destroy it. If enthusiasm and sentiment could be kindled around such a day it might have a beneficent effect.

The writer admits that many people are bravely contending against the dirt which tends to accumulate on us and about us, and that sanitary laws and regulations have done much, but he wants to make the crusade against uncleanliness popular, and he thinks a new special day devoted to this might do something in that direction. Whether this is feasible or not, the fact that dirt is dangerous has been clearly demonstrated, and the sooner we all realize it, the better, "The virulence of many of the great visitations of disease which swept across Europe and our own islands has been in great measure due to the filthy condition in which they found the great masses of the population. In later, indeed, in quite recent times, serious local outbreaks of to foul and dirty water, to defective or uncleansed drains, or unemptied and legislatures were granted full control leaky cesspools, to the filthy surroundings of awellings, to the dirty condition of the rooms or passages or stairs. dian Government, and all matters ap- in those dwellings, and of the people who inhabited them." When the frost under their immediate jurisdiction. A begins to go and the sun shines with

American exports of corn have aver-

this, not for one day only, but for

Glimpses from Press Gallery.

exists to the fullest extent through- and daughters of members. No doubt, rifices involved in leadership. it out the Dominion as a result of a however, they will make it up next hard to say. A young man, with Sir Charles Tupper, sen., Mr. Foster book. climate, all point to future greatness, and other prominent oppositionists too numerous to mention, having all disappeared "in one red burial blent."

> The press gallery is on the west side just over the speaker's chair. Looking eastward, the seats of the ministers are immediately to the right, while the chief seats of the opposition synagogue are those immediately to the left. One does not need scripture to learn the considerable difference between being on the right hand or on the left. The front seats, I have said, are the seats of chief distinction; but I would not say they are the best for seeing or for speaking. The three or four rows behind, being successively terraced, give a really better view and a better vantage ground for "the few observations, Mr. Speaker, with which I shall venture to trouble the house." How alike all the speaking callings! Whenever I hear a preacher announce that something is to be very brief. I always put on my glasses, behind which, if necessary, I can take a little nap without being found out: and it is the same whenever I hear an M. P. predict his own brevity of Charles Tupper, jun., started in on his last session speech against Mr. Sifton by remarking that he had a few remarks to make. He spoke seven

The press gallery is filled with a as to prove the rule of perfect average integrity. The press gallery as a whole is in the nature of things a kind of automatic critic, and every personality within the view of the argus-eyed corps seated above the chair of Mr. Speaker is sized up with almost unfailing accuracy. More than one public man on both sides of the house has had his career affected materially by the consensus of private opinion among the journalists of the gallery as to whether he is a man of ablity or a mere simulacrum, a man of sincerity, or something otherwise.

Our member for London, Mr. C. S. Hyman, occupies a very good seat on the fourth row on the ministerial side. He has been kept busy since his arrival shaking hands. Seems to know and be known by everybody. There is a feeling of satisfaction among the old members that, after encountering much unfairness in his former contests, he has, so to speak, come to his own. It may be remarked, in passing, that London's share in the late general Dominion election shines out like a star. For London to swing into the and spoils our existence, upon that Laurier column by a majority of nearly 600 votes, while the Torontos, the Hamiltons and the like, all went to pot in the big general contest, is regarded as no small feather in London's cap.

The general election caused a great political mortality among the Ontario Liberal whips, two of them, Mr. Gibson, of Welland, and Mr. Frost, of Smith's Falls, going down, though with much good company. But Mr. W. S. Calvert, one of the Ontario whips, pulled through in good style. Considering what a fighting constituency West Middlesex has always been, this is rightly considered down here to be no small achievement. Mr. Calvert is always alert, and as his position brings him much in contact with ministers and members, it goes without saying that there are few in the house so well informed as to what members are thinking, how far they are contented, and to what extent they are disposed to kick. Your born kicker, I may remark, never likes to see a large government majority. It is when the majority is small, and a government's majority precarious, that your kicker gets in his perfect work. In this house, what kicking there is, is chiefly among the opposition. Outwardly, the opposition seem quite harmonious, like a married couple who "my dear" in public, but quarrel in private; or like a dozen persons smiling at each other across the salt, but kicking each other's shins under the table.

The opposition have met in caucus and chosen as leader Mr. R. L. Borden, of Hallfax. He is a lawyer, a K. C., and occupies a high position at the bar. He is a gentleman. Of his social and professional position everybody has pleasant words. He is a very good speaker. He has never been mix-

spectable. The selection is in the nature of a compromise, and its merits have yet to be proved by experience. Had Mr. Foster not lost his seat, he could not have been passed over; but fate seems often to hinge on some opportunity which may not recur; and presumably Mr. Foster's chance of be-There have been few sessions of ing leader of the Conservative party the Dominion Parliament for 25 or 30 of Canada took wing when he was years in which I have not looked in beaten by Mr. Blair in St. John. Then at Ottawa; but the circumstances young Sir Charles Tupper was thought this year are unique. The death of to be ambitious to be leader, and no acterized by an ever-increasing au- the Queen puts a stop to the usual doubt was, and is. But whether he gaities so dear to the hearts of wives could afford to make the financial sachundred years of political struggle. Year. There is interest attaching big law business in Vancouver, and Our municipal institutions are at the to a new parliament in which a prime seven children is usually wise to get base of the structure; the right of lo- minister comes back with the largest his financial foundations securely laid cal self-government is extended to ev- majority with which any Canadian before giving too full reign to political ery city, township or village. It is Government has ever started a first ambition. Like all the Tuppers, he session. Then the opposition, besides has plenty of ability, and is a perfect being weak in every province but one, steam-engine of energy. But his time vast territorial expanse, our great na- came up to the opening leaderless- is not yet, and the future is a sealed

The names of Hon. Clark Wallace, the Orange Grand Master, and Mr. W. There is also, too, the usual interest F. McLean, of the Toronto World, were with every new parliament, in wonder- pretty strongly urged for the opposiing, and after a while finding out, tion leadership. It is an open secret whether there are any promising colts that at last caucus Mr. Clark Walamong those, who, for the first time, lace obtained a surprisingly small are entering into the political running. vote, considering his undoubted abili-As these things unfold. I hope to be ty; and it may be said his chance for able to assist in pointing out their the Dominion opposition leadership human interest and political signific- has also drifted into the region of the improbable. The only Ontario name that showed real strength in the caucus was W. F. McLean. I know there is a disposition to underrate him, and to make light of his force and his ideas; but those who do so may yet be undeceived.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The late Archibald Forbes, in de fining the ideal war correspondent, said that he "should be big and ugly neither of these qualities, vet he has age when the majority of young men are undergoing the preparatory stage of equipment for life's work. At the "age of 26 years he is the veteran of four wars and the author of five books." He entered the army in 1895 as subaltern in the 4th Queen's toum expedition, and was present at speech. It is said, indeed, that Sir the battle of Omdurman, as representative of the Morning Post. It was that Winston Churchill made his reputation as a war correspondent. Notwithstanding the fact that he was the voungest in the field he represented the oldest newspaper in the business fine lot of quick-witted, gentlemanly of war correspondence. To the Mornious part-disclosed that, "Dirt is an fellows. These men of the press are ing Post belongs the honor of having evil almost as conducive to misery as constantly being intrusted with previdrink and other self-indulgence." And ous knowledge of the most important back as 1835. Like hs father, Lord now we have a gentleman, Mr. Henry matters; yet the trust is never be- Randolph Churchill, he is an ardent

Largest Surplus on Record.

[Bradstreet's Journal of Trade.] Ordinarily the statesmen of Canada have not to deal with very large surpluses in their regular revenue accounts. Of late years the consolidated fund account, which comprises the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure, has shown but comparatively small excesses on either side. For the last fiscal year, however, the receipts on account of the consolidated fund amounted to \$51,028,994 and the expenditures to \$42,975,279. This represents a surplus



Beautiful Skin Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair

Produced by

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in baths for Women use CUTICURA SOAP in baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excortations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, puritying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, bair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and n resty. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion toap, and the BEST skin and complexion toap, and the

BEST skin and complexion coap, and the BEST tellet and laby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour.—
Complete Treatment for Every Humour.—
Complete Treatment for Every Humour.—
Curround Soap, to cleane the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, and Curround Onwinger, to historia allegate the land to the land to the control of the land to the control of the land to the control of the land to the l

Crockery Department in Basement.

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO.

208, 210, 210% and 212 Dundas Street.

The New Idea Pattern. 10c.

FOR TODAY - AND

During last days of Dissolution Sale shrewd shoppers will find it to their advantage to inspect the many special lines we are clearing at go-as-you-please prices. Every item we specify today a genuine bargain.

Ladies' Sateen Waists. Waists in Fancy Colored Sateens, worth \$1 75,

75c Apiece.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

Waists worth \$4 50, \$5 50 and \$6, will all go for

\$2.50 Apiece.

Off REMEMBER, EVERY LADIES' MANTLE DUR- 1-2 Off

Fast Dye Prints, 6 1-2c.

1000 yards Fast Color Prints, garnet, indigo and black goods, neat figures and sprays; regular 8c cloth. Special during sale..... 61/20

\$3 Blankets for \$2.48.

13 pairs of Wool Blankets, 66x86, soft, fluffy and inodorous. Special during sale........\$2 48

Wrapperettes. During sale a roc Wrapperette for 7 1/20

During sale a 12 1/2 c Wrapperette for 10c During sale a 15c Wrapperette for 12 1/2 c GOODS BARGAINS.

50c French Flannels for 39c.

All French Flannels, in stripes and fancy figures, all colors; regular 50c. To clear, per yard. 39c

30c Cheviots for 19c.

Special lot Tweed and Cheviot Suitings, plain and tweed effects; regular 25c and 3oc. To clear, per yard...... 19c

75c Suiting for 50c.

Iweed and Cheviot Suitings, 54-inch and 44inch; regular 75c and \$1. To clear, per yard..... 50c

\$1.25 Suiting for 75c.

Special lot Suitings on 1st table, 54 inches, plain and tweed effects; regular \$1 and \$1 25. To clear, per yard...... 75c

Shoe Specials

Assorted lot Women's Lace and Button Boots, very fine stock, in all sizes; regular price from \$1.75 to \$3. Saturday and Monday, \$1 50 Ladies' Fine Dongola Lace and Button Boots in all sizes, left over lots from season's selling; regular \$1.50 to \$1.75. Clearing Saturday and Monday at......\$1 25

Chidren's Shoes

All sizes, 5 to 7 and 8 to ro, Pebble Button Boots, just the kind for winter wear, soft and durable; regular 65c to 90c. Saturday and Monday 58c

Men's Overcoats

Odd broken lots must be cleared out. Note the great drop in prices: Assorted lot Men's and Youths' Tweed and Curl Cloth Overcoats; regular price \$4.50 and \$5.50. Clearing at each......\$2 00
Assorted lot Men's and Youths' Fancy Tweed and Melton Dress Overcoats; regular price \$8 50 and \$10, for......\$3 90 Men's Fine Dress Overcoats, splendid weight blue and black melton, silk velvet collar, all sizes 36 to 40; regular \$8, for \$5 99 Men's Fine Oxford Gray Dress Overcoats, all

sizes, double breasted, velvet collars, regular \$10, Saturday and Monday......\$7 50 Charracharra arexerbereseresereseres

Millinery Department

Every Trimmed and Untrimmed Hat marked away down at make-sure-of-clear-

25, 50, and in some cases 75 per cent discount off our close cash price.

RESERVED SERVES SERVES

Wait for Our Great White Goods Sale. Announcement Later

thus far recorded in the public ac-counts of Canada. This showing must be very gratifying to the Canadian administrators, for, though they may not believe in financiering for a surplus, yet it is much less embarrass-ing to deal with a surplus than with a deficit. The report on the internal revenue of the Dominion shows a smaller production of spirits than for some time, but the consumption per capita shows a noteworthy increase as compared with preceding years, the consumption rising from 0.536 gallon in 1898 to 0.701 gallon in 1900.

Distikes the Tremolo. [Windsor Record.]

"Laic," the "church tramp" of The Sunday News-Tribune, of Detroit, or his last round strayed into the Y. M. C. A., where a men's meeting was in progress. In his comments on the musical side of the service "Laic" said:
After prayer a Mr. Bently sang
"Rock of Ages" to some setting not
familiar to me. Whether this gentleman is a professional, or only an amateur, did not appear, but, in either case he will not take it unkindly if I say that he utterly spoiled the effect of a fairly good voice by invariably keeping up the terribly monotonous professiona tremolo until it became quite painful to listen to. My advice to him is to "cut it." A little tremolo, like a little pepper or any other condiment, adds biquancy to any provender, when judiclously used. But a repast of all pep-per would not be palatable to anyone. This is doubtless the "musical ornament" that ex-Ald. Barr aptly des-cribes as the "wobbolo," and called by others the musical delirium tremens. It is not improbable that "Laic's temerity will bring down on his head a storm of protest from professional and other persons in defence of this un-musical and nerve-prostrating fad. "Laic" evidently does not know that with many singers the "wobbolo" is not a fad but a disease of the larynx, induced by the faulty training of the voice-tinkers of the neighboring city and elsewhere.

HER HEART LIKE A POLLUTED SPRING.—Mrs. James Srigley, Pelee Island, Ont., says: "I was for five years afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, heart disease and nervous prostration. I cured the heart trouble with Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and the other ailments vanished like mist. Had relief in half an hour after the first dose. For sale by C. Mc-Callum & Co.—27.

Glucose is now manufactured largely from corn starch. Its commercial value lies in its use as an adulterant of came and beet sugar.

SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Armagh, P. Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burnsix months I was troubled with burning aches and pains in my feet to
such an extent that I could not sleep
at night, and as my feet were badly
swollen I could not wear my boots
for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr.
Thomas Eclectric Oil, and resolved to
try it, and to my astonishment I got
atmost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure.



For Sale Only in London at THE SLATER SHOESTORE Clode & Co., 146 Dundas street.

VORACITY OF PIKE. Mr. Quelch of Oxford, fishing on Thursday last, while spinning with a formalined sprat, caught a jack which, leaving out of consideration the con-tents of its stomach, weighed five and one-half pounds. On his way home, when showing the jack to the land-ford of an inn, some small fish were seen in its mouth, and thirty-two were taken dut." In Oxford, on telling some friends of the incident, and finding them incredulous, he produced the pike, expecting to find two or three more small fish in it, and third rore

were squeezed out. Ultimately, to ascertain the exact limits of the fish's appetite, the pike was opened, and sixty more fry were found, bringing up the total to a hundred and twentysix fish.-The Pield.

Experiments are being made in India with the locust fungus in the hope of externmenting that pest.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

"Every Well Man Hath His III Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla parifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Rheumatism—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." Mrs. Patrice Kinkey, Brampton, Ont.

Bad Cough—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MUNNIE JAQUES, Oshano, Ont. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

AROUND THE CITY.

From Yesterday's Last Edition.

-Mrs. Howard and her nephew, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. Bedg-good, Central avenue.

-Mr. W. R. Hobbs, of this cit; has been re-elected vice-president of the Consolidated Plate Glass Company of -Judge Edward Elliott this morning presided over a sitting of the first di-vision court. None of the cases heard

were of importance. -Mr. F. B. Millar, cheese exporter, of this city, left yesterday for New York en route, by the steamship Lu-cania, Cunard Line, for Liverpool. -It has been suggested that the mil-Monday night's programme that well-known ditty entitled "Silver Threads

Among the Gold." -Cards are out for an assembly to be held in the Aylmer Opera House the 14th inst., St. Valentine's evening, by the bachelors of that town. A num-ber of Londoners have received invi-

-Misses Mary Gordon and Belle Webster, of Newbury, have accepted positions in the millinery establish-ment of John Green & Co. and the Clark-Pennock Company respectively,

-Pte. Wallace, of the first Canadian contingent, visited Gov. Boston at the jail yesterday. Pte. Wallace, who is a native of Caithness, Scotland, was for some time a resident of Lobo township before going to New Westminster, B. C., at which place he enlisted to go to

-Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner, was here the other day and commissioned Messrs. McNeil

-Mr. Thomas Sherlock, of this city, won first prize and a special at Petrolia the other day for black red game cock. The bird was adjudged the best in the show. At New York the same bird won first prize in his class, and on a duckwing cock Mr Sherlock also won a first at New York.

—A concert under the auspices of the Lambeth lodge of Independent Foresters was held in the Union Hall, Lambeth, Wednesday night. Dr. G. A. Routledge occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. An excellent programme was rendered, among those taking part being Miss Maud Fowler, of this city, and Messrs, Williamson, Harry M. Bennett and Joseph Henry.

-At the February business meet ing of the Centralia Methodist Church, a very cordial and unanimous inviwas given to the pastor, Rev. 8. Salton, to return for a fifth year. Mr. Salton thanked the board for their expression of confidence, but thought change next conference would in the interest of both. A note for \$530 against the parsonage was destroyed, and thanks given that not a dollar of debt now remained on the beautiful church and parsonage prop-

-A well-dressed man, aged about 35 years, occasioned considerable excitement about noon today by dropping unconscious in front of Grafton's store. He was carried into the store and Drs. Neu and Bucke called in. They attri-buted his seizure to heart failure. The ambulance was summoned to convey the man to the hospital, but he recov-ered without being taken there. His name was ascertained to be Charles D. Grout, of Fernhill, but he is at present staying with D. McKenzie, Hyde

The regular monthly meeting of Ladies' Mission Circle of the Talbot Street Baptist Church, was held at the home of Mrs. Leslie, 311 Hyman street. About 40 ladies were present. Mrs. Sowerby presided and dispensed a very interesting programme. After the discharge of routine business, Mrs. Leslie, who is a sister of Dr. Smith, a missionary to India, gave a very interesting talk on that country. At the close of the address the ladies viewed Mrs. Leslie's curios from India. A light luncheon was served at the close of the meeting, and the general feeling was that the afternoon had been spent with pleasure and profit. bot Street Baptist Church, was

JUVENILE COURT.

At the juvenile police court this morning two boys were found guilty of having entered the store of Mrs. Melissa Wells, corner of Waterloo and Horton streets, on Saturday night, and stolen a quantity of candies and cigars and a small amount of change. They were let go on suspended sentence.

HYMAN BANQUET.

As this dinner is to be quite an informal affair no evening dress will be worn. The tickets unsold are very few, and parties not having arranged for theirs had better do so at once or they will be unable to be supplied. For the convenience of these desirous of getting information about the dinner, the office in No. 3 Duffield block, will be open from 8 to 10 clock Saturday night.

SUPPER POSTPONED,

The Soldiers' Wives' League met in the city half this morning to consider that should be done with the money ollected for the purpose of giving a unch to the returned soldiers. On account of the Queen's death, no suitable buildings may be used, nor would the officers be able to attend. It was first suggested that the money be appropriated to the monument fund, but it was decided to postpone the supper till the summer either at the time of B Company's reunion or at camp time.

POLICE COURT.

At the police court this morning W. J. Green, of London, East, was charged by P. C. Noonan with being drunk and disorderly, and by Robert Mc-Cullagh with using abusive language. Both cases were adjourned for a week.

A young girl, whose parents cannot control her, was charged with vagrancy and was bailed to appear on

Saturday.

John Weaver, for being drunk and disorderly was fined \$3 or ten days in

BUS PARTY TO MR. SUMNER'S. Between 50 and 60 of the young peo ple of All Saints' Church held a 'bus party on Wednesday evening to the residence of Mr. Rolph Sumner, con. Westminster. The ride from the city was exciting, owing to the drifts city was exciting, owing to the drifts along the road. The evening was spent in playing games, varied by many musical selections. The tables, prepared by the hostess, Mrs. Sumner, looked very enticing, and it is needless to say duty was done to the good things upon them. The evening closed by a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Sumner and by singing "For he's a jolly good fellow" and the National Anthem.

ILDERTON LODGE.

At the last regular meeting of Ilderton Lodge, N. 234, I.O.O.F., the following officers were installed: N. G., Bro. J. H. Knight; V. G., Bro. W. G. Cochrane; secretary, Bro. E. Ironside; treasurer, Bro. F. W. Charlton; warden, Bro. S. Munce; conductor, Bro. McRae; I. G., Bro. E. Douglas; O. G., Bro. C. McLean; R. S. N. G., Bro. J. G. Martin; L. S. N. G., Bro. L. Hughes; R. S. V. G., Bro. M. O'Neil; L. S. V. G., Bro. W. H. Brock; R. S. L. S. V. G., Bro. W. H. Brock; R. S. S., Bro. Charlton; L. S. S., Bro. Jas. Paisly; chaplain, Bro. T. J. Clatworthy. One candidate also received the initiatory degree, after which the brethren sat down to refreshments, provided by the N. G., and altogether an enjoyable time was spent.

ASK FOR AN INJUNCTION.

A Toronto dispatch says: Grand Hotel Company, of Caledonia Springs, Ont., bottlers of "Caledonia" mineral water, entered suit yesterday against J. Tune & Son, of London, Ont., and also against Danied Conboy and Rebecca Wilson, executor and ex-ecutrix of the estate of the late Chas. Wilson, of Toronto. The latter de-fendants are carrying on the bottling business formerly owned by the late Charles Wilson. The plaintiffs claim

FOR YOUNG WOMEN. Miss Sara Carson, of New York. again addressed the meeting for young women in the Young Women's Christian Association, last evening, and gave an earnest, impressive message from I. Samuel, iii. chapter. Miss Carson dwelt especially on the latter part of the first verse: "The word of the Lord was precious in those days," and on the seventh verse, "Now and on the seventh verse. "Now Samuel did not yet know the Lord, neither was the word of the Lord re-vealed unto him." and drew the distinction between those who know of God and those who know God. Miss

Carson will speak again this evening, and none should miss the opportunity of hearing her. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

At the weekly sittings of the high court of fustice, held this morning before Chief Justice Falconbridge, the following cases were heard.

Abbott vs. Fraser-Appeal from or der of local judge re application for further particulars. Judgment reserved. Fitzgeral for plaintiff, Bart-lett for defendant.

Labatt vs. Grannan-Motion to dis pense with payment of money into court. Order granted. McKillop for plaintiff, Betts for official guardian, Re McTavish, a lunatic—Application for delivering up of a bond. Order granted. J. Idington, K.C., Stratford.

BOARD OF WORKS.

The board of works met last night, all the members being present except Ald. Parnell.

Mr. John Paul, M. C. R. agent, appeared in reference to the request of his company to be allowed to connect with the G. T. R. tracks on Bathurst street. He stated that it was to insure speedy delivery to the G. T. R. of freight and live stock that this witch was desired. He pointed out that the M. C. R. were paying \$3,000 a year rental to the city, and in addition, distributed annually \$10,000 in

wages, and claimed that they entitled to consideration. The question of the legality of the proposal and the position of the lessees of the L. and P. S. R. were raised in regard to the matter, and action was deferred for a week.

The board decided against meeting the request of Mr. Sherlock for tile property on Orchard street. The city engineer submitted a list walks, covering 10% miles, which

he proposed to advertise upon the initiative. Action was deferred. SINCLAIR-DRAPER.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Louise Draper, of Listowel, daughter of the late Mr. George Draper, to Vic-A. Sinclair, B.D., LL.D., mayor of Tilsonburg, took place at the residence of the bride's brotherin-law, W. A. Dowler, K.C., Tilsonwill be open from \$ to 16 clock Saturday night.

DEATH OF JOHN PEGLER.

John Pegler, one of the cites tressidence of his daughter. Wish and gold charming in a handsome transhad reached the advanced age of \$5 had reached the advanced the property of \$5 had reached the biddless inchanged the bidti burg. The service was read by Rev.

gold bodice, and a black picture hat she carried a shower bounder of pink roses. The groomsman was Mr. Geo.
Draper, barrister-at-law, of Rat Portage The drawing and The drawing The drawi age. The drawing-rooms were beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and pink roses. The table decorations were white and pink. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair left for the east, and returning will reside in Tilsonhurg

INDIANA IS AFFECTED

By the Saloon-Smaching Crusade Started by Mrs. Nation.

Liberal Offer to Carrie to Appear on the Stage—Charges Against the Wielder of the Hatchet Dismissed.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 8.-The Mrs. Nation saloon smashing crusade has reached Indiana, and yesterday afternoon one little woman, Mrs. Tom Creel, whose husband is foreman in the Baltimore and Ohio shops at Garratt, completely demolished the handnew plate-glass front of Peter Behler's saloon. A hatchet was used to do the work, and after breaking in the front, Mrs. Creel entered and secured a beer bottle, which she used as a weapon. She had repeatedly warned Behler not to sell to her husband, who was in jail at the time.

MRS. NATION FREE. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was called up today in police court on the charge of wrecking the "joint" at 406 Kansas avenue. About "joint" at 406 Kansas avenue. About one hundred of her followers were present. At the request of the assistant city attorney the charge was dismissed. Mrs. Nation and the women in court then sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Police Judge Magaw tried to stop them, but Chief of Police Stahl refused to interfere.

OFFER TO CARRIE. Ann Arber, Mich., Feb. 7.—Manager Dean Seabolt, of the opera house, this city, contemplates putting on the read city, contemplates putting on the road next season some theatrical enterprises. If his plans go right, one of these will be a most novel one. His idea is to present a grand scenic revival of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," modernized so that Mrs. Carrie Nation will form one of the principal characters in the play, and he has already sent "Terrible Carrie" an offer of a weekly salary that would be tempting to many of the most talented actors on the American stage. As remodeled the play will give the celebrated joint-smasher a full opportunity to illustrate her powers.

A VOICE FROM CHICAGO. Chicago, Feb. 7.—In its current issue the Northwestern Christian Advocate, the leading publication of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church west of New York, comments on Mrs. Carrie Nation's crusade against saloons in Kan-

same time we agree with the lady that all liquor selling is illegal according to the higher law, but it is legal name Mrs. Nation is likely to be ar-Chicago streets.

When people prove that they can make speeches and can take a basket of well assorted stones and throw all of them accurately-do all this after reaching middle life, yet having had the grace of quiet in previous years— we respect them and therefore must refrain from giving advice to them. "Some innocent people may see that which the wise in this world's wisdom the see not. We do not know. We shall the wait to find out and to rejoice if the city. lady from Kansas confounds the wisdom of every city official in Chicago." Arrangements were completed yes-terday by the Press Club, of Chicago, and Mrs. Nation's representative, whereby she will lecture at the Auditorium next Tuesday under the aus-Mrs. Nation's visit, according to her friends, will be a peaceful one, as she will not undertake to destroy any sa-

MRS. NATION JUBILATES. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 7.-Chief of Police Stahl and Sheriff Cook have visited the keepers of the joints and insisted that they close until the Nation excitement shall blow over. The jointists promised, but last night they were open as wide as ever. Mrs. Nation announces that she has some plans for uture action, which will make the fointists remember that she is still in

the city, but she does not divulge yesterday in visiting the different jatis of the city and praying and talking

with the inmates.

Kansas is a prohibition state, and is against the sale of liquor, hibited by the state laws, that Mrs In the numerous arrests that have followed her attacks on saloons, or "joints" as they are locally called, the only charge preferred against her is that of disturbing the peace, as no charge of forcibly destroying the property of liquor dealers, it is believed, would hold. The reasons of Mrs. Nation's release from custody running parallel with her arrist is because the officials

really sympathize with her. FELT THE NEALING POWER

Mrs. Crawford, of Oromocto, N. B., Has a Happy Way of Describing Her

Oromocto, N. B., Feb. 4.—This community has seldom seen such a remarkable case of pain and distress so promptly cured as that of Mrs. Wm. Crawford, of Oromocto. The good lady thus relates the history of her case: "For a long time I have been ill with kidney and liver complaint, which caused a frightful pain in my back extending up between my shoulders.

caused a frightful pain in my back extending up between my shoulders.

"My physical and nervous system was so affected that I became very weak. My blood seemed to lack vitality. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I felt their healing power from the very first, and I know that no other medicine was instrumental in making the cure, for I took no other. Dodd's Kidney Pills are wonderful.

THEIR HEROES

Windsor's South African Veterans Honored by the Citizens.

Presentation at the Opera House-Touching Reference to the Three Dead Soldiers.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 8 .- A fitting tribute by the citizens of Windsor to the returned soldiers was paid last night in the presentation of a handsome gold watch to each of the boys. The presentation was made in the opera

presentation was made in the opera house, before a large audience.

Mayor Davis presided, and after a few remarks presented gold watches to Paddon and Bowden. The presentation was accompanied by applause.

Mayor Girardot, of Sandwich, presented watches to Craig, Dolman, Marentette, and gave Robinson's timepiece to Col. Guillott.

Mayor Swift, of Walkerville, made the presentation to Jell, White, Allen and Reid. William Robins handed the timepiece to Northwood. Andrews.

the timepiece to Northwood, Andrews,
Beers and Roirson.
The watch for Lance Corporal Biggs
was intrusted to Col. Guillott. The audience arose when Mayor Davis came to the saddest part of the programme, that of the presentation in memory of the three dead soldiers. The mayor made a touching reference to their deeds of valor and the expression of grief mayifacted by the expression of grief manifested by

Joseph White, whose son Walter was killed in action at Paardeberg, was presented with a gold locket.

George Bartlett received a gold cross for Mrs. Barr, whose son Henry died in hospital, and Capt. Robinson received the gold watch of the late G. R. S. Phillips. The timepiece will be sent to the latter's parents in England.

watches are valuable time The pieces. They bear a suitable inscription and the initials of each soldier.

Corp. Northwood was called upon to receive another present in the shape of an old silver spoon, which had been in the Northwood family for centuries It was in the possession of Northwood's great-great-grandfather, who was with Gen. Wolfe at the capture of Quebec. He in turn gave it to his son, who followed the fortunes of Lord Wellington through the Peninsular war. Mrs. Catherine Leonhard has had the spoon in her possession for a number of years, and desired that young Northwood should receive it.

THE RAILWAYS

Manager Reeve Talks About the G. T. R.'s Decision Regarding Portland—The C. P. R. and the Ottawa Corporation.

Montreal, Feb. 8 .- George B. Reeve, general manager and second vice-pres ident of the Grant Trunk, has issued that the defendants are imitating their trade mark and wrongfully using the British Columbia, where they will form part of an experiment on behalf of the government.

"We do not know how wise the lady is, but we hope she is aware that she has no more legal right to 'smash' a saloon window in Chicago 'han she has to hurl a stone through Bishop on the government."

"We do not know how wise the lady is, but we hope she is aware that she has no more legal right to 'smash' a saloon window in Chicago 'han she has to hurl a stone through Bishop on the Portland line the company is from committing the auto company is a statement regarding the intention of now able to take such a step, where fore. Shipping facilities at the port of Montreal have, on the other h not been adequate to the requirements, and freight has had to be sent to other American ports than Portland. The company does not feel like leaving a 300-mile line practically idle for six months, when it can use it to advan While the company has been anxious to increase its terminal facilities in this city, at its own expense the city has actually refused permission to lay a track across Albert street, thus blocking its plans. On the whole, Mr. Reeve does not think the Portland business will hurt this

OBSTRUCTING A RAILWAY. Ottawa, Feb. 7.-Mayor W. D. Morris, Street Foreman Frank Leamy and two laborers are to be summoned to the police court for obstructing the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing over Wellington street. The information tion is laid under the criminal code. This action has been taken by the company as a result of the mayor or-dering obstruction at the crossing because the city council rescinded its motion, giving the company permission to lay the crossing. It is rumored that Mr. H. B. Spencer, superintendent of the C. P. R., who was arrested for attempting to remove the obstruction will sue the city for damages for il-

GRANTED RIGHT OF WAY. Washington, Feb. 7.—The senate to-day passed the bill granting the Oswego and Rome Railroad right of way through the Fort Cutario military reservation in New York State.

Called Away by Death.

Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Daniel C. Lamont, superintendent of bridges of the Ontario and Western Railroad, died in a hospital here last night. He was the second victim of the Hurley-ville disaster of Wednesdoy. The other injured persons are in a critical condi-

Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Dr. C. J. Phillips, one of the best known physicians in Western New York, died this morning after a week's illness of pneumonia. He was a veteran of the civil

war. Kingsville, Ont., Feb. 8.—Theodore Wigle, one of the oldest settlers and most prominent men of South Gosfield township, died at his farm residence, south of here, aged 80 years. Mr. Wigle was once warden of Essex county and had been a member of South Gosfield township council longer than any other man in the county.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The death took

place this morning, at his residence, 182 Bloor street, of Philip Jacobi, the well-known leather and shoe goods merchant. Mr. Jacobi was 70 years of CLEAR, HEALTHY SKIN.-Eruption of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. In

condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their hormal

BUSINESS IN BRITAIN BOOMING

Board of Trade Report Shows Large Increase.

Duke of Cornwall and York's Visit Australia - The Holocaust in Buku.

BRITAIN'S BIG BUSINESS. London, Feb. 8.-The statement the board of trade for the month of January shows increases of £1,431,600. in imports, and £1,169,800, in exports,

GOING TO AUSTRALIA. London, Feb. 8. - The Times announces that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will start for Australia in the Ophir of the Orient Line at the end of March or the beginning of April. The Ophir will be converted into a royal yacht and will be escorted by

THE KING'S SPEECH. London, Feb. 8.-The cabinet at today's meeting probably will settle the terms of King Edward's speech at the opening of his first parliament, Feb. 14, which may be expected to partially re-peat his speech to the privy council on his accession day, expressing thanks for the condeiences and expressions of loy-alty, referring to his deep sense of the responsibility of his new position, and announcing his determination to work for the welfare of all classes. funds and legislation to promote the comfort of the poor will be among the topics. The King's references to for-elgn relations, and the Transvaal, are especially eagerly awaited.

JULES VERNE DECLINES THE HONOR. Paris, Feb. 8.—There are several vacancies in the French Academy. M. Jules Verne, when approached with a suggestion that he should become a candidate, replied: "I have just completed my 73rd year and do not, at such an age, aspire to the academy. Dumas, the younger, asked me 28 years ago. I declined, and since then 59 academicians have died. They may be immortals, but they have not been rendered immortal." In closing, M. Verne asked the proposer of his name to accept the "gratitude of an old

to accept the story-teller." THE BAKU BLAZE-HOSPITALS

ALL FULL. St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—Dispatches from Baku say all the available hos-pitals are filled with sufferers from the fire while the sheds on the fair grounds are crowded with homeless people. The fire broke out in the evening, at meal time, and spread so rapidly that many people were unable to escape from their homes. The fire even cut off the retreat of the spectators, 30 of whom

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED. It is believed the conflagration was started by a discharged employe for the purpose of revenge, and it is further reported that the naphtha reservoirs had been previously filled with water, which, in overflowing, carried the flaming fluid over the town, in volving scores of houses. of fire was several yards high. Num-bers of people were seen attempting to escape while their bodies burned like torches.

The total number of victims is no ascertainable at present BOER REFUGEES NUMBER 60.000 Pretoria, Feb. 8.-The Boer refugee camps are now administered by civil The refugees now total approxmately 60,000 men

CABLE NOTES. The Netherlands Court Gazette publishes a decree signed by the queen announcing that the Prince of the Ne herlands will have a seat in the ad visory state council. The wheat-laden British steamer Jeffery, which stranded off Cherbourg on Wednesday, has sailed from London

PLENIPOTENTIARIES AWAITING A REPLY

en route for Portsmouth.

To the Demands Made on China by the Foreign Ministers.

Pekin, Feb. 7 .- The Chinese plenipotentiaries have telegraphed to the court the demands of the ministers, and are awaiting a reply. From remarks made by Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, it is evident they think the court will carefully consider the conditions pro-

It has been strongly intimated to the Chinese that China must agree to the conditions and accept the unpleasant consequences. It is pointed out that the powers are not animated by vindictive motives or they would have insisted upon the decapitation of both Prince Tuan and Duke Lan.

Prominent Chinese think the appoint ment of Chang Po Hsi to go to England to offer China's condolences on the death of Queen Victoria is a slight offered to the foreigners, as Chang Po Hsi prac-tically is unknown outside of his own province. They think Su or some other royal prince should have been sent. A Berlin cable says: Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee, in a dispatch from Pekin, dated Feb. 5, says the column of troops commanded by Gen. Von Trotha has continued its advance on Tschathan, northwest of Pekin. Heliographic communication between Pekin and Yang Fang has been restored.

SOUTH AFRICA. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8.-Capt. Eccleston and Sergt. Murray, of the Canadian ca with the Canadian contingent, have returned to Ottawa from England.

POSTAL SERVICE OFFICERS FROM

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS
by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their
CHILDREN WHILE TELTHING, with
PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the
CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS
all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is
the best remedy for DIAMRHEA. Sold
by Drugsiss in every part of the world.
Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's
Elaborate services in a number of the
Dutch charches in Chicago last night
merked the celebration by Hollanders
of the weddings of Queen Wilhelmina

New Goods-Ladies' Whitewear

ON DISPLAY ALL THIS WEEK. You are invited to look, whether you purchase or not. The best value at the lowest price.

New Embroideries. New All-Over Laces. New Muslins. Apron Muslins from 121/2c to 35c per yard. New Prints. New Laces.

Our 1-5 Off Sale on Winter Goods Still On. It is a great chance to purchase cheap Drygoods.

GRAY & PARKER.

150 Dundas Street.

en and a superior of the super

GEO. A. SLATER

Exclusively Men's Fine Shoes.

New Plant, New Factory, New Lasts. New Patterns, Strictly the Latest, and Up to Date.

N my withdrawal from the old firm of Geo. T. Slater & Sons (in which I was senior partner and practical man), I was bound by their successors, for a period of one year, not to engage in the manufacture of shoes, or allow my name to be used in connection with any shoe which might be placed on the market. Time has released me from all obligations, and I am placing on the market a line of Men's Fine Shoes, which will recommend themselves to the public, without puffing advertisements, as they are equal, if not superior, to the best.

Every pair will be stamped on the sole with name and price-\$3, \$4 and \$5. The exclusive retail selling rights for the city of London will be given to the local dealer who will agree to purchase \$10,000 worth of our Shoes per year, terms cash. That amount will give him over 3,000 pairs of shoes, which will include all the different shapes, widths, sizes, leathers and shades-a selection where every man can get his fit and fit his fancy.

GEO. A. SLATER, Montreal.

SAYS THERE WAS NOTHING WRONG.

Agent of Watch Case Company in the City-States That It Is a Custom of the Trade to Put Silver in Cases.

The agent of the watch case company bought was in the city yesterday. When spoken to by an Advertiser representative concerning the outcome of vesterday's examination, he said:

"Why, there is nothing wrong about that silver being in the cases. It is the custom of the trade. The silver simply took the place of steel or lead. If one of these metals was not there, the other would be. It protects the spring and keeps the rim from becom-

"Both Mr. Gillean and Mr. Birtwistle said last night that they had never seen silver there before."
"That's quite possible," he replied. "It's an innovation. Still every com-pany in the States is now making watches that way. We have sold watches with the silver in all over Canada. Every up-to-date firm puts in silver instead of steel or lead." He was asked if it made any differ-

ence in the amount of gold in other metal would be there if the silver was not. We would not add gold to the case to make the weight; would put in so much more silver, or lead, or steel. No other firm in Can-ada," he added, "puts as much gold in their cases as we do. As for them not knowing of silver bars being put in before, why, it simply means that they have not kept in touch with recent changes in manufacturing processes "Did Mr. Birtwistle know that the

cases would be made that way?"
"No, he didn't know about it at all. The silver was in the sample watch, though. There was absolutely nothing fraudulent in connection with them. They would be good value at \$50 retail. I offered today to go to any jeweler's in see if ours do not compare favorably

FROZEN TO DEATH. Rat Portage, Ont., Feb. 28.-Richard Gould, a dairyman, who lived about a mile from town, was found frozen to death yesterday about half-way home

BICKLE'S ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE SYRUP stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved; even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of sev-eral medicinal herbs, and can be de-

pended upon for all pulmonary com-plaints. Mr. F. H. Cunningham, of the me rine department, has been appointed head of the fish-breeding establish-

ENTERTAINED HIS EMPLOYES

Pleasant Gathering at Mr. T. G. Whiskard's

Wellington Street Residence. Mr. T. G. Whiskard last night entertained his employes their friends at his residence on Wellington street. This anfrom whom the soldiers' watches were mual event is one that is looked forward to with great pleasure by both employes and employer. A tasty supper was served about 7 o'clock in the dining-room, which had been prettily and patriotically decorated for the occasion. This disposed of, the drawing room was repaired to, and here the company spent the remainder of the evening in the enjoyment of music and other means of amusement and entertainment. Instrumental music was furnished by Misses Gertie Lewis, Maud Smith and Bessie Rowed, and vocal selections by Misses Edith Lewis, Myra Pickard and Alice Donald. About 11 o'clock the gathering dispersed, all expressing themselves delighted with the entertainment of

HOCKEY. STATEMENT FROM CAPT. McMAHEN.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
Your edition of yesterday contained a report of a conversation between a Woodstock reported and a member of the London junior hockey team, copied from a Woodstock paper. I had no idea the conversation had taken place until it appeared in your paper. The statements are misleading and untrue. The juniors were always treated with the greatest courtesy by the late management. They had all the privileges of the senior players, and used the sticks, pads and other club property when they wished. The services of the two trainers of the club were taken advantage of by our team as freely as by any member of the club, and when we played a game away from home under the old management, one of these men always accompanied us. The ice of the club was at our disposal for practice free, and our players were practically at no expense—a condition of affairs that never before existed in London. Moreover, at every game played by the juniors here of away, the club lost money in paying the expenses of the game.

If the statements of the member of the junior team were true, to say the least, it was bad taste for him to make the matter public; but in this particular case I can say he has been treated with a consideration which his conduct has at ne time deserved.

The junior team had no fault to find with the late management. The most cordial relations existed at all times; and STATEMENT FROM CAPT. McMAHEN. with the late management. The most cordial relations existed at all times, and we, as a team, and individually, with the one exception, feel that as a body they have not deserved the treatment they have received at the hands of the citizens of London, the press of London in particular, and the press of the coun-

UNDER THE NERVE LASH.

The torture and torment of the victim of nerveus prostration and nervous debility no tration and nervous debility no one can rightly estimate who has not been under the ruthless lash of these relertless human foes. M. Williams, of Fordwich. Ont., was for four years a nervous wreck. Six bottles of South American Nervine worked miracle, and his doctor confirmed For sale by C. McCallum & Co.-28.

in general. I am, yours, etc.,
ARCHIBALD McMAHEN,
Captain of London Juniors.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL STOCKS.	F 13 1 15 1
MONTREAL P	
	CD. O.
anadian Pacific	90%
minth, common	. 5
uluth, preferred 16	14
ommercial Cable	165
om. Cable Coupon Bonds105	161%
ommercial keg. Bonds 105	10134
iontreal Telegraph	171
ichelieu and Untario	105
Iontreal Street Railway 2631/	263
loatreal Street Ry, new 258	256
orento Railway 103%	108%
Centreal Gas Company 226	22514
ell Telephone	172
oyal Electric	214%
ank of Montreal260	250
ntario Bank	124
olsone Bank	191
ank of Toronto245	230
erchants' Bank	155
erchants' Bank of Halifax190	175
lebec Bank	122
nion Bank108	
ink of Commerce	147%
orthwest Land, pref	/-
ontreal Cotton Co	137 56
mada Colored Cotten 79	78
minion Cotton	90
NEW YORK OF COURT BOOK OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE SECOND STATE OF THE SECOND SECON	
TORONTO STOCKS.	

onth-west Land wood	
orthwest Land, pref	100
ontreal Cotton Co	137
mada Colored Cotten 79	78
minion Cotton	90
TORONTO STOCKS.	
	Mary St.
TOKONTO,	
Ank.	Off.
ontreal 264	258
tario	125
ronto	239
erchants	154
mmeree148¥	147
perial	2:1
minion	240
ndard	229
milton	193
itish America168	106
tion America118	110
stern Assurance	211
nsumers' Gas	224
ntreal Gas	
cthwest Land Company, pref. 49	47
nada Pacific Ry Stock 90%	90
neral Klectric	198
adon Electric112	109
mmercial Ca le	16
ble Coup. Bonus	105
ble Reg. Bonds	105
minion Telegraph	123
li Telephone Company	17
chelieu and Ontario	109
conto Street Railway 109	108
ndon Street Railway	16
minion Savings and Invest 75	
ron and Erie L and S 190	17
ron and Erie, 20 per cent	16
n. and Can. L. and A	6
nden Teen	11
ndon Loan	11.
ndon and Ontario	12
tario Loan and Debenture	12

STOCK BROKER-

Vew York and Chicago stocks bought and d. KING STREET, MASONIC TEM-B. PHONE 707

THE LOCAL N	IARKET.
. M. HAMILTON &	SON'S REPORT.
London, Sa	turday, Feb. 9.
Vheat, white, per bu	64c to 64c
Vheat, red, per bu	
ats, per bu	27%c to 29c
eas, per bu	
orn, per bu	42c to 471/4c

ckwheat, per bu..40%c to 45%c eans, per bu......\$1 00 to \$1 20 Today was another quiet one on the narket. The snow and wind last night nade the roads worse than ever. This revented people bringing loads in, and esuited in strong prices for everything hat did reach here.

Oats sold at 85c to 88c, with some poor eiling at 83c.

Wheat brought \$1.07 to \$1.10; barley, \$6; buckwheat, \$5c; and a small lot of eans \$1.25 a bushel.

Hay was scarce and high at \$8 to \$9.

To straw came in.

Dressed hogs sold at \$8.25 to \$3.60; no jusiness in live hogs.

Quotations:

GRAIN.		
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs\$1 07 Wheat, red, per 100 lbs 1 07	00	\$1 10 1 10
Wheat, spring, 100 lbs		1 10
Oats, per 100 lbs 84	8	85
Peas, per 100 lbs 85	0	95
Corn, per 100 lbs 75	0	80
Barley, per 100 lbs 70	0	85
Beans, per bu 100	0	1 25
Rye, per 100 lbs 80	00	80
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs 85	0	95
HOGS.		
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs 4 00	0	5 00
Hogs, light, 100 lbs 6 00	00	6 00
Hogs, singers, 100 lbs 6 00	(0)	6 00
Pigs, young, per pair 350	036	4 50
Bows, per 100 lbs	0	. ::
Dressed, 100 lbs, selects 785		8 50
Dressed, 100 lbs, heavy 5 00	0	7 00 5 75
Light, per 100 lbs 5 75	(0)	5 75
Singers, per 100 lbs 5 75	W	2 12
HAY AND SEEDS.		
Hay, per load 8 00	@	9 00
Straw, per 10ad 3 00	@	4 00
Straw, per ton 600	9000	6 00
Clover seed, red, per bu	0	
Clover seed alsike per bu	(0)	

Timoth	y seed,	per l	ou		Ö	
				eper		
	market					
	Only a					
	farmer					
ceipts	were li	ght	and	with	very	little

ber of farmers were on the ceipts were light and wit demand.	e sq	uare.	Re-
PROVISIONS.		4	
Cheese, per lb	12	0	12
Eggs, single dozen	21	0	23
Butter, lb, large rolls or	21	0	23
Butter, pound rolls, retail	23	660	24
Butter, creamery	24	0	25
Lard, per lb	11	0	12

Bibby's Cream Rears calves with out new milk

Equivalent	Simple, economical, effective and circulars, 417 Talbot
John S. Pearce	Western Agent.
WHOLESALE DEAL Eggs, store lots, doz	

	Eggs, store lots, doz	18	0	19
1	Butter, ib rolls, baskets	20	0	22
	Butter, crock	19	(0)	21
	Butter, store lots	17	0	18
	Butter, creamery, per lb	23	9	23
	POULTRY.			
	Turkeys, per lb	8	0	9
	Geese, per lb	5	0	6
	Ducks, per pair	50	9999	75
	Chickens, per pair	60	0	75
	Hens, per pair	50	0	60
	FRUIT.			
	Apples, per bag	50	6	75
	Apples, per bbl	1 50	0	2 00
	VEGETABLE			
		30	0	25
	Potatoes, per bag	25		
	Turnips, new, per bag	80	8	40
	Celery, per doz	50	0	60
	Cabbage, per doz	85	6	40
	Beets. per bag	60	8	75
	Unions, per bag		00	40
	Carrots	30	0	50
	Parsnips	40	9	
	Bavor and Sage, per Coz.	15	0	24
	Parsley, pr doz	35	0	35
	Artichokes, rer bag	75	8	75
	Vegetable oysters, doz	25		25
	MEAT, HIDES.	ETC	. 5	
	Deef non Il	5	a	6



Very Choice Ox Tongue-Ready for Use.

FORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Toronto, Feb. 8.—Wheat—Red and white, 65c to 65½c, middle freights; goose, 65c for No. 1 and 65c bid for No. 2, middle freights; spring steady, at 57c to 68c bid east; Manitoba was 93c to 99c for No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, 94c for No. 2 hard, and 82c to 83c for No. 3 hard, grinding in transit, and 1c less all rail at North Bay. Flour—Steady; holders are asking \$2.90 for cars of 90 per cent patents in buyers' bags' middle freights; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher than the price quoted; Manitoba flour is steady, at \$125 for cars of Hungarian patents, and \$3.90 to \$4 for strong bakers in car lots, bags included, at Toronto. Millfeed—Steady, at \$14 to \$14.50 for cars of shorts, and \$13 for bran in car lots west. Buckwheat—Firm, at 51½c east, and 51c middle freights. Rye—Steady, at 48c, middle freights. Corn—Firmer for Canada yellow, at 37c to 37½c bid west, and holders are asking 38c: No. 3 American yellow is quoted here at 44½c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white, 28½c, middle freights, Butter—Dairy rolls plentiful, and prices steady; pound rolls, 18c to 19c; large rolls at 17c to 18c, and low grade rolls at 15c to 17c; creamery prints, 23c to 24c; solids, 20c to 21½c. Eggs—Steady demand for new laid; supply not large; steady, at 20c to 21c; other eggs are dull; selected held and fresh gathered, 16c to 17c; pickled are worth 13c to 14c, and ordinary held, 13c. Live hogs—Receipts, 60c; prices unchanged; choice bacon, 6%c; heavy and light fat, 5%c.

TORONTO HAY MARKET.

Toronto Feb &—Baled hay—Steady:

TORONTO HAY MARKET. Toronto, Feb. 8.—Baled hay—Steady; choice timothy, on track here, \$10 25; two-ton lots, delivered, \$11 to \$11 25. Straw—Steady; car lots of straw, on track here, \$6 50.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

track here, \$6 50.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Flour—Receipts, 12,675 bbls; sales, 2,300 pkgs; state and western market was weak and unsettled, being destitute of important demand, Rye flour—Dull; fair to good, \$2 80 to \$3 05; choice to fancy, \$2 20 to \$3 55. Wheat—Receipts, 14,400 bu; sales, 1,450,000 bu; options market was weakened decidedly by large Argentine shipments, lower cables and local unloading; declines were checked towards noon by foreign buying; May, 79c to 79 5-16c; July, 78%c. Rye—Steady; state, 55c to 57c, c.i.f., New York, car lots; No. 2 western, 60½c, f.o.b., afloat. Corn—Receipts, 56,550 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; options market opened with wheat, but railled on later covering; May, 43%c. Oats—Receipts, 53,200 bu; options slow but fairly steady. Butter—Receipts, 4,066 pkgs; market was firm. Eggs—Receipts, 9,038 pkgs; market steady. Cheese—Receipts, 3,261 pkgs; market was firm. Eggs—Receipts, 9,038 pkgs; market steady. Coffee—Steady. Lead—Dull; exchange price, \$4 87½; bullion price, \$4. Wool—Steady. Hops—Steady.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Discouraging influences operated against the wheat market early, but a partial recovery took place later in sympathy with the corn strength and on cheerful seaboard export news, May closing %c to ½c lower. Corn closed ¼c higher. Oats closed unchanged, and provisions a shade easier. Primary receipts aggregated 468,000 bu, compared with 436,000 bu last year. Minneapolis and Duluth claimed a total of 351 cars, against 331 last week and 411 the corresponding day a year ago. Local fresh arrivals numbered 33 cars, none of which was graded contract. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour equaled 662,000 bu. Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 405 cars; oats, 275 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2, Feb., 72½c; March, 73%c; May, 576. Short Ribs—Feb., \$6 92½: May, \$750. Sho

51c. Fair to choice malting No. 2 rye, 51c. Fair to choice maiting barley, 52c to 54c. Flaxseed, \$1.60 to \$1.54; No. 1 northwestern, \$1.60 to \$1.65. Prime timothy seed, \$4.50. Pork, per bbls, \$13.80 to \$13.85. Lard, \$7.40 to \$7.42½. Short ribs, \$6.85 to \$7.10. Dry salted shoulders, 6½c to 6½c. Short clear sides, \$7.15 to \$7.25. Super unchanged Clover contrast grade. Sugar unchanged. Clover, contract grade

\$11 25 to \$11 50. Eggs quiet; fresh, 18c to 18½c. Receipts—Flour, 27,000 bbls; wheat, 40,-000 bu; corn, 152,000 bu; oats, 241,000 bu; 000 bu; corn, 152,000 bu; cats, 241,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 23,000 bu; Shipments—Flour, 40,000 bbls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 101,000 bu; cats, 112,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu.

000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu. ENGLISH MARKETS. The following table shows the quotations per cental for American products at Liverpool, as well as for the three previous market days. In each case highest prices are given:

WHEAT-	F	6.	9	eb. 6.	F	eb.	F	eb. 3.
Red Winter	6	1	6	1	6	1	.5	113
No. 1 Nor. Spring	6	44	6	14	6	416	6	3
Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Cal	6	314	6	314	6	31/2	6	3
Feb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	6	01/4	5	1134	6	016	â	113
Мау	6	05%	6	01/8	6	134	6	6
CORN-	0	048	0	078	0	178	0	
New	3	10	3	10	3	934	3	95
Old	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	103
Dec	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	0
Jan	0	0	0	Ö	ő	Ö	0	Ö
Feb		974		9%	3	91/4	3	93
March	3	10	3	914	3	914	3	93
_May		91/2	3	9	3	91/8	3	9
Flour			19	9	19		19	9
Flour	19	9		8	5	8	5	8
Donk mains	5	8	5	3	66	3	64	3
Pork, prime mess	00		66		:8	3	38	3
Lard	38	3	38	9	25			
Tallow	123	9	25				25	6
Bacon, light			40		10		40	
Cheese, white	51	0	51	0	50		50	6
Cheese, colored		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	152	eb.	51	6 Clos	101	6

Wheat—Spot dull; No. 1 California, 6s 2½d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 3d; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 11¾d; futures quiet; March, 5s 11½c; May, 5s 11¾d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 9½d; American mixed, old, 3s 10¾d; futures quiet; Feb., 3s 9½d; March, 3s 9½d; May, 3s 9¾d. Peas—Canadian quiet, 5s 9d. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, steady, f4 to f5 15s.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 8s 6d.

Beef—Easy: extra India mass 64s 2d Wheat-Spot dull; No. 1 California

Beef-Easy; extra India mess, 64s 9d. Pork-Dull; prime mess, western, Hams-Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 48 6d.

Lard—Steady; prime city, 38s 6d; American refined, in pails, 39s 6d.

Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 43s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 41s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs,

For a Good Stimulating Drink

Try any of our excellent makes of Whisky. They are pure, aged and nutritious.

Old Jamaica Rum

Very effective in severe cases of the grip. The best in the city at our store.

\$1 a gallon for our Native Port is creatin; a large demand.

SHEA'S No. 8 Masonic Temple.

Rear entrance from Market.

Butter—Dull; finest United States, 33s; good United States, 73s.

Cheese—Quiet; American finest white, 50s 6d; American finest colored, 51s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city dull, 25s 6d; Australian, in London, easy, 27s.

Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot easy, 20s.

Turpentine spirits—Quiet, 28s 3d.
Rosin—Common steady, 4s 6d.
Petroleum—Refined quiet,
Linseed oil—Easy, 27s 6d.

Boar	llowingar	e the fluct de furnis	uations	on the C	hicago Butler
brok	er, offices	Masonic'	Temple.	Phone	1278.
		731/8		72%	724
Corn	May	3714	39	385%	39
No. of the last	Feb	13 80	253%	231/8	251/
Lard	May May 1-Feb	14 00 7 50	7 52	7 50	7 5
Ribe	-May	7 02 C OIL		7 02 ETS.	70

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.—Linseed, spot, 52s; linseed oils, 23s 4½d; turpentine spirits, 28s 3%d.

BREMEN, Feb. 8.—Petroleum, 7 marks. ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—Petroleum, 28f 50c, paid and sellers. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—Oil opened

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,593; slow and dragging; steers lower, bulls strong, cows barely steady; steers, \$450 to \$525; oxen and stags, \$4 to \$5; bulls, \$315 to \$425; cows, \$205 to \$390; cables quoted higher; live cattle, lic to 12%c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9c to \$46; shipments tomorrow, 1,300 cattle, 1,292 sheep and 9,970 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 113; steady; veals, \$5 to \$850; little calves, \$4 to \$450; barnyard calves, \$3 to \$350. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,012; steady for good grades; medium and common dull and weak; sheep, \$3 to \$465; lambs, \$5 to \$590; Canadian lambs, \$565. Hogs—Receipts, 3,976; none for sale alive; nominally weak. EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Weak; light demand. Calves—Fair demand; steady; choice to extra, \$825 to \$850; good to choice, \$8 to \$850. Sheep and lambs—Offerings, 62 loads; early sales were higher, but the advance was soon lost; choice to extra, \$560 to \$575; good to choice, \$525 to \$550; common to fair, \$450 to \$525; sheep, choice to extra, \$450 to \$475; good to choice, \$425 to \$450. Hogs—Active and 5c to 10c higher, with 35 loads on sale; heavy, \$565; mixed, \$565 to \$570; Yorkers, \$570 to \$575; pigs, \$570 to \$575; roughs, \$5 to \$510; stags, \$4 to \$415; there were a few sales of Yorkers at \$575, but the general basis was \$570; the close was lower by 5c to 74/2c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; good to prime steers, \$5 to \$6; poor to medium, \$340 to \$36; stockers and feeders slow, \$275 to \$450; cows, \$260 to \$415; heifers, \$270 to \$440; canners, \$160 to \$255; bulls steady, \$260 to \$425; calves steady, \$4 to \$625; Texas fed steers, \$4 to \$480; Texas grass steers, \$335 to \$4; Texas bulls, \$250 to \$360. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; mixed and butchers, \$520 to \$545; rough heavy, \$520 to \$530; light, \$520 to \$540; bulk of sales, \$532½ to \$547. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; sheep frm, except ewes, weak to 10c lower; lambs strong to 10c higher; good to choice wethers, \$350 to \$450; fair to choice with \$650. Texas sheep, \$250 to \$60; LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 8 .- Trade at the west-TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Trade at the western cattle market today showed some improvement, and stock sold quickly at 1 gh prices in the majority of cases; the run was not large, and the demand was steady in all lines and strong as far as choice cattle were concerned; prices were steady to firmer, and the best cattle were firm; exporters were less active, but butchers were firm; choice butchers were a trifle higher; export bulls, feeders and stockers were steady and unchanged, but trade in these lines was rather quiet; milch cows were slow, and sheep were quiet and unchanged; lam's were firm for the best sort, and calves were steady; milch cows were slow, and sheep were quiet and unchanged; lam's were firm for the best sort, and calves were steady; hogs showed no change; the total run was 600 loads, including 918 cattle. 281 sheep and lambs, 14 calves and 5.087 hogs; of the cattle, 13 loads, including also 25 cattle, were shipped through from Chicago for export. Export cattle—Market uncertain; best steers sold as high as \$5, and some loads brought \$450 to \$475; medium cattle brought \$450 to \$475; medium cattle brought \$450 to \$475; medium cattle brought cattle—load excellent and nearly all offerings found ready buyers; picked lots sold higher, at \$415 to \$440; choice also firmer, seiling at \$385 to \$415; good butchers steady to firm, at \$340 to \$380; medium and low grade cattle dull and unchanged. Export bulls—Rather quiet; prices ruled steady, \$375 to \$440 for heavy, and \$3 to \$350 for light Feeders and stockers—Fair demand and prices steady; choice weight in stockers worth \$250 to \$319, while feeders range from \$3 to \$380 for light and medium; short-keep nominal. Milch cows—Prices unchanged, at \$36 to \$50, the latter figure being paid only for fine animals. Sheep—Dull: prices steady and unchanged. Lambs—Demand for grain fed lambs was strong, and they sell readily at \$450 to \$475 per cwt: other lambs quiet but steady, at \$375 to \$4425 per cwt. Calves—Good demand: prices steady, \$2 to \$210 each. Hogs—Prices unchanged.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Firm, but un-

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.
London, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Firm, but unchanged, at 11c to 12%c per lb, dressed weight; sheep. 12c to 13c per lb; refrigerator beef is weak at 9½c to 10c per lb. DETROIT BEAN MARKET.

Detroit, Feb. 9.—No change in bean prices. The demand for the March option was better yesterday than for several days before. Quotations: Feb., \$1 95; March, 600 bags at \$1 92; April, \$1 92. THE DAIRY MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—Cheese, 10c to lc. Butter—Townships, 22c to 23c; western, 19c to 20c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Butter—Steady; fresh creamery, 16c to 22c; factory, 11c to 14½c; June creamery, 15c to 20c; imitation creamery, 14c to 17½c; state dairy, fresh, 17c to 20c. Cheese—F:rm; fancy large fall-made, 11½c to 11½c; fancy small fall-made, 11¾c to 12c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Butter — Firm; creameries, 14c to 21c; dairies, 11½c to 11½c.

Cheese—Dull, 10½c to 11¾c.

A Reliable Cure for La Grippe, Coughs, Colds, Headaches, Neuralgia.

It does its work gently and promptly, reducing the fever, re-lieving the pain and eliminating the causes which produce the distress.

Price 25 Cents. W. T. Strong & Co. 84 Dundas Street

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THE BURGHERS WANT PEACE!

Strong Appeal Made to the Boer Commandants by Volksrust Citizens.

Repulse of a Boer Force at Reddersburg--- Account the Shooting of Peace Envoys by Order of Dewet.

of Volksrust have issued a strong appeal to the commandants in the districts in that vicinity, reminding them that thousands of Boers have been exiled, killed or wounded, and that ruin is impending from the hopeless struggle. They say that the railways and the sources of income are in the hands of the British, that sending deputations to Europe is hopeless, Holland's reception of President Kruger discouraging any such action. They say that England, after the heavy sacrifices she has made, will retain the country, but will treat the Boers as she treats other colonists. The powers, including the United States, indorse the British policy. The English have probably made their last offer of fair conditions for surrender, and the burghers implore the acceptance of this offer in the interests of themselves, of the helpless women and

children, and of humanity. London, Feb. 8.—The Morning Leader prints a curious story, which is admittedly only a rumor, that Mr. John Morley, and, it is believed, Sir William Vernon Harcourt also, have lately been visiting Colonial Secretary (Physical Secretary). visiting Colonial Secretary Chamberlain at his Birmingham residence, in response to his invitation, he wishing to consult with them in reference to

The Leader also launches a rumor that Mr. Chamberlain has begun to have doubts regarding Sir Alfred Mil-ner's fitness to control affairs at Cape Town. The story is probably based on journalistic gossip to the effect that King Edward, fulfilling the late Queen's wishes, is trying to induce the ministers in the direction of peace.

THE INVASION OF CAPE COLONY. A Cape Town dispatch says: The prime minister reports that the further invasion of the Cape Colony, anticipated in his last report, has not occurred, but that it may only be delayed. There is a certain activity again in the southern part of the Orange River Colony. Although there is no considerable movement across the Orange River, small bodies of Boers continue to dribble through, some being reported in the Colesberg, Albert and Richmond districts.

Hertzog's commando has apparently abandoned all intention of moving fur-ther south, Kratzinger's commando has divided into two parts, one of which has marched in the direction of Prince force, the Boers proceeded northward after a few shots were exchanged. They have not been heard of for severa days. Stragglers from this body and from the main body are moving south-easterly from the Willowmere district, They are closely pressed all the time by British mounted troops. The tactics of the invaders are unchanged. They move fast, living upon the country, and never seriously attack any place offering a show of resistance. They avoid engagements with the British mounted troops.

patch of yesterday's date says: "A Boer force pressing southward has been repulsed at Reddersburg. The losses were insignificant." SHOOTING PEACE ENVOYS.

A Bloemfontein dispatch, dated Saturday, Feb. 2, says: An influential burgher gives some details regarding the treatment of the peace envoys who went to Gen. Dewet's laager. It seems they were ordered to remain with a cart until the mules arrived, as the Boers were breaking laager in expectation of a British attack. morning Commandant Froneman came up and asked them why they had not inspanned. Morgendael re-plied that they had been ordered to wait for mules, whereupon the Boer commandant immediately jamboked Morgendael on the face, and said he felt inclined to shoot him. Gen. Dewet, coming up at the moment, said: "Why don't you shoot him?" At this Froneman fired at the envoy, who died of his wound. Mueller, another envoy was jamboked also.

FROM DELAGOA BAY. It is reported that the British have occupied Ermelo and Carolina, which until recently were Boer depots. The Boers held up a Natal mail train near Vlakfontein. The few soldiers on board exhausted their cartridges, and the Boers then robbed the pas-sengers, after allowing the train to

PROPOSED ARBITRATION. A Brussels dispatch says: In the chamber of deputies a petition inviting Belgium to offer to arbitrate be-tween Great Britain and the Transvaal was debated at some length. The foreign minister, M. P. Dafavereau, said the government did not object to the petition being referred to a committee, but they considered the authors of the petition mistook the meaning of article 27 of The Hague convention, under which it was desired to act.

FLATLY DENIED. Rumors have been in circulation that Mr. Chamberlain had reconsidered his South African policy, and was contemplating a round table conference with John Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and the recall of Six Alfred Wilner The Delly Morley Sir Al'red Milner. The Daily Mail says it is able to assert on Mr. Chamberlain's authority, that the whole story is a fabrication, and that the government retains absolute confidence in Sir Alfred Milner. Mr. Chamberiain fiatly denies, says the Daily Mail, that he had any communica-tion, either oral or written, with any member of the opposition on the subject of the war.

History of the War. LORD ROBERTS' MAIL DIS-PATCHES.

PATCHES.

London, Feb. 9.—Lord Roberts' detailed mail dispatches, ranging from Feb. 6 to Nov. 15, 1800, were gazetted last Friday evening. They fill 167 quarto pages, and make up the official history of the war, although without throwing new light upon several interesting disputed questions. Hundreds

Durban, Natal, Feb. 9.—The burghers of officers, non-commissioned officers and men are favorably mentioned, in-cluding Lord Kitchener, who is refer-red to in warm terms. Sir Revvers Buller comes in for criticism.

"give a concise account of the state of affairs in this country (South Africa) on my arrival Jan. 10." It describes the forces as much scattered. He decided to leave Gen. Buller with a free hand in Natal, but otherwise to remain on the defensive until re-inforced, and until the transport had been organized. He found no transport corps existing. The colonial forces had not been sufficiently used. Cape Colony was restless. BULLER AND LADYSMITH.

Writing from Jacobsdal, Feb. 16, Lord Roberts says: Gen. Buller, Feb. 6, wired that he had pierced the enemy's lines, but that to give his energy across to the Ladysmith plain would cost from 2,000 to 3,000 men. I replied that he must relieve Ladysmith, even at that cost. Buller telegraphed Feb. 9 that he was not strong enough to relieve Ladysmith without reinforcements, and regarded the operation in which he was engaged as impracticable. I replied that my instructions must hold."

LIVING FROM HAND TO MOUTH. In the course of a sketch of the capture of Gen. Cronje, the occupation of Bloemfontein and the long wait there, he wrote: "The enemy knew exactly how we were situated, and had accurate information as to the condition of our supplies, transports, ar-tillery and cavalry horses, and they regained courage." The marches to Johannesburg and Pretoria were uneventful as described by Lord Roberts, his chief concern being to provision the army. "We were practically liv-ing from hand to mouth," he wrote, "and at times had not even one day's rations to the good."

SANNA'S POST. He finds that no specific blame can attach to Col. Broadwood in the San-na's Post affair, as the disaster was mainly due to the failure of the pa-trol at Boesman's Kop to warn their comrades that an ambush was prepared. The officer who was placed in command of the patrol is not men-

MUCH TO DO. Writing from Johannesburg, Nov. 15, "With the occupation of Komatipoort and the dispersal Louis Botha's army, the organized ville, on Wednesday, was a grand st remains much for the army in South Africa to do, to meet the conditions of guerilla warfare with forces broken up into small columns and operating over an area larger than France, Germany and Austria combin-

ARMY WAS NOT LARGE ENOUGH. Lord Roberts' dispatches are interesting, as proving that throughout the campaign he never had sufficient men, horses or supplies to cover such a vast field of operations. Lord Roberts asserts deliberately that "the permanent tranquility of the republics depends the complete disarmament o inhabitants—a task difficult, admit, but attainable with time and

Looking at all the circumstances, Lord Roberts says the campaign is unique in the annals of war, and he pays the highest tribute to the gallantry and worth of the troops, de-claring that "no finer forces ever took the field under the British flag." CENSORIZED.

There is a general idea that the dispatches have suffered considerable excision at the hands of the war office. They do not throw any further light on the summary retirement of Gen. Colville, or many other matters over which the public is anxious to hear.

A TRAVELER'S ADVENTURE. Montreal, Feb. 8.—Geo. L. McAllister, ommercial traveler, of Toronto, started for Quebec last night by the Can-adian Pacific train. As he lost his ticket he got off at Mile End to procure the reduced rate accorded to travelers. He bought his ticket, but on coming out on the platform the train was under way, and Mr. McAllister by running caught the tail of the Pullman, a vestibuled car. The outer door proved to be locked, and the unlucky traveler was obliged to stand on a few inches of step and hold himself on by the hand-railings until Bordeaux was reached, five miles. He had no overcoat on, and his ears and hands were badly frozen.

France has decided that all the troops in the colonies shall henceforth be armed with weapons similar to

Portal of Entry.

Influenza, or the Grip.-Caused by one of the smallest known bacilli; discovered in 1892 by Canon and Pfeiffer. Infection spreads by the scattering about by air currents of the dried nasal and bronchial secretions of those suffering from the disease, and its portal of entry is by the nose and bronchial tubes .- N. Y. Sun.

The use of Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77" destroys the bacilli or germs and breaks up the Grip or Cold, while its tonicity sustains the flagging energies during and after the attack. At all Drug Stores, 25c, or mailed. Pocket Manual mailed free.

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

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READY FOR ACTION In Two Sizes, Nos. 35 and 30.



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

NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND IN USE.

He who is always as sharp as The it is sure to seize the good will of its patrons.

Self-sharpening and easily cleaned. A SIMPLE, USEFUL AND DURABLE MACHINE.

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

JAMES COWAN & CO, London, Ont.

Lobo, Feb. 9.-The concert given by the Bachelors' Lodge, No. 1, of Katesresistance of the two republics may cess. Mr. McLeod, of Toronto, delight-be said to have ceased," but there ed the audience with his humorous songs and dancing, while Mr. D. A. Campbell, reeve of Lobo, very ably fill-Mr. Nathan Hudson is quite ill at

> Mr. Alex. McBain, is seriously ill. Mrs. D. A. Campbell is slowly recovering after a severe illness.
>
> The people of this vicinity are busy Miss Edith Irvine is on the sick list

HOTEL GUESTS HAVE TO HUSTLE. St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 8.—Fire early today destroyed the West Hotel and several smaller buildings adjoining. The guests of the hotel, 30 in number, escaped in safety. Loss on hotel estimated at \$100,000. The fire spread to Sheldon's grocery and a livery stable across the street. The loss on the Sheldon grocery is estimated at \$10,000, and on the livery at \$20,000.

CROUP CURED IN A MINUTE. With Ransom's Hive(Croup) Syrup and Tolu. Guaranteed. 25 cents. At C. Mc-

Callum & Co. BE THERE A WILL, WISDOM POINTS THE WAY.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which men bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have

no equal. DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

We have for sale the finest lot of

in Canada. We cut and ship daily, a few hours only before express trains leave for any point. We pack only the very best, and guar-antee safe and fresh arrival, in large or small quantities. For prices and particulars ad-

The Toronto Mushroom Co

OPEN FOR BUSINESS. 20th Century Hand Laundry will now accept all classes of laundry work. No wear and tear. All hand work. 'Phone

C. W. BAKER, PROPRIETOR, 142 Bathurst Street.

Gleaning Feathers and Plumes Particular attention is given to this kind of work, and we get a great deal of credit for the skillful manner in which we clean or dye finest feathers.

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In order to let every one test the superiority of. amphinaman

17c Imp. Gallon Orders may be left with all dealers in nor h part of city; Geo. Trebilcook, in south; J. C. Park and T. A. Faulds, east eo. Finnigan, west; Jas. Cowan & Co., on

market, or at the head office, 184 King WESTERN OIL WORKS.

WE ARE MODEST

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

STOCKWELL'S DYEWORKS,

DALY SELLS GOOD KOAL

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Advertiser Office.

25c for the two.

that Senator Tim Sullivan, of New York, has been in town for two or three days looking into the condition and sizing up the situation generally. There are others beside Senator Sullivan interested in the scheme. Some time ago Tim Kinney and three or four Fort Erie business men applied for and secured a charter for an athletic club from the Canadian government and

secured a charter for an athletic club from the Canadian government, and it was then announced that they would erect a handsome club house and bring together some of the fistic stars, but for some reason the scheme never went through. There was no interference from the authorities, nor was any threatened. Lack of confidence and the consequent lack of funds seemed to be the stumbling block. Kinney still helds this charter, and though he was offered a good sum for

though he was offered a good sum for it the other day he refused to sell. A prominent sporting man in town,

CURLING.

GOES TO DETROIT.

RIDEAUS WIN THE TANKARD.

STRATFORD BEATEN. Seaforth, Ont., Feb. 8:-Three rinks o

the Stratford curlers played a friendly game here today, with the following re-

.43

TURF.

Listowel Driving Park Association

SPRING MEETING AT LISTOWEL

announce a spring meeting June 25, 26 and 27, the week before Stratford, and

2:20 pacers and for 2:30 and 2:24 trot-

SEAFORTH WILL HOLD SUMMER MEET.

The annual meeting of the Seaforth Turf Association was held the other

evening. The secretary's report show-

ed the association to be in exception

ally good standing financially, not-withstanding the heavy expense they

have been under since their organization. It was decided to hold a two

days' race meet some time during the coming summer, the dates of which

have not yet been arranged. All the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, J. Cardno; vice-president, R. Wilson; treasurer, W. K. Pearce;

delegate to the circuit meeting

PALATE-TICKLING

How It Is Done

With

Amongst the vast variety of break-

fast grain foods sold by the Grocery trade of Canada, Malt Breakfast Food

has taken first place, and easily ranks

as the most delicious and healthful of

furnish the most healthful breakfast dish for the benefit of brain and body,

but many choice palate-tickling dishes can be made from the popular cereal that will prove of great value in es-

ASK FOR \$151,450

Unless It is Forthcoming the Year Will Es

Ended in Debt.

 fund
 3,236 12

 Assembly fund
 3,141 45

 Knox College
 2,489 69

 Queen's College
 1,103 73

 Montreal College
 520 85

\$151,450 is required within the next two months to end the year free from

Aged and infirm ministers'

Not only does Malt Breakfast Food

Majority for Seaforth, 2 shots.

skip... W. D. Bright, skip....

Total ...

skip......12

ten rounds tonight.

The Queen's Veil.

"Ernest said you would be glad, but I did so wish I could have had your blessing," Tina said, wisttully.
"I can bless you now just as well, my child, and I do, with all my heart. God give you every good gift of life," he said, reverently. "But," he added, with a weary sigh, "his-Ernest's-gain will be such a heavy less to me."

Tina touched her rosy fips to his cheek. "Don't imagine you are going to lose me, for I cannot get along without you," she said, garly, "You are to come and live with us. Aunte, too, has some claim upon you, and she will always be with us."

The earl smited.

"That would be pleasant," he said, drawing a breath of content.

His lordship soon came in, and there were more congretulations and explanations; but the earl was very well content to have things just as they were. Tima, married, and with Lord Holborn for a protector, would escape all Lady Arlessbury's malice, while he was thus saved all contention with her on the subject.

Lady Ara enjoined silence until evening upon the earl regarding the presence of the bride and groom in the house.

They were invited to dine with his lordship's mother, but would return during the evening to be presented to Lady Ara's guests, and she could not resist giving this surprise and lesson to Lady Arlessbury and her daughter, who had been so overbearing and insulting to her that day.

overbearing and insulting to her that day.

She had wished to test them once more, and had resumed her character of Barbara Beza, and gone to the station to meet them when they arrived.

Her success has been related—her flowers were scorned, her apparent necessities mocked at, and she had been called a beggar. Her heart had grown hard and bitter, and she returned to her home, removed her shabby eighting, robing herself richly in velvet, determined to make her disagreeable nieces realize, in the most forcible manner possible, the sad mistake they had made.

her disagreeable nieces realize, in the most forcible manner possible, the sad mistake they had made.

We already know what occurred after that, and how completely surprised and humiliated Lady Arlesbury and her displicer were upon discovering Tina live and well, and the admired wife of Lord Holborn, while all the company appeared to be in some secret of which they knew nothing.

The words which Lady Ara whispered in her niece's ear when she had come upon the quartet gathered in the room opposite the drawing-room, were to the effect that Tina had been introduced to her guests not only as Lady Holborn, but also as her heiress.

The paragraph which she had shown her niece was a notice of Lord Holborn's marriage with "Althea Netina Demaire Carisford, daughter of Louis Carisford (only son of the Earl of Carisford), and heiress of Lady Ara Carisford, who had recently returned from abroad." It also stated that the bride was a distant relative of the Queen of Belgium, and after the death of her parents had been reared and educated in the royal household.

Could any announcement contribute more to the honor of the beautiful girl than this?

It was a sad blow to Lady Arlesbury—one that she could not patiently bear;

It was a sad blow to Lady Arlesbury-It was a sad blow to Lady Arlesbury—one that she could not patiently bear; for Tina's exceeding beauty, her weatch, her reputed connection with the royal household of Belgium, together with her marriage into one of the best families of the kingdom, would place her upon a pinnacle far above what her ladyship had ever dreamed of attaining either for herself or her daughter.

Already people were raving about her, and all London would soon be at her feet, and she was very angry, particularly so

and she was very angry, particularly so that it should have been published that she was the child of her brother, when there was, as she supposed, no actual proof of the fact.

She had cried, fiercely:
"It is utterly false! Who has dared to do this thing?"

Lady Ara said she had had that brief article published; she had written it with her own hands, determined that justice should be done the injured and desirated full in the many limited to the should be done the injured and desirated full in the many limited and the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the should be done the injured and the state of the should be done the injured and the should be done the should be done the injured and the should be done the should be should be done the sho despised girl in the most thorough manner; and then she briefly rehearsed the facts of the case to Lady Arlesbury.

Of course there could be no doubt about the matter after this. Lady Ara's veracity was above suspicion, and the proud woman was forced to acknowledge herself most jerominiquely defeated in the self most ignominiously defeated in the free battle which she had waged against

nerce battle which she had waged against the unoffending girl.

"But why do you make her your heiress? If what you tell me is true, she will inherit enough from her father. Are my children nothing to you?" Lady Arlesburg cried, passionately.

"Your children might have been very much to me, Catherine, if you had reared them to be less selfish and domineering; you might have endeared yourself to me

you might have endeared yourself to me if you had been a little more tender-hearted and considerate," Lady Ara

have abused my niece in many ' she went on, "during her resi-in your family; when she proved f to be the child of your brother you mocked at and refused to receive her. One day when she kindly went to the assistance of a fallen woman, you jeered and scoffed at her and the object of her sympathy; you have jeered and scoffed at her and the object of her sympathy; you have no real charity for the poor and suffering; you coldly turn away from them, and only today, at the station, you recommended a poor creature, who appeared to be trying to make an honest penny, to go to the almshouse, while your heartless daughter contemptuously said it was 'so disagreeable to be beset at every station by beggars.'

"How do you know? Who told you all this? Did my father, the earl, tell you?" demanded Lady Arlesbury, shooting an demanded Lady Arlesbury, shooting an angry glance at him as he now sat talking with both Lord Holborn and Tina.

"No, Catherine. I had resolved to know something of my brother and his family; I wished to know something of your character, before I announced my return, that I might form some opinion regarding the way my property would be used, if it should fall to you. I am the woman whom you have known as Madame Beza—for you remember I have crossed your path many times during the last two or three months.

"It was I who accosted you today, asking you to buy my flowers. I wanted to give you one jast chance, to test you once more, and if you had been kind and gentle, with a little pity for others woes, if you had purchased one little bunch of flowers, amg given me one theering, pleasant word. It your daughter had been respectful. I should have welcomed you here today with very different feelings, and remembered you all handsome-

CHEESE

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

BALTIMORE OXSTERS

25e for The two.

169 Dundas Street. 0000000000000000

it to do some good in the world after I am gone."

Lady Ariesbury waited to hear no more; she turned abruptly away from her aust and fied to her own room, followed by her daughter, the most wretched woman in all London that night.

"Just to think of it!" she cried, in despair, "just imagine what that girl will have—all her father's property, which I was so sure would come to you and Louis, and all that old vixen's fortune, not to speak of her position and influence as Ernest Holborn's wire!

"What a trick she has played upon us!" she went on, "and who would have believed that that miserable old woman who has so haunted us for the last three months, could be Aunit Afa, and the possessor of more than a million

months, could be Aunt Afa, and the possessor of more than a million seunds?"

"I do not know that it is more strange than that Tina should have proved to be Uncle Louis' child it is the greatest wonder in the world to me that you ever took a girl of her appearance into your house; you know that pretty servants always make trouble one way or another," Gertrude returned, poutingly.

"That is so," Lady Arlesbury acknowledged, with a heavy sigh, "and I've paid a pretty dear price for my laces after all; but I never was so taken aback in my life as I was tonight when that crowd parted, and she stood before us, the most elegantly dressed woman in the room."

the most elegantly dressed woman in the room."

"How like a little queen she looked; anyone could tell that she had been accustomed to the best society all her life," (Gertrude said, musingly.

"Don't you take up arms for her," cried her mother, fiercely, "it is enough to drive me wild to know that your grandfather and Aunt Ara have gone crazy over her."

"But, mamma, I really do not think you ought to blame Tina so much; she could not help being Uncle Louis' child, and I'm sure she was always very modest while she was with us, and so kind to grandpapa, too. I'm afraid we haven't done just right, and don't deserve that Aunt Ara should think very well of us," and the young girl sighed regretfully, beginning to realize that the meek and gentle spirit, the kindness and charity of her hitherto despised relative, were virtues more to be desired than mere worldly wealth and position.

"You are a fool, Gertrude; just thinlo of all that you have lost!" groaned her mother, but flashing a look of anger at her more than half-repentant daughter. It was a miserable night that Lady her more than half-repentant daughter.

It was a miserable night that Lady
Arlesbury spent, but her tardy remorse
she knew would avail her nothing; she
had justly incurred Lady Ara's displeasure, and she must bear it as best
she could.

The next morning accommanied by

The next morning, accompanied by Gertrude, she took a hasty departure, being still too proud and angry to make any acknowledgment, or come to any terms of peace with the girl they had so wronged.

[To be Continued.]

The Beet Sugar Industry.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: The sugar beet and beet sugar inworld, and are of far greater magniimagine. Canada last year imported 251,000 pounds of sugar, all of which could and should be purchased in Ontario. To grow the material for this at 15 tons of sugar beets to the acre would take 84,400 acres, or 1,266, 000 tons of surar beets at \$4 per ton, the lowest price paid by any factory, would amount to \$5,064,000. A good factory, such as should be built in London, would use 50,060 tons of sugar beets a year, which would mean, paid to the farmers in the vicinity of London, at least \$200,000 a year, besides at least \$50,000 a yea good, reliable company that would organize with a capital of \$500,000 and give good security, that they intended to and would in a reasonable time erect a beet sugar factory in the of London, the large and munificent sum of \$200 to assist them in the sweet and new industry. Though some of our city fathers think it beneath the dignity of a city alderman to assist or take any part in growing

beets. But the great Napoleon, whose voice made nations trembte and whose word made the world quake with fear, did not think it beneath his dignity to encourage and foster beet sugar industries, and placed the sum of \$200,000 at the disposal of the minister of agriculture to assist in developing the new industry. But he was born a poor, barefooted boy, nursed in obscurity and raised in poverty, and only raised to be King of Italy and Emperor of France, and never attained the high and exalted position of an alderman of the city of London. But his name has been handed down for nearly a century through history as one who took a lively interest in the sugar beet in-dustries. And I have no doubt but the generosity of our city council in offering the large and liberal sum of \$200, gratuitously, to any reliable company who will guarantee the erection of a \$500,000 sugar factory in the city of London, will be handed down to generations yet unborn, and I hope capitalists will soon avail themselves of the golden opportunity of winning the prize. But our bright prospects of obtaining assistance from the government, and of a sugar factory beernment, and of a sugar factory being built in our city are fast passing away, though a short time ago were bright and dazzling. I had some samples of beets grown in the county of Middlesex, and analyzed by the government at Guelph: Standard beets yield 12 per cent sugar and 80 per cent purity; what is meant by purity is, if the juice of the beet was boiled down to a solid substance it would not all be fine, white sugar, but at least 80 pounds in every 100 pounds would be sugar; the other 20 pounds are non-saccharine substances.

would be sugar; the other 20 pounds are non-saccharine substances.

The average production of some twelve growers is over 14 per cent sugar and over 34 purity. As the above beets were sown at least one month late, and not grown strictly as they should have been, the result is highly gratifying.

COLD IN THE HEAD CURED In one night by applying to nose and throat Track's Magnetic Ointment. 25-and 40 cents. At C. McCallum & Co. xt

H. C. GREEN.

How to be Beautiful.

How to be Beautiful.

"To look beautiful is a duty which the fair sex owes, both to themselves and their friends," said one of the wise men of modern times, "and with the discoveries of modern scientists there is no good reason why they shouldn't perform that duty. Every one should do all in his or her power to supplement nature in adorning the person, and while it is true that a fine complexion is not given to all, yet the work of nature, not always beautiful, may be improved upon in many ways." The many thousands who have been benefited by Dr. T. P. Courabd's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifer, appreciate this, and know its value as a cosmetic. They know that a skin that is freekled, tanged, pimpled or moth patched, can be made like the new horn banes. It has been recommended by physicians for those who will use tonet preparations, and the Board of Health has declared it free from all injurious properties. All druggists and fancy goods stores appreciate its value and keep it for sale.—The Mail and Express, New York, Sept. 8, 1898. d&w

THE WORLD

Montreal Hockey Team Wins From New York.

Memorials Defeated—Dixon and Lyons Fight a 20-Round Draw Paris Defeats Woodstock.

PORT HOPE VS. PETERBORO. Port Hope, Ont., Feb. 8.—Peterboro ockey team played off their long-dehockey team played off their long-de-layed game here this afternoon, and after a hard struggle Port Hope came out victorious by a score of 4 to 2. The score at half-time was 2 to 1 in favor of the home team. As Peterboro won the first match by 5 to 3, this makes the two teams a tie on the round, and another game will be ne-cessary to decide the winner of this district.

PARKHILL WON. Parkhill, Ont., Feb. 8.—The Exeter hockey team visited Parkhill last night and played a friendly game with the local team. Score, 10 to 5 in favor of Parkhill.

MEMORIALS DEFEATED. The hockey match between the Collegiate Institute and Memorial Church clubs last night was fast from the start to finish, and the result was that the L. C. I. turned the tables on the Memorials, the former winning by to 3. The teams lined up thus: L. L.C. The teams fined up thus: L.C. G. Hunt, goal; Gibbons, point; McGuffin, cover point; Donald, Labatt, McMahen and McClennan, forwards. Memorials — Watts, goal; Taylor, point; Clarkson, cover point; Taylor, Beals, Wilson and Jackson, forwards. SENIOR SEMI-FINALS.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 8.—In the first match of the O. H. A. senior semi-finals tonight Iroquois went down be-fore Queen's by a score of 13 to 2. WOODSTOCK LOST TO PARIS. Paris, Ont., Feb. 8.-The Woodstock Paris hockey match in the C. O. H. A., to which has been attached special interest, was played here tonight, resulting in favor of Paris by 4 goals to Until the game played between these two teams a week ago in Woodstock, and which was won by that club, they stood a tie for first place, and Paris was determined to again even up matters, which they succeed-ed in doing. The game was the hot-test ever played, and the rink, gallery and all, was crowded to the doors. At half-time the score stood 3 each, and during the entire last half neither side scored a goal. T inutes were then given to break the control of time Paris succeede in getting one time Paris succeeds in getting one goal, making the final score as above. No rough play was indulged in, and each player made an exceedingly good showing, so that it would be unfair to

make special mention of anyone. PUCKERINGS. Two teams from Somerville & Co.'s factory, one representing the gum factory and the other the box factory, played a game of hockey Thursday night, resulting in favor of the gum factory by a score of 3 to 1.

A PROTEST THAT FAILED. Toronto, Feb. 7.-Belleville's protest against the Peterboro juniors in the O. H. A. series has failed. The charge was that W. K. Cavanagh, one of the Peterboro men, was over the age of 20. Secretary Robertson looked up the register of births, and found that Devereaux, G. Murray, W. H. Baker, Cavanagh's declaration that he was only 20 was correct. Belleville charges that Whiteroft and Lynch, of Peterboro ball boro ball boro had been supported by the control of the contr boro, had been paid \$25 to play for Campbellford were also found to be made without proof. C. L. Owens, who was alleged to have made the statement, repudiated it by affidavit.

New York, Feb. 8.-In a remarkably daring and scientific hockey game in this city tonight, the crack seven, representing the Montreal Skating Club, defeated the New York A. C. hockey team by the score of 6 to 1.

CANADIAN TEAM WON.

BASEBALL. THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Pittsburg, Feb. 8.—Charles B. Powers, of this city, has accepted the presidency of the American Association of ball clubs, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties at once.

FISTIC.

A DRAW. Chronicle from Alexandria, Ind., says: Oscar Gardner, of Wheeling and Johnny Burns, of New York, last night a twenty-round contest to a draw, under the auspices of the Alexandria Athletic Club. Both men were in fine condition, and the fighting was fast and at times furious; under straight Queensbury rules. There was not a single knock down during the contest. Both men weighed in at 122

pounds.

ERNE AFTER TERRY McGOVERN.

San Franci co, Feb. 8.—Frank Erne, the pugilist, has arrived here and ourposes to remain until May. He expresses his will make the processes his will be processed by the processes his wil presses his willingness to meet Terry cakes, buns, rolls, muffins, custard McGovern at 132 pounds, and there is etc., from Malt Breakfast Food. Malt a prospect of a fight between them ed Cereals Company, Mountain Street before the Twentieth Century Club in Montreal, P. Q.

AT FORT ERIE. Buffalo, Feb. 8.—The Times today PRESBYTERIANS says: New York boxing promoters, having given up the idea of securing legislation favorable to boxing, have turned their eyes toward Fort Erie, and they will, it is said, make the Canada and they will, it is said, make the Canada and they will, it is said, make the Canada and they will, it is said, make the Canada and they will, it is said, make the Canada and the primary a Magazine.

adian town across the river a Mecca for the pugilists. A report is current



I feel better this morning, thank you. I took a Laxa-Liver Pill last night and it worked like a charmheadache and biliousness are all

I've heard many ladies say they wouldn't be without Laxa-Liver Pills they're judy the easy pill to take, so not write openicken, and cure constipation, dyspepsia, sour stomach, coated tongue, bad breath and all stomach and liver ills.

"TOMMY ATKINS

The British Soldiers Criticised by Col. Sir J. H. MacDonald and Col. Hatton.

who knows pretty near all that is going on, said there would likely be boxng in Fort Erie within a short time. DIXON VS. LYONS. Baltimore, Feb. 8.—Geo. Dixon and Harry Lyons (colored), of Chicago, gave a beautiful exhibition of science in Germania Maennerchor Hall tonight. They were booked for twenty rounds, at the end of which, while both men were winded, neither had any advantage, and Referee Mantz declared the bout a draw. BARRY GOT THE DECISION.

Denver, Col., Feb. 8.-Dave Barry, of Canada, got a well-earned decision from Rufe Turner, of California, in something to learn. They still shout orders which can be heard a mile off. They do not realize that the new conditions of war demand leading in ab-solute silence, signalling not calculated to attract the enemy's atten-tion. We also need to practice dress GOES TO DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 8.—The finals between the Grand Rapids and Detroit curling clubs for the Russell House trophy were played off today, resulting fing the following score: Grand Rapids 8, Detroit 14, Ridgetown being third, which gives them second prize. This closes the contest, which has been a very successful and harmonious event.

PLICEAUS WIN THE TANKARD. Pembroke, Ont., Feb. 8.—The final match of the Central Canadian curlers was played here today. The Rideaus, of Ottawa, won the tankard, after a hard game with Pembroke. Score, 49 to 38.

AUTOMOBILE IN TRANSPORTA-TION. Sir John added that the automobile

tion problem of the 20th century war-Col. J. A. Ferguson, commander of Col. J. A. Ferguson, commander of the Rifle Brigade, suggested that in-telligence ought to be in-jected into the imperial army by com-pelling all ablebodied men between the ages of 18 and 30 to undergo four periods of military training.

Gen. Hutton, lately returned from South Africa, observed that better men would be available if the new men would be available if the pay were bigger, and cited the higher standard of recruits enlisted in the United States army.

will offer a liberal programme of races for all performers. There has been opened as well four stake races for this meeting, of \$400 each, for 2:50 and LOST HIS LIFE TO SAVE HIS AUNT.

> Heroism of Wm. A. Dulmage-Boy Shot While Handling His Father's Revolver.

> Ottawa, Ont., Feb.9.-William A. Dulmage, 21 years old, lost his life while trying to save his aunt, Miss Belle Dulnage, from the flames which were destroying their home near Heckstone. ost. The other members of the family had a narrow escape.

CHILD FELL OFF A TRAIN. Ottawa, Feb. 9.—May De Serguley, of Montreal, who was charged with attempting murder for having thrown a new-born child from a Canadian Paciic train near Ottawa Tuesday night, was acquitted yesterday. The woman said the child fell off. The mother of the child is in the hospital in Ottawa. The child was picked up from its snowy oed and carried to a hotel at North Nation Mills, where it is doing well.

BOY AND PISTOL. adjoining the room he was in

MURDERED IN HIS TOWER. the hospital. No clue.

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 9. - On Thursday afternoon Austin Disher, a well known farmer of Pelham township, was killed in his barn. He had climbed into the hay mow, and was getting downward, when a rung of

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 9. - Joseph Orburned at a mask ball Thursday night that he will probably die. Orlando's mask, which was a large affair, securely fastened about his neck, caught fire from a gas jet.

CASTORIA. CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

London, Feb. 2.—England's infantry regulations were pilloried as mediaeval by Col. Six John Hay MacDonald, the celebrated British tactical authority, in a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday before an audience composed terday before an audience composed of distinguished military men. He asserted that unless the glaring faults revealed in the Boer campaigns were speedily eradicated Great Britain's martial prowess would become a thing of the past. In the course of

this indictment Sir John said:

"There is a pitiable lack of soldierly initiative in the rank and file of the British army. Instead of feeling himself a live unit Tommy Atkins is a mere plank glued into a palisade. He is an unintelligent "look-straight-to-the-front" automaton in whom any natural mode of motion is a crime. He spends in acquiring a chesty front and a fancy swing the time he ought to employ getting acquainted with his rifle. He is taught that his gun is a mere burden to be lugged about, shouldered, ordered and presented.

NEW CONDITIONS OF WAR. "Our commanding officers also have tion. We also need to practice dress reform in our army. Men's jackets should be so made as to permit their freeing their arms. This means removable sleeves. Their hats, instead of the metal-mounted, steel torments now in vogue, ought to give way to something conducive to comfort. When we get a sensible hat, let us hope that at the same time we may get rid of the monkey tops and pork get rid of the monkey tops and pork pies known as fatigue caps, which some call smart, but which rational men call grotesque.'

was destined to solve the transporta-

Detroft, Feb. 9 .- Ferrand McGregor, 14-year-old boy, attending the Amos school on Military avenue, accidentally shot himself yesterday while handling a revolver, and in a few minutes he was a corpse in the dressing apartment

KILLED AT A CROSSING. Utica, N. Y., Feb. 9. - While driving across the Ontario and Western tracks near Solsville yesterday, Rudolph Ankins was struck and instantly killed. His sleigh was demolished and his

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 90 - Frank Johnston, 60 years of age, a gateman, at the Perkins avenue crossing of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway, was found lying on the floor of his tower-house in a dying condition. Between gasps the dying man said he had drawn his month's wages from the pay car, and a man climbed into the tower and attacked him with a coupling pin: After a desperate struggle Johnston's skull was crushed, and his assailant escaped with part of his victim's mo-Johnston died while en route to

FATAL FALL.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 9.-Word has been received here of an accident five miles out of Walkerton, by which Geo. A. Ross employed by the Woodstock Wind Motor Company to erect its windmills, lost his life. He was going to the top of the barn of Robert Long, when he fell to the floor below, a distance of some 25 or 30 feet, and died three or four hours afterward. The unfortunate man was 32 years of age. KILLED IN HIS BARN.

Children Cry for

Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart.

Extractor.

Contains no acids or other injurious chemical compounds; is neither caustic, corrosive or irritating; but soothes and eases from the first application, and acts quickly. If you want an irritating and flesh-eating remedy do not ask for Putnam's; it acts just the other way. For sale at all druggists.



Kid Glove

Commences at 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

Our entire stock of Kid Gloves to be GLOVES. Our entire stock of Kid Gloves to be closed out at great reductions. These Gloves are not damaged in the least, but we must have the room to allow the workmen to repair the building and fixtures. Our Gloves are all the well-known "PERRIN'S MAKE," the finest French kid. We had just received a shipment at the time of the fire, but none of them were damaged.

Men's Kid Gloves.

Men's White Kid Gloves, fine quality; sizes 734, 8, 814, 81/2, 9, 91/2, regular price 75c and \$1. We have about ten dozen of these left, while they last, your choice for 35c

Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all sizes, in tans, grays and blacks, fancy and self-stitched backs, lace and dome fasteners; regular 75c and \$1, sale

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

Perrin's Best French Kid, in tans, grays, black, white, cream, mauve, green, blue, heliotrope, etc., ail sizes, dome or lace fasteners; regular \$1 25 and \$1 35, tans, black, white, modes, grays and cream, fancy stitched back,

Children's Kid Gloves.

dome and pearl fastener; regular \$1 50, \$1 65 and \$1 75, your

Only a few pairs left, in tans, while they last, only

About 50 dozen Handkerchiefs, some perfect, others slightly soiled, but as good as new when

LOT 1. LOT 2. 5 for 10c. 2 for 5c.

LOT 3. 3 for 10c.

LOT 4. 8 for 25c.

CATS SOLD ON CHANGE.

will close them out in four lots:

Fifteen Rat-Catchers Disposed of at St. Louis at Forty Cents a Head.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9.-Fifteen cats St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9.—Fifteen cats which had been shipped to a local commission house were sold at the Merchants' Exchange at 40 cents a head. When W. A. Colby announced on 'change that he had a choice collection to offer to the highest bidder the traders thought that he was joking with the collection of the highest bid of the traders thought that he was joking with the collection to the highest bid of the collection to the collection ing, but when he displayed the bill of lading his fellow members had considerable fun at his expense

Luckily for the cats and Mr. Colby, D. L. Bushnell happened to pass by and learning of Colby's offer said that he would take the consignment at 40 cents a head. Mr. Bushnell said that his store and seed warehouse was overrun with rats.

who brought them to our store," said Mr. Bushnell, "but they disappeared rapidly, and we found that we were paying 50 cents apiece for cats belonging to our neighbors, while frequently we bought our own pets from the enterprising urchins.

HEARTBURN. A Very Common Premonitory

Symptom of Dyspepsia. Many Sufferers From This Affection Fail to See Their Real Danger Till They Are Completely Laid Up With Chronic Indigestion.

Heartburn is Indigestion. The food instead of being properly digested and assimilated, ferments, and lies in a sour, rotting mass in the Stomach. The consequences are always un pleasant, and a great menace to all good health.

If not corrected, Heartburn culminates in Dyspepsia or Chronic Indiges-

It is simply a warning which should be promptly heeded. Something should be done at once to correct the dis-ordered condition of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are especially designed to cure all such weaknesses. They digest the food, allowing rest and recuperation to the Stomach. They correct at once all derangements. They stimulate and strengthen the action of the liver and bowels. They tone up the

burn, Flatulency, Gas on the Stomach Sour Stomach, or other symptoms of wrong digestive action.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tables do more than relieve. They cure. Cure permanently and forever, all Stomach They are 50 cents a box, and are sold by all druggists. Sufferers with Heartburn should los no time in procuring a box of

and obliterate every trace of Heart-

remedy. It will cure, and by prompt use, you may yet avert the pains of Chronic Dyspepsia. However if you have waited too long, and already have entered the final stages don't despair. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tabeasier and cheaper to prevent than to NEW OCEAN SERVICE.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—According to a statement made by General Manager Reeves, of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk will establish a weekly sammer service between Auckland and Glasgow during the coming sum-TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Brome-Quinine Tablets, All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 26c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Railways and Navigation

32 Days to California and all Pacific Coast points via the fas passenger line, the

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

Special low fares to winter tourist points now in effect. Particulars at the City Office, 395 Richmond street. Phone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent,

washed. These goods regularly sold for 5c, 8c and 10c each. We

Railways and Navigation

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1990, the train leaving Union Station To-ronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 10:00 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure depot, Montreal, as follows:
The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Saturday, at 12 noon for Halifax, N. S., St. John. N. B., the Sydneys, and points in the

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John, the Sydneys and other points east will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.
The Local Express will leave Mon-

Maritime Provinces.

treal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1:03 We formerly bought cats from boys p.m.

The Local Express will leave Levis

> with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant, sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury. The Intercolonial Railway connects the west with the finest streams, seaside resorts and rcutes in Canada.

Grand Trunk System, at Union Stageneral traveling agent. WILLIAM ROBINSON, General Traveling Agent, 10 King Street West,

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Pas-

Tickets for sale at all offices of the

senger Agent, 148 St. James Street, Montreal. GRAND TRUNK BAILWAY

SCENERY Favorite Grand

Trunk Railway Route of System COMFORT

For folders, tickets and all information apply to agents, Grand Trunk Railway System, or E. D. LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A. M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger, Agent

SPEED

WHITE STAR LINE New York to Eiverpool via Queenslow

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Winter Rates Now in Force S.S. CYMRIC.....Feb. 12, 11 a.m. S.S. GERMANIC...Feb. 13, 12 noon *S.S. MAJESTIC.....Feb. 20, noon S.S. OCEANIC Feb. 27, 1 p m. S.S. TBUTONIC March, 6 noon

E. De La Hooke. Sole Agent for London "Clock," Corner ALLAN LINE = For Liverpool, calling at Moville

CANADIAN

Transcontin- Canadian t

Continental railway. Through
trains leave Toronto daily except
Sunday to Winnipeg, thence daily to
Brandon, Moose Jaw, Modeline Hat, Cal
gary, Banff Hot Springs, Reveletike
Mission Junction, Vancouver and
Victoria. Unexcelled Dining Car Service North Bay o Fort William, and Rat Portage to Medicine

First-Class Sleepers Toronto to Winniper and the Coast.

W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont.

A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Teronto.

The Benefits Accruing

to those who pursue their Rusiness and Shorthand course in the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont., are set forth in a magnificent catalogue which will be

sent free to any address.

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

Why Look Further

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

O. Labelle, Richmond. MERCHANT TAILOR.

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

******** SOME GOOD, OTHERS BAD.

We have tried for years past, with the hardest possible work and careful attention to business, to put our service where none can say aught but good of it. We think we have succeeded. Say whether dull or gloss finish is required. 'Phone 559. Parisian Steam Laundry,

J. K. Spry, Manager. *****



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

RBAIR Opp. City Hall Upstairs

YOU MAY **BUILD SOON**

If you do, it is necessary to have the building fitted up for electricity. All we desire is an opportunity to figure on the contract. We are satisfied our work will please. Guarantees if necessary. Phone 1103.

The Electrical Construction Co.

Wall Paper. Room Molding, Painting, Decorating.

H.&C.COLERICK 443 Richmond Street.

ABABABA

The popular brand of

Soap today is.....

HOME SOAP

for quality, quantity New lines of Premiums

THE LONDON SOAP CO.

always offering.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and Down Cushi ons 50 Cents Each.

Large stock of Pillows and Mat-tresses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads. Pillows and Cushions filled with feathers on the shortest notice. Large asortment of Stoves at Hunt & Sons' Bed and Mattress Cleaning factory, 593 Richmond street. Telephone \$97.

Empire State Express and Eleven Others.

The above is the number of trains Buffalo to New York, via New York Central, daily (En pire State Express, except Sunday). Flare same as by other lines when ticket s are purchased in London or other Canadian points. Do not take a substitute. The New York Central is the oraly line for comfort.

Electric Turkish Baths.

\$1.00 a Week Will Buy a Bicycle

on our pass book system of weekly payments. Start now-have your bicycle almost paid for when the season opens. An easy plan to buy your wheel-you don't feel small payments. Let us explain it.

GURD'S GOOD GUNS 185 Dundas Street.

Confidence Creators.

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

Southcott's, Richmond St

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

Drs. D. H & W. A. Piper

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

Meteorological.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 8, 8 p.m.—The storm which was over the Southwest States last night has during today moved rapidly northeastward, and easterly winds, with snow, now prevail over the western portion of the lake region. In Eastern Canada there has been little change, and strong northwest winds, with low temperatures, continue in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 38—46; Kamloops, 12—24; Calgary, 6 below—24; Prince Albert, 2 below—12; Qu'Appelle, 6 below—16; Winnipeg, 20 below—2 below; Port Arthur, 10 below—6; Parry Sound, 4 below-20; Toronto, 4-23; Ottawa, below-14; Montreal, 29 below-10; Quebec, 4 below-10; Halifax, 16-18. Local temperature—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, Feb. 8, were 25 above and 11 below. Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 7:25 a.m. and sets at 5:39 p.m. The moon rises at midnight and sets at

"Now good digestion wait on appetite, And health on both."

is uniformly fresh and wholesome. That's why your appetite never lags when you eat our bread. Many kinds are baked; all are good. That's why we excel as bread-bakers. Order from your grocer or 'phone 818.

JOHNSTON BROS.

-About 70 pupils of divisions 6 and 7, Princess avenue school, in charge of CHOICE, NEW AND

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Merchant Tailor,

Phone 596. 213 DUNDAS ST coccoccocco

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET.

-Mr. J. J. McKenna, of Atlin, B. C.,

-Mr. C. E. Wheeler, organist of St. Andrew's Church, has gone to Mon-treal for a few days' visit.

-Line McDonald & Co. are contemplating adding two stories to the top of their factory on Clarence street. Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith returned on Thursday from an extended visit to England and Europe. He came back

-Rev. W. M. Seaborne, of this city, has gone to Montreal to take tempor-ary charge of the parish of Sorel for Rev. Canon Anderson.

-The assembly in the city hall last night under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyable.

-Conductor Ireland, who has had the London, Huron and Bruce run for many years, is leaving Wingham, to run between Owen Sound and Palmerston.

-Mr. James Somerville, of Brooke, has sold his farm to Mr. Bobert Brice, of the 2nd line, S. E. R. Warwick, for \$3,700. He expects to move to this city

-Mr. Louis Sage, of South street, won first prize at Petrolia the other day for black red game cock. The bird was adjudged the best in the

-The Ailsa Craig council has petitioned Judge William Elliot to appoint James Charles Priestley, of that village, retired farmer and village constable, as a constable in and for the county of

-The lecture announced to be given by Dr. William Saunders, under the auspices of the London Horticultural Society, on Feb. 11, has been post-poned to Wednesday, Feb. 13, owing to the city's patriotic concert falling

-A meeting of the creditors of J. R. Musselman, of this city, was held at Toronto, Thursday. It was decided to wind up the estate, and the assignee was instructed to dispose of the assets, which are placed at \$10,000. The liabilities amount to \$11,600.

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

Minara Linin sent Cures Garget in Cows

To fit properly a Collar must be worn snug. If the neckband of your skirt is too large to prevent your Collar fitting snug the fault lies with the shirt. Ask for a Helmet Brand Collar. Best fitting Collar made.

ROSS'

196 Dundas Street **PHONE 1319.**

********* MOUNTED DIAMONDS

Our stock of Mounted Diamonds was never so large, and for variety it is unexcelled. It also includes other Precious Stones and Pearls in combination with the Diamonds, making our stock the most attractive we have ever shown. An inspection of our Rings is alone well worth a visit to our store.

WARD, The Jeweler Street.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - \$1,200,000. RESERVE FUND, - 535,000.

Deposits Received. Interest 3½ per cent per

annum, half-yearly.

Debentures Issued for one year and up-

wards. Coupons attached for interest halfyearly.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Offices-Cor. Dundas Street and Market Lane, London. wtz

Edward Pinch, "Robert Burns and Mary;" Edna Scott, "Cinderella;" Earl Siggins, "Irish Professor;" Mabel Bax-ter, "Gypsy Queen;" Percy Mitchell, "Sister Flo;" Sophie Johnson, "Fairy

-Mr. J. B. Davis and wife, of Western Ohio, left yesterday for home, after visiting Mr. Davis' father at 711 Princess avenue. Mr. Davis visited some of the Shorthorn stock farms in Middle-Jersey Cream Bread sex and Huron, and bought some heifers from Mr. H. Smith, of Hay post-

> -The special services conducted by Rev. Arthur Murphy in the Memorial Church are still attracting large congregations. The special services will continue next week. Mr. Murphy will speak on Sunday morning on "The Process of Christ's Life," and in the evening on "Captain Naaman."

Spittal, yesterday afternoon enjoyed a delightful sleigh-drive around the city. They were afterward entertained to a dainty little luncheon provided for his school-fellows by Master Stanley Meredith.

-Mr. N. C. Polson, of Kingston, accompanied by his son, Mr. N. C. Polson, jun., were in the city yesterday. Mr. Polson is proprietor of the well-known preparations — Putnam's Corn Extractor, Nerviline and Catarrhozone All of these medicines are now standard remedies, having been on the market for many years.

-The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Hankins was held yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock from the residence, 594 King street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Aylward. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. Nolan, S. Mason, Brown, O'Connell, J. Cotter, and Isaac Sargent. Mrs. Hankins' eight children, six of whom live in distant places, were present at the funeral.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The Y. M. C. A. convention at Kingston vesterday was largely attended. The meetings were interesting and instructive to the workers. At night Messrs. Best and Barrie told of Y. M. C. A. work in South Africa, and several soldiers testified to the efficiency and effectiveness of the methods employed by the secretaries. The ladies' auxiliary elected officers, Mrs. Rice, Woodstock, getting the presidency; Miss Ware, London, vice-president; Mrs. Kay and Mrs. Sawtell, Woodstock, secretary and treasurer

AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR. The annual entertainment given by D. S. Perrin to his employes and their friends was held last night, and was, as on former occasions, a very successful and enjoyable affair. The assembly was held in the company's new warehouse on Carling street, and was attended by about 400 people. The building was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. Music was furnished the dancers by Day-ton's Orchestra, while Mr. Jas. Mc-

\$600 FOR \$1.00.

A Profitable Investment.

John Blakely, of W. Lebanon, Pa., reports that he got more value from \$1 worth of Grape-Nuts food than from \$600 spent in noted hospitals, trying to get well from stomach trouble. He says: "After all my experience I had to come home, thinking there was no cure for me. I was so weak and nervous I could hardly walk, and for three years I hadn't a good night's sleep. I was run down until I only weighed 120 pounds.
"I commenced using Grape-Nuts "I commenced using Grape-Nuts about a year ago, and now I weigh

about a year ago, and now I weigh 163 pounds, and can do as good a day's work as anyone. When I go to bed I sleep all night peacefully and am refreshed in the morning. I use Grape-Nuts food every day and know it is the greatest blessing that ever was sent to suffering humanity. I believe if it had not been for this food I would have been under the sod before this." There is a reason. No food in existence contains, in a concentrated form, the elements that will rebuild the nerve centers and the brain, as Grape-Nuts, and the beauty of the food is that it is perfectly cooked at the factory and by the process of manufacture is pre-digested in a natural way, therefore requires but trifling power of the stomach to digest it.

COLLARS That Fit Is OUR MOTTO

Inspection of our factory offered.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING CO., Limited,

75 Bruce Street, London, Ont

Shoes

> With a Reputation. Our

Dress Shoes

For Women, For Men. Latest Styles. \$4.00,

Where full dress is "de rigueur," magine one's appearance without the correct footwear ! Your DRESS SHOES will be above criticism if you purchase

Brown Bros. BOOT SHOP.

182 Dund as St. Phone 860

Cormick officiated as master of ceremonies. Refreshments were served at midnight, and dancing continued until an early hour in the morning.

SEATS GOING FAST.

Those wishing to be present at the military concert in the Opera House on Monday next would do well to se-cure their seats at once, as the sale has already been large, and only as many tickets will be sold as the house accommodates. The 78 gold watches will be presented to the returned sol-

AT HARDING HALL.

The Athenaia Literary and Musical Club of Harding Hall met last night. The following programme was rendered satisfactorily: Piano solo, Frederica Brown; an essay on Queen Victoria, by Nellie Tytler; violin solo, Eloise Chapman; French recitation, Kitty Betts; violin solo, Mabel Sowerby; German recitation, Lilian Puddicombe; piano solo, Olive Weld; an essay on Queen Victoria, by Jap Moore, and the reading of the Athenaia by the editor, Mabel Sower-

Tuscan Masonic Lodge.

The regular meeting of the Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, A., F. and A. M., was held in Sherwood Hall on the 4th inst., when Worshipful Master E. Manigault occupied the chair. The following resolution, moved by Bro. J. B. McKillop, and seconded by Wor. Bro. George T.

Brown, was passed: "Resolved, that the members of Tuscan Lodge. No. 195, A., F. and A. M., G.R.C., at this their earliest opportunity desire to place on record an expression of the sorrow which, in common with all British subjects, they have experienced in the death of our sovereign, her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Her pure and blameless life, her generous sympathy, her religious consecration, and her unswerving devotion to duty, and the long and beneficent reign which has just closed, have left an impress on modern civilization and constitutional government which will remain through all the ages to come.
"Our sense of bereavement is reliev-

ed alone by the confident belief that her successor, his Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., the grand master of the Grand Lodge of England and Wales, will follow in all respects the noble example set before him, and thus be entitled to the same loyal devotion that has ever been paid to his sainted Christian mother. And it is our most earnest and heartfelt desire that his gracious majesty may long be spared as sovereign ruler of the world-wide Em-

pire of Great Britain. "Resolved, that the foregoing memorial be inscribed upon the minutes of this lodge in token of the veneration in which we hold the many virtues and excellencies of our deceased sovereign. Two candidates received second degrees. The work was well done, and the officers, who have only lately been installed, deserve great credit. At the close of the lodge the members retired to an adjoining room to partake of refreshments. The remainder of the evening was enjoyably spent in speech and song. Bros. B. S. Murray, P. M., of Kilwinning Lodge, and J. H. Dempster, of Howard Lodge, were present.

AGUINALDO AGAIN!

The Filipino Leader Has Lately Been Seen-Arrest of Sympathizers at Manila.

again in Cavite Province that Agui-naldo has been seen in Indag. Since the arrest of Theodore Carranza and D. M. Carman, a former Californian, who are charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents, evidence has been rapidly de-veloping tending to show that not the

Carman company alone, but many business men in Manila have been having relations with the insurgents.
There has been considerable misunderstanding between the military and the new provincial officers at Benguet, based partly on the belief of the subordinate military officers, that Pro-vincial Secretary Scheerer has been an insurgent sympathizer. Mutual understandings have been reached, and the military in Benguet have been ordered to co-operate fully with the civil authorities.

	SERVICE SERVICE AND PROPERTY.	
STE	MERS ARRIVI	ED.
Feb. 8.	Reported at. New York	From.
Trave	New York	Bremen
	New York	
	New York	
	New York	
	Halifax	
	nNew York	
	New York	
Fuerst Bis-		
marck	New York	Nanles
Mexican.	Portland	Antwern
	New York	
	Liverpool	
Iberian	Liverpool	New York
New Englan	dLiverpool	Roston
Vaderland	Southampton	New York
	eHavre	
Hohenzoller	nNaples	New York
Releanland	Philadelphia	Livernoo

TEACHERS FAVOR A CHANGE.

Principals Would Abolish Midsummer Examinations.

Will Formulate a New Method-Express Their Views Concerning the Present System.

The views of twelve principals of public schools, concerning the advisability of abolishing the midsummer examinations, were stated last night to the members of No. 1 committee of the board of education. They coin-cided almost unanimously in the opin-ion that it would be well to do away with the final test, but there was a variance of ideas about its substitute. Consequently the principals will meet Consequently the principals will meet again to consider this phase of the proposition and decide upon some satisfactory method of promoting the purity

The meeting was attended by Dr. Ziegler, who presided, Dr. Teasdall, Dr. English, Trustees Evans, Strong, Boyle, Macpherson, Principals Radcliffe, Woodburn, Snellgrove, Latta, Beal, Althouse, Kirk, Gibbs, Eckert, McQueen, Graham, Wallis, Bryant, Increase, Carson and Scoretary, McFl. spector Carson and Secretary McEl-

Principal Woodburn favored the pro-posal to do away with the examina-tions, not this year, however, because of the inroads made in attendance by the vaccination regulation. Principal Beal preferred several examinations during the term, and considered the midsummer examination

Principal Althouse was wholly in favor of Trustee Boyle's proposal. The supplemented examination would prevent the possible dissatisfaction of the parents. The present method was a hardship to the pupils and often to the

In a general way, Principal Kirk believed in the present system. It would be difficult to effect a change. Teachers were very often deceived in their judgment of pupils. The pupil they expected little from would do bet-ter than expected. By a system of monthly record the irregular pupils would suffer. The present system gave a minimum of friction with pupils, parents and teachers, and work-

Principal McQueen would not like to see examinations done away with, because they maintained a uniform grading throughout the schools of the city. He favored examination on the monthly record, with a provision that in doubtful cases the principal might require the supplemental examination

to be taken.
In this Principal Gibbs agreed with him. His experience was that those who crammed their work at the last and got through were not fitted for the next grade because they forgot what they had learned.

Principal Eckert was firmly convinced that the uniform examination would be beneficial. He was thoroughly convinced also that we do not get a uniform examination. Some teachers marked as high as they could and some marked as low as they knew how to do. A better result would be gained from monthly results. To have the monthly examinations substituted would do away with the nerpupil felt was a grievous obstacle to The careless pupil did not feel this strain, and often got through where the other failed. He had taken from six to ten pupils from the grade below and found them doing better

work than those who had passed.

Personally, Principally Snellgrove
would rather have the examination go on as at present, but for the benefit of the child it would be better to have his promotion depend on the work he does throughout the year. If some system to accomplish the end desired could be found, Principal Wallis would abolish Mr. Boyle explained that the idea of

tions monthly. He did not want anything of the kind. He would promote on the monthly records and do away with the midsummer examina-Principal Bryant would judge of the

pupils by their daily work.

Principal Graham favored abolishing A NEW DEPARTURE.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure

For Catarrh. Of catarrh remedies, there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, powders and enhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old fashioned salt water douche. The use of inhalers and the applica-

tion of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it can not be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the antiseptic treatment is necessary drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon the stomach, liver

and bowels,
Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver because affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh

or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh slave, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefitted me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

"They are pleasant to take and so

The Peculiarities Of Fit-Reform.

The garments all bear a label with the price attached, which is never altered, nor are the labels ever detached from the garments, and the goods undersold.

The founders in the Dominion of tailor-made clothing, ready to wear, and equal to the custom tailor, are the makers of Fit-Reform. Only after perfection was attained were such garments placed before the public-so that they have no misfits nor ill-made clothing to offer at a reduced figure.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

ROBERT M. BURNS

180 Dundas Street, - - London, Ont.

The Present Series

DOUBLE TRADING STAMPS

Continued Until Wednesday Evening, Feb. 13th.

Great Stock-Taking Sale of Drygoods

In Every Department.

Tweed Suitings, worth 50c,

Heavy Bleached Sheeting, 72 inches wide, worth 25c, for..... Ladies' Mantles, black, fawn and navy, \$5.00

worth \$9.50, for..... Boys' Overcoats, worth \$4, \$2.25

Millinery at Half Price.

J.H.Chapman & Go

VISIT OUR STORES TODAY.

the examinations alt ogether. He believed this had to come. The present teacher should be given a greater re-sponsibility. He promised that better work would be done in his school if they were not tied down to examina-

Principal Latta favored the proposal and Principal Baker also did so by let-

Inspector Carson supported the mo-Principal Radcliffe explained the syste'n followed in the Collegiate Instiexaminations held upon one subject, and three times a year they got over all the examination. Besides this, a class record was kept of the impression the teacher made of his pupil. These were of equal value. He would not like to trust to the opinion of the teacher alone. He stated, however, that in the estimate given to the department of a class of 150 pupils a mistake of only four or five would be made.

OUT IN THE COLD!

A special meeting will be held to hear

the report of the principals.

Terrible Experience of a Shipw recked Crew-Family Camped Out in Zero : Sale.

New York, Feb. 9.—The stee mship James S. Whitney (Capt. John i Hallett) came into port yesterday, bringing the crew of the shipw recked schooner Clayola, from St. John, The shipwrecked sailors had their feet frozen, and were suffering oth erwise. catarrh although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

"They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I can not say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

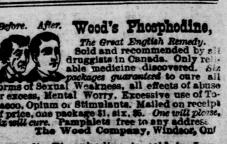
A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall. Mich., and the tablets are sold by al', druggists in the United States and Canada and were slowly being frozen to death. Relief came this imorning when the Metropolitan Line

steamship James Whitney, from Boston, came along and picked them up. New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 9.—During the gale and snowstorm last night the gale and snowstorm last night. Policeman McSweeney, found a family, consisting of a middle-aged Russian, his wife and four children sleeping beneath the trees in the woods near Rochelle Park. The mother had a six-weeks-old baby in her arms. The family is traveling by wagon from Bangor, Me., to Louisville, Ky., and has been camping out on the way. Although the mercury was near zero and the howling wind was threatening to uproot the trees, the father lighted a small camp fire, and after supper the family turned in, sleeping on one piece of canvas and covered by another. The horse was tied to a

The faint glow of the camp fire attracted the policeman's attention. When he arrived the Russians were having a hard time to keep their canvas covering from blowing away. The father lay at one side and his wife at the other, with the children between them. The policeman woke them up and took them to the police station. The horse was taken to a livery stable

livery stable.

The Russian gave his name this morning as Joseph Schellinsky. When he was arraigned before Judge Von Zelm he said that he had frequently slept out of doors in Russia, and that he didn't suppose this country was so slept out of doors in Russia, and that he didn't suppose this country was so cold. The judge warned him to have more care for the health of his family and discharged him. Then the Schel-linskys resumed their journey.



Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Lor

STATES OF THE STATES OF THE STATES AND STATES OF THE STATE

BRITISH CANADIAN BUSINESS

Big Increase in Trade With the Mother Country.

Grand Trunk Declares a Dividend of Five Per Cent-Britain's Position Regarding the Nicaragua Canal.

London, Feb. 9.—The board of trade returns for January show the following ada: Oats, £4,000,000; peas, £7,000; cheese, £50,000; eggs, £4,000; maize, £25,000; wood and pulp, £13,000; sawn goods, £28,000; tinplates, £4,000; unwrought steel, £18,000; haberdashery, \$6,000; alkall, £2,000. The decreases are as follows: Wheat, £83,000; wheat flour, £32,000; bacon, £25,000; cattle, £16,000; hams, £14,000; butter, £7,000; hewn wood, £3,000.British exports to Canada: Woolen tissues, £12,000; worsted tissues, £23,000; earthenware, £5,000.

GRAND TRUNK STATEMENT. The Grand Trunk Railway's dividend statement, issued yesterday afternoon is fairly satisfactory. The gross receipts, compared with the same period last year, declined £4,000. The working expenses increased £38,000, and the balance declined £5,500. The Chicago and Grand Trunk turned a deficiency of £19,000 into a surplus of £23,400. The Detroit, New Haven and Milwaukee turned a surplus of £5,-000 into a deficiency of £5,400. Thus total surplus is £302,000, against £325,000. This permits a full dividend on the four per cent guarantee stock as last year and 3½ per cent on the first preference, making a full five per cent for the year, as last year, and three per cent on the second preference, as compared with 31/4 per cent last

THE CANAL TREATY.

It has been learned that Britain's reply will shortly be sent to the United States Nicaragua Canala project.It will States Nicaragua Canala project. It will riage, on account of the part the Count not comply with the senate's demands. Neither will it be in the nature of a flat refusal, though for purposes of immediate construction it will be tanta-mount to such a refusal. It will consist MURI mainly in a counter-proposal or pro-posals, likely to necessitate extended negotiations. The nature of the propos-al is not yet ascertainable. Lord Pauncefote will probably be the medium through which the answer will be sent, and by whom the subsequent negotiations will chiefly be conducted. In British official opinion, it is likely that several months will elapse be fore the matter reaches a conclusion, by which time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will have lapsed on the basis of the senate's amendments. The British counter-proposals are now formulating, and it is hoped an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to countries, will eventually

THE KING. A dispatch from Portsmouth says the royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been ordered gotten ready to take King

Edward to Flushing soon after the opening of parliament, when his majesty will return Emperor William's recent visit to England. King Edward, it is semi-officially as-serted, desires it to be known that the Duke of Cornwall and York will not be created Prince of Wales until after his

visit to the colonies. An interregnum without the title is considered desirable. Definite preparations are being made for the duke's trip.

A Washington dispatch says: The speaker laid before the house this af ternoon the following letter from Acting Secretary of State Hill: "I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a telegram yesterday from the ambas-

sador to Great Britain, reporting that his majesty's minister for foreign affairs laid before the King the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives relative to the death of Queen Victoric, and that by the King's command Lord Lansdowne expresses the royal appreciation of that mark of respect and also of the additional respect shown by the house to the memory of the late Queen by its

THE STEEL TRUST.

All the morning papers comment upon the steel trust in the United States. "It is little less than a menace to the commerce of the civilized world," says the Daily Chronicle, "and before it all previous trusts fade into insignificance. It seems the goal to the insignificance. It sets the seal to the triumph of the millionaire."

The Daily Telegraph, in its financialarticle, says: "It is one of the most important events that ever happened in the American steel industry, and it will secure the harmony which was seriously threatened to Mr. Carnegie's announced intention to build a large Dipe-making plant."

A QUEEN DYING.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Copenhagen says that the Queen of Sweden and Norway is dying. Late dispatches announced that Queen Sophia was suffering from an attack of influenza, accompanied with swelling

FRENCH PREMIER ILL.

Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau Chamber of Deputies, he having been taken ill. He was unable to attend a banquet at the Palace of the Elysee last evening. It is understood that his condition is not serious, but he will probably not be able to attend the session of the chamber tomorrow WILHELMINA AND HENRY.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Heinhave bound themselves by marriage contract, to recognize the ial union, and to provide for and educate the children of the union. husband assumes the responsibility of representing the wife in all civil acthens. The wine promises to obey the husband, but she is exempted from the usual promise "to dwell with him wherever the transfer of the state of th wherever he deems it best to live." contract also provides that the queen shall allow the husband interest on 50,000,000 guilders (about \$21,-\$00,000), and that he shall receive no heome from the state, except in the case of the queen's death. It is further provided that the queen shall yield obedience to the husband as wife, but not as queen; and the husband relinguishes the right to administer

the wife's property.

The queen and prince consort stole march on their friends when they arrived at the railway station with a party of guests at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and boarded a special train waiting there to take them to Lee Palace. The civil ceremony in the Palace of Justice was very biref, the

witnesses inscribing their names upon the official document. The minister of justice first asked the mothers, accord-ing to the usual form, if they had any

The king's bench division of the high court of justice yesterday found in favor of Victor Michael Ruthven, described as an ex-priest, is a libel suit brought against Emil de Bom, a Catholic priest, for circulating a leaflet averring that Ruthven's lectures were indecent. Forty shillings damages were awarded.

The court found in favor of de Bom respecting the publication of Ruthven's record, copied from the Cleveland Universe of March 15, 1895, Rev. J. G. Paton, a Presbyterian missionary of the New Hebrides, testified that Ruthven's real name was Riordan, and that he had given evidence against him in America, where he was

against him in America, where he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for swindling, in 1895, a man well known in America.

The court also rendered a verdict in favor of the Rev. Bernard Spink, who was sued for libel by the Rev. Tuber-ville Cory Thomas, of Chicago, formerly a pastor of Ispheming, Mich., on the ground of having imputed immoral conduct.

ROW IN HUNGARIAN DIET. In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday, a member of the opposition, Endry, having charged the minister of justice with forcing the judicial authorities at Maros-Vasarhely to support the ministerial candidate in the election, the minister declared Endrey's statements false. The greatest uproar ensued and the sitting was suspended. On the resumption of business the minister said his observations were merely hypothetical. He did not wish to reflect on Endrey's honor, but if the latter desired other satisfaction he would wil-

sired other satisfaction he would willingly oblige him. Endrey said he thought he had the right to some satisfactory explanation.

HISSED THE COUNT. Madrid, Feb. 9.-The Count of Caserta, father of Prince Charles of Bourbon, who is to marry the Princess of the Asturias on Feb. 14, met with a hostile reception on his arrival here yesterday. He was hooted by the crowd, and there were cries of "Spit upon him." The count, who was met by the Infantes Isabella and Eulalia, and the foreign minister, Senor Campos, was driving from the railway station to the resi-dence of the Duke of Calabria, when a crowd assembled outside the station and hooted and hissed him. The hostility was due to the speeches made recently by many politicians and to arti-cles in the newspapers against the mar-

MURDER PLOT.

Rome, Feb. 7.—The Fanfulla states that an Anarchist arrested at Avellino, capital of the province of that name, had in his possession documents indicating a plot to murder the Duke of Abruzzi. The prisoner was brought to Rome, where he was interrogated by the public prosecutor, after which he was lodged in jail. The police refuse to give any details of the

A Manchester brewing firm has been awarded £1,980 damages against a firm that supplied them with arsenicated glucose. This is the first judgment that has been awarded in connection with the recent beer-poisoning investigation. Former King Milan of Servia, according to a special dispatch from Vienna, is suffering from pneumonia.

The British treasury invites tenders for an issue of \$55,000,000 of exchequen bonds, with interests at 3 per cent. They will be dated March 7, 1901, and are re

opens Feb. 11. STATE OF TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES

payable at par Dec. 7, 1905. The list

Summary of Dun & Co.'s and Bradstreet's Mekly Reviews.

New York, Feb.8 .-- Dun's review says: More seasonable weather in the east has brought up the volume of business in retail lines a little this week, and at the west and south distribution of merchandise is on a satisfactory scale. Prices of staple products show but moderate decline, and quotations of manufactured goods are steady in all directions. Pressure to sell is everywhere conspicuously absent. Johhers report good orders for shipping goods. The only complaint still comes from the woolen goods market in the east, which has not yet felt the expected stimulus. Large operations in the stocks of leading steel companies do not affect the volume of business or the prices of their products as yet. Activity continues in footwear. No altera tions are reported in quotations. Textile industries do not revive appreciably, even the lower temperature failing to infuse life into woolens, aside from better retail dealings. Cottons are uniformly dull, with some labor controversies added to the other troubles at the mills. Another reduction in average price of raw silk makes a loss of nearly \$2 per pound since Jan. 1, 1900. Spot cotton lost an eighth on Monday and another on Tuesday, making the decline \$12 50 a bale with

Wheat fell below 80 cents, ample snow affording the desired pro-tection in winter wheat States, while the chief suport was a better inquiry on foreign account, including moderate purchases for Spain. Atlantic exports for the week, including flour, were 2,874,111 bushels, against 2,247,402 in the week preceding and 2,115,875 a year ago. Corn is quiet, maintaining an advance of over 7 cents compared with the same date last year. Liabilities of commercial failures in the first week of February were \$2,469,256, of which \$868,187 were in manufacturing and \$23,247 in trading. In the same week of last year defaults were \$2,953,-957, of which \$1,120,555 were in manufacturing, and \$1,370,602 in trading. In the corresponding week of 1899 the total was heavier at \$2,990,972. Failures for the week were 269 in the United States, against 245 last year,

BRADSTREET'S REPORT. Trade developments this week, aside from those connected with rumored combinations in great industries, of which it seems as yet too early speak authoritatively, have been in the main favorable. The feature of the week in distributive jobbing lines has been the growth of spring de-mand in the south and southwest reflected in enlarged sales of dry-goods, boots and shoes, clothing and millinery at leading centers there and in the central west. Better advices as to the outlook for trade come from the Northwest and Pacific coast reports are no less encouraging. Retail distribution of winter goods reflects the stimulus afforded by winter weather, but earlier quietness and per-haps large stocks still carried are

and 35 in Canada, against 33 last year.

LIBEL CASES.

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial.



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—" Dr. Williams! Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

probably responsible for the slow- KIND OLD UNCLE ness of collections to improve. The cereals are dull, irregular and rather lower, on large Argentine shipments, and liberal Northwest movement, the supporting feature being the good export inquiry developed at conces-

The strength of sole leather is a feature noted at many markets. Buyers are reported more willing to meet manufacturers' views as to prices. Lumber has lagged among building material. but is stiffening in price as the season of active operations approaches. Bituminous coal is weaker, but anthracite holds steady, despite increasing sup-plies, being helped by cold weather. The textiles are rather quiet as to first

hands. Cotton has weakened. Demand for weel is only to cover manufacturers' sales, and some soft spots are reported. Plain dress woolens are in chief demand, and men's wear goods are slow of sale. Iron and steel have been rather quiet, but steady. Failures for the calendar month of

January prove about equal in number to the estimate given a week ago. There were 1,259 failures, with liabilities of \$12,365,614 and assets of \$6,620 50 — in- match, such as must delight the soul creases of respectively 10 per cent in number, of 20 per cent of liabilities and of 60 per cent in assets. Though exceeding January last year in number. the failures are about equal to those of January, 1899, and are from 18 to 40 per ent less than in January of recent His family is also distinguished. Men years. Liabilities are, with the exception of last year, the smallest for any

January for nine years past. Wheat, including flour, shipments for against 3,776,100 last week, 2,902,357 in the corresponding week of 1900, 5,780,500 in 1899 and 3,419,504 in 1898. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4.171,440 bushels, against 3,007,707 (corrected)last week, 3,450,909 in this week a year ago, iness failures for the week number 245, against 238 last week, 231 in this week a year ago, 193 in 1899, 278 in 1898 and 301

BANK CLEARINGS. New York, Feb. 8.-The bank clearings at the principal cities in the Unit-ed States for the week ending Feb. 7, as compiled by Bradstreet's, shows a total of \$2.282.042.943, an increase 26.1 per cent. Outside of New York the total is \$694,881,136, an increase of 4 per cent. The following are the total clearings in the principal cities of Canada: Montreal, \$12,008,183, 20 per cent decrease; Toronto, \$10,288,709 per cent increase; Winnipeg, \$1,828,249. per cent decrease; Halifax, 1,480,174, 7.7 per cent decrease; Hamilton, \$811,-017, 14.6 per cent decrease; St. John, N. B., \$685,446, 7.1 per cent increase; Vancouver, \$745,607, 7.3 per cent decrease; Victoria, \$793,699, 11.8 per cent increase. Totals, \$28,611,074, 9.3 per

cent decrease. ASHAMED TO LIVE.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Feb. 8.-Joseph Terry, a trained nurse, arrested last night, at Fredonia, on a charge of grand larceny in robbing of homes of patients, cut his throat this morning with a razor while year: awaiting examination in his cell. He

The Alaska Indians have a violin closely resembling in form the primi-tive instrument of the same kind used

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

Enriches His Niece So That She May Marry · Poor Man.

Washington, Feb. 8 .- Senator Chauncey M. Depew has just purchased for \$13,000 a house and lot in the fashionable part of the city, the title to which was immediately made over to Miss Anna K. Paulding, his of Lieut. John Edie, United States

Depew has given orders to have the house put in thorough repair, and an addition made to the house. When the improvements are made the property will have cost \$20,000. Depew intends this handsome gift as his wedding gift to his favorite niece.

Miss Paulding's wedding will take place during Easter week. The marriage be the result of a love will of her uncle, who has long and eloquently advocated marriages for love rather than for convenience.

Miss Paulding comes of a well-known revolutionary ancestry, Edie is one of the most popular young naval officers. of his blood have been in the military and naval service of the United States since the foundation of the govern-ment. Neither the bride nor groom the week aggregate 4,907,813 bushels, has any private fortune. Edie has an invalid mother, dependent on his slender salary as a naval officer.

Wiseacres decided that the couple could never marry, since neither possessed the income necessary to support a proper establishment, but Depew.has ved the fairy godfather. He has not only provided them with a home, but has settled on Miss Paulding in her own right a sufficient competence to enable her to maintain her position on the same plane to which she has become accustomed in his home.

MILLIONS WERE STOLEN!

Fidelity Companies Figure Up Embezzlements for the Past Year.

Boston, Mass, Feb. 8 .- According to the statistics compiled by one of the leading fidelity companies the record of defalcations, embezzlements, etc., for the past year in the United States and Canada figure up \$8,090,878, an increase of something over \$3,000,000 over the totals of 1899. These figures are systematically tabulated from press reports and special dispatches received from all over the country ,and are carefully recorded. The figures are as a matter of fact considerably underestimated, since many peculations are discovered lowing is the tabulated record for the

Federal and state, \$1,162,771; municialso cut his wrist and is suffering pal, \$865,694; transportation companies, greatly from the loss of blood. ; \$193,949; building and savings and loan associations, \$181,939; benevolent associations, \$128,932; insurance companies, \$131,565; court trusts, \$1,065,464; banks, \$1,713,638; commercial corporations and

abnormally heavy, being \$898,defalcations classified comprise more than half the entire total under this head for the THEY ARE BETTER

ACQUAINTED NOW.

Australians Have Lately Learned a Good Deal About Canada and Canadians.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8 .- F.W. London, editor, of Wellington, New Zealand, is in the city on a pleasure trip. Mr. London says that Canada, within the past two years has become much more widely known throughout Austraja than she had during many years previous. The standing of the Can-adian contingent, Mr. London says, attracted a great deal of attention, and the people throughout Australia are becoming well acquainted with Canada's resources. The completion of the Pacific cable will help on the cause of imperial federation greatly and also help to develop trade be tween the colonies. There is, says Mr. London, a great future for Canada's goods in Australia, and adds the Canadians and Australians are alive to this fact.

MUNICIPAL BOOKKEEPING. Toronto, Feb. 9 .- The report of the provincial auditor of municipal accounts, Mr. J. B. Laing, published this morning, shows a remarkable improvement in the methods of municipal bookkeeping since his appointment in 1892. He summarizes the change the following return of losses to the municipalities through breach of trust: In 1897, \$10,000; 1898, \$11,000; 1899, \$4,000; 1900, nothing. Mr. Laing says that during 1900 errors to the extent of \$6,-000 were discovered in the books of treasurers, but in no case was there fraudulent intent, and in every instance the treasurer or his sureties paid up. The auditor tells an amusing story one of his early experiences. He went audit the books of a gentleman who had been a township treasurer for years, and found that he never even kept a cash book. His method consisted in two spikes or files, one for money received, and one for recording by memoranda money paid out. He owed the township thousands of dollars as a result of this mode of

bookkeeping. FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION. Middletown, N.Y., Feb. 8.-A fatal collision occurred on the Ontario and Western Railroad at Hurleyville, Sullivan county. An engir,e, with a snow flanger, crashed into a passenger coach. Howard R. Schofield, of Fishkill Landing, a traveling salesman, a hd a member of the firm of John G. Turnbull & Co., New York city, died from inhalation of steam and the effects of scalds about the body. The injured are: Dan C. Lamont, Robert Brock, railroad men; D. H. Webster, grain commission merchant: Sever Fangrain commission merchant: Sever Fangrain commission merchant: Sever Fangrain grain commission merchant; Sayer Fan-cher, wholesale grocer, this city; H. C. Kopper, Calicoon Center; H. D. Percher, Albany; Dr. H. P. Deady, Liberty. Both the passenger coaches and the express car ahead were provided with ceal stoves, and these, overturning, set the cars on fire.

among the Persians and Turks. It has two strings, and is played with a small total, \$8,090,878. cause they require more care

Windsor Man Breaks His Leg While Unloading Ice.

St. Thomas Man Suing for \$5,000 Damages for Alleged Slander.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Rondeau, purposes going into the ranching business at Cal-

Caleb H. Hankinson, of St. Thomas, died on Monday afternoon, Feb. 4, after a long illness. James Balmer, of Selton, has purchased

Judge Bell's farm on the sixth concession of Howard The Orangemen of Elgin county have decided to hold a big celebration in St. Thomas, on July 12.

counties will celebrate the Twelfth of July at Leamington. On Feb. 1 the deputy inspector of postoffices transferred the postmastership of

Napier from John Hutton to George

The Orangemen of Kent and Essex

Dr. Currie, of Florence, met with a painful accident while skating. He feli and broke a small bone near the left

Hugh Martin, farmer of Yarmouth township died on Wednesday, 6th inst., of typhoid fever. Deceased was in his 53rd year.

John R. Donahue, of St. Thomas, has issued a writ, through his solicitor. P. L. M. Elgan, for the sum of \$5,000 for alleged slander.

St. Marys Argus: The old license commissioners Messrs. G. G. McPherson, John Way and William Suhring, are appointed for North Perth.

Delipha Dromillard, of Windsor, an employe of the M. C. R., had the misfortune of having his leg broken in two places while unloading ice from a car. Herbert Ingram has purchased the Spencer farm, on the Howard road, near

Ridgetown. The farm, consisting of one hundred acres, was purchased for \$4,500. South Norwich is among the latest townships to abolish statute labor. This makes forty-four townships in the province in which statute labor has been abolished

The store of King & Watson, Sarnia, was greatly damaged by fire on Saturday morning, the 2nd inst. The loss, though quite heavy, will be partly covered by insurance.

The memorial services on Feb. 2, in Christ Church, Delaware, were well attended. The church of England congregations at both Burwell and Mount Brydges joined with Delaware in a most impressive service which was conducted

the accidental discharge of a shotgun. WESTERNONTARIO | the accidental discharge of a shotgun. A finger and thumb on his left hand were blown off, while the sight of his right eye was ruined. A piece of the jaw bone was also shot way. Dr. A. Brien, of Essex, dressed the' wounds, but does

not expect young Ellis to recover. Woodstock Express: A well-known figure on the streets of Wo. ofstock passed away on the 5th inst., in the person of John Marsh. Deceased was 55 years of age, and was single. Deat h resulted from heart trouble. The late Jo. in Marsh was a watchmaker by trade, having learned the business with C. P. L'wil, of Ingersoll. For many years he we rked for Wm. Pott, who at one time ker 't a jewelry store on Dundas street, near t be

corner of Beale. Watford Guide-Advocate: The annual meeting of the Lambton County Medical Association will be held in Brown's Hall, Watford, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, when officers for the current year will be elected. The programme comprises papers by Dr. A. T. Hobbs, of London, on "Diseases of the Ovaries in Relation to Insanity"; Dr. Macalpine, of Petrolia, on "Phymosis"; Dr. Newell, of Watford, on

"Cathartics and Their Uses"; Dr. J. F.

McKee, of Petrolia, on "Therapy"; Dr

Mulligan, of Petrolia, on "Influenza." St. Thomas Times: Mayor Chant, City Solicitor Doherty, City Engineer Bell and Ald. Maxwell returned on the 6th inst. from Toronto, where they had an interview with the attorney-general and Provincial Auditor Lang in regard to the account of F. H. Macpherson in auditing the books of the city. Mr. Macpherson was in Toronto, but was not admitted to the conference. The matter was thoroughly discussed, but no decision reached. In regard to the question of permitting towns and cities to issue debentures for erecting existing bridges, the attorney-general promised to give St. Thomas relief either in the way of amending the act or passing a private bill.

BUG BLAZE IN WAWANESA, MAN. Wawanesa, Man., Feb. 8.-Fire, which broke out at 4 o'clock this morning, caused the destruction of Barclay Bros.' general store, stock valued at \$12,000; Jackson's harness shop, stock valued at \$10,000; Smith's blacksmith shop, loss \$800; McDonald's jewelry store, and Robinson's barber shop being also burned, but most of their contents were saved. Besides the foregoing, the lodge hall and the Conservative Club rooms were burned, with all their containings.

THE HORSE BREEDERS.

THE HORSE BREEDERS.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the Saddle and Carriage Horse Breeders' Association, President Fuller made a vigorous plea for action on the part of the Dominion government, to impress on the imperial authorities the advantages of Canada as a country in which remounts for military purposes can be obtained. The following officers were elected: President, S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; vice-president, W. H. Smith, Toronto: secretary, Henry Wade, Toronto. The Hackney Horse Society elected the following officers: President, R. Miller, Stouffville; vice-president, Thomas Graham, Claremont. Vice-presidents for the impressive service which was conducted by the rector, Rev. T. H. Brown.

Chatham Banner-News: Henry Ellis, a prominent young farmer residing near Essex, is probably fatally injured by

Stouffville: Vice-president, Thomas Graham, Claremont, Vice-presidents for the provinces: Ontario, Robert Davies, Toronto; Quebec, J. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst; Alberta, A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary; Manitoba, M. McMillan, Bradon; New Brunswick, J. R. Frink, St. John

PROGRESS IN SURGERY IN THE LAST 100 YEARS

The Use of Anaesthetics in Critical Operations --- The Antiseptic as a Mitigater of Pain and Aid to Recovery of Patients--- Instruments of Precision for the Location of Hidden Disease---The Remarkable Advancement Made in the Imparting of Medical Instruction --- Fully Equipped College Hospitals, Laboratories, Libraries, Etc., the Foundation--- The Trained Nurse a. Necessity as the Surgeon's Assistant--- Comprehensive Review of Results in Recent Operations of a Special and Critical Nature.

Written Specially for the New York Sun by W. W. Keen, M.D., Hon. F. R. S. S.

[From the New York Sun.] The end of the eighteenth century was made notable by one of the most somarkable and beneficent discoveries which has ever blessed the human race, the discovery of the means of 000,000 persons died in a single year that in 1707 in Iceland, out of a population of 30,000, 60 per cent, or 18,000 died; that in Jenner's time "an adult person who had not had small-pox was scarcely met with or heard of in the United Kingdom, and that owing to his discovery small-pox is now one of the rarest diseases," the strong words I have used seem fully justified. But the eighteenth century was not to witness the end of progress in medicine. The advances in the nineteenth century have been even more startling more beneficent. What these advances have been in the department of medicine has been related by Prof. Osler. It is my province to speak only

I.-METHOD OF TEACHING. The first advance which should be mentioned is a fundamental one, namemethods of medical teaching. At the beginning of this century there were only three medical schools in the United States, the medicar department of the University of Pennsylvania, established in 1765; the medical depart-ment of Harvard, established in 1873, and the medical department of Dartmouth, established in 1797. The last report of the commissioner of education gives a list of 155 medical schools now in existence in this country, many of them still poorly equipped struggling for existence, but a large number of them standing in the first rank, with excellent modern equipment, both in teachers, laboratories, dical curriculum then extended over only two years or less and consisted of courses of lectures at the most by read the same course of lectures without illustrations and with no practical teaching. The medical schools, even when connected with universities, were practically private corporations, the members of which took all the fees, spent what money they were com-pelled to spend in the maintenance of what we now should call the sem-blance of an education, and divided the profits. Until within about twenty years this method prevailed in all our medical schools. But the last two decades of the century have seen a re-markable awakening of the medical profession to the need of a broader and more liberal education, and that, as a prerequisite, the medical schools should be on the same basis as the department of arts in every well-regulated college. To accomplish this the boards of trustees have taken possesplaced the faculties upon salaries and have used such portion of the inc of the institutions as was needed for constant and yet rapid developmentong the most liberal lines.

II.-COLLEGE HOSPITALS. The first step has been the establishment in connection with most schools of general hospitals, in which the varlous teachers in the college should be the clinical instructors and where the

Doctors not seldom give up a case, but mother never does. While life lasts, while there is a spark of vitality which love's labor may fan into a flame, she toils untiringly for the child she brought into the world. And sometimes where the doctors fail the mother succeeds. She has no prejudices. Any means she will use which will save

her child. The mother's prescription given below is a case in point. Her daughter was given up by physicians as suffering from an incurable disease, called wasting of the digestive organs." The mother pre-cribed Dr. Pierce's Gold-Pavorite Prescription, and had the happiness of seeing her daughter restored to perfect

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures

gestion and nutrition. It is a nerve-nourishing, flesh-forming medicine making new blood and new life. Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

It is a true temperance medicine. "My sister (of Arlington, Washington Co., Rebr.,) was taken very sick and had several doctors," writes Mrs. C. L. Harrison, of Elk City, Douglas Co., Nebr. They could not do her any good, and told my mother they would not come any more, as no doctor could help her, that she bould not get well. She had 'wasting of the digestive organs.' My mother said to my sister: 'Well, I almost know that Dr. Pierce's medicines will cure her.' So she bought six bottles—three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' three of 'Favorite Prescription,' and some of the 'Pellets;' and now my sister is a well woman.

"We thank you for your medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical

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students would have the means not of the United States that the whole only of hearing theoretically what should be done to the sick, but of actually examining the patients under the supervision of their instructors, studying the cases so as to become skilled in reaching a diagnosis and indicating what in their opinion was necessary in preventing smallpox. On May 14, 1796,
Dr. Edward Jenner inoculated James
Phipps. When we remember that 2,
Phipps. When we remember that 2,
Single year

What in their opinion was necessary in the way either of hygiene, medicine or surgical operation. More than that, in most of the advanced schools today, the students assist the clinical faculties in the actual performance of operations, in the Russian empire from small-pox; so that when they graduate they are skilled to a degree utterly unknown twenty years ago.

III .- ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOR-ATORIES.

Another step which was equally important, and in some respects even more so, has been the establishment of laboratories connected with each branch of instruction. A laboratory of anatomy (the dissecting room) every medical school has always had, but all the other laboratories are recent addi-tions. Among these may be named a laboratory of clinical medicine, a laboratory of therapeutics, in which the ac-tion of drugs is studied; a laboratory of chemistry, a laboratory of microscopy a laboratory of pathology, for the study of diseased tissues; a laboratory of embryology, for the study of the develop-ment of the human body and of animals; a laboratory of hygiene, a laboratory of bacteriology, a laboratory of pharmacy, a surgical laboratory, in which all the operations of surgery are done on the cadaver by each student; a laboratory of physiology, and in many evolution, we now recognize the fact colleges private rooms, in which adthat, so far as his body is concerned, vanced work may be done for the discovery of new truths.

In all these laboratories, instead of

simply hearing about the experiments and observations, each student is required to handle the drugs, the chemicals, the apparatus, to do all the op-erations, to look through the microscope, etc.; in other words, to do all that which is necessary for the proper understanding of the case in hand. In fact, it may be said that, in view of the opportunities and the requirements of modern hospitals, it is undoubtedly true that a hospital patient, the poor- some of the disorders to which man is of modern hospitals, it is undoubtedly true that a hospital patient, the poorthoroughly studied and more carefully a victim to some disorders which anitreated than the wealthy patient who is attended at his home. On the other however, so many laboratories with their expensive apparatus and a large staff of assistants mean an enorincrease in the expense of a medical education, for which the student does not pay anything like an equivalent. Hence the need in all of our best modern medical schools for endowments, in order that such work may be carried on properly and yet the student not be charged such fees as to be practically prohibitory, excepting for the rich, or, at the least, the well-to-do. I do not hesitate to say that by reason of these facilities at the end of the second year many a diligent student of today is better fitted to practice than was the graduate of half a century ago. IV.-ANATOMICAL MATERIAL.

One of the most important means of the study of medicine, and especially of surgery, is a thorough acquaintance with the anatomy of the human body. No one would think of placing an engineer in charge of a complicated piece of machinery who had never become intimately acquainted with all the parts of such a machine and could take it to pieces and put it together again with ease and intelligence. Yet, until comparatively recently, this quired and yet at the same time the means of obtaining it were forbidden the medical student. If he performed an operation and was guilty of negli atomical knowledge, he was liable to suit for malpractice. Yet his only means of becoming acquainted with the anatomy of the human body was by stealing the bodies of the dead. In England, up to 1832, this was equally true. A regular traffic in human bodies existed there as well as here, and ies for dissection was very great; but it was only a question of money. In his testimony before the parliamentary committee, Sir Astley Cooper made a shiver run down the backs of the lords who listened to him when ne said that in order to dissect the body of any of them it was only necessary for him to pay enough. large pecuniary profits of such busi-ness, when the supply was very small, and Hare in Edinburgh in 1832. discovery of their crimes finally led to the passage of the anatomy act, which has been in force in Great Britain ever since. Similar violations of graveyards in this country have led to the passage in various states of somewhat similar laws, usually giving for dissection the bodies of those who were so poor in friendship that no one would spend the money necessary for their burial. Yet today, in a large number of our states, the former an-omalous condition of affairs exists. The increase of anatomical material. which has resulted from the enactment of wise and salutary laws for this pur-pose, has given a great impetus to the study of anatomy, and has produced a far better educated class of physici-ans in most parts of the United States within the last few years. The en-lightened sense of the community has perceived that to deny the medical schools the means of properly teach-ing anatomy was a fatal mistake and resulted in an ignorance of which the community were the victims. As a result it is possible now, by law, in most states to obtain a reasonable number of cadavers, not only for the study of anatomy, but for the performance of all the usual operations.

V.-MEDICAL LIBRARIES. Along with this there has been roughout this country a marked ovement in favor of medical libraries. It is to the credit of the government

world is debtor to us, not only for the foremost medical library in the world, that of the surgeon-general in army at Washington, but also for the magnificent index-catalogue, not only of the books, but of all the journal articles in every language in the world. No better investment of money was ever made than the establishment of this library, and its allied museum, and the publication of the index-cat-

VI.-EMBRYOLOGY. As a result of all these means and methods of study, and as a part of the great educational and scientific movement of the century, medical men now take a wholly different view of the normal and abnormal structures of the human body. The study of embryology has shown us that many of the devia tions from the normal development of the human body are easily explained by embryology. One of the most important changes in our idea, for example, of tumors, is due to the fact that the study of embryology, and of the tissues of the embryo, have shown us that diseased structures, which lack explanation entirely when compared with the adult human tissues, readily find their explanation, and fall into an un-expected order, when compared with the tissues of the embryo. Not only, however, has the study of embryological tissues thrown a flood of light on diseased structures, but we have obtained new views of the relation of man to all creatures, lower in the scale of life. Largely owing to the doctrine of man is kindred to the brutes; that his diseases, within certain limitations, are identical with similar diseases of the lower animals; that his anatomy and physiology are, in essence, the same as the anatomy and physiology lower animals, even the very lowest, and that many of his diseases can be best studied in the lower animals, because upon them we can make exact experiments which would be impossible in man. While it is true that each anmals do not suffer from, yet, taking them as a whole, the diseases of man and of animals and the action of remedies on both are practically identical. To this I shall have occasion to refer VII.-PATHOLOGY.

Among the laboratories which I mentioned, one of the most important is that of pathology and morbid anatomy, or the study of diseased tissues and organs. The first work on pathology in this country was written by one of

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady Who Cures Her Husband et His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save Her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samarla Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would dising habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my my body tingling larly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that "hiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

Samuel D. Gross, and one of his most important contributions to surgical progress consisted in his persistent advocacy of the need for the study of pathology at a basis for all our means of cure. This is evident, if we consider the illustration I used a moment ago of a steam engine. Unless one knows precisely the defects of such a machine, the influence of fresh or salt water upon the boiler, the influence of rust, the effects of oils, entirely apart from the mere mechanism of the engine, an engineer might make fatal damage both to the machine and probably to life. So surgical pathology is the study of the precesses of disease, the alterations in the minute disease, the alterations in the minute structure of tissues and organs, without which no surgeon can be fitted for his task, much less can he be called am accomplished surgeon. All of these laboratories mark the difference be-tween the scientific and the empirical method. The old student of medicine went from case to case, heard many a good maxim and learned many a useful trick, but, after all, it was only an empirical knowledge which he obtained it all and the formula it all and the formula it is not the formula it. tained. It did not go to the founda-tion of things. It was not scientific, as is the collegiate instruction of today.

Having thus glanced rapidly at the improvement in medical instruction, let me turn now to a few of the principal discoveries which have made the surgery of today so much superior to the surgery of one hundred years ago. VIII.-ANAESTHESIA.

After vaccination, the most important surgical event of the century is the discovery of anaesthesia. While there were some prior attempts at anaesthesia, practically it dates from Oct. 16, 1846, when Dr. John C. War-ren, in the Massachusetts General ren, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, first performed a major sur-gical operation without inflicting the slightest pain. I cannot enter into the merits of the various claimants for the credit of first using an anaesthetic, but ether was then for the first time publicly administered by Morton, and the very sponge which was then used is now a precious trophy of the Massachusetts General Hospital. I may perhaps quote from an address which I delivered before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland at their centennial anniver-

relation to anaesthesia: "The news went like wildfire, and anaesthesia was soon introduced into every clinic and at almost every operation throughout the civilized world. Prior to that time a surgical operation was attended with horrors which those was attended with horrors which those who live in these days cannot appreciate. He was the best surgeon who could perform any operation in the least possible time. The whole object of new methods of operating was to shorten the period of frightful agony which every patient had to endure. Every second of suffering saved was an incalculable boon. To submit to any operation required then a heroism and an endurance which are almost incomprehensible to us now. All of incomprehensible to us flow. All of the more modern, deliberate, careful, painstaking operations involving ute dissection, amid nerves and blood vessels, when life or death depends on the accuracy of almost every touch of the knife, were absolutely impossible. was beyond human endurance quietly to submit one's self for an hour and a half, for two hours or even longer, to such physical agony.

"It is a striking commentary on the immediate results of the introduction of anaesthesia to learn that, in the five years before the introduction of ether, only 184 persons were willing to submit themselves to such a dreadful Hospital, an average of thirty-seven operations per annum, or three per month. In the five years immediately succeeding its introduction, although the old horror could not at once be 100 annually, were performed in the same hospital. During the last year in same hospital, a Mecca for every sur-geon the world over, over 3,700 operations were performed. It is not an un-common thing at the present day for any one of the more active surgeons of this country to do as many as 400 known as many as nineteen operations to be done in the Jefferson Medical College Hospital in a single dayequaling six months work in Boston

before the introduction of ether

The next year, 1847, witnessed the introduction of chloroform by Sir James Y. Simpson of Edinburgh. Until I became acquainted with the striking figures just quoted I had often ing figures just quoted I had often wondered at the hospital scenes in that most touching story, "Rab and His Friends," by the late gifted and well-beloved physician, Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh. Nowadays students do not rush into the surgical amphifheater when they learn that an operation is to be done, but it is taken as a matter of course, for practically every day many operations are done in most of hospitals. But, at the time when Rab's mistress was operated upon, an operation, as has been stated, was a very rare event. Few had the fortitude to endure its dreadful pangs, Now, thanks to the blessed sleep of anaesthesia, sufferers from even the most dreadful disorders can have long and difficult operations done, accurate and tedious dissections made, and yet feel not a twinge of pain.

Besides general anaesthesia by ether, chloroform and a few other agents, there have been introduced several means for producting "local anaesthesia, i.e., agents which destroy the sensibility of the part of the body to be operated upon while not produc-ing unconsciousness. Freezing the part by ice and salt or by a quickly evaporating spray of rhigolene or chloride of ethyl, are sometimes used. But cocaine and a somewhat similar substance, eucaine, have of late been more extensively used on man, after their harmlessness had first been shown on nimals. In 1885 Covering, of New York injected a solution of cocaine as near to the spinal cord as was possible and produced the insensibility of all the body below the point of injection by the effect of the cocaine upon the spinal cord. A few years ago Quincke, of Kiel, in Germany, devised a means of puncturing the spinal canal itself in the lumbar region (the lowest part of the small of the back) for the purpose of drawing off some of the fluid for examination. This suggested ently ignorant of Covering's work, that cocaine could be injected through a hollow needle inserted into the spinal canal by "lumbar puncture," and so produce anaesthesia of all the body below this point. This method was published by him in 1899, and was soon ever, it had been practiced more than ever, it had been practiced more than elsewhere, Tupper, of Paris, having successfully done over two hundred operations by "spinal anaesthesia." All of the body below the diaphragm can thus be deprived of sensibility. The method will probably never replace ether and chloroform. chloroform, but in many cases is a valuable aid to the surgeon. But it has its dangers and inconveniences. The ideal anaesthesia is that which destroys sensibility and yet leaves the patient perfectly conscious, as spinal anaesthesia does. A patient to whom I recently proposed it for certain special reasons, rejected it, saying, with probable truth, that she could never bear the strain of lying on the table perfectly conscious of all that was being done and frightened by any sur-gical emergency which might easily arise in such a long, difficult and dap-

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are true to a second and will last a life-time. They are exquisitely made, and are thoroughly tested before leaving the factory. M. SAMUEL'S Gent's "Accurate" Watch is a genuine English Lever; it has a sound, strong and well-finished full movement, jewelled and fitted removable damp and dust-proof cap. Every part is accurately adjusted. Strong solid silver marked cases. Delivered free on receipt of \$10.40.

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gerous operation. The ideal anaesthetic is that which will abolish pain and consciousness without danger to life. The twentieth century will doubtless see the discovery of this safe and efficient anaesthetic.

IX.-ANTISEPSIS. But we have no yet reached the limits of surgical progress. Let me quote

again from the address before alluded "Even the introduction of anaesthesia did not rid surgery of all its ter-rors. The acute pain of the operation was abolished, but the after suffering, surgical days was something dreadful overcome, 487 operations, or almost to see. The parched lips of the poor sufferer, tossing uneasily through sleepless nights; wounds reeking with blood poisoning, from erysipelas, from tetanus, from gangrene, were only too familiar sights in the pre-antiseptic days. Then again there arose one of those deliverers of the human race, whose name can never be forgotten. and whose name will last as long as time shall endure. Jenner, Warren and Lister are a triumvirate of names of which any profession may well be proud. Thank God they all sprang from virile Anglo-Saxon loins! praise, no reward, no fame is too great for them. That Lord Lister still lives to see the triumph of his marvelous services to humanity is a joy to all of us. And when the profession arose en masse, within the last few years at the international congress of Berlin and at the meeting of the British Medical Association, in Montreal, and welcomed him with cheer after cheer, it was but

a feeble expression of gratitude for

benefits which no words can express. "Before Lister's day erysipelas, tetanus, gangrene and blood poisoning in its various phases were the constant attendant of every surgeon. They were dreaded guests at almost any operation; and when in rare cases we obtained primary union without a drop of pus, without fever and with but little suffering, it was a marvelous achievement. Now it is precisely reversed. The surgeon who does not get primary union without a drop of pus, with no fever and with little suffering, asks himself, What was the fault in my technic? To open the head, the abdomen or the chest 30 years ago was almost equivalent to signing the death warrant of a patient. The early mortality of ovariotomy was about 60 per cent; two out of three died. Now many a surgeon can point to a series of 100 abdominal operations with a fatality of only 2 per cent of 3 per When Sir Spencer Wells recorded his first 1,000 cases of ovariotoms it was calculated that after deducting the years which the patients who died from the operation would have lived had no operation be done, the net result of the thousand cases was an addition of 20,000 years to human life. One thousand ovariotomies under antiseptic precautions at the present would certainly add at least 30,000 years to human life. Would not such guerdon be enough for any man? This, too, is a direct result of laborious laboratory researches, begin-ning with the investigations of Liebig and Pasteur on fermentation. Lister

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went still further. Even before the alluded to are the best, and this i discovery of the bacteria of suppura- turn suggests other improvements in tion, of tetanus and of erysipelas, he our practice, i. e., theory outstrips pracshowed us experimentally how, by tice and enlarges its domain. Thus outsurgical cleanliness, we could avoid all stripping theory, the practical advance infection and to banish these pests made by Lister was an example of the health to many who otherwise would ulated scientific observers to make new have perished from operations now

perfectly safe. "The mortality of compound fracmost dreaded of all accidents. nil. Prior to Lister's day, the mortality of major amputations varied from 50 to 63 per cent. Now it is from 10 to 20 per cent. And so I might go on with operation after operation and show how they have become so safe that one need not dread any, saving

exceptional cases.
"These two modern discoveries anaesthesia and antisepsis, have ut-terly revolutionized modern surgery. They have made possible operations which, by reason of their duration, pain and danger, were utterly unjus tifiable in former days, but are now the daily occupation of a busy surgeon. And, far better than this, they have enabled us to bring to homes and hearts, which otherwise would have been broken up and wrung with sorrow, the comfort of life restored dear ones upon whom depended happiness and support of the families. Translate figures into happy hearts and prosperous homes if you can, and then you can tell me what Warren and Lister have done for humanity The result of these two wonderful

discoveries has been to separate us from the surgical past, as by a gulf. "Today, so rapid has been our surgical progress, a Velpeau, a Sir liam Ferguson or a Pancoast, all of whom have died within the last 30 years, could not teach modern surgical principles or perform a modern surgical operation. Even our everyday surgical vocabulary-staphylo coccus, strepto-coccus, infection, munity, antisepsis and asepsis, toxin and antitoxin-would be unintelligible jargon to him; and our modern operations on the brain, the chest abdomen and the pelvis would make him wonder whether we had not lost our senses, until, seeing the almost uniform and almost painless recoveries, he would thank God for the magnificent progress of the last half-century, which had vouchsafed such magical, nay, such almost divine power, to the modern surgeon." X .- THE SURGERY OF WAR.

One of the immediate consequences of the introduction of the antiseptic method has been a remarkable mitigation of the horrors of war. Our recent war with Spain has proved and the present military operations in the Philippines and of the British in South Africa will still further prove its advantages. Witness a little book written by Prof. Von Esmarch, of Kiel, Germany, with the apt title of "The Fight of Humanity Against the Horrors of War," with an appendix entitled "The Samaritan on the Battlefield."One of the most valuable means for the preservation of human life is carried by every soldier in a modern civilized army as a part of his regulation outfit, a "First Aid Package," for the treatment of any wound or injury, and one of the most valuable and interesting papers read before the American Surgical Association at its meeting in Chicago in 1899 was by Prof. senn or the "First Aid Package. This first aid package contains an antiseptic he gravest wounds for the purpose of preventing infection, which is the principal danger to life after accident principal danger to life after accident For surgical purposes their existence or injury. The universal test mony of is most important, first in the earth, our surgeons in Cuba was that by its where, as I have already shown, the

XI.-BACTERIOLOGY. In experimental science two methods of progress are observed, first, in actual practice certain methods are adopted because they are found to be the most advantageous and useful, though we cannot explain why it is so, i. e., practice outstrips theory. Again, as a result of experimental investigation, certain facts are discovered, which explain why the practical methods just scrupulously done the danger of te-

from our hospitals and bring life and first. His striking results in turn stimdiscoveries of the greatest importance and thus science immensely improved and widened our practical methods. tures in the pre-antiseptic days was No definite year or day can be as-about 60 per cent. It was one of the signed as the birth date of Lord Lis-Its | ter's antiseptic methods, as we can, for mortality now is perhaps not over 3 instance, vaccination or anaesthesia. We per cent, and the mortality from sepsis after such a fracture, in the hands the summer of 1876 as the starting point. During that year Lord List tended the International Medical Con-gress held in Philadelphia, and demonstrated his then methods and convinced a few surgeons of their immense advantages. Even before that date there had been very many experiments and observations, especially on the discovered little rod-like bodies in the blood in wool-sorters' disease, or anthrax, which he named from their shape "bacteria" and "httle rods." This name has been adopted for all forms of germs, though many of them are not rod-like in their shape. Not until 1881 was the cause of inflammation and suppuration (the formation of pus or "matter") discovered. In that year Ogston of Aberdeen published experiments which he believed demonstrated the fact that certain bacteria were the cause of suppuration. Since then this has been amply confirmed, not only by experiments upon animals, but by observation in man. In 1882 Robert Koch of Berlin discovered the cause of tuberculosis, a little rod-like body, which is named the "bacillus" of tuberculosis. In 1883 Febleisen discovered the cause of erysipelas, and in 1887 Nicolaise and Rosenbaum discovered the bac is of tetanus or lockjaw. So reces been the discoveries in which have led to vast improve our methods of treatment of and the performance of opera

The bacillus of lockjaw is great abundance around stales, and this explains the fact that hostlers, drivers, cavalrymen, all of whom have to do with horses, are especially liable to attacks of lockjaw. Moreover cer-tain bacteria thrive best when exposed to the open air. Other bacteria, and among them the bacilli of lockjaw, thrive best when the air is excluded, and this explains the danger of treading on a rusty nail, which is popularly and rightly known as pe-culiarly liable to produce lockjaw. The reason is not because it is a nail, nor because it is old, nor because it is rusty, but because from the earth in which it lies it is most apt to be the means of introducing into a punctur-ed wound the bacilli of lockjaw. Such a vound bleeds but very little, the blood soon crusts and excludes the air, and if any of the bacilli of lockjaw has been carried into the body, they find in such a closed wound, from which the air is excluded, the most favorable condition for growth and infection of the whole body. Knowing these facts from experiment, the treatment is clear. Lay open such a wound and disinfect it, and lockjaw will not oc-

At first it was thought that these bacteria existed chiefly in the air, and hence in Lister's early methods, powerful spray-producing apparatuses were used; but while it is true that they do exist in the air it is found that this is not the principal source of infection. There is no substance (which has not been disinfected) that is not covered with the germs of these little plants. They exist in our food and drink; but the intestine is, one may say, a natural home in many exist without harm to the body use most wounds were prevented from becoming infected, and, therefore, inflamed, and that the number of operations was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the sound of the was greatly diminished by reason the was greatly diminished by the was greatly diminished by the was greatly diminished by the was is buried, worms coming from the car-cass up through the ground carry the infection so that other animals graz-ing over this surface will readily being over this surface will readily become infected. The means by which we can avoid infection from the earth is very evident, viz., that every person who has been run over by the cars or who has fallen on and we the ground and broken his leg, etc., as said must have the wound most execulty. must have the wound most carefully

terial disease is almost nothing.

A still greater danger to every patient, however, is found in the clothing, in the skin, and all dressings which are applied to wounds. The skin is full of bacteria of the most dangerous kind; even the spotless hands of the bride are, in the eyes of the surgeon, dirty. No one can touch hands of the bride are, in the eyes of the surgeon, dirty. No one can touch a wound with ordinary clean hands without infecting it. All clothing, dressings, e.g., lint and soft linen rags, and such like, are full of bacteria of the most dangerous kind. Perhaps the most dangerous place is the space under the nails of the surgeon's hand, for the mere mechanical removal of any dirt under the nails by cleansing any dirt under the name them clean sur-them does not make them clean surgically. The nails must be cut short and prepared in a way I shall men-tion directly, or they are full of peril to any patient into whose wound an undisinfected finger is introduced. Again, another source of infection, of, is our instruments. Then instru-ments were washed with soap and water and were made clean to the eye; but they were covered with death-dealing bacteria which especi-ally hid in the joints and irregularities of all instruments.

All of these somewhat detailed statements lead up to a consideration of the difference between the old surgery and the new. Thirty years ago when an operation was to be performed or cident cared for we laid out our instruments, which were visibly clean, used them with hands that were as clean as those of any gentleman, and applied soft linen rags, lint and other dressings. Today we know that these apparently clean instruments, hands and dressings are covered with bacteria which produce infection and, therefore, suppuration, and frequent-ly run riot in blood poisoning, erysipe-las, lockjaw and death.

How does a modern surgeon perform an operation? All bacteria can be killheat. Cold has no effect upon them, but the temperature of boiling water (212 degrees Fahr.) is sufficient to destroy them all, usually within fifteen or twenty minutes; hence, first, instruments are all boiled; and, secondly, dressings are either steeped in such solutions as have been found to destroy the bacteria, such as carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate, or other preparations, or, still better, are placed in sterilizers, that is to say, metal cylinders, which are then filled with steam, usually under pressure, so as to obtain a temperature of 240 degrees, and thus make sure of the death of the bacteria. Unfortunately our hands cannot be boiled or steamed, but the modern surgeon first uses soap and water most vigorously over his hands and arms up to the elbow. The nails are cut short and the scrubbing brush is especially applied to the nails so as to clean the fingers at their ends. Then by various means, such as pure alcohol, which is one of our best disinfectants, or solutions of corrosive sublimate, and other hands are sterilized. Rubber gloves are frequently used, so as to preclude infecion, as they can be steamed to 240 degrees. Removing at least his outer gown, which has been steamed, and so made free from bacteria. Not a few surgeons also wear sterilized caps, so that any bacteria in the hair will not be sifted in a wound, and some wear respirators of sterile gauze over the mouth and beard for the same reason. All the dressings have been sterilized by superheated steam. All the threads by which blood vessels are tied have ed. All the material for sewing up the rounds, and the needles with which they are sewn up have been similarly disinfected. The skin of the patient is also sterilized, usually the day before- must refer the reader to Prof. Osler's hand, in the same manner in which the | paper. and are disinfected a second time just at the moment of the operation. the case is one of accident, such as a crushed leg from a trolley car, all of the dirt is most carefully washed away with soap and water and the parts are disinfected, not only on the exterior, but also by prolonged washing with some cleansing agent in the interior of the wound, the patient being under the influence of ether, of course.

It is easily seen from such a description of a modern operation that no case can receive due care in one of our odern homes, even the best. The facilities do not exist, and hence surgeons are more declining to do operations, whether for accident or disease, in private houses, and a happy custom growing more and more in favor with the community of having all operations done and all accidents cared for in a well-equipped modern hospital. XII.-RESULTS OF MODERN SUR-

As the result of our ability to per-form operations without pain, thanks

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drain on the nervous system. The business of this work-a-day world goes with such a rush that iron nerves even break down under the strain.



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physical forces, Middle aged men and men advanced in Middle aged men and men advanced in Middle aged men and men advanced in years are specially benefited by this remedy.

Mr. H. Hancock, of Hancock & Sadler, of the popular Iroqueis Hotel, Galt, Ont., made the following statement: "I heartily recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyene needing a tenic for the nerves or requiring a medicine to build up the system when it becomes treakened and run down by too close application to business. I found the pills were just the mericine for my trouble. In fact after taking three boxes I felt so much better that now I would not be without them.

When I feel tired and worn out I take these valuable pills and find they recomp my nervous and physical strength. They feem to furnish just the elements required for reconstructing nerve tissue."

to agaesthesia, and our ability to perform operations without infection, and, therefore, almost without danger, thanks to antisepsis, the range of modern surgery has been enormously increased. Unless one has lived through the old surgery and into the new he scarcely can appreciate this widening of the field of operative surgery. Thirty years ago. in consequence of the great danger of opening the head, the chest, or the abdomen, or, in fact, of making an in-cision anywhere about the body, the surgeon never dared to interfere until he was obliged to do so. Hence, not only were many modern operations not even thought of, but in obscure cases we had to wait until time and disease developed symptoms and physical signs such that we were sure of our diagnosis, and then, knowing that terfere, we ventured to operate. Now we anticipate such a fatal termination, and in most cases can avert it. In perhaps no class of cases has the benefit from this immunity from infection and danger been shown than in the domen. Today if we are uncertain as to whether there is serious danger going on, which if unchecked will result in death, we deliberately open the one cavity or the other in order to find out the exact state of affairs. Supposing that the mischlef is trifling, or even that there is no mischief, we then know how to deal with the symptoms which have been puzzling us. So far as the exploratory operation is concerned, the patient recovers from it in a time, and, meantime, perhaps, has also been cured of the symptoms which were before so ill understood. If any serious disease is found, in the majority of cases we can cope with it suc-cessfully. Before the days of antisepsis and anaesthesia the field of operation was greatly restricted, and practically the removal of tumors, amputations and a few other operations was all that was done. Now all the then inaccessible organs are attacked with an intrepidity born of an assurance of safety. Recovery usually sets the seal of approval on the judgment of the surgeon. Thirty years ago, taking all operations together, fully one-third of our patients died, many of them often from slight operations which were followed by infection. Today, including even the far more grave operations which are now done, the general mortality will scarcely exceed five per cent, and many surgeons are able in a series of several hundred operations to save ninety-seven out of every hun

XIII.-SERUM TREATMENT. Another remarkable recent discovery the result of numerous and careful investigations in the laboratory, is a wholly new means of treatment, viz. that method which is known as orrhotherapy or serumtherapy, or the treatment of injecting certain antitoxins under the skin by a hypodermic syringe. It would lead me too far to enter into the theory upon which they were first used. Suffice it to say that in the blood of an animal that has passed through a certain disorder the liquid part contains an antidote or antitoxin If a certain amount of this is injected under the skin of an animal or man suffering from the same disorder in its incipient stages the antitoxin prevents the development of the disease. much more medical than surgical, and its results in diphtheria and other medical disorders have been perfectly marvelous. In surgery, however, less fa-vorable results have been obtained, but en either boiled or otherwise sterilizing all probability in the future we hall the material for sewing up the shall be able to do for some of our surgical disorders what the physician can do today for diphtheria. For the remarkable results in diphtheria I rgeon's hands have been disinfected, There has also been discovered an-

other means which in surgery has rendered some valuable service. From certain organs, as for instance, the thyroid gland (the gland whose largement produces goitre), we can obtain a very potent extract of great value. In cases of goitre very note-worthy results have been obtained by the administration of this thyroid extract. A number of other organs in the bodies of animals have been used to combat disorders in the human body with advantage. The chief development of both these new forms medication, however, will take place in the next century.

XIV.-INSTRUMENTS OF PRE-CISION.

Another direction in which the century has made enormous progress is in the introduction of instruments of precision. When I was a student in the early 60s instruction in microscopy was conspicuous only by its absence from our medical curriculum. Now every student who graduates is more or less of an accomplished microscopist, and carries into his practice the methods and observations which the microscope furnishes him. At the same period I remember being greatly interested in discussion which two of my teachers had as to whether it was possible to make an application accurately to the vocal chords in the larynx. Now every tyro in medicine makes such ap-plications to the larynx as a routine procedue in cases requiring it, and similar methods have been applied by the ophthalmoscope to examine the interior of the eye; the rhinoscope, to examine the interior of the nose; the otoscope, for examination of the ear, and other similar instruments for examining all the other hollow organs of the body. If I add to these the hypodermic syringe, the aspirator, which may be described as a large hypodermic syringe for suction instead of injection; the clinical thermometer, which was intro-duced in the early 60s; the homostatic forceps, for controlling hemorrhage by seizing the blood vessels and clamping them till we have time to tie them, and other instruments intended to facilitate our operative methods, it will be seen at once that the armamentarium of the modern surgeon is very different from that of his predecessor at the be-

XV.-THE ROENTGEN RAY. One of those extraordinary discoveries which startie the whole world came nearly at the end of the present that time a modest professor in the University of Wurzburg, announced that he could readily see the skeleton inside the body through the flesh. Naturally, the first announcement was reeived with almost absolute incredulity; but very soon his discovery was confirmed from all sides, and it has now taken its place among the recognized facts of science. By means of certain rays, which, being of unknown nature, were called "X" rays, after the well-known matter, known mathematical x, or unknown quality, Prof. Roentgen has shown us but that almost every organ in the body can be seen aid their form and structure reproduced in pictures. The reason they can be seen is because they are all obstacles to the passage of these X-rays and so produced in pictures. of these X-rays, and so produce shadows on a sensitized photographic

ginning, or even at the middle, of the

If the exposure is prolonged the rays penetrate even through the bones and act upon the photographic plate, so that no shadow remains. If the rays are allowed to penetrate for a shorter time the bones show dense shadows and one can get a light shadow of the soft parts. If the exposure is still shorter, then we can recognize the

dense shadows of the muscles and the still lighter shadows of the layer of fat immediately under the skin. The heart immediately under the skin. The heart can be seen beating and its shadow is now a well-recognized feature in skiagraphs of the chest. At first it was thought impossible to discover anything inside of the bony skuil, but there are now on record nearly a score of instances in which bullets have been detected within the skull, and after trephining have been found and removed. It is a very common thing now to locate a piece of steel or other similar foreign bodies within the eyeball by the method of Dr. Sweet, or some similar method within one or two millimetres (a millimetre is one twenty-fifth of an inch.) It is now well recognized that even stones in the recognized that even stones in the kidney will throw shadows sufficiently strong for them to be recognized, and by noting their level in relation to the vetebra, we can tell precisely in what part of the kidney to make the incision in order to find and remove them. It has happened to myself and many other surgeons to cut down upon a kidney, believing that there was a stone in the kidney, only to find that we had been misled by the apparently clear symptoms of such a body. In future no such mistakes should be made by any surgeon within reach of a skillful skingrapher. Unfortunately, gall stones and numerous other foreign bodies, vegetable sub-stances, such as beans, corn, wood, etc., being as transparent to the X-rays as are the soft parts, are not revealed by means of this new method of investi-gation, but cavities in the lung, abscesses in bone and similar diseases which produce thinning of the lung. bone and other such organs, and so lighten instead of deepen the shadows. can now be recognized by means of light spots in the pictures as well as others by means of a shadow.

I spoke a moment ago of the need

a "skillful" skiagrapher, for it must remembered that there may be

the same difference in the personal skill and, therefore, in the reliability

of the results, in skiagraphy as there is in photography. A poor photo-grapher will get very different results from a skillful one, even if he uses precisely the same quality of plates and precisely the same camera. Personal skill and experience in the skiagrapher is, therefore, one of the most important elements in success. It must be remembered also that the X-rays in not a few cases may mislead us. I have, personally, fractured a bone on account of deformity, and taken an X-ray picture immediately after the operation, the picture showing not the slightest evidence of a fracture, which I absolutely knew existed. Moreover, foreign bodies found on the outside of the person may mislead us, as for exthe metal part of suspenders, a coin in one's pocket, and such like. They look in the picture as if they were inside rather than outside the body, and any article the shape or size of which would not reveal its nature might easily be mistaken for a foreign body within the patient. Therefore, in many cases only an expert can de termine precisely what the skiagraph means. I especially mention this, because there is tendency at present to utilize skiagraphs in court in order to is an evidence of malpractice. Such pictures always need an interpreter in order to judge correctly of meaning. It is precisely as if the jury were asked to look through a microscope. I have been myself accustomed to use the microscope for 30 years, but there are many instances even yet in which I am obliged to ask a patholo-gist or bacteriologist what I really am looking at in the microscope. While one may make a mistake of small moment in some cases, yet if a man's life or liberty or purse is at the mercy of a jury which does not know how to interpret a skiagraph and may, therewrong" as Prof. Lincoln, my old teacher in Latin, used to call many of our translations, it will be a very serious matter and lead to gross injustice. XVI.—CITY AND VILLAGE HOSPI-

Another great improvement in our means of caring for our surgical patients is the establishment of hospitals all over the land. These, happily, are not limited to our great cities, but in every country town, and not a few large villages, small but well-equipped and well-managed hospitals have been established, which have done incolouble good. It is not have done incalculable good. It is not too much to say that every city or town establishing such a hospital is repaid a hundredfold.

XVII.-TRAINED NURSES. The trained nurse has, fortunately, come to stay. In fact, our antiseptic methods as above described have made the trained nurse indispensable. The old nurse who by many clumsy experiments on her patients had obtained a certain rule-of-thumb knowledge of the care of the sick, can no longer assist in a surthe sick, can no longer assist in a sur-gical operation or properly care for any surgical patient. The modern nurse must of necessity be a well-educated, well-trained woman, knowing thoroughly modern antiseptic methods, and on the alert to observe every symptom of im-provement and every signal of danger.

Without a well-trained nurse it is impossible at the present day properly to care for any serious surgical case, and I gladly bear witness to the intelligence, fidelity and skill of scores of nurses who have assisted me, without whom I should have felt as one blade of a scissors without its follow.

XVIII.-SPECIAL OPERATIONS. (a) Amputations and Compound Frac-

tures.

Having now traced the different modes of thought which have aided surgical progress in the present century and the different means of investigation, let usturn finally to the progress in individual operations. As to amputations and compound fractures, I have already indicated the immense improvements which have followed the introduction of anaesthesia and especially of antisepsis, which have brought the mortality of amputations down from 50 per cent or 60 per cent to 10 per cent, or 15 per cent, and in compound fractures, once so dreaded, since the mortality was not infrequently as high as two out of three, to a relatively insignificant danger. tures. insignificant danger. (b) Tumors,

In no department, perhaps, has the introduction of antisepsis and the use of catgut and silk ligatures after the antiseptic method, brought about a greater improvement than in operations for tumors. The startling reluctance of Sir

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Cooper to operate on King George IV. for so simple and small a tumor as a wen, lest erysipelas might follow and even destroy his life, is in marked contrast with the success, and, therefore, the boldness, of modern surgeons. Tumors in all parts of the body, whether they be external or internal whether they inthe surgeon is confronted with adhesions to the jugular vein, the carotid artery and the nerves of the neck and of the arm, with the greatest impunity. Such an operation not uncommonly lasts from three-quarters of an hour to an hour and and involves often the removal of two or three inches of the jugular vein and many of the large nerves, the re-moval of which a few years ago would have been deemed an impossibility.

(c) Goftre. One of the most striking instances of progress is operations on goitre. Writing in 1876, the late Professor Samuel D. Gross noted it as something remarkable that Dr. Green, of Portland, Me., had removed seven goitres with two deaths, and the late Dr. Maury, of Philadelphia. had exlate Dr. Maury, of Philadelphia, had ex-tirpated two goitres with one death. In marked contrast to this Professor Kocher, of Berne, in 1895 reported 1,000 cases, of which 870 pere non-cancerous, and he lost of these last but eleven cases, or a little over 1 per cent. In 1898 he re-ported 600 additional cases, with only one death in the 556 non-cancerous cases, or a mortality of 0.1 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that an operation which a few years ago was excessively fatal a few years ago was excessively fatal has become, one might say, almost per-

(d) Surgery of the Bones. Operations on bones apart from amputations show also a similar improvement. In cases of deformity following fracture, we now do not hesitate to cut down upon the bone and refracture it or remove the deformed portion, join the ends together, dress the part in plaster of paris to secure fixation, and have the patient recover with little or no fever and no suppuration. Above the elbow a large nerve runs in a furrow in the arm and no suppuration. Above the efflow a large nerve runs in a furrow in the arm bone, and in case of fracture this is liable to be torn and a portion of it destroyed. The result of it is paralysis of all the muscles on the back of the forearm from the elbow down, and consequent inability to extend either wrist or fingers, making the head almost useless. the hand almost useless. In a number of cases the nerve has been sought for and found, but the ends have been too far apart for successful union and sewnot hesitate now, in order to bring the two ends of the nerve together, to remove one or two inches of the arm bone, wire together the two ends of the shortened bone, sew the now approximated ends of the shortened nerve together, put the arm in plaster, and as soon as the wound is healed, with appropriate later treatment to the muscles, we can obtain in a reasonable number of cases a per-fect, or almost perfect, union of the nerves, with a re-establishment of the usefulness of the hand. In very many cases the bones are de-formed as a result of rickets, and in some formed as a result of rickets, and in some cases in consequence of hip joint disease. In such cases the leg is crooked or flexed, and cannot be used for walking. Such cases of stiff joints and crooked legs are now operated on, one might say, wholesale. At the International Medical Congress, held in Copenhagen in 1884, Professor MacEwen, of Glasgow, reported 1,800 operations on 1,267 limbs in 704 patients, in which he had, sawn or chiseled through the bones so as to fracture them, placed them in a straight position, and after a few weeks the leg or arm made straight. The whole number of operations was successful, excepting five operations was successful, excepting five cases, and even these deaths were not due to the operation, but to some other disorder, such as an unexpected attack of pneumonia, diphtheria or scarlet fever.

(e) Surgery of the Head and Brain. In the surgery of the head we find one of the most remarkable illustrations of the modern progress of surgery. Fractures of the skull have been the most dangerous and fatal of accidents until within a short time. Of course, many of them even now must necessarily be fatal from the reidenged in the state of them even now must necessarily be fatal from the widespread injury to the bones and the brain. But our modern methods by which we can disinfect the cavities of the ear, the nose and the mouth, with which these fractures often communicate and through these avenues become infected, are so successful that such cases, instead of being looked upon as hopeless, are in a majority of cases followed by recovery. Even gunshot wounds in which the ball may remain inside the cavity of the head are main inside the cavity of the head are successfully dealt with, unless the injury produced by the ball has been necessarily fatal from the start. Fluhrer, of New York, has reported a very remarkable case of gunshot wound in which the ball entered at the forehead, traversed the entire brain, was defeated traversed the entire brain, was deflected at the back of the skull and then purthe brain. By trephining the skull the brain. By trephining the skull at the back of the head he found the ball, passed a rubber drainage tube through the entire brain from front to back and had the satisfaction of seeing the patient

had the satisfaction of seeing the patient recover.

Until 1884 it was excessively difficult to locate with any degree of accuracy a tumor within the brain, but in that year Dr. Bennett, of London, for the first time accurately located a tumor within the skull without there being the slightest evidence on the extector of its existence, much less of its location. Mr. Godlee (surgeons in England are not called "Dr." but "Mr.") trephined the skull at the point indicated, found the tumor and removed it. True this patient died, but the possibility of accurately locating a tumor of the brain, reaching it and removing it was now demonstrated, which is far more important to humanity at large than whether this individual patient survived or not. Since then there has been a very large number of tumors successfully removed. The latest statistics are those of Von Bergmann, of Berlin, in 1898. He collected 273 operations for brain tumors, of which 169 (61.5 per cent) list.

This is by far the best bercentage of removing them the mortality rate will be further lessened. The latest with the constant improvement in our "ability to bicate such tumors and in our methods of removing them the mortality rate will be further lessened. The latest will be further lessened. The latest will be further lessened as every large or smaller solid mass-esses of the brain. There have been operated on, and with even better success than in the case of brain tumors. The most frequent cause for such abscesses is old and neglected disease of the ear. No child suffering from a "running from the ear," which is essential that several hundred have been operated on, and with even better success than in the case of brain tumors, the proper successive the brain. There have been operated on, and with even better success than in the case of brain tumors, where they are small they can essentially apt to follow scarlet fever and serious discomfort and prolonged illrecover.
Until 1884 it was excessively difficult

other similar disorders, should be allowed to pass from under the most skilled treatment until a cure is effected. This is the commonest cause of abscess of the brain. The inflammation in the ear which begins in the soft linkness of the cavities of the ear finally extends to the bone, and after years of intermittent discharge will suddenly develop an abscess of the brain, which, if not relieved, will certainly be fatal. Prompt surgical interference alone can save life, and happily, though we cannot promise recovery in all, a very large percentage of success is assured.

In epitepsy as a result of injuries of

The second secon

of success is assured.

In epilepsy as a result of injuries of the head, in a moderate number of the head, in a moderate number of cases we can obtain a cure of the disease by operation, but in the great majority of cases, and, one may say, practically in all of the cases in which the epilepsy originates "of itself," that is to say, without any known cause, it is useless to operate, certainly at least after the epileptic habit has been formed. Possibly were operation done at the very beginning we might obtain better results than experience thus far

the very beginning we might obtain better results than experience thus far has shown us is possible.

Very many cases of idiocy are constantly brought to surgeons in the hope that something can be done for these lamentable children. Unfortunately, at present surgery holds out but little hope in such cases. In a few exceptional instances it may be best to operate, but a prudent surgeon will decline to do any operation in the vast majority of cases. (f) Surgery of the Chest and Heart.

The chest is the region of the body which has shown the least progress of all, and yet even here the progress is very marked. When, as a result of pleurisy, fluid accumulates on one side of the chest, even displacing the heart, we now do not hesitate to remove an inch of two of one of the ribs and they workly drain. of one of the ribs and thoroughly drain the cavity, with not only a reasonable, but in a majority of cases, one may almost say, a certain prospect of cure. We have also entered upon the road which will lead us in time to a secure surgery of the lung itself. A few cases of ab-scess, of serious gunshot wound, attend-ed by otherwise fatal hemorrhage, and in all parts of the body, whether they be external or internal, whether they involve the wall of the chest or are inside the abdomen, are now dealt with with almost perfect safety. Anaesthesia has made it possible to dissect out tumors in made it possible to dissect out tumors in ext century will see, I have no doubt, brilliant results in thoracic surgery.

One of the most striking injuries of the One of the most striking injuries of the chest has recently assumed a new importance, viz., wounds of the heart itself. In ance, viz., wounds of the heart itself. In several instances an opening has been made in the bony and muscular walls of the chest, and a wound of the heart itself has been seved up. The number is as yet small, but there have been several recoveries, which lead us to believe that here, too, the limits of surgery have by no means been reached.

(g) Surgery of the Abdomen. Of the abdomen and the pelvis a very different story can be told. These ties might almost be called the ground of the surgeon, and the remark-able results which have been obtained warrant us in believing that even greater results are in store for us in the future. In the earlier part of this article I spoke of the advantages of the study of pathological anatomy of the diseased condition of individual organs. Perhaps no better illustration of the value of this can be given than in the study of appendicitis. This operation has been one of the contributions to the surgery of the world in which America has been foremost. While there were one or two earlier papers, Willard Parker, of New York, in 1867 first Willard Parker, of New York, in 1867 first made the profession listen to him when he urged that abscesses appearing above the right groin should be operated on and the patient's life saved. But it was not until Fitz, of Boston, in 1888, published his paper, in which he pointed out as a result of a study of a series of postmortem examination of persons dying from such an abscess above the right groin, that the appendix was the seat of the trouble, that this so frequent disease the trouble, that this so frequent diseas was rightly understood and rightly treat

As the result of the facts gathered in his paper, the treatment was perfectly clear, not only that we ought to operate in cases of abscess, but that in the case of patients suffering from two or more attacks, and often from even one attack of appendicitis, that the appendix should be removed to prevent such abscess. The mortality in cases in which such an abscess has formed is, perhaps, quite 20 per cent, or 25 per cent, whereas, if patients are operated on "in the interthat is to say, when the abdominal cavity is free from pus, the mortality is scarcely more than 2 per cent, and may be even less than that. Surgeons are often asked whether ap-pendicitis is not a fad and whether our grandfathers ever had appendicitis, etc

ed.
As the result of the facts gathered in

As a matter of fact, in my early profes-sional days, appendicitis was well known, But it was called "localized peritonitis," or localized "abscess," but while the disor localized "abscess," but while the dis-ease was very frequent, its relation to the appendix was not recognized until from his study of its pathology an American pointed it out. Even now European sur-geons, with a few exceptions, are not alive to the need for operation in such cases

There is little doubt that the great pre-valence of grip during the last few years has increased the number of cases of appendicitis, both of them being catarrhal conditions of the lining membrane of the same continuous tract of the lungs, the mouth, the stomach and the intestines.

One of the most fatal accidents that can befall a patient is to have an ulcer of the stomach perforate so that the contents of the stomach escape into the general ab-dominal cavity. Until 1885 no one ven-tured to operate in such a case. In an inaugural dissertation by Tinker, of Philadelphia, 232 cases of such perforat-ing ulcers of the stomach were reported, of which 122 recovered a mortality of 48 81 of which 123 recovered, a mortality of 48.81 per cent. In not a few of them if prompt instead of late surgical help had been invoked, even a still better result would have been reported. If no operation had been done the mortality would have been 100 per cent 100 per cent. In cancer of the stomach itself we are

able, as a rule, to make a positive diagnosis only when a perceptive tumor is nosis only when a perceptive tumor is found. By that time so many adhesions have formed and the infection has involved the neighboring glands to such an extent that it is impossible to remove the tumor, but the statistics even here are not without encouragement, at least for comfort, if not for life. In many cases the tumor has been removed and the stomach and intestine joined together by various devices, and the mortality, which is necessarily great, has been reduced by Czerny to 12 per cent, and by Carle to 7 Czerny to 12 per cent, and by Carle to 7 per cent. Even the entire stomach has been removed in several cases, and recovery has followed in about one-half. Most of these patients, however, have died from a return of the disease. When, as a result of swallowing caustic lye or other similar substances, the gullet (the oesophagus) becomes contracted to such an extent that no food can be swallowed, we now establish an opening into the stomach through which a tube is inserted at mealtime, and the patient has his breakfast dinner and supper poured his breakfast, dinner and supper poured into his stomach through the tube. If the stricture of the oesophagus is from malignant disease, of course, this only prolongs life by preventing a horrible death by starvation, but in cases in which it is non-malignant life is indefinitely prolonged. The mortality of such

Why a Cold "Hangs On."

Stop and think a minute. The tickling in the throat, the tight feeling in the chest and that racking cough are only the results of the cold, not the cold itself. To apply a soothing medicine to the irritated membrane does not cure the cold. The lungs, throat and nose are nature's exits for the poison, but the cold is in the system.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure will Cure a Cold.

It will cure a cold when it has developed so far as to be Consumption. "Shiloh's" supplies the blood with the vitality necessary to kill the germs and drive the dread

disease out of the system. Why keep on treating the results of the disease. Take "Shiloh" and you will cure the diesase itself, and leave the system strong to resist future attacks. "Shiloh" is guaranteed to cure. If you are dissatisfied after using two thirds of the bottle take the remainder back to your druggist, and he will refund the whole of the purchase money.

James South of Vancouver, writes:

"S. J. Wells & Co., Toronto—I suffered for years from a cough and tried scores of remedies. Occassionally it would disappear for a few days, but would inevitably return-worse than before-1 tried Shiloh's Consumption Cure and from the first day my cough was relieved and finally it left me. For over eleven months I have been quite well and I never tire of praising your grand medicine." Sold in Canada and United States 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a bottle. In England 13. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

one of the safest operations of surgery is to open the abdomen and the gall blad-der and remove this menace to life, and the great majority of such patients recover without any untoward symptoms. Even large abscesses of the liver, and, what is still more extraordinary, large tumors of the liver, are now removed successfully. A year ago all of the reported cases were collected which had been operated from 1888 to 1898, 76 in number. The termination in two cases was unknown but of the other 74 68 was unknown, but of the other 74, 63 recovered and 11 died, a mortality of only

14.9 per cent.

The surgery of the intestines by itself is a subject which could well occupy the entire space allowed to this article. I can only in a very supericial way outline what has been done. Hernia, or rupture, is a condition in which through an opening in the abdominal wall a loop of the bowel escapes. If it could be replaced and kept within the abdomen by we could do till within the last ten or fifteen years. The safety and the painlessness of modern surgery which has resulted from the introduction of anaesthesia and antiseptics are such that now no person suffering from such a hernia, unless for some special personal reason, should be allowed to rely upon a truss. which is always a more or less treacherous means of retaining the hernia. We operate on all such cases now with impunity. Coley has recently reported a punity. Coley has recently reported a series of 639 cases, all of which recovered with the exception of one patient. Even in children, if a truss worn for a reasonable time, a year or so, does not cure the rupture, operation affords an admirable prospect of cure.

Every now and then a band forms inside the abdomen, stretching like a string from one place to another. If a loop of bowel slips under such a band, it can be easily understood that total arrest

easily understood that total arrest the intestinal contents ensues, a con-tion incompatible with life. There are other causes for such "intestinal obstruction," which are too technical to be described in detail, but this may be taken as a type of all. It is impossible, of course, to tell before opening the abdomen precisely the cause of the obstance struction the majority of cases, and if the operation has not been too long delayed the prospect of entire recovery is good. The mortality which has followed such operations has been considerable, and by this I mean, say, over 20 per cent; but a very large number of the fatal cases have been lost because the operation has been delayed. In fact, it may be stated very positively that the mere opening of the abdomen to find out precisely the nature of any disease or precisely the nature of any discusses injury is attended with but little danger. If further surgical interference is required the danger will be increased proportionately to the extent and gravity of such interference. But "exploratory operations," as we call them, are now undertaken constantly with almost uniform success.

uniform success. Even in cancer of the bowel we can prolong life if we cannot save it. Can-cer of the bowel sooner or later produces "obstruction," and so destroys life; but in such cases we can either make a perin such cases we can either make a per-manent opening in the bowel above the cancer and so relieve the constant pain and distress which are caused by the obstruction, or in a great many cases we make an opening in the bowel above the make an opening in the bowel above the cancer and another below it, and by uniting the two openings, if I may so express it, "sidetrack" the contents of the bowel. If the cancer has no adhesions and the patient's condition allows of it, we can cut out the entire portion of the bowel containing the cancer, unite the two ends and thus receptablish the the two ends and thus re-establish the continuity of the intestinal canal. As much as eight feet, nearly one-third of the entire length of the bowel, have been removed by Shepherd, of Montreal, and yet the patient recovered and lived a healthy life.

a healthy life. Similarly in gunshot wounds, stab wounds, etc., involving the intestine, the modern surgeon does not simply stand by with folded hands and give opium and morphine to make the patient's last hours or days relatively comfortable, but he opens the abdomen, finds the various perforations, closes them, and recovery has followed even in cases in which as many as seventeen wounds of the intestine have been produced by a

the intestine have been produced by a gunshot wound.

The kidney, until thirty years ago, was deemed almost beyond our reach, but now entire volumes have been written on the surgery of the kidney, and it is, one might say, a frequent occurrence to see the kidney exposed, sewed fast if it is loose, opened to remove a stone in its interior, drained if there be an abscess, or if it be hopelessly diseased it is removed in its entirety. The ed it is removed in its entirety. The other kidney, if not diseased, become equal to the work of both.

Of the pelvic organs, it would not be becoming to speak in detail, but one operation I can scarcely omit; namely, ovariotomy. One of my old teachers

brother, was among the first ovarioto-mists is this country who placed the a very distinguished physician in 1862, in a lecture to his medical class, denounce such men as "murdcrers"; but today such men as "murdcrers"; but today how differently does the entire profesof condemning the surgeon because he did remove such a tumor, the profession would condemn him because he did not remove it. The operation had its rise remove it. The operation had its rise in America. Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky, in 1809 first did the operation which now reflects so much credit upon modern surgery. The mortality of the Atlees was about one in three. Now, owing to the immense improvement introduced by the antiseptic methods, the deaths in competent bards over the over deaths in competent hands are not over 5 per cent, or even 3 per cent. to stop with the story very imperfectly

The limits of this article compel me told, but yet, perhaps, it has been sufficient in detail to show somewhat of the astonishing progress of surgery within the century, but especially within the last quarter of the century.

About two decades ago one of the forement surgeous of London Mr. foremost surgeons of London, Mr. Erichsen, said in a public address that "surgery had reached its limits." How short was his vision is shown by the fact that surgery at that time was just at the beginning of its most brilliant

We have reached in many respects, apparently, the limits of our success, but just as anaesthesia and antiseptics and the Ecentre rays have opened new fields to us wholly unsuspected until they were proclaimed, so I have no doubt that the twentieth century will see means and methods dayied which will with and methods devised which will put to shame the surgery of today as much as the surgery of today puts to shame that of thirty years ago, and still more of a century ago. The methods by which this will be attained will be by the more thorough and systematic study of disease and injury so as to better our pharmaceutical means to perfect our antisepties and possibily to introduce other methods of treatment; but, above all, we shall obtain progress by the ex-act experimental methods of the laboratory. We can never make progress except by trying new methods. New methods must be tried either on man or on animals, and as the former is not allowable, the only way remaining to us is to test all new methods, drugs and applications first upon animals. He who restricts, and, still more, he who would abolish our present experiments upon animals, is in my opinion, the worst foe to the human race, and to animals as well, for they, as well as human beings, obtain the benefit derived from the methods. He may prate of his humanity, but he is the most cruel may alive. he is the most cruel man alive.

Rich, warm, healthy blood is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and thus coughs, colds and pneumonia are prevented. Take it now.

Dear Sirs,-I was for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial trouble, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BAL-Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from throat or lung trouble J. F. VANBUSKIRK.

Fredericton.

CALVERT'S 20 per cent. CARBOLIC SOAP

Cures and prevents Insect and Mosquito bites.

The strongest Carbolic Toilet Soap. F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.



A Morning Corset.

Most ladies keep an old pair of corsets for morning wear. A lady who wears the N. C. TAILOR-KUT can wear it in comfort all day.

It fits so well, is so comfortable that housework in them is a plea

Flexible, easy and durable. Made with or without the new straight front. Two qualities-\$1.00and

Branded FTAILOR-KUT with this trade-

NATIONAL CORSET MFC. CO. QUEBEO AND TORONTO.

AROUND THE LAMP.

correct expression are simply incidental. Note the following:

• It is a peculiarity of the plane that the old leaf acts as a sheath to the new.

SHE WANTED A SOUVENIR. was not one of those lovers' quarenjoying the sweets of "making it up again," but a real, genuine affair, in which both parties felt thoroughly ag-grieved. They parted in anger, and next day the lady wrote him the following "Herewith I return all your presents, with the exception of the diamond ring, which I shall keep to remind me of your meanness and horrid conduct altogether."—Tit Bits.

THE LATEST SILK. A novelty to be introduced the coming season is phosphorized silk, so called because the surface has a phos-

phorescent effect intended to suggest the glimmer on the sea. HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

To treat a new iron kettle or other so that the unpleasant smell when it is put upon the range may be avoided, a rag soaked with kerosene ould be burned in it. Put the ket-holding the oil-soaked cloth in the yard, away from anything inflam-mable, and drop in a lighted match. When the oil has all boiled out, scrub the kettle thoroughly with strong soda water, and it will be ready for use.

An oculist pronounces against the candle as a night-reading light. As the flames flicker when the slightest current of air, the light is uncertain and wavy and most trying to the eyes. A small lamp takes a little longer to light, but is much to be preferred for the bedside table.

An easy way to perfume linen or dresses is to put a few drops of good extract on small pieces of pumice stone, which are then placed in drawstone, which are then placed in draw-ers and boxes and among dresses and

"If I had a boy I would tell my wife and his mother: 'Don't coddle the boy; don't be always asking him if his throat feels sore, and if his head aches, and if he is sure he has not aches, and if he is sure he has not been sneezing; don't tell him that a few drops of rain on his back will be fatal; don't talk to him about dyspepsia while he is eating and enjoying the food his system craves. Let him eat; let him run; let him play; let him climb trees; let him have a place where he can hammer and whittle, to his heart's content without heing

TRY

Warming crackers in the oven be-

Steaming a stale loaf to freshen it. Heat the dry coffee before pouring on the water. Bacon for frying chicken and game.

Hard-boiled egg salad, made like The juice of an orange and some nutmeg in lemonade. Lemon and orange peels to flavor sauces.

CHOCOLATE DRESSING. Melt together one quarter of a pound of butter, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, two-thirds of a square of chocolate, with two tablespoonfuls of water. Have ready a thoroughly beaten egg, and when the above mixture is boil-ing, pour into it the egg slowly, stir-ring briskly meanwhile till a smooth paste is formed, then remove from the stove, and when cold it is ready for use. This is excellent on layer cakes.

INDIGESTION FROM ANGER. Only a profound psycho-physiologist could describe all the disturbances to the functions caused by anger. It is said to interfere with the heart's action, to cause partial paralysis of the small blood vessel, to poison the se-cretions, and, in fact, do incalculable mischief. Some 'authority' has said, "He is a very rich man in physical power who can afford to be angry."

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA CAKES. Beat four eggs very light, whites and yolks together; add two cups of brown sugar, four bars of grated choc-olate, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of salt, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, two cups of chopped almonds; mix thoroughly, add two cups of sifted flour or two level teaspoonfuls of good baking powder; drop in tablespoonfuls on buttered pans; press a whole blanched almond in the center of each cake; bake in a slow oven until the cakes are crisp, about

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EYE. The eyes of men converse as much as To their tongues, with the advantage that the ocular dialect needs no dictionary, but is understood all the world When the eyes say one thing, and the tongue another, a practised man relies on the language of the first. If the man is off his center, the eyes show it. You can read in the eyes of your companion whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offers and offices of hospitality, if there is no holiday in the eye. . . . The alleged power to charm down insanity, or ferocity in beasts, is a power behind the eye. It must be a victory achieved in the will, before it can be signified

HOW TO ACQUIRE A VOCABU-LARY.

The only way to learn to write is to write, just as the only way to learn to is to plunge into the water and strike out. Of course, until we know how to swim it will be safer to keep in shallow water, and we find it of value directions as to our movements and perhaps to hold our chin up for a little; but these directions are of value to us only when we are actually in the

DICTURE CONTROL CONTRO the rules of swimming until we are actually in the water. Our own original thought bears the same relation to writing that the water does to swimming. We must be almost wholly wrapped up in it. The directions as to

> 1. Read—There is no better way to gather new words and grow familiar with their use. Read aloud as much as possible In this way you will be-come accustomed to the musical rhythm of words. 2. Talk-Listen closely to the conver-

sation of good talkers and never talk yourself below your very best. 3. Study-Look up new words. Use your dictionary freely. Never allow yourself to hear a new word spoken without jotting it down for reference, and when you know it use it yourself. 4. Write—Take every possible opportunity to express your thought in writing. Many of the best writers of today

correspondence. 5. Memorize-Wherever you find a beautiful thought in words preserve it by committing it to memory. The thought and language will each be seed in your own garden.

earned to write through their social

BAD BOOKS.

Never, under any circumstances, read a bad book; and never spend a serious hour in reading a second-rate book. No words can overstate the mischief of bad reading. A bad book will often haunt a man his own life-long. It is often remembered when much that is better is forgotten; it intrudes itself at the most solemn moments, and contaminates the best feelings and emotions. Reading trashy second-rate books is a grievous waste of time also. In the first place, there are a great many more first-rate books than ever you can master: and, in the second place, you cannot read an inferior book without giving up an opportunity of reading a first-rate book. And, remember, further, that if from any reason-whether from principle, or even, as it some times happens, from sheer want of time -you cease to read much of the passing literature of the day, it is surprising how much of it you may not read at all—how much of it dies and is utterly forgotten. Books, remember, are friends—books affect character; and you can as little neglect your duty in respect of this as you can safely neglect any other moral duty that is cast upon you.-Lord Coleridge.

THE NATIONS' POSTAGE STAMPS Before the introduction of the postage stamp it was the custom to take letters to the nearest postoffice and prepay the postage in cash, the postmaster then stamping such mail matter as prepaid.

The introduction of postage stamps for regular issue took place in Great his heart's content, without being sult of the earnest efforts of Sir Rowwarned that he will cut off his land Hill. Sir Rowland did not attach so much importance to the Britain, May 6, 1840, and was the reso much importance to the adhesive label as to prepaid envelopes, and his fame rests on the envelopes engraved by W. A. Mulready, representing Brit-annia sending letters to all parts of the Dipping sliced onions in milk be- world. These were first placed on sale May 6, 1840. The envelopes were re-Rubbing tough meat with a cut ceived with ridicule throughout the United Kingdom and were soon dropped out of use, the adhesive label tak-

ing their place.
The first British postage stamp was black, but the postmarks were hardly visible on it, and this tone was followed by red, with the familiar portrait of Queen Victoria. The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain have upward of 1,600

stamps, without a single duplicate. HOW MUCH BABY SHOULD WEIGH The baby of normal weight tips down at birth the tiny scales at the sevenpound mark. If he or she is much heavier, or much lighter, he or she is at war with the average. A peculiar fea-ture of paby weight is that, during On dune and headland sinks the the first days of its life, the youngster that is, the perfectly normal young-ster-loses one pound. Thus, examination made on the second and fourth day will show a weight of six rounds only. But after the first week, at the end of which time the lost pound should be regained, there is a steady advance in the infant avoirdupois. Ten pounds should have been reached by the time the baby is eight weeks old,

and when it is twenty weeks old the weight should be fourteen pounds. At seven months the figures should be sixteen pounds, and the year-old baby should have a mark of 21 nounds. At In reeking tube and iron shard—All valiant dust that builds on dust, And guarding, calls not Thee to mark of 21 nounds. should have a mark of 21 pounds to

And so the future citizen or citizen ess goes on building up, until at the age of two years, it is able to point with pride to a record of 27 pounds.

POSITION EVERYTHING. "Really, your face is very familiar, sir, but you seem to have the advantage of me in names."

And she looked at the distinguished stranger with a puzzled air. "I fancied," he said, "that you would know me. My name is Bangs, and four years ago I had the honor to be your coachman.

The face of the lady blazed. "Sir!" she fairly snarled.
"But a remarkably lucky series of stock investments," he went on, "have enabled me to become your next door

neighbor. The lady's face softened. "So pleased to renew our acquaintance, Mr. Bangs," she smilingly said.

USE OF SODA.

Tinware may be brightened by dipping a damp cloth into soda and rub-

bing it well. Ceilings which have been blackened with the smoke from paraffin lamps should be washed with soda water. Hairbrushes should be washed in strong, tepid soda water, then rinsed in clean, cold water and placed in the

air-not in the sun-to dry. Sour fruit will require less sugar for sweetening if, when it is stewed, a pinch of carbonate of soda be added to it to lessen the acidity of the juice. For cleaning paint before repainting use two ounces of soda to a quart of hot water; afterward rinse off with

pure water. To prevent a sink pipe from clogging flood the pipe once a week with boiling water containing soda, and always keep a lump of soda in the sink just over the pipe.

THE SYMPATHETIC ELEMENT IN CULTURE.

to us only when we are actually in the water. So it is with the writing of English. We may understand thoroughly all the rules of syntax and the derivation and the use of words, but these are of no more practical value, until we are actually writing, than are

accomplishments. It will give a brassy, tinkling sound to the choicest conversation on literary or artistic subjects. Some one has said that we live by admiration. It is true; if there is nothing we admire, we may have a name to live but we are dead. Culture, indeed, may be said to have its deepest foundation in the faculty for admiration. Admiselfish, or it may be human and sym-The mere perception of soul, but may even encourage it to that delight with his fellow-creatures, will never reach the plane of true culture, simply because his heart will remain uncultivated.

> 00000000000000 THE POETS. 00000000000000

The poet's true function is to "spread the rich discovery and invite mankind to share in the divine delight."—Cowper.

Life! I know not what thou art, But know that thou and I must part; And when, or how, or where we met,

And when, or how, or where we met,
I own to me's a secret yet.
Life! we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy
weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear—
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not Good Night—but in some brighter

clime
Bid me Good Morning.

—A. L. Barbauld.

Crossing the Bar.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me
And may there be no moaning When I put out to sea.

Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the
boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell

For the' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.
—Tennyson.

The Two Highwaymen.

long have had a quarrel set with Time Because he robb'd me. Every day of life Was wrested from me after bitter strife; I never yet could see the sun go down But I was angry in my heart, nor hear The leaves fall in the wind without a tear Over the dying summer. I have known No truce with Time nor Time's accomplice. Death.

The fair world is the witness of a crime Repeated every hour. For life and breath Are sweet to all who live; and bitterly
The voices of these robbers of the heath
Sound in each ear and chill the passer by. What have we done to thee, thou mon-strous Time? What have we done to Death, that we must die?

Recessional.

At the close of the Diamond Jubilee celebration in 1897 the following now celebrated hymn of Kipling's appeared in the London Times:

God of our fathers, known of old, Lord of our far-flung battle line— Beneath whose awful hand we hold Dominion over palm and pine— Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies-The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depar
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

On dune and headland sinks the fire-Lo, all our pomp of yesterday Is one with Nineveh and Tyre! Judge of the Nations spare us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If drunk with sight of power we loose

awe-Such boastings as the Gentiles use, Or lesser breeds without the Law-Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget-lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust And guarding, calls not Thee to guard For frantic boast and foolish word, Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

On the Sierra.

I love the glorious mountains, proud and No tree, not e'en a flower, dares set white shroud that clothes the On the white shroud that clothes the lofty peak,
Whose bare crags give no holding to

No vine's love-clinging arm, no golden Nothing that tells of man and servile In their pure air and free sail eagles No vulgar sound their majesty to

are not useful. True! No profit Thev yield; Their might, their beauty is their only Yet please me more than the fat, fertile field
So far from heaven that sight of God -Theophile Gautier, translated by Dean Carrington, in an "Anthology of French Poetry."

Unawares.

A song welled up in the singer's heart (Like a song in the throat of a bird), And loud he sang, and far it rang, For his heart was strangely stirred; And he sang for the very joy of song, With no thought of one who heard.

Within the listener's wayward soul A heavenly patience grew,
He fared on his way with a benison
On the singer, who never knew
How the careless song of an idle hour Had shaped a life anew. -Alice Williams Brotherton, in "Poets and Poetry of Indiana."

was able to go to work, and says: "I think pain has left me forever." For

ON THE FARM.

SHEEP WITH COWS.

While Professor Shaw says that from ten to twenty sheep could very well be kept on every hundred acres beauty does not always humanize the on the farm, without costing the owner anything for food excepting in winmaintain a haughty isolation—as Ten-nyson understood when he wrote his say that we think from two to six Palace of Art." He who cannot pass | could be kept for every cow that is from the perception of beauty to a delight in beauty, and a desire to share that delight with his fellow-creatures, would find more feed as a result. They not eat, and many of them are such weeds and bushes as encroach the pasture, unless they are kept down by hand labor or other means than the grazing of the cow.—Massa-chusetts Ploughman.

> NAME YOUR FARM. Why not? Is it not worth a name? You name the dogs, the cats, the orses, the cows-why not name farm that supports you? You will find it, increases your appreciation of the importance of farming and your pride n your vocation, and in the end will

really make you a better farmer.—

It would be a matter of great convenience to the traveling public if farmers would fix their names in some conspicuous place where they might be read by those who pass by. Besides being a convenience there would be a strong incentive to add to the appearance of one's farm.

CREAM AND OTHER THINGS. A little casein, a little milk sugar, some fat, considerable water, a few odds and ends of ash, albumen, etc.—an assorted lot of compounds that have ittle else but a name-and mixed with all this, bacteria of all sorts, kinds, varieties and conditions—that's cream. The butter maker, after he gets the cream, merely assists nature in various ways, and as the result of his coaxing and petting of the cream, it slowly takes on the proper flavor, the physical condition of the fat globule necessary

DRAFT HORSES.

In the raising of draft horses, a wise selection of breeding stock is of the utmost importance. Draft horses with duced from undersized, inferior and unsound breeding stock. During the great depression in the horse business a few years ago, horse raisers not only stopped breeding, but unfortunately most of them sent their best mares to the market, as they were the only kind that were salable, and as a ing soluble, passes away in the drainstrous Time?
What have we done to Death, that we must die?
-Wilfrid Seawen Blunt, in "The Oxford Book of English Verse."

what have we done to thee, thou monst that we saladie, and as a result there are comparatively few first-class draft mares in the country. First of all, a brood mare should be sound and free from hereditary blem ishes. A sound mare with good bone of the first case the soil is robbed ishes. A sound mare with good bone of lime, in the second, the chloride acts and wide draft type, even though she may not be very large, if mated to the compound is valuable, but it has been right kind of a stallion, may produce drafters of a high order. The stallion is of even greater importance than the lime and is well drained, immediate danger need not be feared, but upon "No general can fight his battles". sized it is especially important that the stallion should be large and heavy bound must be read of the read of the loss of lime must be read of the loss of lime must be read of the loss of lime

Weight, though necessary, is not the only essential of a draft horse; such a or other reasons to use muriate of pothorse at maturity, and in fairly good ondition should weigh from 1.800 to 2,000 pounds.—The Farming World.

DELIBERATE PURPOSE IN ANI-

An amusing incident, which shows that animals are subject to feelings very much like those that occasionally ruffle the bosoms of men, occurred some little time ago at the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris.

A large elephant, formerly the cen-

ter of attraction, found itself supplanted in public favor by a new arrival-a young camel. The camel was the lat. est acquisition, and very naturally engaged the attention of visitors. The elephant for a long time showed signs of dissatisfaction, and at last his jealously reached a point where it must find expression. When the usual crowd gathered about the camel the elephant prepared for action. It filled its trunk with water, and with deliberate aim, discharged the water all over the people who stood looking at the baby camel.

This method of throwing cold water upon the admirers of a rival brought a laugh even from its victims.

THE CARE OF STRAWBERRIES. Strawberries are gross feeders and need plenty of manure. If you neglected mulching them with straw in the fall, cover them now with fresh coarse horse manure. The winter and spring rains will carry the fertilizing elements down to the roots of the plants, thus nourishing them and removing all the objectionable features of such a covering, and leave a better spring mulch than if light straw had been applied alone in the fall.

MIXING VARIETIES OF GRASS. Some varieties of grass start earlier in spring, some better withstand frost in winter, some are less affected by a long continued drought, some hold out later in season, some are more nutritious, some are much more tenacious and long lived. Therefore it pays to make up a mixture for permanent mea-dows and pastures and not depend upon any one kind. We are using a mixture of blue grass, red top, orchard grass, timothy and clover, and we get much more satisfactory results than if we depended exclusively upon any one of these alone.

FEEDING POULTRY. There has been some discussion in regard to the use of the warm mash for poultry in winter, whether it will produce the best results given at morning, noon or night. Personally we prefer to make it the morning meal, and think the trouble with those who claim it does not give as good results then as American Rheumatic Cure strikes the root of the ailment and strikes it when given at night, with a feed of quick. R. W. Wright, 10 Daniel street, Brockville, Ont., for twelve years a great sufferer from rheumatism, couldn't wash himself, feed himself, or dress himself. After using six bottles when they get it that they overeat and are inclined to sit or stand around until the distended crops are nearly empty before they will take any exer-

We would remedy the first trouble

්වාර්වාරවට වෙන අතුරු දැනු ක්රම්ප්රවාර වෙන අතුරුවට අතුරුවට අතුරුවට අතුරුවට අතුරුවට අතුරුවට අතුරුවට අතුරුවට අතුර the mash the last thing before we retired for the night, covering it up closely and setting it in a warm place to remain until morning, when we would find that a little stirring made the whole of it nearly blood warm, the center being even then too hot for the

> whole grain as with mash. Then we have a liking for whole corn at night, warmed at least enough to take the chill off it. It is a heat producer, and as the digestion, or grinding in the gizzard, goes on all night, the birds are warmed by it, and there is lit-tle danger of frozen combs and wattles. -Massachusetts Ploughman.

hens to eat. As regards the other ob-

jection there is as much chance of

overfeeding and making them lazy with

RETURNING WHEY IN MILK CANS. It is not often that theory receives such practical backing as recently in this province, where the dairy school tried the effect on the quality of cheese, of returning the whey in the milk cans.
The milk seemed to be all right when delivered, and the cheese of good flavor, when made, but four weeks after making, this same cheese was going down hill rapidly in flavor. It showed a loss of nine points in two weeks with a downward tendency. Of course, the price went with it, and made it an expensive privilege - the returning of whey in the milk cans. The same thing occurred when milk was left near pig pens or cow stables over night. Cheese made from such milk also started on the downward path

and lost 11 points in two weeks, as a result of the absorption of bad odors. by being in bad company over night. In both cases the milk seemed to be of good quality, when it was received, the objectionable flavors developing only after the cheese was old enough to be in the dealer's hands. All of which is merely more testimony of the value of cleanliness and the cost of dirt.

THE USE OF MURIATE OF POTASH Muriate of potash contains about 50 per cent of chlorine and an equal to produce the grain, and a precipita-tion of the casein that enables the because of its cheapness, that is, the cream to churn more readily and thor- relative cost, pound for pound, of potoughly. A most complicated process ash. It is preferred also to other forms, we come to dissect it, yet, for because there is less labor in applying want of a better term, we put it under the simple term of "ripening," which pound containing a smaller percentage expresses the whole series of changes of potash. It must, however, be used that take place in the cream caused by the growth, nutrition and death of bactor be unfavorable to certain crops, for example, tobacco and potatoes; second, because its continual power will produce, under certain conditions, serious effects upon soil deficient in lime. Perhaps this action is the cause of the trouble with tobacco and potatoes. The lime which all farm lands conaction, good bone, heavy weight, and proper conformation cannot be probonate, an insoluble compound. But tain is mainly in the form of the carwhen muriate of potash in solution comes in contact with this carbonate, chemical action sets up and the carbonate unites with the potash, forming carbonate of potash, the chlorine of the potash compound unites with the lime and forms chloride of lime, which, be-

must be made good by applications. And this should be the practice of the grower, who is compelled for economic

Aphorisms.

ash.-American Agriculturist.

Victory belongs to the most persevering.-Napoleon. Do nothing when angry and you will

have less to undo.-Anon. True greatness consists in being great in little things.-Johnson.

An aimless existence makes a person slipshod in morals.-Selected I will chide no breather in the world

but myself, against whom I know most faults.—Shakespeare. Bliss with mortal man may not abide, How nearly joy and sorrow are allied!

The desire for knowledge, like the thirt for riches, increases even with the acquisition of it.-Sterne.

There is no greater honor to a man than to suffer for the sake of what he thinks to be righteous .- Gladstone.

his face, on his form, on his fortunes, in letters of light, which all may read True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, knowing as it does how slight

a circumstance may change the course

of events.-Von Roeber.

What a man is engraves itself on

Repetition is one secret of sucess. The reason why so many fail, in various lines, is that they do not repeat their efforts often enough and long enough to bring about the desired results. A reformer may have great ideas, and may blaze up with glaring brilliancy, on the rostrum or in the pulpit, for a season. But meteoric efforts do not count much, as far as practical results are concerned. faith that removes mountains is large-

The People's Medicine. Wills' English Pills, convenient, safe, sure, and a guaranteed cure for Constipation and Indigestion are sold by all druggists for 25 cents, or mailed to any address by the Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, Montreal

ly the faith of repetition.-Exchange.

July is a month of thunderstorms in Hungary. Last July 33 persons and 286 sheep were killed by lightning. A VETERAN'S STORY .- George Lewis, of Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am 80 years of age. I have been troubled with catarrh for 50 years, and in my time have used a great many catarrh cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One box cured me completely." 50 cents. Sold by C. McCallum

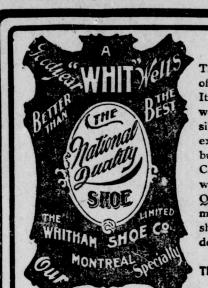
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The Maxims of Armour. MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONITERAL

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Faculty of Medicine .. Faculty of Law ... Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, Sat., 21st Sept. * In the FACULTY OF ARTS (Revised Curriculum) the courses are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matricu-** In the FACULTY OF APPLIED

** In the FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE the courses in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture are also open to PARITLA STUDENTS without Matriculation. Examinations for FIRST YEAR ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS in the FACULTY OF ARTS, ranging from \$90 to \$200 will be held on the 11th September at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston and other centers. and other centers. Particularso examination and contes of the calendars, containing full infor-mation, may be obtained on application

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