





# City Council Self-Satisfied

## Discussion on the Subject of Ward-Grabbing and Reform.

### Ald. Graham's Motion Bowled Out, This Time.

### On a Division of Six Yeas to Ten Nays.

### Several Amendments Put For- ward and Defeated.

### Most of the Members Partici- pated in the Debate—The Council's Golden Opportunity to Blow Its Own Horn.

Municipal reform measures were tumultuously discussed by the city council last night. The stampede, begun with the introduction of Ald. Graham's motion, which was vetoed at the previous meeting, lasted for a couple of hours, and resulted in nothing more material than unstinted praise for the present and past councils of the city of London. The council rejoiced to find itself so nearly perfect. It ostentatiously shook hands with itself and patted its own back in its exuberant expression of its self-admiration. Evils might exist in the councils of other cities under the ward system, but in London—never! Were they not the champions of the present system in London? To say anything against it was a direct insult to every alderman around the board. This was the key-note—the cadenza—sustained by the opposition.

Considering that the sole object of Ald. Graham's motion was merely to attain for the ratepayers the right to approve of the present system of the municipal government of the city or express themselves in favor of the reforms indicated, the personal affront seemed fancied. But fancied or not, the fact remains that the motion was voted down, the division being as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Winnett, Stevely, Graham, Hunt, McCallum and Greenlees—6.  
Nays—Ald. Taylor, Belton, Douglass, Jolly, Carrothers, Cooper, Dreaney, Nutkins, O'Meara and Gerry—10.

Ald. Winnett, absent, and Ald. McPhillips was in the chair, and the mayor was present, but did not vote. Some interesting amendments were offered and lost.

**THE REFORM RESOLUTION.**  
Ald. Graham's motion in full was: "That in the opinion of this council the Municipal Act should be so amended as to allow ratepayers by their vote to determine whether the number of their representatives on the council should not be reduced to one for each 4,000 of the population; and also whether they should not be elected in like manner as the mayor and hospital trustees, by general vote, and not by sections or wards, as at present; and that the city solicitor be instructed to prepare a petition asking that the said act be amended accordingly."

"And further, that the city clerk be instructed to communicate with the city clerks of Hamilton, Ottawa and Kingston (the only cities, except London, debarred by the existing law from taking similar action towards municipal reform), for the purpose of securing co-operation in procuring the legislation asked for."

As soon as it was read Ald. Nutkins claimed that it was out of order. A two-thirds vote would be required, said Ald. Taylor and O'Meara, as this would be a reconsideration of the motion.

The mayor said the council had been called to discuss, in a general way, municipal reform, and any motion could be brought in as new business.

Ald. Taylor strongly contended for a reconsideration.

"You will have to appeal against my ruling," said the mayor.

Ald. Taylor would not do that, but said it was a very strange ruling. The mayor again invited an appeal, but there was none, and he returned to the chair. Subsequently he asked Ald. McPhillips to relieve him.

**PRO AND CON.**  
Ald. Graham stated his reasons for considering the reform advisable. Under the ward system an alderman was familiar with the needs of his own ward only, and in dealing with a claim from another part of the city did not consider whether or not the work was needed, but voted to please certain aldermen. The aldermen did not represent London, but little pieces of it. They should have the same in-

terest at large as they had voice. Under the reform system, he held, the outlying districts would be looked after more thoroughly, as the aldermen would be supported by the citizens generally. It had been said that the new system would tend to concentrate the interests of the aldermen in the center of the city. He did not think so. On that principle Ald. Hunt, for instance, would be expected to take particular interest in the lower end of No. 4 ward, where he lived, yet the speaker knew Ald. Hunt took just as much interest in the north end of the ward as the south. The principle of the ward system was one continual grab. Certain years one ward needed more money than some other wards, and to get it was just the matter of who had the biggest pull. The duty of the aldermen was to keep on grabbing. It was like one kingdom divided into a lot of little kingdoms. Men who paid \$2,000 or \$3,000 in taxes to the city had not the right to say who should expend it. The principle was wrong. No matter what a man's power was he should have that right. The speaker was astonished that the system had run so long.

Ald. Graham's reasons for not moving to submit the question to the people in January were first, that it was advisable to await an agreement with the other cities as to whether the aldermen should be one for 4,000, 5,000 or 6,000, and also, because no matter how small the expense would be no funds were provided for it. Continuing, he said a like motion had been carried in every town and city where put. It was not surprising that a reduction of the ward system had been voted down, as there would necessarily be the same grabbing and concentration with four wards as with six. He felt confident that this movement would carry by a large majority, particularly in the outlying portions of the city.

Ald. Taylor moved an amendment that the mayor, Ald. Douglass, Carrothers, Graham, Greenlees and Taylor be a deputation to meet deputations from Hamilton, Kingston and Ottawa, to discuss the matter, Toronto to be the place of meeting. London should consult the other municipalities before doing anything. The rate of 1 in 4,000 might not suit them. Continuing, Ald. Taylor attacked the movement on the ground that the ten members would be elected from the center of the city, and would therefore not look after the outside.

Ald. Dreaney agreed with Ald. Taylor that under the reform advocated the aldermen would be elected from the center of the city, and the outlying districts not be well looked after.

Ald. Winnett claimed that in the matter of the expenditure on the city streets alone, there would be a saving of 25 per cent under the innovation suggested. There could be no doubt the citizens were clamoring for municipal reform. The press indicated this clearly. In the past there were 36 aldermen, but the number was reduced, and now the people were desirous of a still further reduction. The deputation suggested by Ald. Taylor was unnecessary, he thought. The other cities could be communicated with by letter and the same end reached just as well.

The mayor said the reform was not needed in the city of London. All the aldermen had tried hard to do their duty. He did not know that it would be wise to do away with the ward system all at once. In his three years on the school board he had seen good effects from the ward system. There was the fact that not one of the three cities mentioned has as good streets as London, and they cost more money. The aldermen deserved great praise. He believed the city's interests were better served by dividing up the city into municipalities. His opinion was to reduce the number of aldermen to twelve, but retain the six wards. He could see many disadvantages in the election by the city at large. To eradicate politics would be the greatest possible benefit, but under this new system more politics would be brought into the council than in the past. This had been little or none of it this year.

Ald. O'Meara said the proposition of Ald. Graham was not a new one. Ald. Winnett's view that a saving would be effected in the expenditure on the city streets was a very narrow one. The fact of the matter was that the board of works got only \$2,500 to spend on 110 miles of streets and 230 miles of sidewalks, he said. When anybody tackled an alderman it was about the expenditure on the streets, the employment of some poor workman that did not get 40 days' work in the year, or some such picaresque matter.

Ald. O'Meara's motion, he said, was a direct Graham's motion, he said, was a direct claim from another part of the city did not consider whether or not the work was needed, but voted to please certain aldermen. The aldermen did not represent London, but little pieces of it. They should have the same in-

terest at large as they had voice. Under the reform system, he held, the outlying districts would be looked after more thoroughly, as the aldermen would be supported by the citizens generally. It had been said that the new system would tend to concentrate the interests of the aldermen in the center of the city. He did not think so. On that principle Ald. Hunt, for instance, would be expected to take particular interest in the lower end of No. 4 ward, where he lived, yet the speaker knew Ald. Hunt took just as much interest in the north end of the ward as the south. The principle of the ward system was one continual grab. Certain years one ward needed more money than some other wards, and to get it was just the matter of who had the biggest pull. The duty of the aldermen was to keep on grabbing. It was like one kingdom divided into a lot of little kingdoms. Men who paid \$2,000 or \$3,000 in taxes to the city had not the right to say who should expend it. The principle was wrong. No matter what a man's power was he should have that right. The speaker was astonished that the system had run so long.

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'Most any one can  
make a pill that may

# Ayer's Pills

are the pills that will.

'Nuf sed.

seen much politics in the council this year, nor at any time when the city's interests were at stake. Under the new scheme it would be politics from start to finish, and that was the great trouble. Politics would never again bring him into the council. As for the slurs against aldermen by "rascal-mongers," he could say that in his eighteen years' experience at the council he knew nothing against an alderman.

Ald. Douglass also thought that under the new system the aldermen would be elected from the center of the city. If Ald. Graham and Winnett had been on the board of works this year they would have thought they represented quite a large enough part of the city. A better move for reform would be to cut the wards in two instead of doing away with them. There had been no ward-grabbing this year, he said.

Ald. McCallum—in the plan that you propose, do you allow the women to vote?

Ald. Douglass—Oh, yes.

Ald. Hunt said that fault was not found with the aldermen, but with the system. Ward-grabbing was an evil of the system, and had to exist to a certain extent. He saw no reason why the men elected from the center of the city would be debarred from taking an interest in the suburbs. There could be no doubt the citizens desired a change. Many had talked to the speaker, and there was not one but had condemned the ward system. Under no system would the workmen have so good a show of being elected.

Ald. Cooper had traveled as much as Ald. Hunt or Graham, and he had not heard one man say he wanted the number of aldermen reduced to ten. The only mistake made during the year was on hospital business, and that was all the fault he had heard of. He was charged as being the grabber of the council, but while a member of the council he would always see that No. 4 ward got its share. The argument that the discussion would be curtailed was no good. The more discussion the better. As for saying that an alderman was elected for only one ward, it was not true. He worked for the general interest of the city with just as much heart as for his own ward.

Ald. Stevely thought much could be said in favor of the several reforms which had been suggested. But since it was proposed to cut three other cities join with London in obtaining legislation, he believed it would be better for the clerk to communicate with these other cities, and get their views before any definite method of reform be decided upon.

Ald. Carrothers claimed that the board of works during the past year had not spent a cent unprofitably. He asked Ald. Winnett, as a former member, if he could lay sidewalks cheaper than had been done this year. Could ten men secure cheaper contracts than had been secured? The sewer contract system would still be the aldermen system from certain sections of the city. A reform in the way of shorter speeches might be well, but he did not think the people wanted a reduction in the number of aldermen. He had not heard any one ask for it.

Ald. Graham replied that he had not been running down the aldermen. No reflection on the present aldermen was intended. The objection was against the system. No business in the city was more laudably conducted than that of the waterworks board, with its three commissioners. What objection could there be to getting the legislation, so that the citizens could use it if they wanted to. It could be adopted only by a vote of the people in any event. Were the aldermen afraid that if legislation were obtained the citizens would clamor for the reform?

Ald. Cooper asked Ald. Graham if he knew of the enormous debt of the waterworks board.

Ald. Winnett believed the reform would put an end to letting contractors fatten on city contracts.

Ald. Cooper—Mention one.

Ald. Winnett—You know as well as I.

Ald. O'Meara said the council of this and past years had been more saving than any of the boards or trusts in the city.

Ald. Greenlees engaged the attention of the council with an interesting mathematical calculation offered as an argument in favor of the reform. There was one member who had made four-teen speeches during the evening. That would be a total of 252 speeches, if every alderman chose to exercise the same right. If the aldermen behaved in this way they would be only 140 speeches in one evening. (Laughter.)

**DEFEATED.**  
Ald. O'Meara's amendment to refer the matter to next year's council was defeated by 6 to 8.

The amendment to appoint a deputation to consult with other cities was defeated 5 to 11.

Ald. Jolly moved a committee, consisting of Ald. McPhillips, Carrothers, Hunt, Greenlees, Dreaney and the mover, to bring in some recommendations along this line. Ald. Cooper seconded.

Ald. Belton also favored this.

The vote was 6 to 11.

The original motion was then put with the result stated above, and the council adjourned.

The Persians in 516 B. C. invented a transparent glass varnish, which they laid over sculptured rocks to prevent them from weathering. The coating has lasted to our day, while the rocks beneath are honeycombed.

The Belgian government has ordained that, in the interest of newswriting, every newspaper in the country is entitled hereafter to a free pass over all the railways in the country.

## OUR BUTTER IN ENGLAND

A Vast Market—How the Butter  
Should Be Prepared for It.

The following table shows the quantity of butter imported to Great Britain in the year ending Dec. 31, 1897:

| From—                 | Quantity.   | Value.       |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Pounds.               |             |              |
| Canada .....          | 12,253,024  | \$ 2,164,995 |
| United States .....   | 17,269,952  | 3,083,272    |
| Denmark .....         | 149,489,312 | 32,841,060   |
| Australasia .....     | 30,176,384  | 6,305,121    |
| France .....          | 50,150,336  | 11,742,187   |
| Sweden .....          | 33,511,968  | 7,378,431    |
| Holland .....         | 31,206,672  | 6,586,269    |
| Germany .....         | 5,797,232   | 1,280,408    |
| Other countries ..... | 30,498,832  | 6,482,609    |
| Total .....           | 360,393,712 | 77,462,300   |

The quantities of butter which the British consumers want in all markets are those having a fresh-made flavor, without any evidence of staleness. They want in most cases a mild-flavored butter, salted at the rate of one-half to five-eighths of an ounce per pound of butter. In some markets they will take butter salted at the rate of three-fourths of an ounce per pound of butter. In nearly all markets they prefer the butter to be of a pale straw color, and even lighter than that.

British merchants require butter to be put up in neat clean convenient packages. The package which takes best is the 56-pound box; and each box should be covered with a coarse canvas bag to keep it clean in transit. Each box should contain when packed 57 pounds net of butter. That allows for shrinkage and permits the butter to be turned out by the retailer when weighing 56 pound plump. I think the producers will obtain more money by putting in 57 pounds of butter and invoicing it at 56 pounds than they will by putting in 56 pound exactly and standing the claims for short weight, which usually bring dissatisfaction from the buyers. Each package should be lined inside with a good quality of parchment paper weighing not less than 40 pounds to the ream. A thicker quality is so much the better. When a thin and fragile quality of paper is used it sticks to the butter and tears when being taken off. When the thicker qualities of paper are being removed they leave the butter covered with a sparkling brine, and that improves its appearance.

The retail buyer in examining butter in the warehouse of the wholesale merchant, judges it at its worst points. He removes a small portion from the surface of the butter, or runs the butter prior down the side of the package. If he finds any staleness at these places he will deprecate the value of the whole package and of the whole lot. It is highly important that the butter intended for export should be kept at a low temperature from the day it is made. If it becomes slightly off flavor on the surface of the package it will fetch a relatively lower price.—Prof. Robertson.

## A PECULIAR REMEDY.

Something About the New Discovery  
for Curing Dyspepsia.

The Rev. F. I. Bell, a highly esteemed minister, residing in Westport, Cayuga county, N. Y., in a recent letter, writes as follows: "There has ever been something that I have often thought has relieved the dyspepsia from which I have suffered for ten years except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating, and again after many years CAN SLEEP WELL. Rev. F. I. Bell, Westport, N. Y., formerly Idaho, Colo."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable remedy, not only because it is a certain cure for all forms of indigestion, but because it seems to act as thoroughly in old chronic cases of dyspepsia as well as in mild attacks of indigestion or biliousness. A person has dyspepsia simply because the stomach is OVERWORKED, all it wants is a harmless, vegetable remedy to digest the food and thus give it the much needed REST.

This is the secret of the success of this peculiar remedy. No matter how weak or how much disordered the digestion may be, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets WILL DIGEST THE FOOD WHETHER THE STOMACH WORKS OR NOT. New life and energy is given, not only to the stomach but to every organ and nerve in the body. A trial of this splendid medicine will convince the most skeptical that Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles CAN BE CURED. The Tablets are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., of Montreal, but so popular has the remedy become that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can now be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents per package. Send for book on stomach diseases free. 89c zxy

During the siege of Paris no fewer than 22,000,000 letters sailed out of the city in the 54 balloons.

Give you a creepy feeling—bedbugs. Get rid of them with Persicatic Beugle Exterminator. At your dealer's, or Pickhardt-Renfrew Company, Limited, Stouffville.

The average duration of human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway, and lowest in Italy and Austria.

**A Frightful Blunder.**  
Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

A Maine man offers small prizes to the school children in the intermediate grade of his town who take the best care of their teeth during the summer.

In Reply to Off-Repeated Questions. It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the diseased tissues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

The Marquis of Lorne has a passion for music as well as for the pen, and is never happier than when using the latter in the service of the former.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc. be far advanced in consumption.

The breaking of the sword in halves and drawing the weapon at the feet of the enemy is the expression of insubordination, the spirit that admits defeat, but remains unconquered.

**ANGOSTURA BITTERS** are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of imitations. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

111 Dundas Street West. Branch Store, 604 Dundas Street East.

## Oak Hall==Clothiers.

## Stylish Garments

Gentlemen's Sack Suits or Overcoats we're offering at

# \$10

The Suits are made of All-Wool Tweed in the newest style of sack coat, with fashionably cut trousers. There are over a dozen select patterns for choice.

The Overcoats in all sizes of chest measure are cut in various lengths and single and double breasted. It will be difficult to find their match in quality and finish under \$12. Our price is \$10.

## OAK HALL

CLOTHIERS,

154 Dundas Street, = = London.

ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager.

## If you Know what you Want

it is your own fault  
if you don't get it.

In days gone by dealers were able to sell people just what they pleased, but the public of to-day are inclined to find out for themselves the best article in every line and they insist upon getting it.



## Granby Rubbers

AND OVERSHOES

are known throughout the whole country to be the best in fit, finish, quality and durability and that is why people will have Granby's and no other. The extra thickness at ball and heel makes them last twice as long.

GRANBY RUBBERS WEAR LIKE IRON.



## English Rodger's Ai Spoons And Forks

Superior  
To any  
Silverware  
Made in  
America.

Hobbs Hardware  
Company,  
London - Ont.

## The "Enfield" ARMY RIFLE

With bayonet and 20 cartridge, at  
\$3.00

Suitable for either shot or ball. Secure one while they last from

A. Westman's

111 Dundas Street West.  
Branch Store, 604 Dundas Street East.

The Cowan Company, of Toronto, will demonstrate the superior qualities of their COCOAS at T. F. Kingsmill's Drygoods Store every day for the next four weeks, from Nov. 14. Demonstrations all day long. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of London to call and sample them.

## Electric Light and Bell Wiring

Electric Bells, Medical Batteries and all Electro-Medical Apparatus Repaired.

R. M. MILLAR  
434 Talbot Street.

## EPPS'S COCOA

COMFORTING  
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 4 lb tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Limited, Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

## EPPS'S COCOA

SUPPER  
BREAKFAST

## THE EUROPEAN SHOULDER BRACES

are the best to expand the chest and lungs. Made of toasting at 200° Dundas Street. Prices range from 60c to \$1.50. Ladies favoring Mrs. Webb with these braces will receive good value and satisfaction.

## TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF FAMINE.

Nerve-Agony Consequent on a  
Dearth of Rich Blood.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Are the Only  
Remedy—They Supply the Want by  
Insuring Rich Blood, Thus Cur-  
ing Nervous Headache.

Nervous Headache is not a disease. It is the symptom, or indication of disease. It is a sign that the nerves are ill, that they are starving for food.

The food upon which the nerves subsist is pure, rich blood.

Pure, rich blood is made from wholesome food, thoroughly digested. The food is digested by the stomach, with the aid of the digestive organs.

When the stomach is out of order, weak, or overworked, it cannot do its work properly. The food is then only partially digested.

Rich, pure blood cannot be made from partially digested food. Such

food makes thin, watery, weak and unhealthy blood.

On blood like this the nerves grow weak, and starved. The result is Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, etc.

There is a cure—simple, easy and rapid, but effective, perfect and permanent. It is secured by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a purgative medicine, although they have a gently stimulating effect on the bowels. Their action, chiefly, is on the food, and the stomach. They digest the food, and they tone, strengthen, and stimulate the stomach.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets simply insure a perfect digestion. In this way they provide a supply of pure, rich blood, for nerve food. In this manner they banish Nervous Headache and all other nerve troubles originating in digestive derangements.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets never fail. Their action is effective; their results positive and permanent. Try a box and rid yourself of that terrible nervous headache.



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Ald. Graham stated his reasons for considering the reform advisable. Under the ward system an alderman was familiar with the needs of his own ward only, and in dealing with a claim from another part of the city did not consider whether or not the work was needed, but voted to please certain aldermen. The aldermen did not represent London, but little pieces of it. They should have the same in-

terest at large as they had voice. Under the reform system, he held, the outlying districts would be looked after more thoroughly, as the aldermen would be supported by the citizens generally. It had been said that the new system would tend to concentrate the interest of the aldermen in the center of the city. He did not think so. On that principle Ald. Hunt, for instance, would be expected to take particular interest in the lower end of No. 4 ward, where he lives, yet the speaker knew Ald. Hunt took just as much interest in the north end of the ward as the south. The principle of the ward system was one continual grab. Certain years one ward needed more money than some other wards, and to get it was just the matter of who had the biggest pull. The duty of the aldermen was to keep on grabbing. It was like one kingdom divided into a lot of little kingdoms. Men who paid \$2,000 or \$3,000 in taxes to the city had not the right to say who should expend it. The principle was wrong. No matter what a man's taxes were he should have that right. The speaker was astonished that the system had run so long.

Ald. Graham's reasons for not moving to submit the question to the people in January were first, that it was advisable to wait an agreement with the other cities as to whether the aldermen should be one in 4,000, 5,000 or 6,000; and also, because no matter how small the expense would be no funds were provided for it. Continuing, he said a like motion had been carried in every town and city where put. It was not surprising that a reduction of the ward system had been voted down, as there would necessarily be the same grabbing and concentration with four wards as with six. He felt confident that this movement would carry by a large majority, particularly in the outlying portions of the city.

Ald. Taylor moved an amendment that the mayor, Ald. Douglass, Carrothers, Graham, Greenlees and Taylor be a deputation to meet deputations from Hamilton, Kingston and Ottawa, to discuss the matter, Toronto to be the place of meeting. London should consult the other municipalities before doing anything. The rate of 1 in 4,000 might not suit them. Continuing, Ald. Taylor attacked the movement on the ground that the ten members would be elected from the center of the city, and would therefore not look after the outside.

Ald. Dreaney agreed with Ald. Taylor that under the reform advocated, the aldermen would be elected from the center of the city, and the outlying districts not be well looked after.

Ald. Winnett claimed that in the matter of the expenditure on the city streets alone, there would be a saving of 25 per cent under the innovation suggested. There could be no doubt the citizens were clamoring for municipal reform. The press indicated this clearly. In the past there were 36 aldermen, but the number was reduced, and now the people were desirous of a still further reduction. The deputation suggested by Ald. Taylor was unnecessary, he thought. The other cities could be communicated with by letter, and the same end reached just as well.

The mayor said the reform was not needed in the city of London. All the aldermen had tried hard to do their duty. He did not know that it would be wise to do away with the ward system all at once. In his three years on the school board he had seen good effects from the ward system. What effect would ward-grabbing? There was the fact that not one of the three cities mentioned has as good streets as London, and they cost more money. The aldermen deserved great praise. He believed the city's interests were better served by dividing up the city into 10 municipalities. His opinion was to reduce the number of aldermen to twelve, but retain the six wards. He could see many disadvantages in the election by the city at large. To eradicate politics would be the greatest possible benefit, but under this new system more politics would be brought into the council than in the past. This had been the municipal evil, but there had been little or none of it this year.

Ald. O'Meara said the proposition of Ald. Graham was not a new one. Ald. Winnett's view that a saving would be effected in the expenditure on the city streets was a very narrow one. The fact of the matter was that the board of works got only \$25,000 to spend on 110 miles of streets and 220 miles of sidewalks, he said. When anybody tackled an alderman it was about the expenditure on the streets, the employment of some poor workman that did not get 40 days' work in the year, or some such picaresque matter. Ald. Graham's motion, he said, was a direct insult to every man around the board. It was as much as saying they were not capable. The rich man's council had mortgaged Salter's Grove, and the city had suffered ever since. Workmen made as good practical aldermen as the rich men. He had not

food makes thin, watery, weak and unhealthy blood.

On blood like this the nerves grow weak, and starved. The result is Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, etc.

There is a cure—simple, easy and rapid, but effective, perfect and permanent. It is secured by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a purgative medicine, although they have a gently stimulating effect on the bowels. Their action, chiefly, is on the food, and the stomach. They digest the food, and they tone, strengthen, and stimulate the stomach.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets simply insure a perfect digestion. In this way they provide a supply of pure, rich blood, for nerve food. In this manner they banish Nervous Headache, and all other nerve troubles originating in digestive derangements.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets never fail. Their action is effective; their results positive and permanent. Try a box and rid yourself of that terrible nervous headache.

Pure, rich blood is made from wholesome food, thoroughly digested.

The food is digested by the stomach, with the aid of the digestive organs.

When the stomach is out of order, weak, or overworked, it cannot do its work properly. The food is then only partially digested.

Rich, pure blood cannot be made from partially digested food. Such

'Most any one can  
make a pill that may

## Ayer's Pills

are the pills that will  
'Nuf sed.

seen much politics in the council this year, nor at any time when the city's interests were at stake. Under the new scheme it would be politics from start to finish, and that was the great trouble. Politics would never again bring him into the council. As for the slurs against aldermen by "flannel-mouthed scandal-mongers," he could say that in his eighteen years' experience at the council he knew nothing against an alderman.

Ald. Douglass also thought that under the new system the aldermen would be elected from the center of the city. Ald. Graham and Winnett had been on the board of works this year they would have thought they represented quite a large enough part of the city. A better move for reform would be to cut the wards in two instead of doing away with them. There had been no ward-grabbing this year, he said.

Ald. McCallum—in the plan that you propose, do you allow the women to vote?

Ald. Douglass—Oh, yes. Ald. Hunt said the fault was not found with the aldermen, but with the system. Ward-grabbing was an evil of the system, and had to exist to a certain extent. He saw no reason why the men elected from the center of the city would be debarrd from taking an interest in the suburbs. There could be no doubt the citizens desired a change. Many had talked to the speaker, and there was not one but had condemned the ward system. Under no system would the voters have so good a show of being elected.

Ald. Cooper had traveled as much as Ald. Hunt or Graham, and he had not heard one man say he wanted the number of aldermen reduced to ten. The only mistake made during the year was on hospital business, and that was all the fault he had heard of. He was charged as being the grabber of the council, but while a member of the council he would always see that No. 4 ward got its share.

The discussion would be curtailed, he said. The more discussion the better. As for saying that an alderman was elected for only one ward, it was not true. He worked for the general interest of the city with just as much heart as for his own ward.

Ald. Stevely thought much could be said in favor of the several reforms which had been suggested. But since it was proposed that three other cities join with London in obtaining legislation, he believed it would be better for the clerk to communicate with these other cities, and get their views before any definite method of reform be decided upon.

Ald. Carrothers claimed that the board of works during the past year had not spent a cent unprofitably. He asked Ald. Winnett, as a lumber merchant, if he could lay sidewalks cheaper than had been done this year. Could men secure cheaper contracts than had been secured? The sewer contractors had all lost money. Ald. Graham's system would still have the aldermen elected from certain sections of the city. A reform in the way of shorter terms for aldermen would be better, he thought. The people wanted a reduction in the number of aldermen. He had not heard one man ask for it.

Ald. Graham replied that he had not been running down the aldermen. No reform in the present aldermen was intended. The objection was against the system. No business in the city was more laudably conducted than that of the waterworks board, with its three commissioners. What objection could there be to getting the legislation, so that the citizens could use it if they wanted to. It could be adopted only by a vote of the people in any event. Were the aldermen afraid that if legislation were obtained the citizens would clamor for the reform?

Ald. Cooper asked Ald. Graham if he knew of the enormous debt of the waterworks board.

Ald. Winnett believed the reform would put an end to letting contractors fatten on city contracts.

Ald. Cooper—Mention one.

Ald. Winnett—You know as well as I.

Ald. O'Meara said the council of this and past years had been more saving than any of the boards or trusts in the city.

Ald. Greenlees engaged the attention of the council with an interesting mathematical calculation offered as an argument in favor of the reform. There was one member who had made fourteen speeches during the evening. That would be a total of 252 speeches, if every alderman chose to exercise the same right. If the aldermen numbered ten there would be only 140 speeches in one evening. (Laughter.)

### DEFEATED.

Ald. O'Meara's amendment to refer the matter to next year's council was defeated by 10 yeas to 6 nays.

The amendment to appoint a deputation to consult with other cities was defeated—5 to 11.

Ald. Jolly moved a committee, consisting of Ald. McPhillips, Carrothers, Hunt, Greenlees, Dreaney, and the mover, to bring in some recommendations along this line. Ald. Cooper seconded.

Ald. Belton also favored this.

The vote was 6 to 11.

The original motion was then put with the result stated above, and the council adjourned.

The Persians in 516 B. C. invented a transparent glass varnish, which they laid over sculptured rocks to prevent them from weathering. The coating has lasted to our day, while the rocks beneath are honeycombed.

The Belgian government has ordained that, in the interest of newsgathering, every newspaper in the country is entitled hereafter to a free pass over all the railways in the country.

## OUR BUTTER IN ENGLAND

A Vast Market—How the Butter  
Should Be Prepared for It.

The following table shows the quantity of butter imported to Great Britain in the year ending Dec. 31, 1897: From— Quantity. Value.

| From—                 | Quantity.   | Value.       |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Canada .....          | 12,253,024  | \$ 2,164,935 |
| United States .....   | 17,269,952  | 3,083,272    |
| Denmark .....         | 149,439,312 | 32,841,060   |
| Australasia .....     | 30,176,384  | 6,305,121    |
| France .....          | 50,130,306  | 11,342,137   |
| Sweden .....          | 33,511,568  | 7,376,431    |
| Holland .....         | 31,206,672  | 6,536,269    |
| Germany .....         | 5,797,232   | 1,280,406    |
| Other countries ..... | 30,498,532  | 6,482,609    |
| Total .....           | 360,393,712 | 77,462,300   |

The quantities of butter which the British consumers want in all markets are those having a fresh-made flavor, without any evidence of staleness. They want in most cases a mild-flavored butter, salted at the rate of from one-half to five-eighths of an ounce per pound of butter. In some markets they will take butter salted at the rate of three-fourths of an ounce per pound of butter. In nearly all markets they prefer the butter to be of a pale straw color, and even lighter than that.

British merchants require butter to be put up in neat, clean, convenient packages. The package which takes least of the 56-pound box and each of which should be covered with a coarse canvas bag to keep it clean in transit. Each box should contain when packed 57 pounds net of butter. That allows for shrinkage and permits the butter to be turned out by the retailer when weighing 56 pound plump. I think the producers will obtain more money by putting in 57 pounds of butter and invoicing it at 56 pounds than they will by putting in 56 pounds exactly and standing the claims for short weight, which usually bring dissatisfaction from the buyers. Each package should be lined inside with a good quality of parchment paper weighing not less than 40 pounds to the ream. A thicker quality is so much the better. When a thin and fragile quality of paper is used it sticks to the butter and tears when being taken off. When the thicker qualities of paper are being removed they leave the butter covered with a sparkling brine, and that improves its appearance.

The retail buyer in examining butter in the warehouse of the wholesale merchant, judges it at its worst points. He removes a small portion from the surface of the butter, or runs a butter knife down the side of the package. If he finds any staleness at these places he will depreciate the value of the whole package and of the whole lot. It is highly important that the butter intended for export should be kept at a low temperature from the day it is made. If it becomes slightly off flavor on the surface of the package it will fetch a relatively lower price.—Prof. Robertson.

### A PECULIAR REMEDY.

Something About the New Discovery  
for Curing Dyspepsia.

The Rev. F. I. Bell, a highly esteemed minister, residing in Weedsport, Cayuga county, N. Y., in a recent letter, writes as follows: "There has never been anything that I have taken that has relieved the dyspepsia from which I have suffered for ten years except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating, and again after long years CAN SLEEP WELL. Rev. F. I. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., formerly Italy, Colo."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable remedy, not only because it is a certain cure for all forms of indigestion, but because it seems to act as thoroughly in chronic cases of dyspepsia as well as in mild attacks of indigestion or biliousness. A person has dyspepsia simply because the stomach is OVERWORKED, all it wants is a harmless, vegetable remedy to digest the food and thus give it the much needed REST.

This is the secret of the success of this peculiar remedy. No matter how weak or how much disordered the digestion may be, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets WILL DIGEST THE FOOD. WHETHER THE STOMACH WORKS OR NOT. New life and energy is given, not only to the stomach but to every organ and nerve in the body. A trial of this splendid medicine will convince the most skeptical that DYSPEPSIA and all stomach troubles CAN BE CURED. The Tablets are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich., but so popular has the remedy become that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can now be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents per package. Send for book on stomach diseases free. 89c zxx

During the siege of Paris no fewer than 22,000,000 letters sailed out of the city in the 54 balloons.

Give you a creepy feeling—bedbugs. Get rid of them with Persiate Bedbug Exterminator. At your dealer's, or Pickhardt-Renfrew Company, Limited, Toronto.

The average duration of human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway, and lowest in Italy and Austria.

### A Frightful Blunder.

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

A Maine man offers small prizes to the school children in the intermediate grade of his town who take the best care of their teeth during the summer. In Reply to Oft-Repeated Questions. It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the diseased tissues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

The Marquis of Lorne has a passion for music as well as for the pen, and is never happier than when using the latter in the service of the former.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc. The breaking of the sword in halves and throwing the weapon at the feet of the enemy is the expression of insubordination, the spirit that admits defeat, but remains unconquered.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of imitations. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. Siegert & Sons.

## Oak Hall==Clothiers. Stylish Garments

Gentlemen's Sack Suits or Overcoats we're offering at

# \$10

The Suits are made of All-Wool Tweed in the newest style of sack coat, with fashionably cut trousers. There are over a dozen select patterns for choice.

The Overcoats in all sizes of chest measure are cut in various lengths and single and double breasted. It will be difficult to find their match in quality and finish under \$12. Our price is \$10.

## OAK HALL

CLOTHIERS,

154 Dundas Street, - - London.

ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager.

## If you Know what you Want

it is your own fault  
if you don't get it.

In days gone by dealers were able to sell people just what they pleased, but the public of to-day are inclined to find out for themselves the best article in every line and they insist upon getting it.



I don't take anything that comes along; I go straight for the 'Granby' for I know it is the best.

## Granby Rubbers

AND OVERSHOES

are known throughout the whole country to be the best in fit, finish, quality and durability and that is why people will have Granby's and no other. The extra thickness at ball and heel makes them last twice as long.

GRANBY RUBBERS WEAR LIKE IRON.



J. RATTAY & CO. MONTREAL.

## English Rodger's AI Spoons And Forks

Superior  
To any  
Silverware  
Made in  
America.

Hobbs Hardware  
Company,  
London - Ont.

## The "Enfield" ARMY RIFLE

With bayonet and 20 cartridges, at

# \$3.00

Suitable for either shot or ball. Secure one while they last from

## A. Westman's

111 Dundas Street West.  
Branch Store, 654 Dundas Street East.

The Cowan Company, of Toronto, will demonstrate the superior qualities of their COCOAS at T. F. Kingsmill's Drygoods Store every day for the next four weeks, from Nov. 14. Demonstrations all day long. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of London to call and sample them.

## Electric Light and Bell Wiring

Electric Bells, Medical Batteries and all Electro-Medical Apparatus Repaired.

R. M. MILLAR  
434 Talbot Street.

## EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 4 lb tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Limited, Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

## EPPS'S COCOA

THE EUROPEAN SHOULDER BRACES

are the best to expand the chest and lungs. Made to order at 30s. Durable between Waterloo and Wellington streets. Prices range from 6s to \$1 50. Ladies favoring Mrs. Webb with these orders will receive good value and satisfaction.

## TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF FAMINE.

Nerve-Agony Consequent on a  
Death of Rich Blood.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Are the Only  
Remedy—They Supply the Want by  
Insuring Rich Blood, Thus Curing  
Nervous Headache.

Nervous Headache is not a disease. It is the symptom, or indication of disease. It is a sign that the nerves are ill, that they are starving for food.

The food upon which the nerves subsist is pure, rich blood.

Pure, rich blood is made from wholesome food, thoroughly digested.

The food is digested by the stomach, with the aid of the digestive organs.

When the stomach is out of order, weak, or overworked, it cannot do its work properly. The food is then only partially digested.

Rich, pure blood cannot be made from partially digested food. Such



## DOG DAYS IN NOVEMBER

### International Field Trial Club Choose Officers.

### Two Londoners Head the List-Turf Events and General Sporting News.

### THE KENNEL CLUB.

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 16.—At the annual meeting of the International Field Trial Club officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, H. M. Graydon, London; first vice-president, T. G. Davey, London; second vice-president, Dr. Totten, Forest; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Wells, Chatham; executive committee, Geo. Kime, S. S. Smith, A. Wells, Thomas Guttridge, O. L. Nichols, A. C. McKay, W. Tustum, J. B. Dale, A. J. Smith, T. C. Staggan, J. Ross, Johnston, Winnipeg, intends giving a cup to the all-star stake, and on motion he was elected an honorary member of the club. Mr. Boggam, of Windsor, sent in his resignation, which was received, and the secretary was notified expressing the very great regret of the club that he should resign, and would be very glad if he could reconsider it.

The entries for the Derby are as follows: Tippet, T. B. Shaw, Norwood, Radcliffe, F. W. Shaw, Norwood, Totten; Blue Bonnet, J. B. McKay; Selkirk, Roman, Selkirk; Freda Selkirk; Bretta, Selkirk; Stella, W. B. Wells; London Bay, J. W. Humphrey; Bessie, T. G. Davey; Dr. J. W. G. Winnett; Cousin Peggy, Pointer Kennels.

The drawing resulted as follows: First heat, Selkirk Bretta against Cousin Peggy; second heat, London Bay against Selkirk Stella; third heat, Ticker against Bessie; fourth heat, Jubilee Vic against Selkirk Freda; fifth heat, Selkirk Roman against Selkirk Bretta; sixth heat, T. B. Shaw against Radcliffe; bye, Norwood. The meeting then adjourned. The competition takes place today at Mitchell's Bay.

### TURF.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16.—The feature of yesterday's card at Latonia was the handicap at 7 furlongs. First race, 1 mile, selling—Stanza 1, Rushfield 2, Hush 3. Time, 1:51. Second race, 7 1/2 furlongs—Ernsie 1, Estabrooke 2, Volandis 3. Time, 1:13 1/2. Third race, handicap, 7 furlongs—Tom Collins 1, Great Bend 2, Headlight 3. Time, 1:18. Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Mordca 1, Harry Shannon 2, R. B. Slack 3. Time, 1:49 1/2. Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Schanken 1, Mamie M. 2, Leclia 3. Time, 1:37. Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Joe Walby 1, Brighton 2, Marti 3. Time, 1:50.

### AT LAKESIDE.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Yesterday was the last day of the racing at Lakeside. First race, 6 furlongs—Antiquary 1, Mr. Johnson 2, Banish 3. Time, 1:10 1/2. Second race, 1 mile—Boanerges 1, Prince Blazes 2, Locust Blossom 3. Time, 1:47 1/2. Third race, 1 1/16 miles—Imp 1, Macy 2, Alfresco 3. Time, 1:53 1/2. Fourth race, selling, 2 miles—George Lee 1, Moncreth 2, Lucid 3. Time, 3:40. Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Dave Waldo 1, Tenole 2, Mason 3. Time, 1:04 1/2. Sixth race, 6 furlongs—David 1, Silgo 2, Borden 3. Time, 1:17 1/2.

### AT INGLESIDE.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Weather clear; track fast yesterday. First race, 7 furlongs, selling—Obdian 1, Candale 2, Corona 3. Time, 1:29 1/2. Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—Una Colorado 1, Reina de los Angeles 2, Jack O'Lantern 3. Time, 1:15 1/2. Third race, 3/4 miles, selling—Rey del Tierra 1, Dr. Bernals 2, Benamela 3. Time, 1:55 1/2. Fourth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Lost Girl 1, Toribio 2, Little Alarm 3. Time, 1:15 1/2. Fifth race, 7 furlongs—San Venado 1, Bonnie Ione 2, Moorito 3. Time, 1:29.

### AT BENNING.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Yesterday was a day of upsets at the Benning track. In only one of the five races did a favorite win. Summary: First race, 7 furlongs—Sarotoga 1, Lottier 2, Ruby Lips 3. Time, 1:31. Second race, 5 furlongs—Dr. Parker 1, Specialist 2, Judge Magee 3. Time, 1:03 1/2. Third race, 1 mile—Dan Rice 1, Decanter 2, Bardella 3. Time, 1:44. Fourth race, 6 furlongs, selling—



The most critical period in a woman's life may be properly called "Blossoming Time." It is the period when the blossoms from girlhood into womanhood.

At this momentous time the best medicine for a woman to take is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly upon the delicate and important organs that are to bear the burdens of widowhood and motherhood. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It corrects all irregularities and displacements and stops exhausting drains. Taken during the period of expectant maternity, it banishes the usual annoyances and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous, complaining women into happy, healthy wives. Thousands of women have told over their signatures, the story of the marvelous merits of this great medicine. An honest dealer will not try to persuade you to take something different from what you ask for, for the sake of a few pennies added profit.

Mrs. Anna Ulrich, of Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I was under doctors' care for two years with uterine disease. I was so weak that I could sit up only a few moments. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and when I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

The only constipation-cure that never causes discomfort—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. At all medicine stores.

Leando 1. The Winner 2, Anitra 3. Time, 1:16. Fifth race, 1 mile and 100 yards—Jefferson 1, Charentus 2, Banquo II. 3. Time, 1:48 1/2.

AT NASHVILLE. Nashville, Nov. 16.—Weather clear; track slow yesterday. First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Mitt Boykin 1, Howitzer 2, Miss Edwards 3. Time, 1:35. Second race, 5 1/2 furlongs, selling—Prospero 1, Pell Mell II. 2, Joe Doughty 3. Time, 1:12 1/2. Third race, 3 1/2 furlongs, selling—Trus Light 1, Violet Parsons 2, Terramie 3. Time, 1:13. Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Black Man 1, Mystery 2, Infelice 3. Time, 1:33 1/2. Fifth race, 5 1/2 furlongs, selling—Carlotta C. 1, John Boone 2, Watercrest 3. Time, 1:12.

NOTES OF SPORTS. A general meeting of the Eastern League representatives will be held in New York today.

Jack Fox, of New York, on Saturday night in the fifteenth round on a foul.

A committee from the Chicago Yacht Club has gone to Toronto this afternoon, conferring with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club regarding the international regatta for 1899.

Winnipeg's big curling bonspiel will begin on Feb. 13. T. A. Anderson has been elected president of the Manitoba Curling Association.

Some of the National League magnates will endeavor to do away with the drafting clause in the National agreement at the next meeting.

Charles Atherton, the Wilkesbarre second baseman, was badly injured in a game of football by a vicious tackle about ten days ago, and will play no more this season.

Pitcher Joe Corbett will be seen in an Oriole costume next year. He didn't play during the past season, because Manager Hanlon would not pay him the big price he asked.

Buffalo Express: "The Toronto Rowing Club has offered 60 per cent of the gross receipts, with a guarantee of \$500, for a bout between Matty Matthews and George Kerwin, to take place on Dec. 10. Matthews has accepted."

During October, Tom Sloan, T. Loates and M. Cannon met in 30 races, of which Sloan won 13, Loates 7, Cannon 3. The other seven were won by outside jockeys. Sloan met Loates in 54 races, Sloan winning 23 and Loates 16. Sloan and Cannon met in 40 races, Sloan winning 22 and Cannon 5.

## PASSENGERS' EXPERIENCE

Further Account of the G. T. R. Collision at Murray Hill.

### MR. PAULIN'S STORY.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—Mr. George Paulin, of Chesley, cattle dealer, who was injured in the wreck at Murray Hill yesterday morning, arrived on the local train from Belleville, and was removed to the general hospital for treatment. Mr. Paulin gave audience to a bevy of reporters in the smoking room of the Pullman car Lewis. "I cannot tell you much about the accident," said Mr. Paulin. "I was asleep when it happened. I occupied a double seat about the center of the second-class coach. There were 15 or 16 passengers in the car. Some of them were Poles, and in the party were two women and two children. Before going to sleep I arranged two cushions across the seats, and to that fact I attribute my escape from death. When the crash came I was doubled up like a jackknife. My head was jammed between my knees. When I became aware that an accident had happened, I set about to extricate myself, and found my left foot pinned down under the wreckage. Wrenching off the end of the seat, I succeeded in liberating the imprisoned foot. A moment later I noticed a light through a hole in the bottom of the car. Someone had passed with a lantern. Breaching off the splintered ends of the floor I got knocked a hole large enough for my body to pass through. Then I dropped to the ground and crawled from beneath the wreck."

"Did you know any of your fellow-passengers in the second-class coach?" asked the reporter.

"Only two; Andy Carey, of Cobourg, and Bill Lunness, of Toronto," replied Mr. Paulin. "They are both cattle-dealers. Carey was taken out of the wreck alive, but Lunness, I fear, was killed. One woman was also crushed to death. Her mangled body of a child was taken from the wreck. As I was working to extricate myself, I heard a child near me crying pitifully for its mother."

### "DON'T MIND ME!"

The Pullman cars Lewis and Lyter formed part of the ill-fated passenger train, and Porters William Montgomery and Frederick Howard, of those coaches worked hard to release the imprisoned passengers in the second-class car. One poor fellow begged the rescuing party not to mind him, but to help his chum. "Don't mind me," he moaned; "get him out alive; he's got a family depending upon him, while I have not." Both were ultimately taken from the wreck alive. The injured passengers were assisted into the Pullman coaches and taken to Belleville, where they were quickly driven to the hospital.

### D. M. ROBERTSON'S STORY.

Major D. M. Robertson, of the Canadian Life Building, was among the passengers who escaped injury.

"I jumped out of my berth," said Mr. Robertson, "realizing in a moment that there had been a collision by the sudden stopping of the train. While I put my clothes on I went outside, and assisted in removing the injured from beneath the wreck. Killed and injured seemed centered in the second-class car, which was next to the smoker. The sight was one I will not soon forget. To see two great engines standing straight up in the air, to hear the pitiful cries for aid of the helpless people under the wreck, was an experience never to be forgotten. No time was lost by the train hands and passengers who escaped injury. What interest has husband in the story of the accident?"

GRIFITHS CORNERS—A widow bought a farm with her own money, having died in her name. She had one son, and then married for the second time. What interest has husband in the farm at her death? Ans.—One-third, unless she makes a will. Can she sell or will it without husband signing off? Ans.—Yes.

LINE FENCE.—The line fence between A and B has been down all summer, that is, part of it. B paid for the till their land, and D knew the fence was down. Had A any right to notify him before turning his cattle in after the crop was taken off? Ans.—No; but he should take proceedings to compel him to repair his share of the line fence.

## WESTERN ONTARIO

### A Gambling Den Raided in St. Thomas.

An Indian Falls From a Hotel Balcony With Probable Fatal Results—Burglars at Berlin—Hog Cholera Rampant in Woolwich Township.

Tilsburg has a Shakespeare Club. The Rapson Hotel, Woodstock, was burglarized early on Tuesday morning. Contracts have been let for the fitting up of the new city hall, St. Thomas.

David Bowman, Middle road, Tilbury, is at the point of death, as the result of appendicitis.

Daniel P. McMillan, a former Chathamite, has been elected a state senator in Michigan.

Middleton, the Woodstock bigamist, is singing in religious services at Kingston penitentiary.

Brantford citizens will be asked to vote \$5,000 for a hospital addition at the coming municipal elections.

Mrs. Joseph Spackman, of Frome, died suddenly being investigated. Effects of heart failure, in the 63rd year of her age.

The government will continue to add to the deer at Government Park, Rondeau. Isaac Gardiner, the ranger, received another red doe Tuesday.

Owing to the increase in freight receipts at Springfield, the M. C. R. road were lately obliged to add a 40-foot addition to their freight sheds there.

The farmers are complaining bitterly of the road between Cody's Corners and Embro station. Since the recent snow fall this, the most traveled road in West Zorra, has been almost impassable.

Hog cholera is rampant in Woolwich township, and Mr. W. P. Scarth, deputy minister of agriculture, has ordered the immediate quarantining of all hogs, except fat hogs for immediate slaughter.

Nettie Jackson, the second and youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Jackson, Tilsburg, died of typhoid fever on Monday. A sad feature of the case is that Mrs. Jackson is prostrate from the same disease.

Charles Nadiwan, on Indian, fell over the balcony of the Queen Hotel at Wiarton the other night. His head was badly broken and he will probably die. There was considerable drinking and wrangling going on during the night from which the accident resulted.

The police raided a gambling house on Talbot street east, St. Thomas, Tuesday night, and arrested about a dozen frequenters and the keeper of the den. Acting Magistrate Davidson imposed a fine of \$20 on each of the gamblers, and sent Frank Queen, the keeper of the place, to the Central Prison for six months.

The residence of Mrs. Specker, Berlin, was robbed on Sunday evening during the absence of the family at church. Two gold rings, two silver watches and over \$5 in money were stolen. Miss Specker discovered the burglar in the house when she returned from church, but he escaped through a back door.

McNeil's little son Erwin had a narrow escape from being hurt the other day. The little fellow ventured into his father's barn, where was tied a vicious Jersey cow. What occurred is unknown, but when the child managed to escape, and by his cries bring assistance, it was found that his face was badly bruised and crushed.

The provincial health office at Toronto has received word that a diphtheria epidemic has broken out in the Ontario Institute for the Blind at Brantford. The first case was noted five weeks ago, and was fatal. Two days later a second case occurred, the next being eleven days after. On Wednesday last the fourth case was discovered, and the fifth and last on Friday.

M. D. Maynard, of Sparta, met with a rather serious accident on Saturday night. While on his way home he turned out to pass a rig on the culvert south of the village. It being very dark, he drove too close to the side of the culvert. The rig upset, taking horses and load to the bottom of the culvert. Mr. Maynard escaped with slight bruises, but the wagon was demolished.

At a recent meeting of the Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Company, Messrs. H. T. and J. C. Noxon, Bank, Ingersoll; C. C. Noxon, manager Ingersoll Packing Company, and C. W. Riley, cheese exporter and commission merchant, were elected directors for the unexpired term of those retiring. The board will therefore consist of Messrs. William Waiters, R. H. Cotter, and the three gentlemen above named.

The schooner C. L. Danforth was towed into Cleveland at noon, Friday, by two tugs. The schooner was crippled. She left Cleveland at 2 p.m. Thursday, in tow of the steamer Erin, with a cargo of coal for Fort William. When the northwest storm came up, the captain of the Erin determined to return to Cleveland. He dropped the schooner about two miles off the harbor entrance. The pounding of the waves disabled her rudder, and she signaled for tugs. Her crew had a close call. The Danforth is owned by J. M. Conlon, of Orpeth, Ont. She will go into dry dock.

## AN OPEN DOOR

To Consumption Is Neglected CATARRH.

One does not become a consumptive in a day. The disease is gradually developed from catarrh. Cold in the head becomes catarrh. Catarrh in its turn just as surely becomes consumption. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure clears the air passages, allays inflammation, heals the ulcers, removes all the disgusting symptoms of catarrh, and absolutely cures the disease. 25c a box. Blower free.

At All Dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Blue Ribbon Tea.  
Ask your friends about it.

## HOW TO CHURN

Advice by Prof. Robertson on This Feature of Butter-Making.

The preferable degree of ripeness in the cream will be indicated by the following points—a mild, pleasant acid taste, a uniformly thick consistency, and a glossy appearance, somewhat like white oil paint. If not at the exact temperature desired for churning, it should be cooled or warmed to that point, which may range from 54 to 64 degrees Fahr., according to the season. It should be strained into the churn and the churn should not be filled to more than two-fifths of its capacity.

If butter color is to be used, it should be added to the cream before the churning is commenced.

The regular speed of a factory revolving churn should be about 65 revolutions per minute; and when butter granules are formed in the churn, a few gallons of weak brine (salt and water) at a temperature not above 50 degrees Fahr. should be added, to assist in the separation between the granules of butter and the buttermilk, and also to give a firmer body to the butter.

The churning should then be continued until the granules of butter become a little larger than clover seed. The buttermilk should then be drawn off and a quantity equal to the buttermilk of weak brine (salt and water) of 50 to 58 degrees Fahr., according to the season, should be put into the churn, for the purpose of washing out the buttermilk from the butter granules. The churn should receive a few quick revolutions, and the wash should be drawn off immediately.

Attention to this is one of some importance, as the water will contain more or less curdy matter, which, if allowed to settle on the sides of the churn, forms a film there, where it is apt to adhere to the butter when that settles gradually as the water is drawn off.

After the butter has been left to stand for some 20 minutes, it should be salted at the rate of from one-quarter of an ounce of salt per pound of butter to one ounce of salt per pound of butter, according to the preferences of the market which is to be supplied. The very finest quality of pure butter salt only should be used. That which is of a uniform fineness of grain and value to the touch is suitable.—Prof. Robertson.

## ON THE YUKON BAR

The Big River Only Six Feet Deep at Its Mouth When It Is High Water.

The latest advice reached in this city from the government survey party at the mouth of the Yukon are to the effect that failure has attended the effort to discover the entrance for deep sea vessels. It is now believed that no such entrance exists, and that before the Yukon can be made navigable for ocean craft considerable dredging will have to be done on the bar which cuts Bering sea off from the deep waters of the river.

This news will prove a great disappointment to all persons interested in the development of Alaska. For a long time past there has been a widespread belief that a so-called "true mouth" existed through which large steamships could enter the Yukon. Once in the river it would be an easy matter for them to ascend nearly 80 miles, regardless of the fluctuating stages of the river, which maintains an average width of ten miles to the lower rapids, and a depth varying from 40 to 60 feet.

It was with a thorough understanding of these facts that the United States coast and geodetic survey office fitted out a party last spring to go to the mouth of the Yukon and make a careful survey and ascertain whether or not the rumored deep sea entrance was a reality or a myth. Capt. Pratt had the work in charge, and since he began nearly the entire area has been covered, but without result. A uniform bar appears to exist, crossing all of the various outlets, with about six feet of water in the highest tide. This bar is of soft mud, and varies from one-quarter to a half mile in width. It is apparent that the bar originated through the long-continued deposit of sediment, in fact it has been found that the sea itself has been partly filled up by the sediment for some distance out from the bar. The deep water is toward the southern outlets.—San Francisco Call.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

Redlands, Cal., has a giant mowing-machine which cuts a strip of wheat 50 feet wide.

## Kidney-Bladder Trouble.

There is no more serious menace to good health in the present age than kidney disorders, and it is an appalling fact, but a true one, that four-fifths of the country's people have the taint of this insidious disease with them. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all kidney diseases.

The Emperor of China has to fast 64 days in each year for the sake of religion.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your drug-gist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Of the inhabitants of London about 250,000 are of Irish and 120,000 of Scotch parentage.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure 25 cents.

## Maypole Soap

The great English Home Dye for silk, satin, cotton, wool.

## DYES QUICKLY, DYES EVENLY

WITHOUT MESS.

## Washes and Dyes

at one operation.

Has the largest sale of any home dye in the British Empire.

COLORS 100. BLACK 150.

For sale everywhere.

CANADIAN DEPOT:

8 Place Royale, Montreal.

Mr. J. A. NICOLLE, Montreal, says:

"Maypole Soap Dyes are getting very popular and owing to the satisfaction they are giving sales are increasing daily."

## Don't Burn Your Rags

We use enormous quantities in our paper mills. Sell your rags to the nearest rag man. We buy them and make them into paper, which we sell throughout Canada.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited.

Mammoth Mills at Hull. Branches and agencies at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, St. John, Halifax, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver, St. John, Nfld.

## Medical Cards.

DR. BELTON HAS RETURNED FROM England and resumed practice. Hours, 12 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m.

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

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D.—443 Park avenue. Phone 216.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, CORNER of Queen and Park avenues. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

CLT. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—OFFICE and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 380 CLARENCE—Residence, 616 Richmond. Specialties: Pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. OVENS, M.D., 35 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—688 Dundas street. Telephone.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 390 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Special attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 890.

## Money to Loan.

TENNENT, McDONAGH & COLERIDGE, barristers, solicitors, 215 Dundas street, London. Money to lend on mortgages at 4 1/2 to 6%. Also on notes and other security.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. W. Scandrett, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

SUMS OF \$100 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on real estate at 5 to 6 per cent. G. N. Weekes, solicitor, corner Richmond and King streets.

## Architects.

McBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 215 Dundas street, H. C. McBride, F. W. Farncombe, H. S. C. E.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS and civil engineers. Members Ont. Ass'n Architects; members Ont. L. Surveyors Ass'n.

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—formerly with C. C. Haight, New York. Carling Block, Richmond street.

## Viavi Treatment.

MRS. STEIN AT HOME SATURDAYS TO ladies of the country. 311 Hyman street, London.

## Veterinary Surgeon.

J. H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House. Residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

## Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DRS. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish Movements. 497 King street, London, Ont. Phone, 502.

## Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFFE'S Drug Store, 540 Dundas street east, corner William. Truiley cars pass the door. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE—Adkins Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

W. M. H. WESTON, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, 64 Stanley street. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLMAN Jeweller, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 39 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Johnston's shoe store, 138 Dundas street. No witnesses required. Residence 304 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Stronach's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence 239 Dufferin avenue.

## Dental Cards.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND—DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago, Edge Block, Richmond street. Phone 900. Residence 287 Queen's avenue.

DR. NELLES, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED to 211 Dundas street, opposite Rumlans' department store.

DR. REYNOLDS, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR to Dr. R. H. First-class dentist, Toronto University. 207 1/2 Dundas street. Phone 1,111.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY—DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. Phone 975.



## London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1833.]

Managing Director John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1898

## The Hardy Banquet.

The banquet tendered Hon. A. S. Hardy at Toronto last night was a distinguished event. It was the tribute of a great and united party to one of its most brilliant and successful leaders. Such an occasion is one of the splendid amenities which are not too frequent in public life in this country. The official career of Mr. Hardy is a long record of self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of the province.

When Mr. Hardy entered the House, in 1874, he had already attained an enviable reputation at the bar, and all his financial prospects lay in the direction of private life. He had been in the Legislature only three years when his signal abilities were recognized by a Cabinet appointment. He filled the portfolio of Provincial Secretary for twelve years, taking the Crown Lands Department on the death of Hon. T. B. Pardee, and finally the Premiership on Sir Oliver Mowat's retirement. During that long period—a quarter of a century—there has not been a single blemish on his political or personal integrity, or an effective criticism of his administrative work. Mr. Hardy has been singularly adapted for his duties by an eminently practical mind, equipped by a fine legal training. He has been a constructive legislator, and his name is written on a great body of statutes which will form his most enduring monument. To enumerate the acts which he devised and promoted would be to cover the whole range of provincial legislation. His capacity for work has been and is remarkable. If ever a Canadian statesman earned his position by sheer merit, that man is the present Premier of Ontario.

The Liberals of Ontario may well honor Mr. Hardy as a public benefactor and a conspicuous ornament of the party, and we believe his opponents will be generous enough to feel, if they do not express, some admiration of the Premier as a great and useful Canadian.

## Will Not Trust the People.

The City Council last night knocked out the question of municipal reform for this year at least. The motion of Ald. Graham and Greenlees provided for a vote of the people before any step could be taken by the Council toward changing our civic constitution. However much an alderman may oppose the principle at issue he can have no excuse for refusing to allow an expression of public opinion at the polls. With the single exception of Berlin, every city and town that has voted on the question this year has pronounced against the ward system and in favor of the reduction of municipal representatives. We believe that London would do likewise if given the chance. The aldermen have denied the people that privilege, but the people may do a little reforming on their own account on polling day.

## Australia's Financial Condition.

Premier Reid of New South Wales, in his recent financial statement for the year ending June, 1898, was able to announce a credit balance of £125,000. The revenue for the current year he estimated at £9,433,000 and the expenditure at £9,681,000. The deficiency he proposed to meet by duties on tea, coffee, rice, sugar, biscuits and confectionery, which, with the amount brought forward last year, would enable him to wind up the current financial year with a credit balance of £30,000. In the last six years the customs taxation of New South Wales has been reduced 50 per cent, and it has been a strong argument for free trade, that the colony has since enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. In the past four years £1,150,000 has been wiped off the debt, and despite this season's drought the railway revenue during the past four months showed an increase of £100,000 over the corresponding period last year. At first glance it may be surprising that a colony of 1,277,870 people should raise an annual revenue much greater than Canada's, but this is explained by the fact that the railroads there are under government ownership and control, and that several other natural monopolies are nationalized.

The Australasian colonies are heavily burdened with debt. The aggregate public debt of the group—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—increased from £166,700,000 in 1888 to £225,000,000 in 1898. Of this £206,550,000 was borrowed in Great Britain. The Australasian debt now stands at £52 per head, the present population being 4,300,000. The net public debt of Canada is \$267,613,907, or about \$50 a head, while the per capita debt of Great Britain and Ireland is £16, 4s 9d. It must be remembered, however, that the public debts of the Australasian colonies have been raised almost entirely for the construction of railways and other public works, all more or less remunerative. Fifty per cent of the interest paid upon these public debts is derived from these productive public works, but even the remaining 50 per cent entails a much greater burden than British or Canadian taxpayers have to bear. The extraordinary natural wealth of the Australasian colonies, their present prosperity,

and that capacity for government which is implanted in the race dispels any anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations. Their financial condition is considered perfectly sound by British investors, and a steady decrease in the per capita debt is looked for under the more stable conditions which are expected to follow federation. The consummation of this great scheme is assured within a year.

## The Canadian Prairies.

Miss Flora Shaw, in her sixth Canadian letter to the London Times, devotes her attention to the Canadian prairies and vividly sketches that vast region, 1,000 miles from east to west and 400 miles from north to south, which Canadians believe to be the home of millions.

"Towards the limits of the prairie on all sides the landscape is diversified by natural features. Eastward round Winnipeg it has its lakes. Northward in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta it loses the quality of pure grass land and becomes park-like, with clumps of timber and streams winding in open valleys between wooded hills. Westward the snow peaks of the Rockies rise in sharp relief above the buttressed outlines of the foot hills, and even southwards, where the prairies are continued into the central districts of the United States, the horizon is broken by the line of the low watershed that separates the northern feeders of the Missouri from the streams running to the Canadian lakes. The great center of the country is a rolling plain. In places it seems to heap itself in billows of grass against the sky, in others the horizon is so wide that between edge and edge the general curve appears to indicate nothing less than the roundness of the world. Yet the flat country has its characteristic charm, and when the sweep of the earth is unbroken, the eye learns to look for form and feature to the sky. Nor is the monotony of the plain without relief. The prairies like the English downs, are full of surprises. Each lake and coulee hidden in the folds of the land from general observation is cherished by the district in which it is known, and it is usually around some such point that centers of farming have extended themselves."

Miss Shaw describes minutely the physical features of this territory, and says that the tendency of prairie farming, like that of prairie ranching, seems to be rather in the direction of a large number of small owners than in that of very extensive individual holdings. From the following paragraph it would seem that "small owners" of which Miss Shaw speaks would be regarded as land princes in the older provinces:

"The whole of the organized lands of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are surveyed in sections of 640 acres, or one mile square. The government allowance of free land to settlers is a quarter section, or 160 acres. This constitutes the ordinary homestead farm. This, however, generally recognized as more advantageous under the conditions of prairie farming, to take up a second quarter section for doing which special opportunities are granted—and to farm 320 acres. Some of the most successful farms extend to a whole section, or 640 acres, and as men become rich enough to work the greater quantity the practice of farming on this scale grows common."

The writer notes a generally high standard of farming as compared with early days, and for this she gives great credit to the experimental farms established by the Dominion Government. Fortunately placed, as a rule, under able management, they have been of great value in raising the general level of the methods of cultivation. The Government also helps by the establishment of creameries and dairy centers to develop the dairying industry, of which the profits are now beginning to be appreciated. The output last year from 27 creameries was in round figures 1,000,000 pounds of butter and 1,000,000 pounds of cheese. The number of creameries has greatly increased, and the output for this year is expected to show proportionate results. Farmers put their profit at from \$20 to \$30 per cow per year. Every small farmer can keep three or four milk cows. If there is a creamery in his neighborhood it will pay him to keep more, and it is the object of the Government dairy department to cause creameries to be established wherever they are wanted. The climate seems to be favorable for the rearing of poultry. Turkeys especially do well, and the mining demand on the other side of the mountains has already created a special market for the local farmyard. Hogs are counted among the most regular sources of profit to the mixed farmer.

Miss Shaw, in the midst of these encouraging facts, interpellates the following good advice:

"It is absolutely vain for any settler to expect to succeed unless he knows how to farm. The young man at the beginning of his career never knows how to farm. The difference which exists between one young man and another is not that one knows his business and that the other is ignorant; it is that one is prepared to learn his business and the other is not. It is only the man who is prepared to learn that success is to be anticipated in the cultivation of land in any part of the world; the results of early experiments have shown it to be especially true in farming in Manitoba and the Northwest. Great profits are without question to be earned here by clean, careful and industrious farming; but the exigencies of the climate, the dangers of early frost, and the necessity for sowing every hour in the spring—a season which passes almost in a few days into summer—render it practically impossible for the idle and careless to succeed. In estimating the reasonable profit of the land, the assumption must be made that the farmer has rendered himself capable of securing it."

The writer also comments on "the extremely speculative element which is introduced into farming by the habit, prevalent in some of the richest portions of this country, of dependence on a single crop." Considering the fluctuations in the yield and the price of wheat, the lesson is that mixed farming is highly desirable. The profits of farming under average conditions the writer estimates thus:

"Assuming that every 100 acres of

wheat costs \$500 or £100 to bring to perfection, and that the crop, at 20 bushels an acre, is 2,000 bushels, the price to be received at half a dollar a bushel is \$1,000, or £200, representing 100 per cent on the cost of production or a net return of £100. The farmer owns his land as a freehold estate. It is his own fault if there is any charge upon it. Tithe is unknown. There are some rates, but taxes are paid chiefly in the form of customs. His net income on this conservative estimate of profits is £1 an acre. He lives rent free and the farm produces in its other departments the greater part of his food."

At Indian Head and many other good centers the yield is 30 bushels an acre, leaving a net profit of \$10 per acre when wheat is at 50 cents. But not many months ago wheat was \$1 per bushel. Of course, due allowance has to be made for hailstones and frost. Miss Shaw relates that no fewer than six cases were pointed out to her in one district of men who, beginning as laborers without capital some years ago, each banked last year \$10,000. The general contentment of the people is based on a very widespread foundation of prosperity. Miss Shaw draws this conclusion for the benefit of her British readers:

"Enough has perhaps been said to show that young men and women who have a taste for out-of-door pursuits, life before them, time in which to learn the details of a profession easy to master, where every one in the country is ready and even eager to teach, and a necessity for earning their own living, might do worse with the opportunities of this country than take up little partnerships of brother and sister the free farms which are to be obtained under the land regulations of the Dominion Government."

Mr. Hardy's good cheer was not exhausted at last night's banquet. There are several more bye-elections yet.

It is fortunate the country knows the exact cause of the Dawson City fire, else Mr. Sifton might have been blamed for it by the Opposition.

There are sad inequalities in this world. While Mr. Hardy and his friends are being filled with good things, Mr. Whitney and his friends are still hungry for office.

The Guelph Mercury says: "Here in Guelph the City Fathers are of opinion that the ratepayers are not capable of returning an intelligent verdict on the question of municipal reform." There are others.

The Doukhobors, a number of whom are coming from Russia to settle in "Spirit-Wrestlers." Our esteemed contemporary the Free Press calls them "shirt-wrestlers." It has apparently confounded them with Chinamen.

The South African gold production goes on increasing. September's output from the Rand district being the largest on record and at the rate of \$96,000,000 a year. The output of 1897 amounted to \$58,800,000. Nothing seems to be more certain than that these mines will give out \$100,000,000 during the coming year.

The Louisiana sugar planters' association has unanimously resolved to fight Philippine annexation in co-operation with the tobacco and beet sugar interests. "Vested interests" like these have so long dictated the domestic policy of the United States that it is no marvel they dare to think they can shape the foreign policy, too, for their own profit. Great patriots, these!

During his recent pilgrimage, the Kaiser embraced the worst foe of Christianity at present—the Sultan; he placed a wreath on the tomb of Seladin, one of the worst foes of Christianity in the past; he dedicated a Protestant Church in Jerusalem, and he presented the site of the Virgin Mary's birthplace to the Roman Catholic Church. The Kaiser's religious sympathies are very broad and versatile. If you don't like them, he can change them.

It may be interesting to know that Lord Stratford has his London house at No. 20 Cavendish House Terrace, to Gilbert Parker, the American author, who married Miss Vantine of New York, some two years ago. The Parkers will find other Americans in the neighborhood of Mrs. Ogden Mills; Mrs. John W. Mackay and Lady William Beresford, who was previously Mrs. Hammerley, of New York, and the Duchess of Marlborough, of England.—New York Journal.

Our friends over the border always class distinguished Canadians as Americans. Gilbert Parker is a Canadian clear through, and is proud to proclaim it. He is to be congratulated on his prosperity, and the American notables mentioned are to be congratulated on getting such a good neighbor. He will raise the intellectual tone of the Terrace.

## WHAT OTHERS SAY.

But Costs Money.

[St. Louis Republic.]

The chrysanthemum is utterly beautiful, but is isn't worth a cent.

Canada's Prosperity.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.] Many business men who have lately had to advertise for help have been struck by the decreased number of applicants they have had as compared with those from among whom they would have had to choose a year ago. There are fewer unemployed now in the country, it is believed, than for many years back. There is no better evidence of prosperity and contentment.

No Depression in This.

[Springfield Republican.]

Not all the English peers are suffering from the depression of agriculture. The Duke of Norfolk, for example, runs

the markets in Sheffield, which bring him in the neat sum of \$90,000 a year. He has finally, after many refusals, consented to sell this valuable property to the municipal council for \$2,650,000; but he also owns a vast amount of real estate in Sheffield as well as in London, Sheffield, by the way, is the only large town in England outside of London where private markets still exist.

## Quebec and Prohibition.

[Guelph Mercury.] So long as the French people of Quebec are solidly opposed to prohibition, it will be extremely difficult to enforce a prohibitory law, if one were enacted. From the prohibitionists' standpoint, it is very desirable to break up the mass, not to intensify it, and the only way to secure such a result is to treat the opponents of prohibition as if they had a right to oppose it, as indeed they have. More headway will be made in prosecuting any moral cause by adhering strictly to reason and refraining from abuse.

## Down on Imperialism.

[New York Times.]

Already we have disgusted Great Britain by proclaiming the trade between Puerto Rico and the United States to be coastwise trade in which none but American ships could take part. If we extend our Chinese tariff and our obsolete navigation laws to the Philippines also, we shall add British resentment to German and French and Russian enmity. Is there anybody in authority at Washington who knows what we are doing? Is there anybody in authority there who has the slightest conception what "imperialism" means and what it involves?

## Mrs. Rorer's Recipes Resented.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

Canadian editors, as a rule, have not time to take Mrs. Rorer's four meals a day. The fattest editor in Canada gets but two meals a day. But they are solid meals. His boarding-house keeper saves nothing in feeding him two meals instead of the usual three, or Mrs. Rorer's four. The Canadian editor will scarcely thank Mrs. Rorer for endeavoring to put him on a sanitarium diet, which is apparently well calculated to kill a sound, healthy man in a month. Canadian editors do not hanker for junket, wafers, drowned tea, koumys, hot milk or chocolate; they prefer something to eat.

## LIGHT AND SHADE.

Ferhaps.

Some of these days a magazine will win everlasting fame by issuing a number which isn't devoted exclusively to war and corset advertisements.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Today.

In the calendars of greatness Are but nobly spent today's. For tomorrow brings no laurels, And the waiting win no bays. To the poet comes the vision, To the painter comes the dream; But only in the present Can he shape the golden theme.

The statesman never falters With the time to do at hand, And the warrior never slumbers When the trumpets rouse the land; The sailor spreads his canvas When the wind blows out to sea, And today is turned the furrow For the harvest yet to be.—Peter MacArthur, of Appin, Ont., in New York Independent.

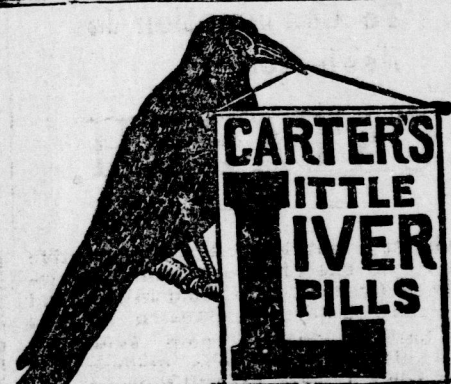
Lookin' fur Trouble. Ol' Wilkins' expression is this: A good deal more than half of a fellow's troubles commence when a woman crosses his path. I believe the ol' man is right—that a woman's a heap to blame. But fur just five years I've been lookin' fur trouble just the same.

There Are Others. Grimshaw—Pensmith, who writes so much magazine poetry, doesn't look like a poet, does he? Teller—No. Grimshaw—Well, he isn't.—Town Topics.

## BLANK KISSES WHILE CARS WAITED.

[From the Kansas City Journal.] It happened at Fifth and Walnut streets at an hour when the streets were crowded. The flagman had signaled an approaching northeast electric railway car to stop and give the right of way to a south-bound Westport car. Standing in the center of the network of the tracks were two women. It was evident that they had met by chance and each other's arms were reaching out to embrace each other's faces with kisses. "Look out ahead!" shouted the gripman on the cable car at the top of his voice. The flagman waved his club frantically about his head and elevated his voice in an effort to attract the attention of the two women. But they stood as if glued to the spot, and were deaf to the cries of danger. One more embrace, one more kiss, and then one of the women happened to glance over her shoulder and behold the gripman yanking away at the brakes in an effort to bring his car to a standstill. The air about was perfectly blue. "Oh, dear me, here comes a car," is all she said. Taking her friend by the arm, they strolled leisurely toward the sidewalk.

"I'd be willing to wager my last cent," said the gripman to the conductor as the latter came forward to ascertain what was wrong, "that two women would stop to kiss each other if they were falling out of a balloon."



**CARTER'S LITTLE PILL**  
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.  
**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

## Thanksgiving Sale

Commencing Thursday, Nov. 17

## Special Bargains In Men's Suits,

All-Wool Tweeds and Serges, single and double-breasted. Regular \$10.00.

Special at \$6.95.

## Men's Dress Overcoats,

All-Wool Beavers, Kerseys and English Knaps. Regular \$8.75.

Special \$5.50.

## Boys' Reefers and Overcoats,

All-Wool English Curls, storm collar, well lined. Regular \$3.50.

Special \$2.13.

## 200 Pairs Men's All-Wool Tweed Trousers,

Heavy weight, and guaranteed to wear well. Regular \$2.00.

Special \$1.23.

## GRAFTON &amp; CO.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

158 Dundas Street, London. J. M. HICKEY, Manager

## HEART PAINS

The Heart and Nerves are Often Affected and Cause Prostration of the Entire System.

A Kingston Lady Testifies to Her Experience in the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

People who suffer from any disease or disorder of the heart nervous system, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Smothering or Sinking Sensations, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Pain in the Head, etc., cannot afford to waste time trying various remedies, which have nothing more to back up their claims than the bold assertions of their proprietors.

These diseases are too serious to permit of your experimenting with untried remedies. When you buy Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, you know you have behind them the testimony of thousands of Canadians who have been cured by their use. One of these is Mrs. A. W. Irish, 92 Queen Street, Kingston, Ont., who writes as follows:

"I have suffered for some years with a smothering sensation caused by heart disease. The severity of the pains in my heart caused me much suffering. I was also very nervous, and my whole system was run down and debilitated. "Hearing of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills being a specific for these troubles, I thought I would try them, and therefore got a box at McLeod's Drug Store. "They afforded me great relief, having toned up my system and removed the distressing symptoms from which I suffered. I can heartily recommend these wonderful pills to all sufferers from heart trouble."

Laxative Pills cure Biliousness, Dyspepsia and Constipation. Every pill perfect. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Tie done to look like new. Give me a call. You are not suffering pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

**Lee Hing Laundry**  
467 Richmond Street.

## COAL...

Give us your order this season. We'll promise you satisfaction.

Campbell & Chantler,

BANNER.

Banner, Nov. 16.—An enthusiastic debate took place last evening in the hall, which was thronged. The theme for discussion was, "Resolved, that fashion attire is a greater evil than tobacco." The affirmative was championed by Joseph Hennessey, A. Rose, M. Breene, while the negative was sustained by C. Ingram, L. Ruddick, and D. Calvert. J. P. Back officiated as referee. The affirmative gained by one point. Wm. Routledge gave a solo, and Miss Rodenhurst gave a stirring recitation. J. Clendinning presided. The Banner orchestra furnished instrumental music.

## THE INDEPENDENT

New York.

Change of Form. Reduction in Price. SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR.

THE INDEPENDENT emphasizes its 50th year by changing its form to that of a magazine, and by reducing its annual subscription price from \$3 to \$2; single copies from ten to five cents.

It will maintain its reputation as the Leading Weekly Newspaper of the World.

THE INDEPENDENT in its new form will print 3,640 pages of reading matter per year, at a cost to subscribers of \$2, while the prominent magazines, which sell for \$4 a year, print only about 2,000 pages. The subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT gets 82 per cent more of equally good reading matter at one-half the cost.

Only \$2.00 per Year,

or at that rate for any part of a year.

Send postal card for free sample copy.

THE INDEPENDENT,

130 Fulton Street, New York.

75 Shillings  
MALBURY'S IRISH FREEZE-ULSTER COATS DEFY THE COLDEST CANADIAN WEATHER.  
They are supplied at above price, carriage paid to Halifax, N. S., Quebec and St. John's, Nfld. They are lined with Irish Tweed, have wind proof sleeves, deep collar and belt. Patterns, etc., free on application to J. M. ALBURY, The Irish Tweed House, 27 Rosemary St., Belfast, Ireland.

## WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART

Spencer Block, Dundas Street. Will Open Monday, Oct. 3

Evening Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees for 36 lessons, \$3. Freeland, model drawing, modeling in clay, oil and water color painting. Afternoon Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Oil, water color, and china painting, crayon drawing, etc.

## HINTON &amp; RUMBALL

THE UNDERTAKERS.  
360 Richmond Street.  
Private residence, 43 Beecher.  
Telephone—Store 440; House, 434. ERY

## John Ferguson &amp; Sons

FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS.  
FIRST CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.  
174-180 King Street.  
Telephone—House No. 513; Store No. 513.

## BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Ticks in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write Cook Remedy Co., 1607 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for free of cure. Capital, \$100,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 500 page book free.



## WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

Traveled Extensively Throughout the Provinces—Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience.

STELLARTON, N.S.—James R. Murray, a well known violinist of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement: "I was running down in health and my weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good. My trouble was called nervous dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in flesh so that I now weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 26 years. I gladly tell my friends what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced by any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## THE MARKETS.

## Mining Stocks.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Following are today's closing quotations on the Toronto Mining and Industrial Exchange:

|                          | Asked. | Bid. |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Mississippi R. M. G. Co. | 100    | 98   |
| Foley                    | 100    | 98   |
| Hammond Reef             | 22     | 20   |
| Hiawatha                 | 22     | 20   |
| Olive                    | 22     | 20   |
| Sawhill                  | 22     | 20   |
| Cariboo                  | 22     | 20   |
| Minnehaha                | 22     | 20   |
| Cariboo Hydraulic        | 115    | 113  |
| Tin Horn                 | 124    | 122  |
| Winchester               | 124    | 122  |
| Old Ironsides            | 124    | 122  |
| Sup. Gold and Copper     | 124    | 122  |
| Golden Chace             | 124    | 122  |
| Kelly Creek              | 124    | 122  |
| Albion                   | 124    | 122  |
| Dundee                   | 124    | 122  |
| Dandelion                | 124    | 122  |
| Fort Gold M. & C. Co.    | 124    | 122  |
| Noble Five               | 124    | 122  |
| Van Andam                | 124    | 122  |
| Albion                   | 124    | 122  |
| Big Three                | 124    | 122  |
| Commander                | 124    | 122  |
| Deer Park                | 124    | 122  |
| Homebake                 | 124    | 122  |
| Evening Star             | 124    | 122  |
| Giant                    | 124    | 122  |
| Good Hope                | 124    | 122  |
| Grand Prize              | 124    | 122  |
| Iron Col.                | 124    | 122  |
| Iron Mask                | 124    | 122  |
| Keystone                 | 124    | 122  |
| Juliet                   | 124    | 122  |
| Junio                    | 124    | 122  |
| Montreal Gold Fields     | 124    | 122  |
| Monte Cristo Co.         | 124    | 122  |
| Northern Belle           | 124    | 122  |
| Norvelly                 | 124    | 122  |
| R. E. Lee                | 124    | 122  |
| St. Paul                 | 124    | 122  |
| Silver Bell Co.          | 124    | 122  |
| St. Elmo                 | 124    | 122  |
| Virginia                 | 124    | 122  |
| Victory                  | 124    | 122  |
| White Bear               | 124    | 122  |
| B. C. Gold Fields        | 124    | 122  |
| Can. F. S.               | 124    | 122  |
| Gold Hill                | 124    | 122  |

SALES.—Cariboo, 800 at 109 1/2, 1,000 at 110, 500 at 109 1/2; Big Three, 250 at 124, 1,000 at 124, 500 at 123; Van Andam, 1,000 at 124, 500 at 123; Monte Cristo, 1,000 at 124, 500 at 123; White Bear, 500, 500, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000 at 124; Minnehaha, 500, 1,000 at 124; Three, 500 at 123; Sup. G. and C. Co., 500, 1,000, 500 at 123.

## Geo. McBean &amp; Son.

We are open for offices of GRAIN, FLOUR and MILL FEED. If offering please state quantity and lowest prices.

P. O. BOX 307 MONTREAL

## Local Market.

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| London, Wednesday, Nov. 16. |            |
| Wheat, white fall, per bu.  | 72c        |
| Wheat, red fall, per bu.    | 72c        |
| Wheat, spring, per bu.      | 72c        |
| Oats, per bu.               | 43c to 51c |
| Peas, per bu.               | 54c to 60c |
| Corn, per bu.               | 44c to 45c |
| Barley, per bu.             | 38c to 44c |

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

There has been considerable improvement in grain receipts this week. As usual they were confined to wheat and oats. Values were steady nearly every day until Tuesday and Wednesday, when oats declined about 5c per 100 pounds.

Matting barley sold at \$1 to \$1.07 per 100 pounds.

One small lot of buckwheat was retailed to private parties at \$1.

No rye, beans or corn came in. In the provision line the only change was in eggs, which advanced.

Meats were quiet, with the exception of dressed hogs, which were 10c lower. Vegetables were quiet. Potatoes were 60c to 65c by the load, and 70c by the bag.

A decline of 1/2c is reported in hides. Hay—Receipts were quite heavy during the last half of the week; the close was \$6 to \$7. Quotations:

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| GRAIN                           |      |
| Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs | 1 20 |
| Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs   | 1 20 |
| Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs      | 1 20 |
| Oats, per 100 lbs               | 81   |
| Peas, per 100 lbs               | 81   |
| Corn, per 100 lbs               | 80   |
| Barley, per 100 lbs             | 80   |
| Rye, per 100 lbs                | 80   |
| Beans, per 100 lbs              | 80   |

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| PROVISIONS                        |    |
| Honey, comb.                      | 9  |
| Honey, extracted                  | 7  |
| Cheese, per lb, wholesale         | 8  |
| Eggs, single dozen                | 18 |
| Eggs, fresh, basket, doz.         | 18 |
| Eggs, per dozen, basket, p'd.     | 18 |
| Eggs, fresh, store, doz.          | 18 |
| Butter, per lb, retail            | 16 |
| Butter, pound rolls, baskets      | 16 |
| Butter, lb, large rolls or crocks | 14 |
| Butter, per lb, retail            | 10 |
| Lard, per lb                      | 10 |
| Chickens, per pair                | 35 |
| Chickens, per lb                  | 7  |
| Turkeys, per lb                   | 7  |

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| VEGETABLES AND FRUIT       |        |
| Pumpkins, per doz.         | 10     |
| Potatoes, per bag          | 25     |
| Apples, per bag            | 25     |
| Apples, per basket         | 1 30   |
| Apples, per dozen bunches  | 20     |
| Onions, per bu.            | 20     |
| Celery, per doz.           | 20     |
| Grapes, per lb             | 20     |
| Squashes, per doz.         | 25     |
| Turnips, per doz.          | 25     |
| Quinces, per basket        | 25     |
| Chestnuts, per bu.         | 12 1/2 |
| Carrots, per bu.           | 20     |
| Parsnips, per doz. bunches | 10     |

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| LIVE STOCK               |       |
| Young pigs, per pair     | 2 00  |
| Cows, each               | 30 00 |
| Beef, per lb             | 24    |
| Hogs, per 100 lbs        | 3 50  |
| Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs | 3 25  |
| Ducks, per 100           | 3 25  |
| Ducks, per pair          | 45    |
| Chickens, per pair       | 45    |
| Hens, per pair           | 45    |
| Hay, per ton             | 6 00  |
| Straw, per load          | 2 50  |

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| MEATS                     |       |
| Beef, quarters, per lb.   | 4 1/2 |
| Mutton, quarters, per lb. | 4 1/2 |
| Veal, quarters, per lb.   | 5 1/2 |
| Lamb, quarters            | 5 1/2 |

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Dressed hogs, 100 lbs, light | 5 25  |
| Dressed hogs, 100 lbs, heavy | 5 40  |
| Hides, No. 1, per lb         | 6 1/2 |
| Hides, No. 2, per lb         | 6 1/4 |
| Hides, No. 3, per lb         | 6 1/2 |
| Calves, green                | 16    |
| Wool, washed, per lb         | 9     |
| Wool, unwashed, per lb       | 9     |
| Lambkins                     | 55    |
| Polbs.                       | 65    |
| Sheepskins, green            | 65    |
| Tallow, rendered, lb.        | 2     |
| Tallow, rough, lb.           | 2     |

## POP CORN.

Our shelled rice is the best and largest in the market. Try it.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

373 Talbot Street, opp. the Market.

## The Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—Oil closed at \$1.18.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—Oil opened \$1.16.

PETROLIA, Nov. 16.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.40.

St. Thomas Market.

St. Thomas, Nov. 15.—Wheat, per bu. 67c to 68c; oats, 23c to 25c; peas, 40c to 45c; barley, 38c to 40c; corn, 30c to 35c; beans, 60c to 80c.

## American Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Nov. 60c; Dec. 60 1/2c; May 60c to 60 1/2c. Corn—Nov. 24 1/2c; Dec. 24 1/2c to 24 3/4c; May 24 1/2c. Oats—Dec. 24c to 24 1/2c; May 24c. Mess pork—Dec. \$7.75; Jan. \$8.35; Lard—Dec. \$1.85; Jan. \$1.85.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Cash quotations: Flour steady; No. 3 spring wheat, f. o. b., 63c to 66c; No. 2 red, 60c to 62c; No. 2 corn, 31 1/2c to 32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28c to 29c; No. 2 oats, f. o. b., 25c to 26c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 25c to 26c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 26c to 27c; No. 1 yellow corn, 31c to 32c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 27c to 28c; No. 1 yellow corn, 32c to 33c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 28c to 29c; No. 1 yellow corn, 33c to 34c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 29c to 30c; No. 1 yellow corn, 34c to 35c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 30c to 31c; No. 1 yellow corn, 35c to 36c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 31c to 32c; No. 1 yellow corn, 36c to 37c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 32c to 33c; No. 1 yellow corn, 37c to 38c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 33c to 34c; No. 1 yellow corn, 38c to 39c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 34c to 35c; No. 1 yellow corn, 39c to 40c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 35c to 36c; No. 1 yellow corn, 40c to 41c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 36c to 37c; No. 1 yellow corn, 41c to 42c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 37c to 38c; No. 1 yellow corn, 42c to 43c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 38c to 39c; No. 1 yellow corn, 43c to 44c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 39c to 40c; No. 1 yellow corn, 44c to 45c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 40c to 41c; No. 1 yellow corn, 45c to 46c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 41c to 42c; No. 1 yellow corn, 46c to 47c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 42c to 43c; No. 1 yellow corn, 47c to 48c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 43c to 44c; No. 1 yellow corn, 48c to 49c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 44c to 45c; No. 1 yellow corn, 49c to 50c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 45c to 46c; No. 1 yellow corn, 50c to 51c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 46c to 47c; No. 1 yellow corn, 51c to 52c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 47c to 48c; No. 1 yellow corn, 52c to 53c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 48c to 49c; No. 1 yellow corn, 53c to 54c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 49c to 50c; No. 1 yellow corn, 54c to 55c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 50c to 51c; No. 1 yellow corn, 55c to 56c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 51c to 52c; No. 1 yellow corn, 56c to 57c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 52c to 53c; No. 1 yellow corn, 57c to 58c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 53c to 54c; No. 1 yellow corn, 58c to 59c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 54c to 55c; No. 1 yellow corn, 59c to 60c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 55c to 56c; No. 1 yellow corn, 60c to 61c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 56c to 57c; No. 1 yellow corn, 61c to 62c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 57c to 58c; No. 1 yellow corn, 62c to 63c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 58c to 59c; No. 1 yellow corn, 63c to 64c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 59c to 60c; No. 1 yellow corn, 64c to 65c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 60c to 61c; No. 1 yellow corn, 65c to 66c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 61c to 62c; No. 1 yellow corn, 66c to 67c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 62c to 63c; No. 1 yellow corn, 67c to 68c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 63c to 64c; No. 1 yellow corn, 68c to 69c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 64c to 65c; No. 1 yellow corn, 69c to 70c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 65c to 66c; No. 1 yellow corn, 70c to 71c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 66c to 67c; No. 1 yellow corn, 71c to 72c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 67c to 68c; No. 1 yellow corn, 72c to 73c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 68c to 69c; No. 1 yellow corn, 73c to 74c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 69c to 70c; No. 1 yellow corn, 74c to 75c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 70c to 71c; No. 1 yellow corn, 75c to 76c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 71c to 72c; No. 1 yellow corn, 76c to 77c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 72c to 73c; No. 1 yellow corn, 77c to 78c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 73c to 74c; No. 1 yellow corn, 78c to 79c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 74c to 75c; No. 1 yellow corn, 79c to 80c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 75c to 76c; No. 1 yellow corn, 80c to 81c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 76c to 77c; No. 1 yellow corn, 81c to 82c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 77c to 78c; No. 1 yellow corn, 82c to 83c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 78c to 79c; No. 1 yellow corn, 83c to 84c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 79c to 80c; No. 1 yellow corn, 84c to 85c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 80c to 81c; No. 1 yellow corn, 85c to 86c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 81c to 82c; No. 1 yellow corn, 86c to 87c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 82c to 83c; No. 1 yellow corn, 87c to 88c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 83c to 84c; No. 1 yellow corn, 88c to 89c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 84c to 85c; No. 1 yellow corn, 89c to 90c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 85c to 86c; No. 1 yellow corn, 90c to 91c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 86c to 87c; No. 1 yellow corn, 91c to 92c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 87c to 88c; No. 1 yellow corn, 92c to 93c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 88c to 89c; No. 1 yellow corn, 93c to 94c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 89c to 90c; No. 1 yellow corn, 94c to 95c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 90c to 91c; No. 1 yellow corn, 95c to 96c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 91c to 92c; No. 1 yellow corn, 96c to 97c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 92c to 93c; No. 1 yellow corn, 97c to 98c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 93c to 94c; No. 1 yellow corn, 98c to 99c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 94c to 95c; No. 1 yellow corn, 99c to 100c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 95c to 96c; No. 1 yellow corn, 100c to 101c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 96c to 97c; No. 1 yellow corn, 101c to 102c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 97c to 98c; No. 1 yellow corn, 102c to 103c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 98c to 99c; No. 1 yellow corn, 103c to 104c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 99c to 100c; 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No. 1 white, f. o. b., 172c to 173c; No. 1 yellow corn, 177c to 178c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 173c to 174c; No. 1 yellow corn, 178c to 179c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 174c to 175c; No. 1 yellow corn, 179c to 180c; No. 1 white, f. o. b., 175c to 176c; No. 1 yellow corn, 18











## REALLY ARTISTIC EFFECTS...

In decoration don't necessarily mean lavish expenditure. They never mean gaudy coloring and garish display. Quiet, rich results, making an admirable background for furniture and pictures, without detracting from the architectural features of the house can be obtained in inexpensive papers. We would like to show you some of the newest papers in this line.

**O. B. GRAVES**  
222 Dundas Street.

## BROCK'S Smokeless Cartridges

are a permanent success because they may always be depended upon to give the Highest Velocity with Low Pressure, Full Even Pattern. They are Clean and Smokeless.

**W. A. BROCK,**  
192 Dundas St., London, Ont. Phone 501

## W. B. LAIDLAW,

Barriester, solicitor, etc. Money to loan at low rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

## EASY READING.

When you have the electric light to read with in the long winter evenings your eyes will not suffer from the steady and continuous strain put upon them. Electric light is handy and does not accumulate dirt and smoke! Let us give you prices. Phone 585.

**LONDON ELECTRIC CO.,**  
559 Richmond Street.

## Wall Paper.

At the low price we are selling wall paper your room at small expense. Come in and see the bargain.

**H. & C. COLERICK,**  
445 Richmond Street.

## WE STUDY LAUNDERING

Just as a lawyer studies his case. We make every point of our work tell as strongly as possible, so that the finishing shall be perfection. Phone 529.

**Parisian Steam Laundry.**

**\$10,000.00**  
for 30 cents per day.

## The Manufacturers' Life

is issuing a NEW policy that is within the reach of all. For further particulars apply to

**VIVIAN REEVE,**  
District Manager, 180 Dundas Street

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

We have just opened out a fine line of furniture coverings, imported direct from England. All the latest shades and designs. You should see them. At Trafford's, 95 to 97 King Street.

**STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.**—Cheap Cook Stoves, Square Baseburners, Parlor Stoves, Extension Tables, Bedroom Suites, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Goose Feather Pillows, Down Cushions, made to order at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 593 Richmond street north. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 697.

**Art Needle Classes.**—Miss Lindsay and Miss Stewart will be at the Teacup House for three weeks to teach all kinds of art needlework. Lessons are free. Hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. 89c

**PRETTY FACE AND PRETTY TEETH.** Give care and attention to your teeth; when decay sets in use Andrews' Plugs. 10 cents a bottle. x

Don't have corns on your fingers by using dull scissors when you can have them sharpened for 5 cents by PERRY DAVID, 569 Richmond street, two doors north of Albert. zxy

In the cottonseed industry last year not less than 4,000,000 tons of cottonseed were consumed, the total value of the resultant products aggregating \$125,000,000.

Peristaltic Plant Food acts like a tonic on sickly plants.

A plain-spoken Surrey parson recently advised his male hearers not to be afraid of bagging their trousers or his lady hearers of bursting their silk stockings by kneeling in prayer.

Wait for Percy. 90 n

## We Are Ready

at all times to supply you with the choicest cuts from high-grade beef, mutton lamb or veal, and we are artists in the cutting and preparation of meats for the table. Our choice hams and bacon will be found delicious and appetizing for breakfast just now.

**J. H. GATECLIFFE,**  
267 Dundas Street.

## How About Your Stoves?

The Famous Active Baseburner and the Famous Active Range are the best stoves in the world—broad assertion, but it's so bought by everyone who sees them. You will buy also if you come and look at them.

**STEVELY'S,**  
362 Richmond Street. Phone 428

## FINE AND MILD.

Toronto, Nov. 15—11 p.m.—Shallow depressions exist in the Northwest States and Territories; elsewhere the pressure is generally high. Light snow-falls have occurred in the St. Lawrence Valley, while in the large remaining portions of Canada the weather has been fair. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 40-54; Kamloops, 32-38; Calgary, 24-44; Qu'Appelle, 22-32; Winnipeg, 22-36; Port Arthur, 22-40; Parry Sound, 24-42; Toronto, 35-44; Ottawa, 22-36; Montreal, 27-38; Quebec, 14-20; Halifax, 64-36.

Probabilities: Toronto, Nov. 16—1 a.m.

—Lower lakes: Fresh westerly to southerly winds; fine and mild.

Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here on Tuesday, Nov. 15, were: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 28 degrees.

## HOW CAN YOU KNOW ABOUT OUR

**Beautiful 'Mums**  
unless we keep telling you of them? Come in and see them. GAMAGE & SONS.

**THE WATSON-JOHNSTON CO.**  
Importers of Fine Woolens  
239 Dundas Street.

**London Advertiser.**

107.....Business Offices  
184.....Editorial Room  
178.....Job Departments

**UNION LABEL**

## A LOCAL BUDGET

—The London Dental Society will hold their first annual banquet at the Teacup House on Friday evening next.

—A mad dog, which on Saturday night made things lively in South London, was shot by P. Connelly on Sunday morning in the northern part of the city.

—Charles Deleary, the Muncy Indian charged with stealing harness from a Dunwich township farmer, was yesterday remanded for another week by Judge R. F. Lacey.

—The Misses Penny, of Merlin, are visiting their brother, Mr. H. H. Penny, 661 Princess avenue, and will leave in a few days for Boston, Mass., where they intend to reside.

—Eighty feet of the new crib extension for the ship dock at Port Stanley was placed in position Sunday morning after a patient wait of more than a month for suitable weather.

—Rev. E. B. Smith, incumbent of Holmesville parish, was last week presented with a beautiful address, accompanied by a fur coat, bearskin robe, easy chair and horsewhip.

—Mr. James McDonald, of the Queen's Hotel, left the city yesterday morning for Belleville, to attend the funeral of his nephew, John McDonald, killed in the railway accident near Trenton.

—The anniversary entertainment of Hamilton Road Methodist Church was held on Monday evening, when a very enjoyable time was spent. After the opening exercises, addresses were delivered by Revs. Thos. Wilson and A. G. Harris, followed by songs rendered by H. R. McDonald and Mr. Williams.

—Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., of this city, was a passenger on the C. P. R. train wrecked at Havelock Monday afternoon. He was on his way to Ottawa to attend the conference between Major-General Hutton and the district commanding officers, and was the only one of the gathering who appeared in civilian clothes, his baggage having been lost in the wreck.

—Among the awards at the New York horse show yesterday were the following: Class 102, heavy-weight green hunters—First prize, Burford, br., four years, Adam Beck, London, Ont. Class 107, for the best performance of hunters or jumpers, over six fences, two at five feet, two at five feet six inches, and two at six feet, carrying a minimum weight of 140 pounds—First prize, \$200, Fellowship, b. g., Mrs. Adam Beck, of London, Ont.

—A dispatch from Ypsilanti, Mich., of the 14th says: Mahlon B. McGregor, aged 66 years, died at his residence on Adams street at an early hour this morning, after an illness of more than a year's duration, caused by paralysis. Deceased was born in London, Ont., and had been a resident of Ypsilanti for the past six years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Order of Foresters. He leaves a widow and five sons, viz.: William R., of Ann Arbor; James E., of Chicago; the remains will be taken to Strathroy, Ont., for burial.

—The Brantford Courier says: It is understood that Rev. W. J. Clark, of London, will receive a call to Zion Church, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Cochran. The congregations are unanimous in the choice of Mr. Clark, and if he can be prevailed upon to accept he will undoubtedly receive the formal call. It is likely he will be privately interviewed in the meantime with a view to ascertaining whether he is inclined to accept or not. Mr. Clark has refused several flattering offers during the past year or two. Should the reverend gentleman express his willingness to accept, a congregational meeting will have to be held to make the call a formal one, and at the December meeting of the Paris presbytery the matter would have to come up and be forwarded to the London presbytery, and then to Mr. Clark personally. It would therefore be some time before any formal acceptance could be made known.

## White Shirts That Fit

—That a straight standing collar or any other collar will fit perfectly; open both back and front, or open in the back or front only, long or short bosom, perfectly made from the best shirting materials.

**\$1.00**  
If you are not satisfied with the fit of your shirts, try these.

**BOUGHNER.**

## DO YOU

Want something nice in

Note Paper, Envelopes, Letter Pads, Paperettes, Visiting Cards, etc.?

Then call at

**ANDERSON'S**

Society Stationers.

See the natty little presentation books arriving daily.

**REV. WALTER MOFFATT WEL-**

COMED.

Rev. Walter Moffatt, pastor of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, was last night tendered a hearty reception by the members and friends of the congregation on his return from a visit to the homeland. Mr. Baity was called upon to act as chairman. An address of welcome was presented by Miss Grace Stillson on behalf of the senior Christian Endeavor Society, and an address with a beautiful poem, with handsome vase, by Miss Kathleen Rutherford, and Master W. Michael, on behalf of the junior Endeavorers. Mr. Milliken conveyed the good wishes of the session and board of management. Mr. Moffatt suitably replied, and handed over a check to the treasurer for \$24, this being the sum he had collected among friends in Scotland to reduce the mortgage on the church property. Rev. E. S. Sayers, of Westminster, also addressed the gathering, while the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Forbes, rendered an anthem and other suitable music during the evening. Refreshments were served by the members of the Ladies' Aid Society.

**London district ladies' auxiliaries**

and mission circles met in quarterly session at Dundas Center Church yesterday afternoon and evening. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Dickson, president of the Dundas Street Church auxiliary. There was a very large attendance of the representatives of the different auxiliaries and circles.

Rev. Mr. Ford conducted the opening devotional exercises. An address was then given by Mrs. Robert Greene, of West London, on "Mite Boxes," followed by an interesting paper on "Our Duty to the Heathen," by Miss Crozier. Reports were read from the following circles: First Methodist, Dundas Center, Wellington Street, Askin Street, West London, Centennial, Colborne, Lambeth, Rhondale, Arva and The Grove, and all showed increased funds, and also greater interest in the work.

Mrs. Gordon Wright gave a number of interesting incidents in connection with the recent board meeting held in Kingston. She also spoke of the death of Mrs. (Dr.) Roseburg, of Hamilton, and of the late Mr. W. W. Ross, husband of Mrs. Ross, president of the board.

Mrs. (Rev.) Ford introduced a resolution, seconded by Miss Crozier, to discontinue the quarterly meetings, and hold a convention once a year. The resolution carried unanimously.

The annual gathering will be held in Askin Street, the date to be fixed by the district organizer, Mrs. Evans.

Mrs. J. H. Tennant was called upon to speak on "The Blessing of Giving." Her remarks were listened to with deep interest.

Solos by Mrs. James and a recitation by Miss McEvoy were much appreciated.

A tea was served to the ladies at the conclusion of the meeting by the Dundas Street auxiliary.

In the evening a public meeting was held, with a large congregation present, when an interesting address was delivered by Rev. Joseph Edge on "The Model Member of a Woman's Missionary Society." Rev. J. V. Smith spoke briefly, congratulating the auxiliaries and circles for their success. Mrs. McMechan presented a resolution of condolence with Mrs. (Rev.) Chapman, in the death of her husband, who labored so many years in the Methodist Church. The resolution was carried, and a copy ordered to be forwarded to Mrs. Chapman. The choir of the church assisted in the musical portion of the service. Rev. Dr. Saunders presided.

**That Throbbing Headache.**  
Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves, and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by all druggists.

Smoke

**LONGFELLOW**

Cigar.

**JOE NOLAN'S,**

Masonic Temple.

## THE AGREEMENT WAS ADOPTED

Hospital Question Now Left With the County.

City Makes Some Slight Amendments, but No Material Changes—The Mayor Greatly Disappointed for a Few Minutes.

The city council last night, besides discussing municipal reform, adopted, with slight amendment, the county's proposed agreement for the care of pauper patients in the Victoria Hospital. City Solicitor Meredith and City Auditor Jewell were present.

Ald. Carrothers asked if the city could take the \$15,000 from the county without first obtaining legislation. It was nothing but a mortgage, said Ald. O'Meara.

The city solicitor said the question of providing the money without legislation was one for the county to consider, not the city. To accept the money in this way would be legal, though unusual. The county would no doubt ask for the ratification of the agreement by legislation, and the city's liability would then be established.

Mr. Jewell, in answer to Ald. Winnett, stated that the cost per patient per day last year was 65 cents under the present agreement, and he estimated the cost under the proposed agreement to be about 78 cents per day. This estimate was based on last year's expenses, and although these would be increased per patient, in the new building, Mr. Jewell understood the trust recognized that they would have to increase the fees from paid patients, which would be an offset to the increased expense. So 78 cents would probably be the average to come.

There could be no doubt, said Ald. Greenless, the building would cost \$15,000 or \$20,000 to complete, and the city could not do better than accept the \$15,000.

On motion of Ald. McPhillips, the first clause that the county provide the city with \$15,000 at 3 1/2 per cent, was adopted on the following division.

Yeas—Ald. Taylor, Belton, McPhillips, Douglass, Jolly, Winnett, Graham, Hunt, Gerry and Greenless—10.

Nays—Ald. O'Meara, Carrothers, Cooper, Dreaney, Nutkins and McCullum—6.

At the city solicitor's suggestion, clause 3 was amended to simplify book-keeping, charging the 75 cents per day absolute, irrespective of trust fund accounts.

Ald. O'Meara wanted clause 4 to provide for the termination of the agreement at the expiration of two instead of five years, but the clause was adopted unchanged.

At Ald. Winnett's suggestion clause 5 was amended to make the termination of the agreement possible if the government grant be withdrawn in part, even.

The last clause provided that the expense of securing legislation should be borne jointly. The cost would be \$250 or \$300, in all, Mr. Meredith said.

Ald. Carrothers said it would be better to raise the whole amount needed—\$15,000 would not be enough—then they could get a premium.

Ald. Nutkins, seconded by Ald. Graham, moved the county pay the whole cost. Lost.

The clause was also defeated by a tie vote.

"Rather than see the whole agreement defeated for this little matter, I would pay the city's share myself," said the mayor.

Ald. Greenless said the council had swallowed the camel and was straining at the gnat.

Ald. Graham would change his vote to year sooner than block the agreement. He had voted against the clause because he thought the county should pay.

Ald. Jolly moved that the matter be left to the joint committees to arrange. The mayor ruled that a two-thirds vote was not required and the motion carried 10 to 6.

**HAD HIS SKULL FRACTURED**

Moore Farmer Kicked in the Head by a Horse—Child Burned to Death.

Brigden, Nov. 16.—Thomas Duncan, a farmer living two miles northwest of here, on the sixth line of Moore, went out to do his stable work at noon on Monday. As he was passing a usual in returning, his wife went to see what was delaying him, and found him lying under one of the horses' feet unconscious, having been kicked in the head, badly fracturing the skull, and receiving other serious injuries. Dr. Fisher, of this place, assisted by Dr. Wilkinson, did what they could to relieve the unfortunate man's sufferings. He now lies in a very critical condition. Duncan is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and young family.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—Lauda Gohier, a 5-year-old child, residing with its parents at 107 Beaubien street, was burned to death on Saturday. Her clothes caught fire from some burning paper.

**EIGHTEEN MONTHS' PAIN**

Ended Effectually and Permanently by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Central Waterville, N. B., Nov. 14.—These dull and damp days of November are terribly hard on the kidneys. Not one person in a hundred escapes. Backache, pains in the loins, Lumbago, and similar kidney troubles, are as plentiful as fallen leaves.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only sure and certain cure for kidney complaints. They never fail to cure.

In proof of this read what Mr. F. W. Harris, of this place, says: "After having suffered for eighteen months, with kidney disease, being unable to work most of the time, and having grown worse while taking other medicines, I used three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which effected a complete and permanent cure."

England's ordnance survey map cost \$20,000,000.

**FAGGED OUT.**—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

# KINGSMILL'S

There are poor blankets. There are good blankets. Some blankets are made from pure cotton, whilst some are made from waste cotton. There are shoddy blankets—made from such poor material that they are dear at any price. Neither wear nor warmth—simply a delusion. There are union blankets and there are all-wool blankets. There is a great difference in wool blankets—the quality varies according to the quality of wool used and the experience of the carder, spinner, weaver, comb and finisher. Practice makes perfect. It requires years of close study to produce a perfect article—even from the best materials.

If you want a pair of cotton blankets we get as low as 50c and go upwards, according to size and weight. Shoddy blankets we don't keep. No, madame—for those you must try another store. Today we can give you some wonderful values in large size, well-made union blankets, made to sell at \$3 25 pair; the season is getting advanced and now the price is \$2 50 the pair.

All-Wool Blanket to talk about—a Wool Blanket to remember us by; pure in every respect; durable—it will be in the household ten to fifteen years hence. The price so low—\$3, \$3 50, \$4, \$4 50, according to weight and size. The manufacturer expected to get more for them—it is your advantage.

The cold, chilly winds of December, the icy cold of January—those nights when the mercury refuses to register—when encased in a pair of our Arctics you become oblivious to your surroundings. The best we have ever offered; soft to the touch and light as a zephyr. A positive luxury; a sight of them will do you good. Come and see them—wonderful value. The price is \$5, \$5 75 the pair.

We offer you the choice of 250 pairs of perfect blankets.

**Kingsmill's Underwear**

Knitted fabrics for children, misses, youths, ladies and gentlemen are now much used. Some medical men say to have perfect health in our changeable climate wear wool next the skin. Like many other goods there are good, middling and poor underwear. If it is a question of health, then the best is none too good. We believe that we procure the best possible. A positive fact that what we give you are all manufactured by Scotch people, and the Scotch are proverbial for producing the best knitted goods in the world—plodding patience, perseverance and wonderful intelligence, with more than a modicum of honesty. The children's we commence:

Shirts, 20c upwards; Drawers, 20c upwards; Combinations, 56c upwards.

Misses' Vests, 36c upwards; Drawers, 36c upwards; Combinations, 78c upwards.

Ladies' Vests we commence at 40c and go upwards.

Youths' Vests, 31c upwards; Drawers, 31c upwards.

Men's Shirts we commence at 40c and go upwards; Pants, 40c upwards.

**Kingsmill's Glove Dept.**

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of our complete assortment of Ladies' Gloves for the Christmas trade. Wertheimer—the genius of the Ladies' Glove trade—has all his arrangements perfected, and we are now in possession of his latest productions. Full range of sizes, makes and colors. See them.

"May H.," a most useful Glove, exceptional for rough wear and fit; price is 75c per pair.

A job lot of irregular Goves, ladies' sizes, some were made to sell at 75c, some at 60c; all to be cleared out at 25c the pair.

Fancy Shirting Flannels, pretty patterns and well made, 29 1/2 inches wide, non-shrinkable, made to sell at 35c; yours today at 27c.

Scarlet Anti-Rheumatic Flannel, heavy, all wool, special, 30 inches wide, regular 37 1/2c, for 50c per yard.

A large purchase of best quality Gray Flannels made; much under regular value. Will show them Monday morning.

**KINGSMILL'S**

LARGEST DRYGOODS AND CARPET HOUSE IN THE WEST.

**Men's**

and Shapes for fall and winter in . . . . .

**Boys'**

**Caps.**

**GRAHAM BROS**

**STEAMER SUNK.**

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 16.—The steamer Centennial, from Hilo, reports that the steamer Columbia, bound from Honolulu to this port, sank in the harbor of Hilo on Nov. 2. The Columbia opened her seams when about 400 miles off the Hawaiian coast, and immediately put back to Hilo. She had a number of passengers on board, but there were no casualties.

**ONLY THE BLACK SHEEP KILLED.**

Forty sheep belonging to William Arndt gathered under a maple tree in Van Wert county, Ohio, and among them were eighteen black ones. A blinding flash of lightning seemed to

penetrate the earth in the midst of the flock, and killed all the black sheep, leaving the white ones unhurt. Each dead sheep had a round hole in the back of its neck, as if from a pistol ball, and around it the wool was burned away.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck and croak in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.