

172
DUNDAS STREET.HOLIDAY BARGAINS!
Prices Let Loose. - Great Aggregation.174
DUNDAS STREET.

A WONDERFUL COLLECTION AT WONDERFUL PRICES.

An hour will be well spent at the counters in this establishment, and you are cordially invited. Bring the children. An ample and courteous staff, with strict instructions to show, but not to bore, to display, but not to coerce, will be in attendance.

READ A FEW OF THE COLLECTIONS! NOTE THE POPULAR PRICES!

Leather Goods

American Purses, latest, 25c and 50c.
American Novelty, 20c.
French (Swede) Purse, \$1, handsome article.
French, embossed, fit for the Queen, 85c.
English Hand Bags, special, 75c, \$1 to \$2 50.
Shopping Bags, worth 60c, our price 25c.
Music Folds at all prices.

Metal Goods.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN WARES.

A Match Safe (novelty), 10c.
Photo Frames, in gold or silver, worth 18c, our price 12 1/2c.
Jewel Cases, assorted designs, 25c.
Napkin Rings, warranted, 25c.
Pin Cushions, a dozen patterns, pretty things, 25c.
Toilet Bottles, 25c.
Perpetual Calendars, new shapes, 25c.
Ink Sets, worth 35c, our price 25c.

Handkerchief Sale.

THE GREATEST OF GREAT SALES.

Embroidered Silk, hundreds of patterns, hundreds of dozens, worth twice and thrice the price—50c, 10c, 15c.
Swiss Embroidered, 10c, 15c and 20c; nothing like them heretofore.
Irish Hand Embroidered (genuine), worth 50c, our price 25c.
Mourning Embroidered (new) 25c.

Candy.

The cheapest on earth. Good Fresh Candy from best makers in Canada.

Kid Gloves.

Need we say a word about Gloves? Does it not go without saying the best and cheapest are here? One word only—\$1 25 French Swede for 75c.

Miscellaneous

Job lot Albums, worth double, 25c, 50c, 75c to \$4 50.
Glove and Handkerchief Sets, 60c.
Writing Sets, very nice, 15c up.
Photo Cabinets, pretty style, 20c and 25c.
Triplicate Mirrors, cheap.
Gents' Toilet Sets, in leather, \$1 25 up.
Paper Weights, quaint things, admired by everybody, 18c up.
Statuettes, in bronze and bisque, 20c and 25c.

THIS IS BUT A GLIMPSE OF WHAT CAN BE SEEN. WE SAY AGAIN, COME AND BRING THE CHILDREN.

Wild and Wet.

The British Metropolis Seen at Its Worst.

"Society" Leaves to Enjoy the Holidays Elsewhere.

Prince Charles of Denmark Displeases His People.

The Proposed Memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson — A Lady Reporter Smokes Cigarettes at the Vagabond Club.

(Special London Cable Letter to The Advertiser.)

London, Dec. 12.—With wild and rainy weather during the past week, London has been at its worst, and already the exit from the metropolis of distinguished people intent upon enjoying the Christmas holidays, is very general. Many of these are yachting inclined, and have gone to the Mediterranean, their number including Lord and Lady Wolverton and Lord and Lady Alfred Paget.

The Queen will leave Windsor Castle for Osborne next Friday (Dec. 18), where she will receive a family party during the Christmas holidays. The party this year will consist of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and their children, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duchess of Albany and her children. There are to be no festivities of any kind at Osborne during the winter residence of the court.

The Queen will return to Windsor from the Isle of Wight about Feb. 16, will proceed to the continent during the second week of March, and will stay on the Riviera until the end of April. Her Majesty will cross the channel from Portsmouth to Cherbourg and is to proceed from that port direct to Nice by special train. Princess Beatrice is to leave Osborne for the Riviera at the end of January.

DISSATISFACTION IN DENMARK.

Prince Charles of Denmark and wife, Princess Maud of Wales, are going to Copenhagen at the end of the coming week, for the first time since their wedding. The delay of Prince Charles in bringing his wife home has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction in Denmark and has aroused much comment. It being stated that the princess refused to leave her own country. A suite of 25 rooms has been decorated and furnished for their reception in the immense palace near Copenhagen, belonging to their uncle, the King of Greece.

ROYAL PRIZE WINNERS.

The Fat Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, has been an unusual success. There were 574 entries, exclusive of poultry, and the Queen, the Duke of Wales, Lord Rosebery and the Prince of York were big winners.

At the Northampton Dog Show on Wednesday the Prince of Wales' Legland sledge-dog won the first prize in the class of foreign dogs. The Princess of Wales' small Borzoi dog also took two first prizes and two special prizes.

LITERATURE AND ART.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh on Thursday, to promote a memorial to the late Robert Louis Stevenson, Lord Rosebery presided. His lordship alluded to Stevenson as the successor of Sir Walter Scott, and said he desired to see a memorial that testified to Stevenson's position for Scotland and Edinburgh. A committee appointed to further the project elected Lord Rosebery as chairman.

An interesting artistic gathering was that of the new "Vagabonds" Club at the Christmas dinner given by Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, to the members of the club. The hall was filled with a brilliant assemblage. Justice Jones presided.

and among those present were Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Zangwill, Conan Doyle, Gertrude Kingston and George Grossmith.

A LADY SMOKER.

One of the features of the evening was the presence of a woman reporter at the press table. At the conclusion of the banquet she calmly produced cigarettes and indulged in a smoke.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

George Edwards informs the Associated Press that as yet he has not decided upon the personnel of the company with which next season he will tour America. In all probability the company will take a tour of the world, stopping in a round of the Gaiety Theatre's successes. Marie Tempest will undoubtedly be the leading lady of the company.

THE SCUBENT CENTENARY.

The scubent centenary will be duly observed in London on Saturday, Jan. 20. The first big sea-side sale of the programme of the centenary works at the Crystal Palace on that date. This will be the first of a series of eight Saturday concerts which the directors have decided to give in consequence of the demand for popular concerts at low prices. Some of the leading artists in London have been engaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It now transpires that, in the middle of September, there were two or three cases of bubonic plague in London, and the authorities have been taking the utmost precaution to prevent a spread of the disease. The first big sea-side sale of the season occurred on Wednesday. Although the offerings were far below the usual amount, being mostly old pets, there was a great decline, averaging 20 per cent. in prices. The reason given for this is that the trade in America has not yet recovered from the turmoil of the election, and that there has been a large sale of the mission from that country on Wednesday for the really high grade skins which they generally get at any cost.

In view of the belief that the Rev. George F. Pentecost, the American evangelist, will probably accept the call to New York, his successor is being discussed here, and it is generally thought that the Rev. Dr. John Watson (an MacLaren) will fill the vacancy.

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, will distribute the prizes and deliver an address to the students of the Bristol Merchants' Technical College next Thursday.

KIDD ACQUITTED.

Sold the Goods Not the Patent Rights of the Fooler.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—Elijah E. Kidd, the Toronto man who was charged in Goddard with breach of contract and false pretenses, arising over a sale of county rights to a patent potato peeler, was discharged on both charges.

Kidd produced a receipt for the sale of 100 peelers in court, and on this evidence the case fell through. The plaintiff claimed that Kidd had sold him the county rights, and that notwithstanding this he disposed of the right for the same county to several other men, but Kidd showed that he merely sold the goods.

MR. A. G. STROYAN HAS PURCHASED THE INTERESTS OF MR. THOMAS TREBILCOCK, OF THE MAMMOTH LIVERY, 189 DUNDAS STREET, AND IN FUTURE WILL MANAGE THE BUSINESS HIMSELF, CATERING ONLY FOR THE FIRST-CLASS TRADE. HIS INTENTIONS ARE TO PURCHASE ONLY NEW AND UP-TO-DATE VEHICLES, WITH STYLISH AND WELL-TRAINED HORSES, BOTH IN DRIVING AND RIDING. THIS CITY HAS LONG WAITED FOR AN UP-TO-DATE LIVERY, AND MR. STROYAN IS THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN MINING CORPORATION.

The Great Northern Mining Corporation, head office, 12 King street east, Toronto, have reached the stage of active development work in prospecting a shorter time from the placing of their treasury shares on the market than any other company yet organized. In addition to setting gangs of men to work on claims, they are endeavoring to their Sault Mill, the building of which is to be proceeded with immediately. Mr. Frank H. Mann, who is in charge of the project, reports that he is most promising claim he ever saw.

Cuticura Soap, 25c, at Anderson & Neill's drug store. gwt

All Lost.

No One Rescued From the Wrecked Steamer Sailer.

Her Captain Lost His Reasoning on Account of Fog.

Some of the Bodies Washed Ashore at Vigo.

Early Reports of the Loss of Life Said to be Exaggerated—Theory of the Disaster.

London, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Corunna gives additional details of the loss of the steamship Sailer, off the coast of Spain.

It was night time, and the Sailer had to run far enough south to clear the rocks of Cape Corrubedo before starboarded her helm and heading southwest, gradually pointing up westward, and then in a northwesterly direction in order to head into the bay leading up to Villagarcia. But Capt. Wempe seems to have been thrown out of his reckoning by the fog and rain, and to have headed to port too soon, with the result that he failed to clear the rocks below Cape Corrubedo and went down with his ship and all hands.

Of the steerage passengers there were over 100 Russians, about 25 Galicians, some Germans and about 200 Spaniards, according to the estimates, all on their way to the Argentine Republic, looking for new homes for themselves and families. If the disaster had occurred after the Sailer had reached Villagarcia, the loss of life would have been much greater, as it is understood there were nearly 100 passengers, men, women and children, awaiting at that port to embark on board the Sailer for Buenos Ayres.

SEARCHING FOR SURVIVORS.

The whole coast in the vicinity of the scene of the wreck is being searched for survivors of the Sailer, and all hope has not yet been given up of picking up someone who may be able to give details of the terrible calamity.

BODIES COMING ASHORE.

Some bodies from the ill-fated steamer have been washed ashore at Vigo, including that of the captain. It was found that his watch had stopped at 5:20 o'clock, presumably on Tuesday morning, a very short time after the vessel went down.

LOSS OF LIFE OVER-STATE.

It is stated at Vigo that the number of persons lost was 231.

It is said at Bremen that the dispatch from Corunna to the Cologne Gazette, stating that the loss of life occasioned by the foundering of the Sailer may possibly be as high as 500, is entirely groundless. It is reaffirmed that there were not more than 214 passengers on board, all in the steerage, a crew of 68 and a pilot. In heavy weather there is a fearful surf on the reef where the Sailer struck, and it is said that not more than 200 bodies have been quickly rounded to pieces.

THEORY OF THE DISASTER.

Owing to the fact that there seems to be no survivor of the wreck there is little else but theory to fall back on to account for the disaster. Experts look upon the loss of the Sailer as having been due to causes probably in every particular similar to those which led to the loss of the British steamer Drummond Castle, of the Castle Line, or Ushant, on the northwestern extremity of France, in 1882.

As in the case of the Sailer the weather previous to the wreck of the Drummond Castle and the loss of nearly 250 people had been very heavy and was followed by thick weather, which prevented Capt. Pierce, her commander, from seeing the light. When he believed he was far enough north Capt. Pierce ordered the helm of the Drummond Castle to be ported, and, with fine rain and fog, headed for the Bristol Channel. But he was apparently out of his reckoning, for the Drummond Castle seems to have run at full speed upon a ridge of rocks extending from the island of Molene, half way between Ushant and the mainland of France to other and smaller islands. The conclusion, it was generally admitted at the time, must have tipped the steamer over from stem to stern, and she apparently pitched over the reef and sank almost immediately in deep water, for no trace of her was found. Like the Drummond Castle, it is believed that the Sailer was making the best time possible under the circumstances, after leaving Villagarcia. The Sailer had touched at Antwerp and this port, and her commander was anxious to have his vessel's head pointing on her voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.

Another theory of the cause of the disaster is that the Sailer's steering gear was carried away while she was being driven up the bay, and that she became unmanageable and was driven upon the reef, which is about two and a half miles from land.

The passengers of the Sailer, it is conjectured, must all, or nearly all, have been in their berths in the steerage, and that she thus became unmanageable and was driven upon the reef, which is about two and a half miles from land.

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For 25 Years

Rev. George M. Innes Has Been Rector of St. Paul's.

The Event to be Celebrated at the Cathedral.

Sketch of the Life and Career of the Dean of Huron—A Busy and Useful One.

Very Rev. George M. Innes, M.A., D.D., the Dean of Huron, has been rector of St. Paul's Cathedral for 25 years.

This memorable anniversary will be celebrated at the cathedral tomorrow by special services. The Bishop of Huron will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. C. Farthing, M.A., the clever young rector of New St. Paul's, Woodstock, in the evening. The musical exercises will be exceptionally good.

The Deas of Huron was born at Weymouth, Devonshire, England, on Jan. 21, 1838. He is a son of John Bontet Innes and Mary Evans, his father being a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. The Inneses are descendants of an ancient Scottish military family, John Bontet Innes being a cousin of the late Duke of Roxburgh.

Mr. Innes began his study of theology while connected with the army. In 1862 he was ordained a deacon by the late Bishop Cronyn at the cathedral, where he has since labored so successfully. The following year he was ordained priest, and received the appointment of incumbent of Christ Church, London. In 1883 he went to Quebec as assistant minister of the cathedral in that city, but in 1888 he returned to London as rector of St. Paul's Cathedral to the rector, Rev. W. Bellmuth, afterwards Bishop of Huron.

In September, 1871, Rev. Mr. Innes became a canon and rector of the cathedral, in succession to Bishop Bellmuth, who was elected to the bishopric upon the death of Bishop Cronyn. From Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que., Dr. Innes received his degree of Master of Arts, and later the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

It is needless to say that Dr. Innes has witnessed many changes in the Church of England since his connection with St. Paul's. When he was appointed rector, St. Paul's and Christ Church were the only Anglican places of worship.

In 1873 the Memorial branched off, having had its origin in services held by Rev. Mr. Innes in a chapel at the corner of King and Adelaide streets. Then St. James', South London, sprang out of a mission on the Wharfedale road, where the rector of St. Paul's used also to preach. St. George's Church, London West, followed St. James', services having previously been held by Rev. Dr. Innes in a school house in Petersville, where good seed was sown. The Chapter House was subsequently built at the corner of Richmond and Piccadilly streets, where it still stands, an antique-looking structure of stone. In its early days, when the late lamented Dean Boomer preached, it held a flourishing congregation, but with the movement of population northward, the site became inconvenient, and the Anglicans of the parish built the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of Wellington and St. James streets, which is exceedingly prosperous. St. Matthew's is another offspring of St. Paul's, and its success in inflicting by the recent new church in the East.

These branches, which the dean was so largely instrumental in transplanting, necessarily drew largely from the membership of St. Paul's for their own sustenance, but the mother church not only stood the drain, but continued to grow with the population, and the recent transformation of the cathedral

building is a convincing token of this. The rector of St. Paul's has a numerous list of clergymen who have been curates here during the past quarter of a century. Rev. Harrison Tilley was the first curate to be appointed to the dean. He afterwards became the first rector of the Memorial Church in 1873, but is since deceased. Rev. Mr. Tilley was succeeded as curate by Rev. J. G. Baylis, who is now in Montreal. Rev. Henry F. Darnell followed in the office, and is now in the United States. Rev. John Gemley, since deceased, was appointed in 1875 to the curacy, and he was succeeded three years later by Rev. G. G. Ballard, who is now rector of St. John's Church, Buffalo. Rev. Mr. Ballard was here but a short time, when Rev. R. Hicks, now rector of Simcoe, succeeded him. The next curate was Rev. Arthur H. Rhodes, rector of the Church of Hosanna, in London township, who came in 1882. Rev. David Williams followed in the same year, and later became rector of Stratford. He was succeeded in 1885 by Rev. J. O. Crisp, and then came Rev. John Berry, now rector of Amherstburg. The present curate is Rev. Canon Dain, who is popular and eloquent.

Of Miss Runals, Joseph Cook, the Boston divine, says: "Her music makes you wish you were better than you are."

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him, for when he is once possessed with an error it is like a devil, only cast out with great difficulty.—Bishop Butler.

Christmas Presents.

Club Skates.....85c
Spring Skates.....1.00
Hockey Skates.....1.00
Hockey Sticks.....25c to 50c
Steam Engine.....\$1.50
Air Rifles.....\$1.00
Flobber Rifle.....\$2.50 to \$4.00
Cartridge Pistols.....75c
No. 22 Revolvers.....\$1.00
Boy Pistols......50 to 25c
Boy's Pocket Knives.....10c to 25c
Girls' Pocket Knives.....15c to 30c
Ladies' Pocket Knives.....25c to 50c
Gentlemen's Pocket Knives.....35c to 75c
Fine Razors.....75c to \$1.50

Wm. Gurd & Co.
185 Dundas Street, London.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR Christmas and New Year's

HOLIDAYS
WILL ISSUE ROUND TRIP TICKETS AS FOLLOWS:

GENERAL PUBLIC
Single First-Class Fare,
Going December 24 and 25; Returning until December 26, 1896.
Going December 31 and January 1; returning until January 2, 1897.

Single First-Class Fare and One Third,
Going December 23 to 25, December 29 and 31, and January 1; returning until January 4, 1897.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS
(On surrender of certificate signed by principal.)
Single First-Class Fare and One Third,
Going December 18 to 24; Returning until January 14, 1897. To all stations in Canada. Ask your agent for a Certificate.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
(On Presentation of Commercial Traveler's Railway Certificate.)
Single First-Class Fare,
Going December 19 to 25; Returning until January 14, 1897. To all stations in Canada. Ask your agent for a Certificate.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent,
261 Dundas street, corner Richmond. City office open 7 a.m.

WHISKAR'S

230 and 232 Dundas Street.

TWO BUSY DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

Christmas Gifts:

That wonderful touch of nature

that makes the whole world kin is felt now, if ever, the perfect expression of which is a graceful gift freely given. The graceful gifts are here, priced so that you can afford to give freely. Useful articles of dress—Silks, Flashes, Dress Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., dainty articles for the toilet—Perfumes, Mirrors, Jewel Cases, Toilet Bottles—any quantity of things to fit the season at prices that will spare your purse.

We emphasize the universal good will

of this holiday-giving time by some remarkably liberal offerings in our Linen and Housekeeping Goods Department. In return for past favors we choose to make the special bargains available to you just now, when you are likely to need them.

Large Size Damask Linen Tray Covers, 25c each.
Linen Sideboard Scarfs, from 25c to \$1.
Beautiful Damask Tray Covers, large, 50c.
Fine White Damask Table Napkins, fringed, 5c, 10c.
Fine Damask Table Napkins, from 5c to 20c.
Linen and Damask Towels, from 5c to 45c.
Damask Table Linen, 60 inches wide, 25c yard.

Silk Handkerchiefs

Values you read about, but seldom realize unless you go to WHISKAR'S.

Pure Silk, hemstitch, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, white.
Splendid Large Size Pure White Silk, 25c, 35c.
Very Fine Hemstitch Pure White Silk, 45c, 50c.
Very Large Extra Size Pure White Silk, worth \$1, for 65c.
Beautiful Brocades, in white and colors, 50c, 75c, worth \$1.

These Handkerchiefs have all been bought below their value. You get the benefit.

Study the economy these prices teach, and patronize the store that makes them.

Western Ontario.

First Load of Iron Ore From the Drumbo District.

A Dereham Farmer Fined \$40 for Assaulting an Indian Woman.

The bachelors of Dresden hold a grand ball on Dec. 31. J. C. Richards, of Brussels, has purchased the boot and shoe business of H. B. Pollock, Goderich.

Dr. J. R. McDonald, son of Dr. P. McDonald, M.P., of Wingham, has gone to Rossland, B.C.

Thos. Ballantyne, of Hensall, has leased Squire Hawthorn's farm in Stephen for a term of years.

John Dickson, treasurer of Wingham, has sufficiently recovered from a long illness to be able to work out.

Dr. Turnbull, of Clinton, who has been taking a course in the New York and Baltimore hospitals, has returned to Clinton.

A. L. Kerby, drygoods merchant, of Windsor, has assigned to R. Pinchin, and the store is closed while stock is being taken.

John Bailey and family, who had been residing in Goderich for some time, have removed on to their farm in West Wawanosh.

Mr. Wm. Brown, a resident of Owen Sound for 27 years, died the other morning of spinal trouble after a long and tedious illness.

Carling Bros., of Exeter, bought a turkey the other day from Nelson Baker, of Stephen, which weighed 28 pounds when dressed.

It was rumored in Lucknow that one of Mr. Thomas Young's children had died from diphtheria in Walkerton, but there is no truth in it.

J. W. Hanna, of Windsor, has been elected vice-president of the twentieth district of the Conservative Association, which met at Chatham Thursday.

The first load of iron ore from the Drumbo district was shipped from the farm of Mr. H. Burgess. It was consigned to the smelting works at Hamilton.

At the twelfth annual show of the Oxford Fat Stock Club the attendance was large and the exhibits far in excess of any previous exhibition held by the club.

The trustees of school section No. 4, Grey, have engaged the services of Mr. Longman, of Listowel, at \$500 per annum, as successor to R. G. McDonald for 1897.

The death took place Tuesday of Mr. James Lappin, hotel-keeper at Strathallan. Deceased was 73 years of age, and kept a hotel in Strathallan for about 40 years.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allen, of Ashfield, are removing to Lucknow, having purchased the brick residence on the corner of Havelock and Hamilton streets, formerly owned by Mr. Thos. Young.

Mr. Thos. McLean has shipped close to 3,000 lambs, besides cattle from the Lucknow station. The lambs went mostly to Buffalo, and the cattle to Toronto, Montreal, and the old country.

Lucknow Sentinel: There is scarcely a vacant house to rent in the village. All our stores and shops on the front street are, with one single exception, occupied, and the occupants apparently doing well.

Mr. M. E. Carrie, mathematical master at the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute for over fifteen years, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Board of Education. He intends going to Boston.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Strish, Middle street, West Lorne, Thursday night, when his daughter Mary was united in marriage to Mr. Wm. Mack, of that place, by the Rev. Mr. Dewitt.

Mr. George Hunt, Woodstock, has received word announcing the death of his father, Mr. Wm. Hunt, which occurred in Ingersoll. Mr. Hunt was stricken with paralysis and died within 24 hours. Deceased was 84 years of age.

James Smith, a Dereham farmer, was

tried at Oxford county court, charged with assault upon Lydia Thomas, an Indian woman. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judge fined defendant \$40 or three months' imprisonment.

John Ray, nightkeeper at Point Clark, has been dismissed from his position by the Dominion Government at the instigation of Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P. for West Huron. Mr. Ray was charged with becoming intoxicated and neglecting his duty.

The man who shot Mrs. Snooks, of Dover, on Monday night, and while she lay unconscious robbed the house, is still at large. The unfortunate woman is still in a precarious condition, and complications, resulting in death, may occur at any moment.

The Huron and Ontario electric railway, running from Kincardine and Goderich via Walkerton to Eustace, the junction town, thence north to Meaford and south to Port Perry, is to be begun at once. The New York contractor states that it will be finished by January, 1898.

The Woodstock police on Wednesday seized 130 loaves of fancy bread on sale at the different bakeries, they being from one-half to three-quarters of a pound and weight. The loaves were distributed to the poor. The bakers contend that fancy bread does not come under the bylaw, and are fighting the matter in the courts.

Suit was brought by Mr. George Riddle, of East Oxford, against Mr. James Laid, of Woodstock, to recover \$200 alleged by plaintiff to have been overpaid defendant in rent. Verdict for plaintiff for \$120 and costs. The grand jury brought in a true bill against W. H. Anderson, charged with assault upon Constable J. W. Fish, of Otterville.

New York, Dec. 12.—Henry Farmhouse, of 313 Meeker avenue, Williamsburg, is dead, under very remarkable circumstances. He had been out of work for many weeks. He hanged himself outside a second-story window with a clothesline. Then he repented, seized the rope with his hands and tried to climb back. His wife, awakened by the noise, rushed to the window, failed in her efforts to draw him back, and in her excitement seized a knife and cut the rope. Farmhouse fell and was dead when picked up.

The Supreme Court has given its decision in the celebrated case of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway vs. Sales. The action originated out of the burning of some goods owned by the defendant while they were in a car on the railway tracks at Merline station. The defendant asked for \$2,000 damages, and the matter was brought up in the different courts until it was carried to the Supreme Court by the plaintiffs. The decision of this court is that Sales be given \$400 damages and that the railway pay the costs of the action in the Court of Appeal and in the Supreme Court.

The Wilson Heat Deflector. One of the latest patents on the market, and one which every household will hail with satisfaction, is the Wilson Heat Deflector. This valuable aid in heating has not only the question of increased heat involved, but an economy of over 30 per cent in the saving of fuel. This useful article is adjusted to any sized pipe. Its valuable principle is based upon rapid combustion. In slow combustion the gas which is formed is laden with escaping carbon; a hot fire consumes nearly all the carbon. The obtuse cone of the Deflector reflects the rays of heat downwards transversely, keeping stove and fire always hot, thus making quick combustion. As an evidence of the merits of this useful article, it is only necessary to state that in Toronto furnace men are using them on their own furnaces, and the principal large buildings are all using them. Bloor street, corner Park avenue, up stairs, has been appointed the company's representative in London.

Use Kur-a-Kof for coughs and colds, 25c; at Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

Venezuela.

Settlement of the Boundary Business Delayed.

Minister Andrade's Visit to Washington Postponed.

Uncle Sam May Withdraw His Support From Venezuela.

The Treaty Denounced by Venezuelans as "An English Trick."

Washington, Dec. 12.—The unofficial reports from Venezuela that a serious agitation has sprung up against the boundary settlement agreed on between the United States and Great Britain causes much surprise in official quarters here.

Minister Andrade and James J. Storrow were to have sailed from La Guayra, the Venezuelan port, on Thursday noon, and reach New York on the 16th. Mr. Andrade has called the time of his leaving, and had added an official cablegram to Mr. Olney, stating that President Crespo approved the agreement and would attend an extra session of Congress to ratify it.

For this reason the reports that Mr. Andrade and Mr. Storrow will not return at present, owing to expected developments growing out of the agitation against the settlement, is felt to embarrass and possibly impede the final adjustment, which had been confidently expected at an early day.

Up to the present time President Crespo has not called an extra session and 30 days must expire after the call before Congress could meet.

UNCLE SAM MAY PULL OUT. The London Chronicle publishes a special dispatch from Washington saying that Mr. Storrow, counsel for the United States Government in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, who is now in Caracas, has asked Secretary of State Olney whether the protocol can be modified. The writer of the dispatch asserts that Mr. Olney will consent to any modification in the protocol, and adds that if Venezuela obstructs a settlement of the boundary question, the United States will withdraw its support.

VENEZUELAN BITTER. A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says: Comments on the part of press and public on the negotiations continue to be very bitter. Señor Tomas Michelena, one of the republic's greatest jurists, who was Venezuela's Minister at the court of St. James when Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, publishes a letter which has created a sensation. It is no secret that the intense feeling which it has engendered was the cause of Mr. Andrade's departure being so abruptly stopped. Neither Crespo nor the members of his official family are willing to try any longer to stem the apparent irresistible tide, and it is confidently asserted that when Andrade leaves for Washington he will bear nothing more than a diplomatic note to Cleveland, saying that the treaty will be duly ratified before Congress when it assembles in regular session. Michelena, in his letter, discusses the and complications, resulting in death, may occur at any moment.

WANT NO PROTECTORATE. He says, first, that the adoption of the protocol would place Venezuela in the hands of the United States with the protectorate over this and the other republics of South America. He says, secondly, that the United States would be most dangerous. Next, he regards the clause which states that 50 years' occupation shall give Venezuela the title as "outrageously inimical to Venezuela's interest," and as "wholly in favor of England," so vehemently does he denounce this clause, that, basing his opinion on the whole on it, he declares that the treaty is

AN "ENGLISH TRICK." "Better lose the territory by force," are Michelena's words, "than acquiesce in the arbitration of the question under the terms of those stated. We should be better off to have the war over it. It is lost to us forever if we accept this protocol." Michelena says that Venezuela will be unconditionally, and that, above all, Venezuela must be represented on the tribunal.

PROBABLY ONLY A POLITICAL FULMINATION. Washington, Dec. 12.—Neither Secretary Olney nor the British ambassador, Lord Curzon, have taken any part in the negotiations in regard to Venezuela, arising from the delay in the ratification of the treaty by the United States and the somewhat venomous attack made upon the proposed settlement by Michelena. The discarded Venezuelan Minister to London. As a rule, the Congress of South American States is absolutely under control of the Administration. The cable dispatches received here on Saturday last, stating that President Crespo approved the treaty, is regarded as practically closing the incident. In well-informed diplomatic circles it will be held that there is nothing but political intrigue in Michelena's pronouncement against the treaty, and that when the Legislature convenes President Crespo will take such action as will either force the ratification of the treaty or precipitate another revolution.

A Handsome Card. A very handsome and appropriate colored card given away by the Canadian Pacific Railway announces that as usual that great railway has been looking after the interests of everybody, and are now prepared to talk about cheap rates for the Christmas and New Year's Holidays.

Teachers and Students for one first-class, one-way fare and one-third can procure return tickets enabling them to go from Dec. 11 to 24 and return until Jan. 11, 1897.

Commercial Travelers get round trip tickets for single first-class fare, good going from Dec. 19 to 25, and return until Jan. 4, 1897.

To the General Public tickets will be issued at single first-class fare for the round trip starting Dec. 24 and 25, returning until Dec. 26, also Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, returning until Jan. 2, 1897; for single first-class fare and one-third return tickets, good going from Dec. 23 to 25, and Dec. 30 and 31, and Jan. 1, good to return until and including Jan. 4, 1897.

Everyone should obtain a card and follow the route of Mr. Santa Claus.

Photographs. Cabinet size, finest in the city, \$2 50 per dozen. See our special size at \$1 50 per dozen before going elsewhere.

EDY BROS., 214 Dundas street, upstairs. Phone 444.



Fifty Years Ago. This is the stamp that the letter bore which carried the story far and wide. Of certain cure for the loathsome sore that bubbled up from the tainted tide of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name And his sarsaparilla, that all now know, That was just beginning its fight of fame With its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record.

50 Years of Cures.

A Strange Case.

Two Wallaceburg Ladies Narrowly Escape Death.

Mrs. McLean's Residence Entered Early Thursday Morning and an Attempt Made to Administer Ether.

Chatham Banner, Dec. 11. Our Wallaceburg correspondent writes this morning: "A very mysterious and alarming affair happened here at an early hour yesterday morning, which came near resulting seriously. The particulars are: About 3 o'clock Tuesday morning Mrs. A. McLean was awakened by a noise in her room. She arose and taking a lamp proceeded to the sitting room. She had only gone a few yards when she fell to the floor in a dazed condition, the lamp being fortunately extinguished by the fall. She lay there unconscious for an hour, and when she recovered sufficiently to stir she found her daughter Mae lying on the floor a few feet from where she fell, also unconscious. Mrs. McLean relighted the lamp and made her way to the door, calling in Night Watchman Cousin, who was in the neighborhood, attracted by the light.

Dr. Herd was quickly summoned, and an examination was made. It was found on approaching the bedroom that a strong odor of ether issued from it, leading to the conclusion that the house had been entered by some miscreant, and an attempt made to overpower the inmates by the administration of the drug. Mrs. McLean is positive that she heard somebody moving in the house when she awoke, and that she saw a man in the house, it is evident that crime was contemplated.

Mrs. McLean and her daughter are both quite ill from the effects of inhaling the drug, but no serious effects are feared.

It was a narrow escape, and it is no wonder the people of the town are excited over the matter. Every effort should be made to hunt out the perpetrators of the outrage."

GRIP HERE AGAIN.

Bread Bacilli Which Came From Russia in 1889 Still at Work.

If You Have a Stubborn Cough and Sore Throat, You Are a Victim.

Epidemic Checked by "77."

Grip is here again, but it is here in a much milder form than it was in 1889 and 1890, when it counted its dead by the thousands on both sides of the Atlantic.

The malady has been prevalent for perhaps a month, but it is only within the last few days that it has been recognized as our dread visitor from Russia, who came in December, 1889. At first the doctors passed the cases off as colds, but they have found them so stubborn and unyielding to treatment that they are now taking the more serious view.

LIKE A COLD, ONLY STUBBORN. The symptoms, as described by physicians in all parts of the city, are first a slight fever with chills, followed by a catarrhal condition of the head, descending to the throat, and even to the larynx and bronchial tubes. In most cases there is a most distressing and stubborn cough. The severer cases run for weeks unless checked by the use of Dr. Humphrey's Specific "77."

"77" meets the epidemic condition and is the cure for all its manifestations. Taken early cuts it short promptly.

"77" Breaks up a Cold That Fan's On. A small bottle of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for \$1. Humphrey Med. Co., corner William and John streets, New York.

Now for Your Suit

WM. SLATER'S,

OPPOSITE THE V. PRICES LOW.

Eacrett's 7c Bazar.

FREE! Free of Charge!

From now until Christmas we will make a present of the following lines: Anybody purchasing 25c worth of goods we will give them a beautiful Japanese Basket, also anyone purchasing \$2 worth of goods of any kind we will give them a beautiful Silver Cup, gold-lined, burnished triple plate. These cups are worth in the regular way 50c. Now we want it distinctly understood that there will be no extra charge on goods because of these presentations. It is no small sacrifice for us to do this. Our only aim is that we may give our customers the very best satisfaction that they can get in the city. All who have known us in the past will bear us out in just what we say. Now the following lines are complete:

Toys in abundance from 1c up
China ware in endless variety
—A Beautiful China Cup and Saucer for 5c.
Children's Mugs 5c.
A Beautiful China, Cup, Saucer and Plate for 19c.
Celluloid Cases of all kinds—Shaving Cases, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Jewel Cases, Handkerchiefs and Glove Cases, and Cuff and Collar Cases.

Sleighs for the boys and girls, all kinds, from 15c up.
Wheelbarrows 20c.
Dolls' Carriages 39c.
Books and Games of all kinds.
A Beautiful Book for 5c.
All kinds of Games 5c each.
Musical Instruments—A nice Mouth Organ 5c, a nice Auto-harp \$1 98, worth \$2 50.

Eacrett's 7c Bazar

200 Dundas Street. Phone 863.

A Few Hints To Mining Investors.

To the average thoughtful and conservative investor mining is looked upon as an exceedingly hazardous venture, one almost sure to prove disastrous and embodying almost every known objectionable feature in the market of investment.

In the generally accepted term of "mining" this fact has been too often demonstrated to be entirely overlooked, but when the system of the work is thoroughly understood the result is readily explained, and one can be two realize that there are, or can be, two sides to the story.

Here is a cursory glance at a mining venture:—Four or five men own a claim on which "traces" of ore have been found, not necessarily in quantities to assure a profit, but enough to show "color," and thereby throw a hint as to what possibly exists beneath the surface.

This property is "right next to one of the richest claims in the district" and everything points to success. The market value of this claim as it lies is not much over \$1,000, so we will assume it to be decided to a purchaser at that figure. Now what is done? A company is formed with one million dollars capital, of which three or four hundred thousand shares are decided into the treasury for development purposes and offered to the public at "the extremely low price of ten cents per share," which gives about 30 or 40 times the cost of the claim and leaves the original owners with the majority of the stock, at no cost to themselves. If the claim, on development, proves a rich one, they receive nearly all the profits; if to the contrary, they have already made a good thing, and the shareholder, with his worthless stock certificate, shoulders the loss.

This is very profitable to the promoters of the business, but hardly so to the outside investor.

While there is no question but British Columbia is destined to be one of the greatest mining camps on earth, and thereby of incalculable value to this country, it can readily be seen that we cannot afford to pay \$100,000 to develop every \$1,000 claim. One who goes into a plan of this kind is not speculating, for "speculation" implies a possibility of profit as well as loss.

Intending subscribers may, if desired, apply for shares through Messrs. FLOOD & LINDSAY, 410 Richmond street, or JAS. MILNE, 88 Dundas street, London, Ont.

THE KOOTENAY EXPLORATION COMPANY, LTD., has taken up as a business the handling and working of such properties as have been developed, and have disclosed to view positive profits on our original investment, and as we work collectively an unlimited number of these developed claims it gives us an excellent opportunity of presenting an investment of unquestioned superiority.

Our plan is purely mutual, as all stand on an equal basis and no stock is set aside for the officers, except as it is subscribed and paid for the same as by any other stockholder.

We invite you to join us and will be pleased to receive your subscription for as many shares of the above company as may be agreeable to you. Price ten cents per share, par value \$1. Full paid and non-assessable.

Subscription books are now open at the office of Lowndes & Co., bankers and brokers, 22 King street east, Toronto, Ontario, where J. Grant Lyman, Managing Director, will be pleased to receive your subscription. Correspondence invited.

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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Man. Dir.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1896.

Two Cries in Three Months!

Last August, when the North Grey Dominion bye-election was in progress, the chief, if not the only, cry of the opponents of the new Liberal Government was that Protestantism was in danger, because "a French-speaking Canadian and a Roman Catholic" was Premier. To emphasize this cry, the Conservative members of Parliament publicly asserted that it was the intention of Premier Laurier to coerce Manitoba, and that remedial legislation was no longer a plank in the platform of the Conservative party. This was the line of policy pursued in North Grey, where the agents of Dr. Montague and Hon. John Haggart managed the contest. The year has not ended, but another tack has been adopted. In Cornwall and Stormont, where the Catholic population numbers two-fifths of the electorate, a bye-election is now in progress. No longer do the Opposition orators rail at the Premier as too favorable to the Catholic minority. The North Grey platform is for the time put in the Tupper lumber-garret. Mr. Foster and his agents are going up and down the side-lines wailing at the alleged contemplated destruction of Catholicism, and Premier Laurier is denounced as an enemy to Catholic education and a traitor to his race!

In Ontario elections, we have had similar expedients on the part of opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat, but the fire-brands permitted a year or two to intervene between the change of cries. The Foster-Caron wing of the Tupper combination are less scrupulous.

Need we wonder that even Messrs. Haggart and Montague should hesitate to accept the appeal to go to Cornwall and join in an outcry diametrically opposite to that set on foot by them in Grey a month or two since? These men are experienced orators, but if they were to go to Cornwall to raise the "Catholic betrayal" cry because the Manitoba school question has been fairly settled, they could hardly keep their faces straight while they tore down the platform upon which opposition to the new Administration was erected in the North Grey bye-election.

It must be humiliating to Intelligent Conservatives to have such an exhibition of inconsistency and frebrandism as is now made by their leaders in Cornwall and Stormont.

Toronto School Trustees have resolved not to close the schools on election day. It is felt not to be wise to extend the Christmas holidays.

An eastern Liberal association, embracing the eastern counties of Ontario, has been successfully formed. A similar organization for Western Ontario would be of great value in promoting Liberal principles.

The Alien Labor Trouble.

The irritating manner in which United States officials at various points on the border have operated the alien labor law has naturally enough aroused strong resentment in Canada. These men have turned back Canadians who moved from the Dominion to temporarily better their condition on the other side, while United States workmen have been permitted to freely work in Canada, provided they did not come under contract. We sympathize with the view that Canadians cannot be expected to forever turn the other cheek to the smiter. Yet we are not without hope that the amicable settling of international disputes between the two sections of the race, which has been so auspiciously begun in the Venezuela arbitration, may be extended to this question of international labor employment, and that it may not be necessary to adopt the extreme measure of retaliation. One of the great evils of retaliation, while any reasonable conciliatory measure is possible, lies in the fact that it is but a species of warfare, and once two nations begin to fight, it is sometimes difficult to prevent serious consequences. With the nation, as with the individual, the question to be first answered should be, "What is right?" not, "How shall we hit the other fellow?" Hitherto the Ottawa Administration has wisely refrained from adopting severe measures, in the hope that wiser counsels

would prevail at Washington, and we are not without the strong belief that this dispute and all other questions of difference between the two branches of the English-speaking race may be settled in a conciliatory manner. A little additional patience is in order.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has just been inaugurated for the fifth consecutive term. The Mexicans know when they have a good executive head, and they seem resolved to retain his services as long as they possibly can. The republic has made vast strides forward, socially and commercially, under the intelligent rule of M. Diaz.

Remarkable Developments in the Far East.

Our cablegrams today announce that the Chinese Government has commanded that English shall be made a special subject of study, along with the Western sciences, in all the principal cities. This is another evidence of the quiet revolution that is in progress in China, which may be fraught with momentous consequences to the other great Powers. From being an exclusive, non-progressive, stuck in the mud aggregation of four hundred millions of people, the Chinese bid fair at an early date to compete with Japan for the commerce of the East, if not the West.

The educational development chronicle today is but an indication of the change in Chinese ideas. But a few years ago, any one who suggested that a railway should be constructed in China would either have been beheaded, imprisoned, or run out of the country. Now a railway bureau has been established in connection with the Government, and a Chinese-trained in Western railway methods has been placed at its head and authorized to locate and construct a railroad from Peking to Hankow, on the Yangtse-kiang, half of the capital for which, or 20,000,000 taels, is to be raised in China, and the other half from the foreign company which undertakes the work and furnishes the rails and equipment. There will doubtless be a big scramble on the part of Western contractors for the contract. This, indeed, is likely to be but the beginning of an era of railway development in the Chinese Empire. Meanwhile, Russia seems to have got the inside track in the matter of securing railway and other concessions of a remarkable character. We learn from the North China Herald, just to hand, that a convention has been negotiated by Count Cassini, Russian ambassador at Peking, with the Chinese Government, which is of the greatest importance, and has attracted unusual attention in the East. The provisions of this agreement are announced to be as follows:

1. China allows Russia to extend its Great Siberian Railway from Vladivostok into the Chinese city of Humei, in the province of Kirin, and from some city, probably Chitah, in Siberia, to the Chinese provinces of Heilungkiang, Tsitsihar, and Kirin, and also to a junction with the line from Vladivostok.

2. Russia is to build these railroads on her own system and gauge (five feet), and control the same for five years, at the end of which period China may buy them with all their appurtenances on terms hereafter to be agreed upon.

3. If China should decide not to extend the existing railroad ending at Shantung to Moukden and the capital of Kirin, she is to allow Russia to make that connection and to operate the same for ten years.

4. China is to build from Shanhaiquan to New-Chang, Port Arthur, and Tientsin on the Russian gauge, in order to facilitate the commercial intercourse between the respective empires.

5. China is to safeguard and protect the Russian lines in Chinese territory, but as these lines will run for the greater part through barren and sparsely-inhabited territory, Russia is to be allowed to place special battalions of horse and foot soldiers at the various important stations, for the better protection of the railway property.

6. Duties are to be collected by the respective countries at the boundaries according to the regulations made under the treaty of 1862.

7. Both Russian and Chinese shall be permitted to open and work mines in the territory traversed by the railroads.

8. Russia is to furnish the qualified military officers at the request of China to drill the Manchurian territorial army corps, which will follow the ancient Chinese regulations.

9. In case war renders it necessary, China is to lease the port of Chiao-chow, in the province of Chantung, for a period of fifteen years to Russia; and at the end of the lease China is to buy the improvements on terms to be arranged hereafter.

10. China is to repair the fortifications at Port Arthur and Tientsin, and Russia is to guarantee China's possession of them against all other foreign powers. China binds herself never to cede them to any other country, and is to allow Russia to use them in case of sudden war, in order to enable her to attack the enemy or to guard her own position.

11. China shall continue to have entire control over these ports, "if there be no danger of military operations in which Russia is engaged."

12. The treaty is to go into effect as soon as ratified and exchanged. It is executed in Chinese, Russian and French, but in case of disputes as to its meaning the French copy is to be considered as the original and binding on both parties.

By this agreement, it will be noticed, Russia is conceded the right to build, maintain, and operate connections through Manchuria (a region 900 miles long by 600 wide) to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, for its great trans-Siberian railway, and virtually puts that vast territory under a Russian protectorate. Having got that great concession, the next step will be to secure another branch from the trans-Siberian railway at Kiachta directly to Peking, and thence to the Yangtsekiang, in order to gather additional traffic for the main line.

This is an extraordinary accomplish-

ment on the part of the advisers of the Czar, and the intelligence that it has been brought about will not be very welcome to those who think that the Russians are getting altogether too much power in China and the East. The events now happening vindicate the view, long since entertained by us, that if Great Britain means to obtain the best results in trade, commerce, and political prestige in the East, it can best be accomplished in co-operation with and not in opposition to Russia.

CHEAP REMEDY.
Washington Post.
There is one thing to be said for the "no breakfast cure" for dyspepsia. It is within the reach of all.

A Deserter's Work

Twenty Persons Killed by the Explosion of a Launch.

English Language to be Taught in Chinese Schools.

Proposal to Use Carrier Pigeons in the British Navy.

President Cleveland Called to Account by the Sultan.

THE FRENCH NAVY.
Paris, Dec. 12.—M. Lockroy, formerly French Minister of Marine, has withdrawn his naval proposals, which involve the appropriation of 200,000,000 francs for building new battleships.

WILL LEARN ENGLISH.
London, Dec. 12.—The Chinese Government has issued instructions to the viceroys and governors throughout the empire to establish schools for teaching the English language and western sciences in all the principal cities.

TWENTY VICTIMS.
Paris, Dec. 12.—Advices from Lahu, West Africa, state that early in November a deserter who had been captured, willfully exploded a cargo of gunpowder on a French launch. Twenty persons were killed, and the deserter and four others escaped. The launch sank.

TROUBLE IN MADAGASCAR.
Paris, Dec. 12.—Dispatches received from Antananarivo, capital of the island of Madagascar, announce that the insurgents, during the night of Nov. 18, looted Antananarivo, killed the French minister, and the insurgents captured forty prisoners, and all the cattle. The French residents had a narrow escape from being massacred.

FAREWELL TO AMBASSADOR BAYARD.
London, Dec. 12.—The lord mayor of London, having invited United States Ambassador Bayard to accept a farewell banquet at the Mansion House, Mr. Bayard replied that it afforded him great pleasure to accept the invitation, and has fixed the date of the entertainment as March 2.

RAILGUNS FOR TARGETS.
London, Dec. 12.—The War Office intends within the next few weeks to make some important experiments at the Shoeburyness School of Gunnery respecting the effect of artillery fire on captive balloons. The latter will be raised to various altitudes, and several kinds of projectiles, including explosives will be used. Some half-dozen balloons will be used, and the experiments will extend over several days.

CARRIER PIGEONS FOR THE NAVY.
London, Dec. 12.—The Admiralty have decided to make an important innovation at Devonport. Encouraged by the recent successful experiment in the training of carrier pigeons as messengers, the Admiralty have determined to erect a large pigeon house adjoining the signal station of the naval command-in-chief at Devonport. The loft will be capable of accommodating 200 birds. The training of carrier pigeons will be carried on from this loft, and the birds will become an auxiliary to the naval intelligence department, the Admiralty having decided to develop this means of communicating between fleets at sea and naval bases.

ABDUL PROTESTS.
The Sultan Calls President Cleveland to Account.
New York, Dec. 12.—A special to the World from Washington says: "President Cleveland has been called to account by the Sultan of Turkey. An emphatic protest has been made by the Turkish Government against the language used in the President's message to Congress respecting the massacre of the Armenians and the general conduct of the Government towards the Christians in the empire. The situation is said to threaten the rupture of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey. Mustapha Bey, the Turkish minister, is rumored at the State Department, has intimated that if some amendments are not made by the President he will be obliged to ask for his papers and will return to Constantinople. The deep displeasure of the Sultan was made known to Secretary Olney on Thursday by Mustapha Bey in accordance with a cablegram received by him on Wednesday from his Home Government. American missionaries are also accused by the Turkish Government of inciting the subjects of the Sultan to rebellion."

CONSTITUTION
The bans of many lives.
It's the cause of nine-tenths of the headaches, stomach disorders, fits of "blues," despondency, etc., which curse the lives of thousands. Doses of cheap purgative pills, while they may give temporary relief, only increase the trouble, as their use has to be continued. Mack's Rheumatic (Liver and Kidney) Pills not only give relief, but they also cure. They so tone up the bowel wall and stimulate the secretions, that in a short time the use of medicine is unnecessary. Price, 50 cents a box at all druggists.

"Cough Chaser"—Try it. 10c.

Constipation

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then come chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Cured by
Warner's
SAFE CURE

Warner's SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the system, and it is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great—

SAFE CURE

Sparks From the Wire.

John Corwin, a liveryman, of Newburgh, N. Y., committed suicide Friday evening by hanging. Some years ago both his parents committed suicide—the father by shooting and the mother by poison.

The budget speech delivered in the Quebec Legislature shows ordinary receipts to be in excess of expenditure. It was announced that \$50,000 would be granted annually to elementary schools.

The plans for the public electrocution at Chicago of Gypsy, the man-killer elephant, may not materialize. Chief of Police Badenoch and Secretary Shortall, of the Illinois Humane Society, have both declared that the exhibition should not be allowed.

Dr. R. G. Gowland, one of the cleverest of Hamilton's young physicians, died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Friday morning. He had been operated on in the hospital the previous afternoon and rallied, but suffered a relapse during the night. Deceased leaves a widow and one child.

Sure to Win.
The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache, nervousness, etc. Proprietor—Where is the bookkeeper? Office Boy—He isn't in. His wife sent word that the boy is asleep, and he's gone home to see what it looks like.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they do so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

Reid's Hardware
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Hockey Skates,
Hockey Sticks,
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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

MARKET REPORTS, STORIES ETC.

Excellent reading for every member of the family.

We offer good inducements to agents. For terms, etc., address

THE ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, ONT.

Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

It's Our Business to Sell to You.

And we are going to leave no stone unturned to do it.

That is Why

It will be profitable for you to accept one of these invitations.

Big Snaps for Saturday.

Fancy Silks, suitable for waists or trimmings, have been selling at 65c, 75c and 90c per yard, your choice for 54c per yard Saturday Night.

Japanese Silks, all pure silk, 22 inches wide, only 20c per yard Saturday Night.

Dress Goods, worth 50c per yard, for 25c per Yard Saturday Night.

Ladies' Skirts, fine, heavy and warm; a great snap; 39c each Saturday Night.

Goods That Talk.

Challenge Shirting, fast colors, worth 10c, for 7½c Saturday Night.

Bleached Double Damask, fine and wide, worth 65c, for 49c Saturday Night.

Wrapperettes, in Shawl patterns, worth 2 shillings, for 12½c per yard Saturday Night.

Cold Weather Defied.

Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6 50, for \$5 Saturday Night.

Storm Frieze Ulsters, chamolis interlining, worth \$10, for \$7 Saturday Night.

Men's All-Wool Double-Breasted Suits, worth \$8, for \$5 95 Saturday Night.

Boys' Tweed Suits, worth \$3, for 95c Saturday Night.

Boys' Frieze Ulsters, worth \$3 50, for \$2 89 Saturday Night.

A Friend That Sticketh Closer Than a Brother.

Underwear, All-Wool, Scotch finish, S. & P., worth 75c each, only 48c each Saturday Night.

White Dress Shirts, fine and good value for \$1 25, only \$1 each Saturday Night.

We Will Sell You If You Give Us a Chance.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, only 28c per pair Saturday Night.

Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, only 17c per pair Saturday Night.

Scotch Lambswool Vests, ribbed, 61c each Saturday Night.

D. & A. Corsets, 91c pair Saturday Night.

Mantle Department.

Great Specials for Saturday.

100 Ladies' Fashionable Short Jackets, every coat a special, worth \$7 50 and \$8, your pick for \$5 Saturday Night.

60 Ladies' Fashionable Short Coats, black and colors, made of the newest and best materials, "German make," your choice \$3, regular price, \$18 50, Saturday Night.

Twenty-Four Only.

Ladies' warm and perfect fitting Flannelette Wrappers, regular price, \$2 50, for \$1 69, Saturday Night.

Great Bargains for Saturday Night.

CHAPMAN'S

126-128 Dundas Street.

First

Fast and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of eczema, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills easy to operate. See

Commercial.

The Wheat Market Takes Another Upward Turn.

Local Market.
(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
London, Saturday, Dec. 12.
Wheat, per bu 78c to 80c
Oats, per bu 14 1/4 to 20c
Peas, per bu 25c to 44c
Corn, per bu 22 1/2 to 33 1/4c
Corn, per bu 25c to 34c
Buckwheat, per bu 24c to 29c
Rye, per bu 23c to 29c
Barley, per bu 20c to 23c
Beans, per bu 50c to 65c

The attendance of both buyers and sellers was very large today, and there was quite an active session. The bulk of grain receipts was wheat and oats, as usual. The quantity of other cereals formed quite as large a proportion as usual.
Wheat sales ranged from \$1.30 to \$1.43, but the latter price was seldom paid, and only choice Democrat would bring the price.
Oats made a slight improvement, selling at 42c to 46c, for good to extra, and 40c to 42c for poor. There was a good demand for both feed quality and also milling. Standard oats brought 40c to 42c.
Barley was dull and neglected, some of the leading buyers being temporarily filled up, and consequently not buying.
Peas brought 60c to 65c for feeding, and 70c to 75c for stock raising.
Corn was quiet, at 45c to 50c for new. Demand limited.
Very little buckwheat offered and no rye.
Beans were scarce, and the inquiry light.
Butter steady, and some lower, 12c to 14c being the prices by the basket. Eggs sold at 17c to 18c in basket lots when strictly fresh.
Meats were freely offered, at 3 1/2c to 5c for beef, 7c to 8c for lamb, and 4c to 5c for dressed hogs.
Hides were steady, and tallow sold, with no alteration in values.
Hay sales ranged from 3c to 5c, and the demand slow.
Potatoes were slow, at 50c to 40c. There was a large display of cabbages, etc., and prevailing prices were reasonable.

Quotations:
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs. 130 to 135
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs. 130 to 135
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 130 to 135
Oats, per 100 lbs. 40 to 45
Peas, per 100 lbs. 60 to 70
Corn, per 100 lbs. 20 to 25
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. 20 to 25
Rye, per 100 lbs. 15 to 20
Barley, per 100 lbs. 15 to 20
Beans, per 100 lbs. 50 to 60
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. 20 to 25

PROVISIONS.
Honey, per lb. 8 to 10
Cheese, per lb. 9 to 12
Butter, per lb. 10 to 12
Eggs, single, dozen 13 to 20
Eggs, fresh, dozen 13 to 20
Eggs, stale, dozen 13 to 20
Eggs, single, per lb. 13 to 20
Butter, per lb. 13 to 20
Butter, per lb. 13 to 20
Butter, per lb. 13 to 20

JUST ARRIVED
STEVEN'S BREAKFAST FOOD.
The nicest yet. Try it. Orders promptly attended to. Family trade our specialty.
A. M. Hamilton & Son, 373 Talbot St., Opp. Market Square, Phone 662.

The Oil Market.
PETROLEUM.
Petrol, Dec. 11—Oil opened and closed at 12.

GOOD GIFTS.
The gift of good experience among birds is turned to good account, we think, in making a bird feed like COTTAM'S. The keeper of a single pet bird gets the benefit of a lifetime's study.

SE SURE—HART, COTTAM & Co., London, is an each label, and patent Bird Brand, patent label, and Sanitary Petal Holder, with Hawk Sharpener inside. Sold everywhere. See. Read COTTAM'S label. "Solid as a Rock on Birds," post free, 5c, and this ad. (25) J.W.

Melton vs. Beaver.
We have the best value on earth. They are excellent. Let us make an overcoat for you. Will not ask you again for a few seasons, as they wear well.

A. SLATER
Merchant Tailor,
Corner Richmond and Carling Streets,
W. 1

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The Government report was more bearish than the trade in wheat anticipated, and yet, in the face of that fact, the market advanced and closed with over a cent appreciation. It was simply a case of too much bear unanimity during the past week. The professional talent took time by the forelock and sold in advance of the report's issuance. Then, when the document became public property, the wise ones covered. Liverpool, after opening 4-14 under yesterday's close, recovered and advanced 1-4. This was a stimulating incident, as was likewise fresh crop damming from Argentina. Closing quotations: Wheat—No. 1, 1-1/4; No. 2, 1-1/4; No. 3, 1-1/4; No. 4, 1-1/4; No. 5, 1-1/4; No. 6, 1-1/4; No. 7, 1-1/4; No. 8, 1-1/4; No. 9, 1-1/4; No. 10, 1-1/4; No. 11, 1-1/4; No. 12, 1-1/4; No. 13, 1-1/4; No. 14, 1-1/4; No. 15, 1-1/4; No. 16, 1-1/4; No. 17, 1-1/4; No. 18, 1-1/4; No. 19, 1-1/4; No. 20, 1-1/4; No. 21, 1-1/4; No. 22, 1-1/4; No. 23, 1-1/4; No. 24, 1-1/4; No. 25, 1-1/4; No. 26, 1-1/4; No. 27, 1-1/4; No. 28, 1-1/4; No. 29, 1-1/4; No. 30, 1-1/4; No. 31, 1-1/4; No. 32, 1-1/4; No. 33, 1-1/4; No. 34, 1-1/4; No. 35, 1-1/4; No. 36, 1-1/4; No. 37, 1-1/4; No. 38, 1-1/4; No. 39, 1-1/4; No. 40, 1-1/4; No. 41, 1-1/4; No. 42, 1-1/4; No. 43, 1-1/4; No. 44, 1-1/4; No. 45, 1-1/4; No. 46, 1-1/4; No. 47, 1-1/4; No. 48, 1-1/4; No. 49, 1-1/4; No. 50, 1-1/4; No. 51, 1-1/4; No. 52, 1-1/4; No. 53, 1-1/4; No. 54, 1-1/4; No. 55, 1-1/4; No. 56, 1-1/4; No. 57, 1-1/4; No. 58, 1-1/4; No. 59, 1-1/4; No. 60, 1-1/4; No. 61, 1-1/4; No. 62, 1-1/4; No. 63, 1-1/4; No. 64, 1-1/4; No. 65, 1-1/4; No. 66, 1-1/4; 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CHRISTMAS GREETING



Means so much more when something goes with the word. What is more suitable than a NICELY FRAMED PICTURE? We have an immense stock and are offering reduced prices for the Christmas trade.

E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas Street

A Lover's Triumph.

It seemed as if these two lovers had hidden themselves there, cut themselves adrift from all previous associations, and then lived simply for and in each other.

"Did Capt. Dale's mine here pay him well?" he asked.

"No, sir, it did not, and that is something that always seemed strange to me," Jack said, reflectively. "He couldn't much more than pay expenses here, but he never seemed to care, and I've always had a notion that he had an interest in other mines."

"What other mines?" Geoffrey inquired, eagerly.

"I couldn't say, sir, he was very close, and never talked business before his help."

"What made you think he had other claims?"

"Well, after the first month or two he used to be away considerable—not long at a time; but he went often, and was always so chipper when he came back, it reasoned, it was only good luck could make him so."

"What arrangements did he make with me when he left me in your wife's care?"

"There wasn't any bargain," Jack said. "Margery was that fond of ye she'd been willing to keep ye for ye 'thin' rather than let ye go; but the captain was always generous—he gave her \$200 to start with, besides a handsome present on her own account, for what she did for his wife while she lay dyin'. Then, for the first two years he came once in six months to see ye, and always left a good round sum for ye—there wasn't much more than that, but it was a good deal more than he didn't come, he sent it."

"Did he ever mention where he spent his time?" Geoffrey asked, "or speak of ever taking me away with him?"

"No, sir, never a word; the most he ever said was that he should put ye to some school as soon as ye were old enough."

"Did he—did he appear to be fond of me?" Geoffrey inquired, hesitatingly, a hot flush rising to his cheek.

"That he were, sir; it was as much as ever he'd let you out of his arms from the time he came till he went, though he never stayed very long, and

GOOD NEWS

To Lovers of Good Health.

We have just received a quantity of the

RAILSTON

Breakfast Food

Pancake Flour

These are made from the Ralston formula, and are recommended by the President of the Ralston Health Food Club.

They are guaranteed to be the purest and most wholesome and palatable goods on the market. You can eat the pancakes without suffering from indigestion. One trial will convince you.

Fitzgerald,
Scandrett & Co.,

169 DUNDAS STREET.

I've seen the tears standin' in his eyes when he parted from ye."

"How long before my accident was it?"

"It must have been more'n a year, if I remember right; but the money came regular, and Margery seemed happier when he didn't come—she was always afraid he'd take ye away from her. I've often wondered what he did when he came again and found ye gone—it must have been a mortal blow to him," Jack concluded, and then dropped into a fit of musing.

CHAPTER XXVII.

"Where do you intend to go from here, Jack?" Geoffrey asked at length, breaking a silence of several minutes, during which both had been busy with Jack appeared to be very grateful various thoughts and emotions.

"To California, sir, I'm bound to have a last look at all the places I've ever been in, though I'll be a sad day that lands me there. My poor girl and I saw many happy days on that little farm just out of San Francisco. I didn't own it, we only hired it, for we hadn't money enough then to pay for a home; but I'd gladly give up every dollar I've earned since if I could only have my girl back again."

Jack concluded, with another heart-broken sigh.

His grief and remorse were painful to witness. His face was almost convulsed, great drops came out upon his forehead, and he trembled with emotion.

"I believe I will go to California with you, Jack," Geoffrey said, after a season of thought. "I do not believe it will be exactly safe for you to go there by yourself, to visit your old home. Suspicion might be aroused immediately, and you would be liable to get into trouble; but no one would think it at all strange if I should return to make inquiries regarding my old nurse."

"Well, but everybody knew we went off together," said Jack.

"Very true; but if I understand questions were asked, I could explain that you escaped to Australia while I was cared for by friends in New York; all of which would be true," Geoffrey responded.

"Thank ye, sir; ye're kinder to me than I deserve; but even if I knew they'd snap me up, I reckon I should go. I can never rest till I know where they've laid my girl," Jack returned, with a heavy sigh.

"You shall," Geoffrey answered, "we will find out all there is to know; but I particularly wish to learn if my father ever visited the place after we left. If he did he probably left some address, so that information could be found, in case any trace of his was discovered."

Before leaving, however, Geoffrey had cut several slips from the ivy that grew about his mother's grave, and inclosing them wrapped in wet paper, in a small tin box, mailed them to Gladys.

"My darling," he wrote, "if you can coax any of these to live, pray do so, for my sake. I have a particular reason for making the request, which I will explain when I return, and Gladys had three of the nicely rooted before she returned to Brooklyn at the end of the season."

Geoffrey and his companion reached the small town, near which Jack Henry once lived, and only a few miles from San Francisco, about noon, one warm August day.

They had their dinner, and rested for several hours; then, when the day grew cooler, Geoffrey started out to alone visit Jack Henry's former home, and to try to discover the grave of his wife.

He found the place without any difficulty—a small house and barn standing in a lonely location, about two miles from the town, while there were only one or two other dwellings in sight. There was no sign of life about the place, and the buildings were fast falling into decay. Weeds and vines and wild flowers grew all about the yard, and everything looked desolate and forlorn.

Geoffrey shivered as he stepped up to a window and looked into that small kitchen, and recalled the dark deed which had been perpetrated there.

He did not believe the place had ever been inhabited since; it had a look of having been shunned, and perhaps regarded as a haunted house. He wondered how Margery had been found, and what measures had been taken to discover the author of the crime.

He did not remain there long; it was not an attractive spot, and there were no means of learning anything about what he wished to find out.

He resolved to visit some of the neighbors, and try to ascertain what had been done with Mrs. Henry's body, and if Capt. Dale had ever visited the place since the tragedy occurred.

The nearest neighbor was at least a quarter of a mile away; he could just discern the roof and chimneys over a little rise of ground to the south.

He mounted his horse again and rode toward it, coming, in a few minutes, to a large and comfortable farm-

house, where peace and plenty seemed to reign.

He found the farmer just driving up his cows from pasture. He was a man apparently sixty years of age, with a kind and genial face, quick and energetic movements in spite of his three-score years.

Geoffrey saluted him courteously, introduced himself, and asked if he could spare the time to answer a few questions.

The man called a boy to attend to his cows, then invited Geoffrey to dismount and come with him to the wide, pleasant veranda, assuring him that he should be glad to give him any information he might possess.

Geoffrey accepted his invitation, and then entered at once upon the business that had brought him here.

"I am in this locality chiefly to ascertain something of the people who once occupied that house over yonder," he said, indicating Jack Henry's deserted dwelling, "and thought my best way would be to apply to some one living in the neighborhood."

The farmer's face fell at this, evidently the subject was not a pleasant one to him.

"You could not have come to a better place to find out what you want to know, sir," he replied, "for I've lived here for the last 35 years, and I can tell you all about that sad story; at least, all that anybody hereabouts ever knew; though it isn't a cheerful subject."

"I am very fortunate, then, in having come to you," Geoffrey said, in a tone of satisfaction. Then, glancing at his watch, he added: "I find it is later than I thought, and as I would like to get back to town before dark, I will ask you to relate it in your own way all that you know about the family, and I will restrain all questions into trouble; but no one would think it at all strange if I should return to make inquiries regarding my old nurse."

"Well, sir," began the farmer, "the Henrys came here about 22 or 23 years ago, and we thought we were fortunate in having such thrifty neighbors as they seemed to be. There were only three of them, Jack and his wife, and a baby only a few months old, that the woman had taken to nursing three of them, and in and around the house, and everything went along smoothly, and they appeared to be doing well for four or five years, when Jack got into bad company and began to drink. Before this he and his wife seemed to think a great deal of each other, and in the weather he would help her about the house, while in good weather she would work with him outdoors. In this way he gained time to do many odd jobs outside, and made considerable money by so doing."

To be Continued.

A CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM.

Cured by a Few Doses of South American Rheumatic Cure—Miraculous but True.

Mrs. N. Ferris, wife of a well-known manufacturer of Hingham, Me., says: "For many years I was sorely afflicted with rheumatic pains in my ankles, and at times was almost disabled. I tried everything, as I thought, and doctored for years without much benefit. Though I had lost confidence in medicine, I was induced to use South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight, the first dose gave me more relief than I had gained in ten years, and two bottles have completely cured me."

The Hansard Gold and Copper Mining Company.

Since his retirement from business, so long conducted on Front street west, Toronto, Mr. W. H. Bleasdel, whose advertisement appears in this issue, seems to have taken fortune in the flood. He went out less than two months ago to the Canadian mining camps in the Trail Creek and Stoean districts, accompanied by a well-known mining engineer. He first investigated, then invested, and returning, at once placed on the market the Hansard Gold and Copper Mining Company. Not a company appears with but one-quarter of its stock for the public and three-quarters for the promoters. The Hansard offers shares and share alike, 500,000 for the public, 500,000 for the promoters (who can sell no stock till Nov. 1, 1907).

This fair policy told at once, and the steady flow of orders, both by mail and wire, is rapidly bringing the Hansard to the point of advance in shares.

It will be noted that there are five mining claims in this 1,000,000 capitalization.

Contrasted with what is often seen: One mineral claim at 1,000,000, it is but at 200,000 to each claim, or 5 to 1 in favor of the Hansard.

Thanks to the medium of printers' ink, this is pretty clearly understood throughout Canada and the United States.

British postal correspondence with the United States last year was 41,000,000, and against only 55,000,000 with Europe.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late, apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

THE HAMILTON SUICIDE.

Young Trumbull Leaves His Money to the Girl He Loved.

Hamilton, Dec. 12.—In the case of Robert Trumbull, who committed suicide by taking a large dose of strychnine while being taken to the county jail yesterday to serve two months for assault, the coroner's jury brought in a verdict to the effect that deceased committed suicide while suffering from mental depression, and recommended that more care be taken in the sale of deadly poisons.

Deceased bought twenty grains of strychnine from a clerk in a drug store.

Just before entering the hack to go to the jail Trumbull wrote the following note and sent it to Lawyer Carscallen: "In case of my demise, I leave everything that I rightfully possess to Mildred Emma Bissell, of Hamilton, Ont." The note was signed, and if true, there will be no difficulty in probating it as his will. Miss Bissell is the young woman who refused to keep company with Trumbull, and whom the latter tried to shoot. By his mother's death, which occurred last week, Trumbull comes into a half-interest in property valued at \$10,000.

"SHINE, SIR?" DOOMED.

New York Bootblacks' League Wants Small Boys to Go to School.

New York, Dec. 12.—The United Bootblacks' Protective League had a business meeting at No. 9 Spring street, where they discussed the order and adherents for the ordinance requiring a license for street stands.

The demonstrators in the bootblacks under 16 years of age should be sent to school. This was agreed upon after the following petition was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Board of Education be asked to enforce the same and to compel all bootblacks in the streets in this city under the age of 16 years to attend such public schools as are in the before-mentioned act provided (2), because they do not turn over to their parents the money they earn, and because they are a nuisance in the streets, and they also charge much less than the bootblacks with stands inside the street line, which is authorized by law, as they have no rent to pay, and so deprive us of a chance to earn a livelihood for ourselves and families, and bring destitution to our doors."

This petition will be submitted to the Board of Education.

TREED BY A DEAD BEAR.

John Ackerman, of Lion's Head, Bruce county, while out hunting, walked almost over a huge bear. Bruin charged the hunter, who put three bullets into him—all he had in his repeater—and the animal died. I tried everything, as I thought, and doctored for years without much benefit. Though I had lost confidence in medicine, I was induced to use South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight, the first dose gave me more relief than I had gained in ten years, and two bottles have completely cured me."

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NO MORE . . .

Rheumatism.

Persons suffering RHEUMATISM will bear in mind that the malady is caused by URIC ACID in the blood.

VOLTA METEORITE ELECTRIC POWDER

is the EXTERMINATOR of uric acid. The medicinal properties (fourteen in number) are analyzed in pamphlet—introduced in the general system of the body from the large pores of the feet and cause the uric acid to entirely dissolve and find migration from the system.

No Internal Medicine to Injure Your Stomach. Merely a WONDERFUL Electrical Meteorite POWDER to be put in your shoes, as per directions on each package. Sold by all druggists. If your druggist has none write to Agent of Volta Electric Co., 87 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

He will send you pamphlet and inform you where you can procure it. Prepared by the VOLTA ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9 Campetto, Genoa, Italy.

The Ontario Mutual Life

Have you seen our twenty pay life, twenty year survivorship distribution

AGENCY OF THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF MILWAUKEE.

C. E. GERMAN, Esq., London, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—Your favor inclosing my brother's policy was received this morning; accept thanks. I have read it over carefully and am entirely satisfied with the contract. It is just as you represented it, and strikes me as extremely liberal—but not too much so.

For a young man I think it the best policy written, and I believe your Company writes the best contract on that plan offered to the insuring public today.

I am, Yours respectfully, J. A. REINHARDT.

profits to policy-holders only. Ask an agent for information.

Insure To-day.

A. N. UDY, C. E. GERMAN, City Agent. General Agent.

WILLIAMS' PIANO WAREHOUSES

171 Dundas Street, - - - London.

To Whom It May Concern:

Our special representative, MR. C. H. FORRESTER, will make his headquarters at the above address during December for the purpose of attending to matters connected with accounts due to this Company.

MR. FORRESTER also has our authority to dispose of a limited number of our new High-Class Pianos AT COST PRICE, and a large number of slightly used Pianos at LESS THAN COST PRICE. He will give everybody SPECIAL HOLIDAY BARGAINS.

THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO. (LIMITED)

Head Office--143 Yonge St., Toronto.

Branches and Agents at Every Business Center in the Dominion.

CLOSING OUT OUR DOLL AND TOY EMPORIUM

ABSOLUTELY going out of business. This is positive. Enormous Sacrifice Sale of Dolls, Toys, Games, Baby Carriages, Dolls' Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Toy Furniture, etc., etc. Extensive alterations to be made in our premises the first of the new year. To accomplish this, our immense stock must be cleared out. The chance of a lifetime. Do not miss it. Santa Claus within reach of the poorest in the community if the shopping is done at Reid's.

PRICES CUT IN HALF.

PRICES CUT IN HALF.

PRICES CUT IN HALF.

A Doll at 5c.
A Doll at 10c.
A Doll at 15c, worth 35c.
A Doll at 25c, worth 50c.
A Doll at 35c, worth 75c.
A Doll at 50c, worth \$1.
A Doll at 65c, worth \$1.25.

A Doll at 75c, worth \$1.50.
Iron Trains at half price.
Iron Stoves at half price.
Iron Carriages at half price.
Iron Wagons at half price.
Iron Chimes at half price.
Iron Banks at half price.

Drums, Toy Teasets, Mechanical Toys, Boxes of Paints, Surprise Boxes, Harmonicas, Watches, Musical Toys, Work Boxes, Toy Bedsteads, . . . Toy Cradles, Toy Furniture . . .

ALL AT HALF PRICE ALL AT HALF PRICE

Steam Engines at half price.
Iron Locomotives at half price.
Magic Lanterns at half price.
Child's Kitchens at half price.
Noah's Arks at half price.
Kaleidoscopes at half price.
Trumpets at half price.

Drawing Slates at half price.
Child's Blocks at half price.
Tops at half price.
Rattles at half price.
Fur Animals at half price.
Talking Toys at half price.
Singing Toys at half price.

DO NOT FORGET THAT THIS IS A GENUINE CLOSING-OUT SALE. COME EARLY AND MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS BEFORE THE CHOICEST OF THE ARTICLES ARE SOLD.

W.J. REID & CO. THE CRYSTAL HALL THE GREAT BARGAIN EMPORIUM.

Real Heroes.

Medals and Diplomas for Brave Canadians.

Annual Meeting of the Royal Canadian Humane Society.

Work of the Association - A Genuine Roll of Honor.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 12.-The annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Humane Association was held in Centenary Church school room Thursday night, Mr. Adam Brown, president, in the chair. There was a fair attendance, and letters of regret were read from many who could not be present. A letter was read from Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, promising to present medals to those recipients who live near Ottawa.

Secretary J. W. Merton presented his annual report, including the names of rewarded heroes for the year. The report of Treasurer Major McLaren showed receipts of \$283.01, and expenditures of \$142.29.

President Brown's annual address reviewed the work and origin of the association, and explained the methods of making medals for bravery. The officers of the association for the ensuing year are: Mr. Adam Brown, president; Mr. J. W. Merton, secretary; Mr. H. McLaren, treasurer; executive committee, Mrs. S. G. Wood, Toronto; Mr. Henry D. Robinson, Niagara Falls; Mr. J. M. Robertson, Galt; Mr. J. Goldie, Guelph; the Very Rev. Dean Innes, London; Mrs. Lake, Ottawa; Mr. W. E. Sanford, and the officers and presidents of all affiliated societies. The investigating governors for the year are: Messrs. Charles Black, Niagara Falls, secretary; H. N. Wright, A. S. Irvine, Toronto; Joseph Greene and R. Fulton, Hamilton; Messrs. Joseph Greene and A. Povis were appointed auditors.

At the invitation of Mr. Charles Black, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Niagara Falls.

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The following is the list of medals and diplomas for the year, and names of those who won them:

Miss Blanch Lawless, F. A. Dixon, and George R. Chisholm, of Ottawa, for prompt action and brave conduct in saving from drowning Miss Burbridge, daughter of Judge Burbridge, in Ottawa River, June, 1896, bronze medal to each.

Wm. Tebo, of Bruce Mines, for gallant conduct and bravery in saving W. D. Tremblin from drowning by falling through the ice when crossing from Markville, St. Joseph's Island, in Ottawa River, June, 1896, bronze medal to each.

Ethel Smith, Toronto, and Geo. A. McDuff, Orillia, for gallant conduct and pluck on the part of McDuff, and heroic courage and devotion on the part of the young girl in saving two children—Allan Galt, and a 13-month baby named Patterson—when edrift in a small skiff in a Lake Simcoe storm, on the night of July 22, 1896. Miss Smith received a diploma, and the handsome Sanford gold medal and a parchment certificate was McDuff's reward.

Honorable mention was also made of the conduct of the crew of the steam yacht Annie E. Hill, for patrolling the lake shore, the young woman who went with Mrs. Patterson in the boat, and Arthur Cuddahy and John Steel, who found the skiff.

Thomas Boyler and son of Little Current, Manitoulin Island, for gallant conduct in going to the rescue and saving the lives of H. W. Herriman and W. Wilson, of Lindsay, from a capsized sail boat on Georgian Bay, Oct. 25, 1896; parchment certificate to each.

John J. Granville, of Southampton, for gallant conduct and bravery in jumping into the water with his clothes on and saving a boy named Douglas Henry Moore, of Guelph, from drowning in Lake Huron, July 24, 1896; bronze medal.

Master Harry Scuderi, of Port Dover, for gallant conduct and bravery in saving, at the risk of his own life, from drowning in Lake Erie, a boy named Gordon Dunlop, of Toronto, July 17, 1896; bronze medal.

Wm. McNabb, Port Rowan, for prompt action and gallant conduct in going to the rescue of and saving from an overturned boat in Lake Erie J. Warner Frouse, his wife, son, and a cousin, on July 16, 1896; parchment certificate.

Herbert Kingston and Geo. Strathay, Toronto boys, 11 and 12 years old, for prompt action and bravery in jumping into Lake Rousseau and saving a little girl, Muriel Strathay, from drowning, Aug. 8, 1896; bronze medal to each.

Percy and Kenneth Broadhead, Hull, P. Q. boys, for prompt action and gallant conduct in attempting to save a little boy named Geo. Marsden from drowning in Ottawa River, April 10, 1896; parchment certificate to each.

Charles Ramsey, a sailor on schooner Charlotte, of Jersey, for very prompt and brave action in jumping from the schooner into the sea and saving from drowning Edmond Langeaux, Sept. 12, 1896; bronze medal.

Louis Beauchamp, Hull, P. Q., for prompt action and gallant conduct in jumping into the canal in Ottawa and saving Joseph Lessard, who was drowning, May 5, 1896; bronze medal. Also for similar conduct in saving many other lives from drowning in previous year; parchment certificate.

Roland May, St. Catharines, for very prompt action and gallant conduct in jumping into the canal and saving a lady named Mrs. Lindsay, of Ottawa, who had fallen from the steamer Lakeside on the night of Sept. 8, 1896; special silver medal.

John Berlinghoff and John Burke, of Bayview, Hamilton bay, for prompt action and pluck in going to the rescue of four young men and saving them from drowning from their overturned boat in Hamilton bay on April 21, 1896; parchment certificate to each.

Herbert Blackall, of Dundas Falls, for prompt action and brave conduct in jumping into the River Magnetawan and saving from drowning a man named Percy Beck, June 26, 1896; bronze medal.

Miss Isabelle Barry, of Trafalgar, for prompt action in going to the rescue of an old man named Solomon Weston, who had fallen into the River Fever, and would have been drowned had it not been for Miss Barry's assistance.

assistance, April 29, 1896; parchment certificate.

John Hazell, Fred Depeur, Richard Hutchinson and David McMillan, of Hamilton, for prompt and plucky conduct in going to the rescue of and saving nine men from drowning by the capsizing of their sail boat in Hamilton bay, May 17, 1896; parchment certificate to each.

Improvement Delayed.

Trade in the United States Disappointing.

Unseasonable Weather the Alleged Cause of Delayed Goods in Demand.

New York, Dec. 12.-Broadstreet's review says: There has been no improvement in general trade this week, except in holiday specialties. Unseasonable weather has again delayed demand for winter goods, and the approach of the period for stock-taking will prolong the season of dullness well into next month. The tendency of prices is more conspicuously downward. November gross railroad earnings, as expected, are the poorest for over two years. Total November earnings of 115 companies aggregate \$35,154,000, a decrease of 10 per cent from 1905, when there was a gain of 5.3 per cent over November, 1904. Total earnings of 115 companies for 11 months of the calendar year aggregate \$46,615,341—a gain of 1.9 per cent over year ago, following an increase in 1895 over 1894 of 4.8 per cent. Bank clearings show the expected falling off, amounting to \$1,065,700, or 15 per cent less than in the preceding week and 6 per cent less than in the second week of December, 1895. There are 331 business failures reported in the United States this week, 22 more than last week and 48 more than a week ago. Exports of wheat (four included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week show a marked increase as compared with preceding weeks and corresponding weeks in preceding years, amounting to 4,227,714 bushels, compared with 3,653,000 bushels last week, 2,33,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year, 2,538,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 3,217,000 bushels three years ago, and 3,777,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892.

IN CANADA.

General trade is quiet at Toronto; collections are fair and prices unchanged. The bad condition of the roads in Quebec has interfered with business at Montreal. Weather conditions have had a similar effect at Halifax. Shipments of lumber from St. John, N. B., to South America have exceeded those in any previous season. Lumbering in New Brunswick has been checked by unfavorable weather. The movement of produce in Prince Edward Island more active and prices have improved.

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$24,882,000, this week, a decrease of about 6 per cent as compared with last week, and almost exactly the same amount in the corresponding week of last year, but 14 per cent more than in the corresponding week of 1894. There are 42 business failures reported throughout the Canadian Dominion this week, five fewer than last week and three more than in the week a year ago.

SHUN & CO'S STATEMENT.

The approach of the holidays and doubt about the action of Congress put off further improvement until the new year. While industries have been waiting for commensurate gain in demand, and meanwhile are trying to starve away embarrasments which restrict them. The wheat market has weakened with less gloomy news from other countries, and larger western receipts, though only 3,891,400 bushels, against 6,003,404 last year. Disappointment about the break in prices may help to increase receipts. Four ports were but 2,755,651 bushels, four included, and for two weeks have been last year. Pacific dispatches show that exports continue very heavy, and about 200,000 tons are available from California. The market has declined 1-4c.

DIFFERING DEGREES

Of Punishment Meted Out for Manslaughter.

Brantford, Ont., Dec. 12.-At the Brantford Assizes, Justice Street presiding, Jacob Hill, an Indian, 74 years of age, was sentenced to six months in Kingston Penitentiary for manslaughter of Abe Clauson, his stepson, last May, near Brantford. Robert Carpenter was sentenced to seven years in Kingston Penitentiary for manslaughter of his wife, Lillie Carpenter, near Hagersville.

BETTY GREEN

Forces Squabbling Politicians to Leave the Car Amid Roars of Laughter.

New York, Dec. 12.-While Stephen Van Tassel and F. M. Duck, leading citizens of Mount Vernon, were squabbling over politics on their way home in a suburban train recently, a little woman arose, placed both hands on the back of her seat, and looking at the two politicians squarely in the face, said:

"Gentlemen, are you aware that the election is over? There is time for all things, politics included. I wish you would stop talking politics until you get home. I am not deaf, and you make me nervous."

The Mount Vernon men hastened into the next car, followed by roars of laughter. The woman who had called them down was Hetty Green, the richest of women.

Catarah and Colds R. Allevied in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blow-off supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder relieves this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. Relieves instantly, permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cough, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. All druggists.

Moody Disgusted

With the New York Sunday Newspapers.

Many of His Readers Pledge Themselves Not to Read Them.

New York, Dec. 12.-Evangelist Moody is disgusted with the Sunday papers of this city. In discussing the matter at his regular meeting, he said:

"I wouldn't touch a Sunday newspaper. The papers abuse Tammany, but I don't believe Tammany has done half as much harm as the Sunday newspapers."

There are 55,000 divorces a year. It is natural that he should have a view of what the people read in these Sunday papers. And the suicides and murders—these papers are full of them.

How many of you now will promise before God and man that you will never again read the Sunday papers? Apparently half the audience raised its hands.

"Let the reporters take that down," (laughter).

In the afternoon Mr. Moody said the great sin of the church today is unbelief.

There would not be a harlot on the streets today but for unbelief, he said; "not a drunkard reeling about, not a thief or a murderer. It is not a creed, not a dogma that you must have faith in, but a person."

Mr. Moody introduced Detective Hall, of Baltimore, who was convicted after hearing Mr. Moody nearly eighteen years ago. He gave a vigorous talk on drinking.

"Do you ever talk about Christ to your prisoners?" asked Mr. Moody.

"Do I? I never get any man into my clutches that I don't pulverize him with the Gospel."

Smashed Everything!

Terrible Experience of a New York Fishing Smack.

Boarded by a Giant Wave—Two Men Swept Overboard.

New York, Dec. 12.-The big fishing smack, the *John A. McLaughlin*, after a terrible experience off Cape Hatteras, was on her way home from a blue-fishing expedition and was in very heavy weather for three days.

At 10 o'clock the last night out it grew so dark that the sailors could not see their hands before their faces. The waves were rolling mountain high and the smack was to be under a double-reefed foresail.

Suddenly out of blackness came a cry of warning from the lookout, but almost with the cry came a huge wave that smashed in over the bows of the smack, bringing the figures head and heels, and sweeping before it like chaff the five dories that had been lashed tightly to the deck. The sky-lit flight was smashed, and the cabin filled with water. Skipper Robinson was never seen, and the boat was not side him, just off of the companion-way, were Alec Hough and a Jack Anderson. At the warning of the look-out the skipper grasped the spokes of the wheel. The other two ran for the mast, but before they could reach them the mountain of water was on them, and they were swept into the sea.

The little craft staggered under the blow, and as she went down in the deep trough of the great wave it seemed that the mountain of water would again. But she shook herself free and rose to meet the next blow. As she rose, Hough, who had been washed back to her, caught hold of the aft-rail and was pulled on board. Anderson was never seen, and the boat ceased forever. There was nothing for those on the smack to do. Their hands were gone, and if they had had them the waves would not have lived a minute in the furious sea, with a monster ate, the main could not have been found. All that Skipper Robinson could do was to keep the boat afloat, and the men who had that no more such waves would board her. Next day the gale abated, and the sea was down.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of a long and painful grave, when, by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Cough Syrup the pain can be relieved and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and is unsurpassed for relieving, healing, and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. H. BARTRAM, 9 DUNDAS STREET.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, 402 RICHMOND STREET.

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Business Cards.

MATTHEWS REFINED AND MADE over at the factory. Charges reasonable. The Ontario Spring Bed and Mattress Company, 20 York street. Phone 1553. jyt.

H. J. BOYD, 106 DUNDAS STREET, E. Manufacturer tin, copper, sheet and galvanized iron, cornices, skylights, etc. Metallic ceilings. Furnace work a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to. Phone 465. jyt.

FOR FRESH CUT FLOWERS, FLORAL designs, go to Kensington Park Conservatory, London West. Everything at wholesale price. A. R. MURDOCK, proprietor. Telephone 245. Leave orders at Mountjoy's.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofs repaired; a specialty; estimates on application. 220 South street, London. Telephone 584.

A. T. CORP.—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating. 115 Oxford street. Telephone 154.

Jewelers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REPAIRING—J. WESTLAND, Engraver and Manufacturer of Jewels, 30 Richmond street (opposite) London, Ont.

Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. W. Mott's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 497 King street, London, Ont. Phone 462.

Storage.

STORAGE—MERCHANDISE, PIANOS, furniture; reasonable rates; most convenient. Western Storage and Commission Company, 424-426 Dundas street.

Medical Cards.

DR. PETER B. WOOD, OFFICE AND residence corner Burwell and Dundas streets.

DR. PINGEL, THROAT SPECIALIST—Office, Wellington street, opposite Public Library.

DR. C. A. CLINE—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 466 Dundas street. Phone 1233.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE corner Richmond and Maple streets; residence, 20 St. Andrew street, opposite to diseases of children.

DR. LOUGHEED—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE corner Richmond and Oxford streets.

DR. MCALLUM—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 415 Dundas street. Telephone 275.

DR. ECCLES, QUEEN'S AVENUE—London, Ont., special attention to all diseases peculiar to women. Hours 12 to 2.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 390 CLARENCE street, 616 Richmond, Specialties—Fulminating ulcers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 289 Queen's Avenue, Special attention to diseases of women.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 289 Queen's Avenue, Special attention to diseases of women.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen, 11 to 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DR. DOUGLASS—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 183 Queen's Avenue.

DR. WALKER—QUEEN'S AVENUE, London, Ont., special attention to all diseases peculiar to women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 12 p.m.

DR. DON—SPECIALIST, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 12 p.m.

DR. T. CARPHEL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 377 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 7 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

Legal Cards.

PARKE & PURDON—BARRISTERS, Richmond street. E. JONES PARKER, C.C. T. H. PURDON, ALEXANDER TOWNSEND.

U. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTER, ETC., 93 Dundas street, London; telephone 99; money to loan at lowest rates.

\$100,000 TO LEND ON MORTGAGES and notes. Tax, rent, dividends, etc. GEORGE C. GIBBS, 75 Dundas street, London.

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Hotel Cards.

ONION HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York street; new and convenient; stable; house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMartin, proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, LONDON—BEST \$1 DAY in every respect. H. HOGAN, Proprietor.

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

BOSWELL HOUSE—ENTIRELY RE-FURNISHED—Special attention to families. 121 King street, opposite market. FRANK CAMPBELL.

WESTERN HOTEL—ENTIRELY RE-FURNISHED—Farmers' trade solicited; best stables in city; boarders taken. J. H. JENNINGS.

"THE RICHMOND"—CORNER KING and Richmond streets. JAMES FALLEN, new proprietor. A call solicited.

TRAVELER HOUSE—LONDON, ONT. Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample room. Rates \$2 and \$3 per day. C. W. DAVIS, proprietor.

Veterinary Surgeons.

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

J. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 390 KING street, London; residence, 346 Richmond street. Telephone.

Accountants.

C. W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT, ASSOCIATE, Insurance Agent—Represent

THOSE WHO HESITATE

To investigate the exceptional opportunities we are offering Christmas shoppers to get Furniture now at prices that approach closely the "cost" line, are neglecting a chance to save money which could be put into buying other things.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS,

So come while our assortment is complete. Mum's the word. Purchases made now will be held over until wanted.

Open
Every
Night....



WELL, I SHOULD SMILE!

Writing Desks....

Are in demand.
SOLID OAK

\$4.50
\$6
\$8
\$9.50
\$11

NICELY CARVED.

50 LADIES'
HIGH BACK

Carved Rockers

Spring Seats,
Silk Covers,
New Goods,

\$2.50
For Monday Only

YOU'LL SEE 'EM
If You're Prudent,
YOU'LL BUY 'EM
If You're Smart.

Tables..

Are an indispensable
adjunct to every house-
hold. SOLID OAK

\$5c
\$1
\$1.25
\$2
\$2.50
\$3
\$3.50
\$4

AND A
GEM AT
HANDSOME GOODS.



LAUGH, AND GROW FAT!

Luxurious Couches....

All Shapes,
Sizes and
Covers,
Ranging in
Price from
\$50
In Leather
Down to
\$3
In Carpet.

Come in and
See Our Display.

Rockers

Are distinctly
Manifest this season.
We have some
Eye-openers for
Your inspection.
Cobbler-Seat Rockers,
OAK, at

\$1.25
\$2
\$3
\$3.50
\$4

JOHN FERGIUSON & SONS

174 and 180 King Street, London, Ont.

With the Workers.

T. and L. Council Deputation to In-
terview the City Authorities Re
Future Sewerage Contracts.

W. B. Prescott Mentioned as Next
President of American Fed-
eration of Labor.

The Printers Strike in Winnipeg Set-
tled—General Industrial News.

The Laborers' Union held a well-at-
tended meeting this week. A large
number of the members are out
of work, but the membership of the union
is on the increase.

The Trades and Labor Council held
its regular session this week, with a
good attendance of delegates. The ac-
tion of those members of the city
council who voted for the ten-hour
clause in the sewerage contract was
disapproved. A special committee was
appointed to wait on the civic authori-
ties re nine-hour clause and rate of
wages to be paid on future contracts
for construction of city sewers. A cir-
cular from the United Hatters of
North America re union label was
read, and the members resolved to buy
only hats bearing the union stamp.
It was decided that a special open
meeting of the council be held on
Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, in Labor
Hall, at 8 o'clock, to discuss municipal
matters. All those interested are in-
vited to be present.

The meetings of the Shoeworkers'
and the Painters and Decorators' Un-
ions were held this week. Both or-
ganizations are reported to be active,
and preparing for a successful winter
campaign.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.
Detroit has over 50 trades unions.
Butte, Mont., has 3,000 union miners.
Indiana miners average \$20 a year.
Some Brooklyn cigar makers get \$1 a
day.

Prison output in New York must be
marked "convict-made."
Cleveland unionists want people to
rent and buy only union-made houses.
Brooklyn has 117 cigar factories
where home but union men are em-
ployed.

The stationary engineers of Detroit
have formed a union with a mem-
bership of 25.
Next year's convention of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor is wanted
by Kansas City.

Scotch miners secured an advance of
6 pence per day and contemplate
reaching for that much more.
By the ending of the Tudor Iron
Works strike at St. Louis 300 men
will return to work at increased wages.

The Barbers' Union of Detroit has
been reorganized, and will wage a war
against the report of the Sunday clos-
ing law.

The Printers' Union of Kansas City
has appropriated \$2,000 to conduct a
strike against a big firm that has
locked out its compositors.

After a long and persistent effort
the men of Detroit have suc-
ceeded in getting one firm to adopt
the union label.

America's population was augmented
by 300,000 emigrants last year. They
brought \$4,917,318 in cash with them.
In the same period 3,700 were debarred.

Capt. Ford, of Ford City, Pa., will
build for the free use of the work-
men and citizens of the place a the-
ater, club and library building at a
cost of \$25,000.

The International Seamen's Union of
America is rapidly assuming a posi-
tion in the front ranks of the trade
unions, and will prove to be a power
in the interests of the seamen.

It was decided by Judge White of the
United States Circuit Court, held re-
cently at Buffalo, that the State law
prohibiting the employment of foreign
labor on State work is unconstitutional.

The organization of a Federal Labor
Union, composed of those in sympathy
with trades unionism, but who are not
affiliated with any organization, is
soon to be completed in Detroit, where
a large number have already signed
the charter list.

Nineteen mathouses in Buffalo
signed the scale and 400 men joined
the union, 200 Chicago maltsters union-
ized, and after nearly nine years' re-
sistance the Boston breweries signed
the scale and nearly 1,000 men went in-
to the union.

The miners' strike in Leadville, Col.,
continues unabated. In order to se-
cure the safety of the mines in which
non-union miners are now employed,
the State of Colorado is now being
put to a daily expense of about \$2,000
in maintaining a guard to keep the
peace in Leadville.

To offset the effects of a possible
world's maritime strike next year a
huge combination is being perfected
by the ship owners of France, Ger-
many, Holland, Belgium and Norway
to resist the demands of their em-
ployees. A federation will also be
entered into with the British owners.

All the German Typographical Un-
ions of the country are today taking
a referendum vote on the question of
reducing the number of working days
in a week from six to five. Since 1886
the working week consisted of six
days of eight hours each. It is now
proposed to maintain the same num-
ber of hours and cut off one day in a
week, making total hours forty. There
is little doubt that it will carry.

The difficulty between the Winnipeg
Typographical Union and the Tribune
Publishing Company has been amicably
settled, and the union men have
returned to work. The rate of wages
agreed upon is the same as was asked
by the men in the earlier stages of
the contest, viz., \$10 per week of 48
hours. Owing to this settlement the
proposed daily paper to be published
by the striking printers has been
abandoned.

The movement made by Montreal re-
tailers in opposition to the city by-
laws requiring shops to be closed at
8 p.m., is being vigorously combated
by the clerks of the city, who as-
sembled the other evening to the num-
ber of 500 and declared the necessity
of the early closing bylaw from the
point of view of their educational, san-
itary and aesthetic needs. The Retail
Grocers' Association held a special
meeting and agreed upon a form of
petition asking the city council to sus-

pend the operation of the bylaw until
judgment upon it is given by the Su-
preme Court.

The State Supreme Court of Utah
has just rendered a unanimous opin-
ion sustaining the constitutionality of
the eight-hour law. In accordance
with the constitution of that State the
Legislature enacted a law forbidding
the employment of men in under-
ground workings of mines more than
eight hours per day, and making the
enforced working of men for more
than that time a misdemeanor punish-
able by fine.

Deep interest is centered in the
choice of a president of the American
Federation of Labor to succeed Samuel
Gompers, which will be made next
week at the annual convention of the
Federation in Cincinnati. Trades
unionists generally feel that organ-
ized labor will pass through its great-
est crisis the coming year, especially
as an effort is to be made on May 1
to greatly extend the eight-hour day.
Mr. Gompers is understood to be in
the field for re-election, but he will
be opposed by all that element who
hold to a more vigorous policy. This
element has been centring on W. B.
Prescott, president of the Internation-
al Typographical Union, who took oc-
casion just after the last convention
to announce his views on the policy
he deemed best for the Federation,
and which immediately won him the
esteem of the so-called progressive el-
ement. Should he receive the support
of his own trade, which numbers 233
votes (the largest of any of the trades
which will be represented), he will
very likely be the next president.

WHY THEY DO NOT PASS.
Kidney Disease Prevents Hundreds of
Apparently Healthy Men From Pas-
sing a Medical Examination
for Life Insurance.

If you have inquired into the matter
you will be surprised at the number
of your friends who find themselves
rejected as applicants for life insur-
ance, because of kidney trouble. They
think themselves healthy until they
undergo the medical test, and they fail
in this one point. South American
Kidney Cure will remove not alone the
early symptoms, but all forms of kid-
ney disease, by dissolving the uric
acid and hardening substances that
find place in the system. J. D. Locke,
of Sherbrooke, Que., suffered for three
years from a complicated case of kid-
ney disease, and spent over \$100 for
treatment. He got no relief until he
used South American Kidney Cure,
and he says over his own signature
that four bottles cured him.

The Earl of Dunraven, descendant
of two Celtic kings, is entertaining the
Viceroy of Ireland in Adare Manor,
his ancestral home. The mansion is
celebrated for its picture gallery, which
is 132 feet long.

How to Cure Skin Diseases.
Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment."
No internal medicine required. Cures
eczema, itch, all eruptions on
the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the
skin clear, white and healthy. Its
great healing and curative powers are
possessed by no other remedy. Ask
your druggist for "Swayne's Oint-
ment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal,
wholesale agents.

It will probably be years or another
generation before cycling by women is
countenanced in Spain.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

MEMORY—HOPE,

Life Is Worth Living and Has Many Joys,
Even for Those Who Have Trouble.

If one had read it in Dickens, or
George Eliot, or Ian Maclaren, or
would have counted it a stroke of gen-
ius. But it was only in the columns
of the morning paper, set up from a
reporter's pad. Yet the death of "Lit-
tle Nell," or "Weelie Macleure" was
not more pathetic or more fit.

They used to know him as "the
oldest of the newboys," and doubtless
he was; for he was well past three-
score years and ten. He was old and
poor and friendless, but had found
asylum in one of the humbler chari-
ties with which the city abounds. He
had his bunk and his scanty fare;
but he was as content about his past
as Drumschock's Drumhead concerning
his early love for Marget Hoo.

On week days the rough and ragged
competitors of his who had their neigh-
boring corners as their individual
claim, would often throw a customer
in his way, and forgo their usual
squabble for the coin. On Sundays
he would often stand by the hydrant
where he had sold papers and hand-
ed out to passers-by. But he seldom
spoke, and never about himself.

They had some name for him at the
refuge, but he was always called
him "Dad," indeed he was old
enough to have been the great grand-
father to many of them.

But one day last week he did not
rise from his cot, and the keeper of
the beds went to waken him. He
made no answer. He touched him,
but there was no movement it re-
sponse. And then turning up the old
man's weather-beaten face, he saw it
all. The oldest of the newboys was
dead. When they had straightened
out his limbs for the coming of the
county undertaker, it occurred to some
one that he had a tiny tin box in the
"office." Beside his army button this
was his only earthly possession. It
might reveal his name, possibly the
address of some relative. He had
guarded it jealously, and as they pro-
ceeded to open it with a serious curi-
osity. In it there was found no such
memorial of his past as they had sup-
posed, but a bit of writing paper, turned
brown with years; and safely
folded in its recesses lay two withered
violets; and upon the paper written
in a woman's hand, "He that over-
cometh, the same shall be clothed in
white raiment."

Well, it is not to be wondered at
that they felt the mists gather in the
eyes; nor that they folded the paper
together again and placed it in the
hand of the dead soldier who had died
in a five-cent lodging house, unknown
and unnamed. But they understood
right well that this poor old man had
been supported all these years of his
poverty and decrepitude by a memory
and a hope; the memory of some past
earthly May, and the hope of some
celestial June yet to be.

Life may not have gone so adversely
with any of us, but after all what
have we to boast of? Such support
as we have? Prosperity alone
can never give that sweet hour of
calm at olden nights which comes from
the recollection of vanished loves and the
expectation of promised purity. We
do not need to be profound philoso-
phers, or to have lived many years,
to know that the prince walks discon-
solate among his gardens asking him-
self, "What profit have I of all this

labor under the sun?" There is noth-
ing so beautiful as light, and still
nothing so ghastly. When the morning
bursts its gates of splendor the heart
of man opens toward it as a rose un-
folds in dewy dawns; but when under
the glare of the electric candle some
Mephistopheles whispers his devilish
suggestions into the ear of a Faust,
we go out into the night to feel its
darkness and silence as a benediction.
Prosperity only makes life more hide-
ous if there be wanting the core of
life's sweetness; but no career can be
utterly forlorn over whose past the
light of love still lingers and upon
whose future the light of faith shines.

What if our violets have faded? We
have their memory still; and the hand
that plucked them for us is now beck-
oning from beyond to a life of rest
and peace "clothed in white raiment."

Behold earth's passing spring and
heaven's full, enduring summer, the
conflict lies; but "he that overcometh"
shall know joy's fullness at last.
Sweet memory, blessed hope! Possessed
of these we may calmly wait the
end, and at its close, unwatched, un-
attended, "Yea, he, we can unobserv-
ed 'slip away'."

"In the glory of the sunset,
In the purple mists of evening,
To the region of the home-wind,
To the Islands of the Blessed,
To the Kingdom of Pomehah."

Have You Ever Tried?

Have you ever tried to dry over
your cast-off garments?
Thousands in Canada answer "Yes,
and very successfully, too." To those
who have not attempted the work we
would say, "There is money in it if
you use the Diamond Dyes."

Old dresses, mantles, jackets, coats,
pants and vests, and other articles of
wearing apparel can easily be recreated
and made fit for wear at a trifling
cost. Ten cents expended for the
Diamond Dyes will save you several dollars.
This wonderful transformation and
money-saving work can only be done
perfectly by using the Diamond Dyes.
Ask your dealer for them; be sure
you refuse all substitutes.

INCREASED POPULARITY.
"Is your vicar any more popular
than he was?"
"Oh, yes; half the young women
are always running after him since
his wife died."—Fun.

THEIR COMPLAINT.
Yankee (to waiter, at a lugubrious
London table d'hôte)—Doesn't any-
one laugh in this place ever?
Waiter—Yes, sometimes we do
have complaints.—Fun.

I was cured of Rheumatic gout by MIN-
ARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax.

I was cured of acute Bronchitis by MIN-
ARD'S LINIMENT.
Sussex. Lieut.-Col. C. CREWE READ.

I was cured of acute Rheumatism by
MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.

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LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

London, Canada.
Ask for our Paint and
Varnish Brushes, which are
fitted with Jenkins' Patent
Bridle Catch.

Thos. Bryan
Send for Illustrated Price List

Skates, Skates, Skates

No. 5 Steel Spring Skates,
Hockey and Racing Skates

AND ALL OTHER KINDS AT....

A. Westman's.

111 Dundas Street.
Branch store—654 Dundas St., London.

SHELL OYSTERS

NEW YORK BLUE POINTS.
20 cents per dozen at counter; 30 cents
served in dining-room.

Hub Restaurant.

Have you ever seen the
LATEST and GREATEST INVENTION

Of the present age for preventing run-
aways. Your life is insured
by using the

Automatic Safety Pole Tip
and Shaft Securities.

Your horse is perfectly secured to the rig in
case of an accident, allowing you full control
over the horse.

For Safety, Durability and Simplicity
it Excels All.
If your hardware merchant or carriage
maker does not keep them, call on or write.

Geo. A. Landon,

MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL DEALER
IN CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
53 Huron Street, Toronto

Stock-Breeders

The Provincial Fat Stock Show at Guelph.

Grand Aggregation of the Choicest Classes of Animals.

The Prize-Winners and Those Who Owned Them.

Annual Meetings of the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations—Officers Elected.

Wednesday was a busy and important day in connection with the Fat Stock Show at Guelph. Judging in all departments of the show was carried on during the afternoon, and in the evening the annual dinner of the Fat Stock Club, the annual dinner of the O. A. C. students and ex-students, and the annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association were held. The demand was becoming more and more for young animals rather than for the heavy stock formerly required, and anyone visiting the show could see that they were doing all that was possible to meet that demand. He asked for the hearty support of the farming community for Mr. Fisher, who would lend valuable assistance to enable them to put on the market the best products in the best form. As to the location of the Fat Stock Show, he thought that the golden rule should be adopted of "do unto others as you would they should do unto you." His educational effect should be diffused over as large an area as possible.

In the evening the Sheep Breeders' Association met in the city hall. About 200 members of the association were present, the chair being occupied by Mr. James Tolton, of Walkerton, president of the association. Mr. Tolton, in his address, referred to the decrease in the exports of sheep. This year there was a decrease of 120,000 in the number shipped from Montreal. The breeding of pure bred sheep had also not been as profitable as in the past. The reason for this was that the Americans, who had been our best customers, had not bought as much as formerly. However, he thought the breeders should not be discouraged, and that there would be a distinct improvement in the future. The president and vice-president of the association and Messrs. J. Campbell and J. C. Smith were appointed a committee to wait upon the Dominion tariff commission and lay before them the views

of the members upon the matter of tariff revision.

It was resolved, "That this association respectfully memorialize the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion Government to appoint not only a practical farmer, but also a man thoroughly in touch with and acquainted with the needs of the live stock raisers of the country, and that a copy of this resolution be at once forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion." The resolution adopted by the Cattle Breeders' Association urging the removal of the quarantine on cattle entering Canada from the United States, and vice versa, was endorsed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. James Tolton, Walkerton; vice-president, Mr. D. G. Hamner, Burford; secretary-treasurer, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Guelph; Directors—Cotswolds, Mr. J. C. Snell, Snelgrove; Leicesters, Mr. Arthur Smith, Maple Lodge; Southdowns, Mr. John Jackson, Abington; Shropshires, Mr. R. Gibson, Delaware; Oxford, Mr. H. Artell, Anson; Hampshire, Mr. J. Kelly, Shakespeare; Lancashire, Mr. John Gibson, Denfield; Dorset, Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Merinos, Mr. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; general director, Mr. John I. Hobson, Guelph; Auditors, Messrs. George Day, O.A.C., Guelph, Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph. Delegates to fair boards—Toronto, Mr. James Russell, Richmond Hill; Mr. J. C. Snell, Snelgrove; Ottawa, Mr. J. Yull, Carleton Place; Montreal, Mr. Daniel McCreas, Athelstan, Que.; London, Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale; and Mr. Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; Kingston, Mr. Alf Brown, Elton; Peterboro, Mr. Robert Vance, Ida; Belleville, Mr. J. M. Hurley, Belleville.

The results of the judging in the cattle, sheep and swine departments, as far as completed, are as follows:

CATTLE.

Herefords and Polled Angus, steer or heifer, two years and under three—1, Alfred Stone, Guelph; 2, Hugh McCrae, Guelph; 3, James Bowman, Guelph.

Herefords and Polled Angus, steer or heifer, one year and under two—1, D. McCrae, Guelph; 2, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; 3, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Herefords and Polled Angus, steer or heifer, under one year—1, D. McCrae, Guelph; 2, F. W. Stone, Eden Mills; 3, James Yule, Elder's Mills.

Galloways and Devons, steer or heifer, three years and over—1, James Bowman, Guelph; 2, Alfred Stone, Guelph.

Galloways and Devons, steer or heifer, two years and under three—1, D. McCrae, Guelph; 2, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; 3, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Galloways and Devons, steer or heifer, one year and under two—1, D. McCrae, Guelph; 2, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; 3, James Yule, Elder's Mills.

Galloways and Devons, steer or heifer, under one year—1, D. McCrae, Guelph; 2, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; 3, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills.

Galloways and Devons, cow or heifer, three years and over—1, D. McCrae, Guelph; 2, James Yule, Elder's Mills; 3, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Shorthorn—Stewers, two years and under three—1, H. & W. Smith, Hay, Woodville; 2, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Stewers, one year and under two—1, Groff, Elmira; H. & W. Smith; Joseph Kirby, Armstrong's Mills.

Stewers, under one year—A. & F. Bolton, Armstrong's Mills; John Fried, Roseville; J. Oke & Sons, Aylmer.

Cow or heifer, three years and over—R. J. Robinson, Alisa Craig; Robert Talbot, Bramosa; James & P. Crerar, Shakespeare.

Heifers, three years—John Fried, H. & W. Smith, James & P. Crerar, Shakespeare.

Heifers, under two years—John Fried, H. & W. Smith, James & P. Crerar, Shakespeare.

Best registered Shorthorn steer, any age—1, Groff, H. & W. Smith, Jos. Kirby.

Shorthorn grade—Steer, two years and under three—W. H. Nichols, Hamilton; James Leask, Greenback, 2 and 3.

Steer, one year and under two—James Leask, Greenback, 2 and 3.

Heifer, under two years—J. Oke & Sons, James Rennie, John Reddick, Eramosa.

Grades—Steer, two years and under three—W. H. Nichols, James Leask, 2 and 3.

Steer, one year and under two—John Fried, John Campbell, James Leask, 2 Wm. Rennie, Duncan Stewart, R. J. Robinson.

Heifer, over two years and under three—James Rennie; Peter Stewart, Everton; Duncan Stewart.

Heifer, under two years—J. Oke & Sons, James Rennie, John Reddick, Eramosa.

CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE.

For the best fat animal on the ground, of any breed or sex, 20, given by W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland, Ont.—W. H. Nichols "Clinker."

SHEEP.

Lincoln ewe, one year and under two—1, Gibson & Walker, Denfield; 2, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 3, Gibson & Walker, Denfield.

Lincoln ewe, under one year—1, Gibson & Walker, Denfield; 2, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 3, Gibson & Walker, Denfield.

Lincoln wether, one year old and under two—1, Gibson & Walker, Denfield; 2, John Rutherford, Roseville.

Lincoln wether, under one year—1, Gibson & Walker, Denfield; 2 and 3, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

Lincolns, three wethers, under one year—1, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; 2 and 3, Gibson & Walker, Denfield.

Oxford ewe, one year and under two—1, J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon; 2, J. Rutherford, Roseville; 3, J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon.

Oxford ewe, under one year—1, Smith Evans, Gourock; 2, J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon; 3, J. Rutherford, Roseville.

Oxford wether, one year and under two—1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 2, J. Rutherford, Roseville; 3, Peter Artell, Teeswater.

Oxford wether, under one year—1, J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon; 2, J. Rutherford, Roseville.

Oxfords, three wethers, under one year—1, John Park & Sons, Burgessville; 2, J. G. Snell, Snelgrove.

Cotswold wether, one year and under two—1, John Park & Sons, Burgessville; 2, J. G. Snell, Snelgrove.

Shropshire—Ewe, one year and under two—1, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; 2, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Ewe, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Campbell; 2, D. G. Hamner & Sons, Mount Vernon.

Ewe, under one year and under two—1, John Campbell; 2, R. Gibson, Delaware; 3, D. G. Hamner & Sons.

Three wethers, under one year—1, R. Gibson; 2, D. G. Hamner & Sons; 3, Wm. E. Wright.

Southdowns—Ewe, one year and under two—1, 2, John Jackson, Abington; 3, T. C. Douglas, Galt.

Ewe, under one year—1 and 2, John Jackson; 3, T. C. Douglas, Galt.

Wether, one year and under two—1, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; 2 and 3, T. C. Douglas, Galt.

Wether, under one year—1, 2 and 3, T. C. Douglas, Galt.

Three wethers, under one year—1 and 2, T. C. Douglas, Galt; 3, Geo. Baker & Son, Simcoe.

Dorset Horns and Merinos—Ewe, one year and under two—1, D. McCrae, Guelph; 2, James Bowman, Guelph; 3, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Wether, under one year—1, 2 and 3, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Wether, one year and under two—1, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 2, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; 3, John Kelly.

Wether, under one year—1, 2 and 3, John Rutherford.

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"GOOD HEALTH IS PRICELESS—ADULTERATED NERVE-DESTROYING TEA ITS ENEMY."

WE GIVE YOU TEA FRESH FROM THE GARDENS

Of the Finest Tea-Producing Country in the World.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Picked every week in the year and delivered to you FRESH in the sealed lead packets of the "Salada"
Ceylon Tea Company.

BEWARE OF THE MANY IMITATIONS.

Look for the word "SALADA" on the package. This is your safeguard.

"Salada" shows a fair profit, but not the enormous profit other teas do to the dealer, hence the reluctance sometimes shown in selling it. Insist on "Salada" and you will get it.

NO ADULTERATION * NO DUST * NO NERVE-DISTURBING ELEMENT * NO DIRT * NO SAPLESS LEAVES * NO COLORING

Floyd's Wonderful Fire.

Paste When Once Ignited Nothing Can Put Out.

A Boon for the Housekeeper in Regions Where Gas is Not Obtainable.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is a fire that never dies, and it is here, and in this world, too. This strange fire is of the consistency of paste, and it is harmless while in a quiet state. The friction caused by rubbing it against a hard surface will, however, set it aglow, and nothing will extinguish the flames, which will burn with a blue light and an intense heat until the compound is completely destroyed by combustion. Water has no effect upon it; it can be made into balls and thrown anywhere, and it will burn with a slow but fierce combustion, which makes it unlike any known fire.

Dynamite and gunpowder require a spark to ignite them, and powder produces an explosion, not a regular fire. To ignite this compound there is just the slightest friction of rubbing it against some ordinary substance. There is no explosion or rapid spreading of flames, but a strange, pasty substance composed of living fire, which cannot be stamped out or killed in any known way.

John Floyd, the discoverer, has been for several years delving in all sorts of chemicals, as his numerous inventions required constant study. One day he wished to make a certain substance with which to experiment, and for that purpose placed in a liquid some waste substances which he thought would, when dissolved, produce the wished-for compound. But he found the material he wanted before the liquid was dissolved, so he left the jar containing the solution on the shelf for several weeks, thinking no more about it.

Finally he thought of using the jar, and when lifting it down from the shelf, some of the liquid spilled on the floor. Mr. Floyd thought nothing about the matter till he noticed a sensation of heat about his foot, and on looking down found that the soft paste which had fallen out of the bottle had become a mass of soft, flickering flame, emitting an intense heat. He put his foot on the spot, stamping it out, as he thought, and turned to his work.

When he turned around again he saw that instead of going out, the fire paste was steadily burning, that this rubbing it had only smeared it over the floor, and it was eating into the wood every moment. He then threw several buckets of water on the stuff, but the water had no effect other than to be converted into puffs of steam, and the fire burned steadily on, cutting its way through the soft pine flooring. As the experiments were being conducted in the back of a drug store, which was filled with dangerous chemicals, he knew that something must be done to put a stop to its ravages, or the whole place would be blown to atoms.

After many fruitless attempts to put it out, he procured a hatchet, and it was only by cutting out the entire square of wood on which the paste rested that he succeeded in stopping

the fire, which burned for at least an hour.

Afraid of the uses to which this discovery might be put, Mr. Floyd has never made the secret of the ingredients public; but he says that it can easily be used instead of the cheapest waste materials. And for that reason he will not let the formula become known, for incendiaries would take advantage of it, and no place would be safe from burning. Those who use oil or dynamite can be easily traced, as some preparation is necessary, but with this liquid fire a criminal who knew its composition could burn his way noiselessly through any door or set any home on fire by throwing against it a noiseless ball of the composition.

The cost of making this liquid fire is so small that it can be easily used instead of coal in heating a furnace. But the most valuable properties are those which it possesses which are absolutely foreign to those of fire as known to us. All forms of heat, except that of electricity, must be generated in some kind of a furnace and be constantly supplied with fuel, but this fire is both flame and fuel itself. About a cupful can be set on fire and it will burn with a steady glow for an hour.

This wonderful fire can be utilized in the kitchen, and stoves can be dispensed with altogether as entirely useless. In order to fry anything it is only necessary to hang the pan from a wire and smear over the bottom with a spoonful of the liquid. In an instant there will be a hot fire which will burn for over an hour. So that the cook of the future can take her fire out into the country; it can be used in cooking in camping; there will be no coal bills, but the work of heating furnaces, of burning fires in grates, or running motors can be done by a harmless little spoonful of paste, which can be taken around in the vest pocket.

Of its practical uses there is no end, for the subject is yet in its infancy, the inventor, thinking but of the harm that might come, having stopped his experiments. He, however, says he intends to resume them and find out more about this explosionless, noiseless, unquenchable paste, which is fire pure and simple.

HOW TO KEEP WRINKLES AWAY.
A simple preventive against the appearance of wrinkles is this: Saturate a soft towel in very hot water, wring it and apply it to the face, keeping it there for at least twenty minutes. Then dry the face very gently. This must be done just before going to bed. When traveling, if the skin is very sensitive, do not bathe the face except at night, and in the morning, and then throw a few drops of tincture of benzoin into the water, so that it may be made soft and agreeable to the skin.

Aching Joints.
Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who once suffered the pains of rheumatism but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MIGHTY MILITARY POWER.

Russia's Army Is the strongest and Best Equipped in the World.

As the military forces of Russia on a war footing contain upward of 2,000,000 combatants, it would appear that something more than "coercion that does not of itself mean war" would be required to enable any nation of Western Europe to settle the Eastern question without first consulting the Czar. This vast army is raised throughout the Russian Empire, liability to serve being almost universal, says the Pall Mall Gazette. As a rule, service with the colors last for five years, and in the event of a mobilization of the forces the field troops would be brought up to war strength by calling in reservists who had served five years in the ranks. The field troops and field reserve troops, together numbering 2,000,000 men, would be formed into field armies, which would each comprise a number of army corps, rifle brigades and reserve divisions. The remainder of the forces consist of fortress and depot troops and imperial militia.

The "three-line rifle, pattern 1891," has been introduced in place of the single-loading Berdan rifle. The new rifle carries five pounds in the magazine, is of small caliber (3-inch), and has a smokeless ammunition. On service the bayonet scabbards are left at home and the quadrangular bayonet is carried fixed. The barrel of the rifle is unceasing and screwed into the body, an arrangement which helps to lessen the weight, and, in fact, the rifle, with bayonet fixed, weighs only about nine and one-half pounds, or about one pound less than the Lee-Metford rifle and bayonet used in the British service. The regulations recognize four kinds of infantry fire, viz., volley fire, which may be used at all ranges; individual fire, which is employed up to 600 to 800 paces; individual concentrated fire (the fire of all the men, or a section or squad at a common object), used to 1,200 paces; a mass fire, at greater distances than 1,200 paces. When within 300 or 400 paces of the enemy, fire attains its maximum intensity by the employment of magazine fire. After a successful bayonet charge the shooting line must continue its advance to the far side of the captured division and press the enemy by a rapid fire. A frontage attack must be supported by one on the flank. When acting on the defensive, infantry must put forth every effort to shake the enemy by fire and then attack him with the bayonet.

Throughout the Russian cavalry the men are armed with a curved sword, 34 1/2 inches long, and rifle and bayonet. In the Cossacks the front rank carry a lance. In artillery the Russians are particularly strong, and their armament and projectiles are of the latest and most approved patterns. The active army and field reserve troops alone contain upward of 500 batteries, manning over 4,000 guns. General staff officers form a close corps and are recruited from those who pass the general staff academy. The duties of the general staff, broadly speaking, include the movements and operations of the army, intelligence of the enemy and reconnaissance of the theater of war. It is laid down that on marches, when at a distance from the enemy, it is of the first importance to study

the comfort and convenience of the troops by separating arms and sending on billeting parties and bakers to provide for the wants of the troops beforehand. When near the enemy, however, and on a march that may lead to an encounter, the troops advance closed up as much as possible in columns and aim mainly at swiftness and secrecy.

A Prominent German Pastor

After 30 Years of Rheumatism, Is Cured Completely by

RYCKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE

The Medicine Is Universally Acknowledged to Be

THE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

Hamilton, Aug. 10, 1898.

Mr. S. S. Ryckman,

Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in giving you a statement regarding my

case of rheumatism, with which I was afflicted for over thirty years. The pain had gradually approached my breast, and affected me so that I could not sleep on my left side. Another trouble I had was a kind of dyspepsia, known as Gastric Indigestion, from which I suffered considerably. I had to be very guarded as to what I ate, otherwise I paid the penalty. At present, since taking your valuable remedy, known as "Kootenay Cure," I am able to eat my meals without any bad effects, and sleep all night without any pain or bad feeling.

In addition, let me add that my rheumatism was so bad at times that I could not move myself. I am now like a different man, and conscientiously recommend your medicine, "Kootenay Cure," to anyone suffering from Rheumatism or Stomach Trouble. I am glad to have found the remedy, and willingly furnish you with this information that it may help others who are similarly afflicted.

Wishing you success, I remain, yours truly, (Signed) GEORGE BRAUN, Pastor of the Evangelical Association, Residence, 146 Market street.

MANGELS IN HILLS.

John Pyke, York county, in Farmers' Advocate: My mangels were grown this year in hills, as one would grow corn. I manured the land in the fall, and as soon as it was dry in the spring a gang-plowed it. Then I worked it up as fine as I could and rolled it with a heavy roller. Then I marked my whole ten acres of mangel ground, both ways, 30 inches apart. The planting was done with a corn planter, which I gauged to plant about four or five seeds at each hill or square. When the plants were large enough to thin I thinned them one way, and as soon as I had them thinned I scuffled them both ways. I left, as a rule, two mangels in each square, but in a few places I left only one plant, and when I pulled them each of the two mangels grown side by side were just as large as those grown singly. I am well pleased with the way my crop turned out. They were of large, even size. I am sure I had one-third more mangels to the acre by planting them in hills than if I had planted them in drills.

TONS OF GOLD IN THE SEA.

Every Cubic Yard Contains at Least Two Cents Worth—Whole Amount Is Perhaps \$75,000,000,000.

It has remained for an eminent

chemist in the University of Sydney,

Australia, Prof. Livingside, to offer,

not only conclusive proofs of the

presence of gold in the ocean, but also

to determine with some degree of pre-

cision the amount.

At half a grain per ton, the total

amount of gold in the sea would be

above 35 million billions. At one grain

per ton it would be just twice this—

figures, \$75,000,000,000,000.

The total amount of gold in all the

world at the present time is calculated

at something like \$5,000,000,000 of

\$6,000,000,000. The computed wealth of the

United States, and this is the richest

nation on earth, is something like \$90,

000,000 or \$70,000,000,000. The gold

wealth of the ocean is a million times

this.

But in the practical American mind

the question remains, Can the gold in

the sea water ever be extracted at a

profit?

Prof. Crocker, of Columbia, one of

the foremost electricians of this coun-

try, suggests the possibility of success

by electrical action between plates

suspended in sea water.

"If there is sufficient gold in the sea

water a current of low voltage passed

through the water will cause a deposi-

tion of the gold. This is equally true

as regards silver. The current will at-

tack gold and silver before any other

substances. It remains to be deter-

mined whether so small a quantity as

a grain or a half grain could be pre-

cipitated.

"I am very far from saying that the

thing is possible, but at the same time

there are no flat impossibilities on the

face of the matter. What I mean is,

just as I said at the first, that if there

is a sufficient quantity of gold in solution it can be precipitated electrically, and the only further matter to be determined is whether this can be done at a sufficiently low cost to make it profitable.

"A grain of gold is worth about a

nickel, and half a grain 2 1/2 cents. A

ton of sea water is roughly about a

cubic metre—a little more than a

cubic yard. Reduced to its simplest

terms, the problem is: How much of

this gold can you get, and what will

it cost you to get it? These are purely

matters for experiment and I do not

doubt that some one will make the

practical test.

It is indeed possible that these tests

will be made in the Columbia School

of Mines, under Prof. Crocker's direc-

tion.

The ocean is not only a stupendous

gold mine, and silver mine as well,

but it contains enormous stores of rare

and valuable chemicals, such as io-

dine and bromide besides. Some chemi-

cal genius may some day find a way

to obtain these latter chemicals from the sea water cheaply, and then it may be that the gold and silver of the sea will be saved as a by-product of this process.

MYTHS ABOUT MONKEY TALK EXPLODED.

Mr. T. L. Garner, whose profes-

sion in similar tongues used to be

talked about a good deal, is having

a rough time with his new book.

Mr. Labouchere, the editor of Truth,

has paid considerable attention to this

gentleman in the past two years, with

the result that the critics were primed

with facts which they use mercilessly

in ridiculing his work. When Garner

passed through London on his way

to Africa I saw something of him and

tried to help him, but while he was

absent officials just home from the

Gold Coast told me that he was a

fraud.

When Garner returned his yarns

quite confirmed this view. Finally he

said that he had a lot of photographic

negatives which he had taken of gor-

illas and other apes by an ingenious

invention of his own, consisting of

wires which caused the advance of

the animal itself to make the exposure.

The only trouble with these negatives

was that the London photographers

were not able to make good prints

from them. I offered to make the

prints myself, and we fixed an ap-

pointment for the next day, when Gar-

ner should bring the plates to me,

but he did not turn up, and I have

never heard a word from him since.

ONE ON THE MISSIONARY.

Rev. Dr. F. E. Masters, a missionary

in China, says the Chinese work for

heavenly "teem," with an aspirate

on the vowels. The missionary left

out the aspirate, with the result that

the word meant "crazy." After Dr.

Masters had studied Cantonese a few

months he endeavored to preach a ser-

mon. He wrote it out carefully, but

made so many blunders in tone, vowel

quantities and aspirates that some of

the Chinese remarked how much the

English language resembled the Chi-

nese. They supposed he had been

preaching in English! On another oc-

casión he meant to order a roast

chicken, and told his cook to go out

and set fire to the street.

A BAD BREATH

IS Horrid

Acidity, Heartburn, Flatulency, and other

forms of indigestion make life miserable.

K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills sweeten the

breath, they cure indigestion and all other

stomach troubles, and make life worth living.

HIGHEST ENDORSEMENTS.

SAMPLE FREE.

K. D. C. Company, Limited, New Glas-

gow, N. S., and 157 State Street,

Boston, Mass.

GEORGE PARISH

Chilly nights have come. Call and get one

of our parlor or box stoves. Good assortment

Baseburn with stoves at our furniture store.

Remember the place.

857 Talbot Street, . . South of King

7th

Visit to Canton.

Mr. Charlton, M. P., Sees President
Elect McKinley.

Reciprocity Talked About—The Member
for North Norfolk on the Benefits
of Friendly Relations.

(Ottawa Correspondence to Toronto
Mail and Empire.)

Mr. John Charlton, whose visit to
Mr. McKinley, the President-elect
of the United States, has already called
forth much comment, was here today.
and had an interview with Mr. Laurier.
It is supposed that the conference
had to do with negotiations for a
reciprocal treaty arrangement. To-
night your correspondent inquired of
Mr. Charlton if it was true that he
had lately had an interview with Mr.
McKinley, the President-elect. "Yes,"
answered the member for North Nor-
folk, "I was in Cleveland last week
upon business and being within 50
miles of Canton, I took an early train
and went down to pay my respects
to the President-elect, and congratulated
him upon his election. I as-
sured him that the success of the
Republican party afforded a feeling
of great relief to the business inter-
ests of Canada, and that the progress
of the contest had been watched with
almost as much interest upon this
side of the line as it had been in the
United States."

"Did you have anything to say to
Mr. McKinley about the relations be-
tween the two countries?"
"Yes, indeed," he mentioned that
the party now in power in Canada
would be favorable to obtaining a re-
ciprocity treaty, and would be will-
ing to give fair consideration and
concessions in return for the admis-
sion of the natural products of Can-
ada into the American market. Of
course Mr. McKinley declined to have
anything to say about details, but ex-
pressed in general terms his desire
to have the relations between the two
countries established upon a more in-
timate and cordial footing."

"Did he impress you with the feel-
ing that circumstances would favor
the negotiations of a reciprocity
treaty?" asked the interviewer.
That I can hardly say," replied
Mr. Charlton, "many influences will
be at work against the consumma-
tion of such a project. The Repub-
lican senators on the border States
will naturally look with disfavor up-
on the admission of Canadian agri-
cultural products into the markets of
the United States, and influential Re-
publican papers, such as the New
York Tribune, are already opposing a
treaty on that account. We can, how-
ever, make an honest effort to obtain
it, and should do so; and it is per-
haps not unreasonable to hope that
some measure of success will attend
such an effort, if made."

"You have frequently visited Wash-
ington, and have been in contact
rather intimate connection with Amer-
ican matters; do you desire to say
anything as to the charges against
you made against you of disloyalty to
your country at Washington?"
"I have on several occasions," re-
marked Mr. Charlton, "visited the last
six or seven years within Washington.
I have been honored to meet and ac-
quainted with a number of prominent
American public men. I have long be-
lieved that a friendly relation be-
tween the two countries is not only
the interest of the United States, but
also of Canada. I may say further
that I have been made for the purpose
of advancing, if possible, the interests
of Canada. I may say further that
I imagine that these visits have not
been entirely barren of results. In
1890 the reduction of duties on
under the McKinley Bill to \$1 per
thousand was made conditional upon
the removal of duties on Canadian
logs by Canada, and this was large-
ly, if not entirely, due to my efforts
in connection with that matter. I had

also intimate connection with the in-
fluence set to work to secure re-
lief when the Wilson Bill was
under discussion in the Democratic
caucus of the Senate in February,
1894. I deem it a sufficient answer
to the charges made against me that
the Government on both occasions cor-
dially accepted the fruits of these
negotiations, although credit was not
given to me for the part I had taken
in reaching the results, but, on the
contrary, much contumely and abuse
were heaped upon me."

In conclusion Mr. Charlton said that
he desired to add that his interests
are Canadian, and he had lived in
this country 47 years; that his desire
and hopes were to promote Canadian
interests, and to add his small con-
tribution to the influence that would
make for the prosperity of Canada.
He expressed the most profound re-
gret that the amenities of political
controversy had been so often violat-
ed in his case by heaping upon his
head what he considered gross, un-
measured and undeserved abuse.

PECULIAR SIGNBOARDS.

Joe McNeirney has been in the po-
lice force less than a year, but in
that time he has learned a great deal.
He still has the post which was given
him when he donned the uniform. It
is on First avenue, between Sixty-
ninth and Seventy-fourth streets. That
thoroughfare away up town is known
as the "Bohemian Broadway."

The signs along his post struck
him hard. They were in a listless
of which Joe knew nothing. After he
had looked them over several times
he concluded that the business of the
signs was extraordinarily prosperous. They
seemed to monopolize the business of
the neighborhood. Over a grocery
Joe saw this sign:

CESEKY OBCHOD.

Half-way up the block this sign
stared him in the face:

CESEKY LEKARNAL.

On the corner the new policeman
gazed upon the following:

CESEKY OBHOENIK.

"Who are these Cesekys?" asked Joe,
one day of the roundsman.

"What Cesekys?" inquired "rounds."

Joe pointed to the signs. The
roundsman laughed, and then ex-
plained: "Cesky means Bohemian."

Cesky Obchod means Bohemian gro-
cery; Cesky Lekarna, Bohemian drug-
store; and the other place is a Bo-
hemian undertaking establishment."

Since that time Joe has studied the
language, and today he can arrest a
Bohemian and tell him in his own
language why he is being locked up.

New York Express.

COULD NOT LIE DOWN FOR
EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

The Sufferings of a Toronto Junction
Resident From Heart Disease.

Not an exceptional case of heart dis-
ease but very distressing was that of
Mr. L. W. Law, of Toronto Junction.

Mr. Law, who is now 65 years of age,
has been obliged to be propped
up in bed with pillows ever since
months, because of another spell
that would come over him whenever
he attempted to lie down.

Mr. Law's cure for the heart, and
hereafter the complete relief, is a
bottle of Cure, and today he
enjoys the pleasures of good health as
other people do. Heart disease will
kill if not cured.

It is proposed to establish a Mil-
lions' Club in London with quar-
ters in Piccadilly. The subscription
is to be 100 guineas a year.

Five Holloway's Corn Cure a trial.
It removed ten corns from one pa-
tient's feet without any pain. What it
has done once it will do again.

Found Stone Images.

Also a Carved Tablet Belonging to
Some Prehistoric Age.

This Archaeological Discovery Made in
a Michigan Swamp.

Detroit Tribune.

The discovery made a few days ago
near here promises to rank in im-
portance second to nothing yet un-
earthed relating to the prehistoric age
in this country.

James Brown and George Rowe,
both residents of Newberry, were lober-
ing for deer, and in the course of
their hunting started a mink, which
made for a posture, by and took
refuge in a hollow stump. In digging
under one side of the stump in order
to get at the mink, they struck stone,
which bore the handiwork of man.
Becoming interested, they secured
picks and spades and unearthed the
stones.

As the result of their labors, three
stone images were uncovered, also a
large stone tablet. All four articles
were cut from brown sandstone, the
rock probably coming from the north-
westward. These pictures were of the
great cliffs of sandstone, worn by the
wind and waves, into fantastic forms.
From many miles upon the blue
water of the great lake. Of the three
images, the largest is that of a man
in a sitting attitude, his arms out-
stretched, and his legs apart. This
statue is on a pedestal, formed
from the same piece of stone. The
man, in posture, is a little under
three feet in height, while the third
is the image of a child, and like the
man, is in a sitting attitude, and
is about two feet high. All three
of the images were found placed with
faces toward the east, which may have
been accidental, but more probably
intentional, and points strongly to-
ward sun worship on the part of the
unknown race that carved and placed
the statues in time so distant that
even an approximate estimate of the
period is impossible.

Near these figures was found a slab
of brown stone, averaging six inches in
thickness and 18x25 inches on each
face. One side was smoothed as care-
fully as the coarse structure of the
rock had allowed, and upon the face
were engraved a series of in-
scriptions, each set in a square of
the Indian, and a half inches
there being 140 of these.

Those who have examined the im-
ages and the inscribed tablet are able
to assign them to any race or
period, beyond being able to assert
positively that they were not the work
of the Indians, and that the statues
say they look like Egyptian
idols, though the heads were those of
human beings, and not of the sacred
animals with which the ancient race
of the Nile was wont to ornament its
statues, and the even more ancient
Aztec races, remain upon the work.

In stone are scattered so plentifully
about Southern Mexico and the Central
American States.

The trick of lengthening the eyes,
noticed in the finds here, was known
to the ancient inhabitants of Mex-
ico, as well as to the Egyptians, and
is noticeable in the carvings of Ux-
mal and other ruins of Mitze, Tol-
tec, and Aztec.

The strange figures engraved with-
in the squares are also not without
their interest. They are the repre-
sentations of the sacrificial altars in
Central American ruins. The Mexi-
can Indians, and the Aztecs, and the
Mayas, and the Incas, and the
obsidian, and the inscriptions which
have so long puzzled the ingenuity of
archaeologists were carved upon
stone or rocks of almost equal hard-
ness, which easily retained the fine
lines cut with such great effort, where-
as the bronze statues, indigenous to
the Lake Superior, cannot be made to
take or retain lines of great fineness.

Further, we did not lack in attention
the chief discomfort being in matters
of food, both as to quality and cook-
ing, and the continued daylight. Fruit
is brought to the capital in this, for
the country produces nothing of the
kind not even wild fruit, and the
growth of vegetables is limited to po-
tatoes and Spanish turnips. Fish of
every kind forms the chief article of
diet. The numerous streams abound
in trout and salmon. These are used
fresh in the season, and dried, smoked
or in other ways prepared for the win-
ter. From choice, the natives use rye
flour for bread, which is very dark and
not inviting in appearance, but is said
to be most healthful. The native dish
is "chili," made from milk, chieftly
sheep's milk, for the eyes are milked
as well as the goats. The milk is made
into a kind of cottage cheese, and is
eaten with bread and sugar. We found
it a good, wholesome, sustaining dish.
They excel in coffee-making, and a
generous supply of rich cream is al-
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IMPRISONED IN A CLOCK.

A Little English Girl Four Days in a
Living Tomb.

A remarkable and well-nigh fatal
adventure has befallen Amy Reed, a
3-year-old girl at Nottingham, Eng-
land. The child is a daughter of a
foreman employed at the island street
wharf of the Trent Navigation Com-
pany. On Tuesday, Nov. 10, she was
missed from her home. The circum-
stances were reported to the police, and
the magistrates, advertisements were
inserted in the local newspapers, dili-
gent search was made in all parts of
the town, and the canal was dragged,
but all to no purpose, and the parents
began to despair of recovering their
child.

At the back of the house occupied by
the little girl's parents are some pre-
mises occupied by the Trent Naviga-
tion Company, including a lumber
room, which is seldom visited. One
afternoon some children were there
to play, and hearing a low moan one
of them informed Mr. Reed.

The father at once went to the
room, and after searching for a little
time found his child lying under an
eight-day clock case. The case, which
had been left there for some time, was
open, and the child was found lying
under it, and it was thought that the
little girl went into the room and
while playing about pulled down the
clock case over her in such a way as
to prevent the possibility of her escape.
She was in an emaciated con-
dition when found by her father, and
was so weak that she could not stand.
During the time she was under the
clock case she had been eating and
drinking, and her father had actually
visited the room in which she lay,
but heard nothing to indicate her
presence.

Her father took her home, and a me-
dical man was sent for, under whose
directions restoratives were applied,
and the child's condition soon began to
improve. During his previous search
for the child the father had actually
visited the room in which she lay,
but heard nothing to indicate her
presence.

LIFE IN ICELAND.

Scoutmaster of the Country, the People
and the Climate.

"Three days after leaving the Far-
oes, we reached Iceland," writes Miss
Jessie Ackermann, in her article on
"Three Women in Iceland" in the
Ladies' Home Companion. "In no land
of given space have a people had so
varied and interesting a history, mark-
ed by so great and cruel oppression,
from which they have risen to the
equality of a modern nation, and in
their own language, literature, national
dress, statecraft, poets and philoso-
phers, they have reached a high rank
among nations. The name and geo-
graphical situation of the island give
an erroneous idea concerning it, for, in-
stead of being hidden in a boundless
sea, it is a fertile and fertile island,
ed by perpetual ice sheets, and covered
with endless stretches of snow, it has
one of the most delightful summer cli-
mates in the world, and the winter is
greatly moderated by the Gulf Stream,
which sweeps the coast. The West-
man Islands passed, we were soon in
view of Reykjavik, the southern capi-
tal, and a few hours later landed on the
treeless shores of this northern
wonderland. The first view of the city
was somewhat disappointing; the en-
tire absence of trees gives it a bleak
look, and the modern style of archi-
tecture detracts greatly from the
otherwise fine surroundings. The
population of nearly 5,000 is scattered
about two miles along the coast."

"From the tattered clock tower of
the Lutheran cathedral could be
seen, and the new, solid, square legis-
lative building, and the evidence
that the people are not behind in
maintaining the dignity of their capital
city. Our good housewife gave us
the three best rooms in the house.
Everything was clean and plain, the
furniture being somewhat meager and
seamy. We did not lack in attention
the chief discomfort being in matters
of food, both as to quality and cook-
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Visit to Canton.

Mr. Charlton, M. P., Sees President
Elect McKinley.

Reciprocity Talked About—The Member
for North Norfolk on the Benefit
of Friendly Relations.

(Ottawa Correspondence to Toronto
Mail and Empire.)

Mr. John Charlton, whose visit to
Mr. McKinley, the President-elect of
the United States, has already called
forth much comment, was here today,
and had an interview with Mr. Laurier.
It is supposed that the conference
had to do with negotiations for a
reciprocal trade arrangement. To-
night your correspondent inquired of
Mr. Charlton if it was true that he
had lately had an interview with Mr.
McKinley, the President-elect. "Yes,"
answered the member for North Norfolk,
"I was in Cleveland last week
upon business, and being within 50
miles of Canton, I took an early train
and went down to pay my respects
to the President-elect, and congratulated
him upon his election. I assured
him that the success of the
Republican party afforded a feeling
of great relief to the business interests
of Canada, and that the progress
of the contest had been watched with
almost as much interest upon this
side of the line as it had been in the
United States."

"Did you have anything to say to
Mr. McKinley about the relations be-
tween the two countries?"

"Yes, incidentally I mentioned that
the party now in power in Canada
would be favorable to obtaining a re-
ciprocity treaty, and would be willing
to give fair consideration and
concessions in return for the admis-
sion of the natural products of Can-
ada into the American market. Of
course Mr. McKinley declined to have
the negotiations of a reciprocity
treaty asked for by the Canadian
Government."

"That I can hardly say," replied
Mr. Charlton, "many influences will
be at work against the consumma-
tion of such a project. The Republi-
can senators on the border States
will naturally look with disfavor up-
on the admission of Canadian agri-
cultural products into the markets of
the United States, and influential Re-
publican papers, such as the New
York Tribune, are already opposing a
treaty on that account. We can, how-
ever, make an honest effort to obtain
it, and should do so; and it is per-
haps not unreasonable to hope that
some measure of reciprocity will attend
such an effort, if made."

"You have frequently visited Wash-
ington, and have been in contact with
rather intimate connection with Am-
erican matters; do you desire to say
anything as to the charges freemen-
tally made against you of disloyalty to
your country at Washington?"

"I have on several occasions," re-
plied Mr. Charlton, "within the last
six or seven years visited Washing-
ton, and have been in contact with
many of the prominent men of the
American public men. I have long be-
lieved that a mistake was made by
Canadian politicians in their
acquaintance with their
politicians of the United States.
My visits to Washington have al-
ways been made for the purpose of
advancing, if possible, the interests
of Canada. I may say further, that
I imagine that these visits have not
been entirely barren of results. In
1890 the reduction of the duties on
under the McKinley Bill to \$1 per
thousand was made conditional upon
the removal of the duties on ex-
ports by Canada, and this was large-
ly, if not entirely, due to my efforts
in connection with that matter. I had

also intimate connection with the in-
fluence set to work to secure free
lumber when the Wilson Bill was
under discussion in the Democratic
caucus of the Senate in February,
1894. I deem it a sufficient answer
to the charges made against me that
the Government on both occasions cor-
dially accepted the fruits of these
negotiations, although credit was not
given to me for the part I had taken
in reaching the results, but, on the
contrary, much contumely and abuse
were heaped upon me."

In conclusion Mr. Charlton said that
he desired to add that his interests
are Canadian, and he had lived in
this country 47 years, that his desire
and hopes were to promote Canadian
interests, and to add his small con-
tribution to the influence that would
make for the prosperity of Canada.
He expressed the most profound re-
gret that the amenities of political
controversy had been so often vio-
lated in his case by heaping upon his
head what he considered gross, un-
measured, and undeserved abuse.

PECULIAR SIGNBOARDS.

Joe McNeirney has been in the po-
lice force less than a year, but in
that time he has learned a great deal.
He still has the post which was given
him when he donned the uniform. It
is on King street, between Sixty-
fourth and Sixty-fifth streets. The
thoroughfare away up town is known
as the "Bohemian Broadway."

The signs along his post struck him
hard. They were in a sitting posture,
of which Joe knew nothing. After he
had looked them over several times
he concluded that the Bohemian fam-
ily were extraordinarily prosperous. They
seemed to monopolize the business of
Joe's neighborhood. Over a grocery

CESEKY OCHOCH.

Half-way up the block this sign
stared him in the face.

CESEKY LEKARNAL.

On the corner the new policeman
gazed upon the following:

CESEKY OCHOCH.

"Who are these Ceskys?" asked Joe,
one day of the roundsman.

"That Ceskys?" inquired "rounds."
Joe pointed to the signs.

The roundsman laughed, and then ex-
plained. Cesky means Bohemian.
Cesky Ochoch means Bohemian gro-
cery; Cesky Lekarna, Bohemian drug-
gist, and the other place is a Bohe-
mian undertaking establishment.

"Since that time Joe has studied the
language, and today he can arrest a
Bohemian and tell him in his own
language why he is being locked up."

New York Express.

COULD NOT LIE DOWN FOR
EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

The Sufferings of a Toronto Junction
Resident From Heart Disease.

Not an exceptional case of heart dis-
ease but very distressing was that of
Mr. L. W. Law, of Toronto Junction,
who was obliged to be propped
up in bed with pillows for
months, because of smothering spells
that would come over him whenever
he attempted to lie down. No treat-
ment had done any good until he tried
Mr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and
he has since been completely cured. He
one bottle cured him, and today he
enjoys the pleasures of good health as
other people do. Heart disease will
kill if not cured.

It is proposed to establish a Mil-
lionsaires' Club in London with quar-
ters in Piccadilly. The subscription
is to be 100 guineas a year.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial.
It removed the corn from my palm
of feet without any pain. What it
has done once it will do again.

Found Stone Images.

Also a Carved Tablet Belonging to
Some Prehistoric Age.

This Archaeological Discovery Made in
a Michigan Swamp.

Detroit Tribune.

The discovery made a few days ago
near here promises to rank in im-
portance second to nothing yet un-
earthed relating to the prehistoric age
in this country.

Jacob Brown and George Rowe,
both residents of Newberry, were look-
ing for deer, and in the course of
their hunting started a mink, which
made for a swamp near by and took
refuge in a hollow stump. In digging
under one side of the stump in order
to get at the mink, the struck stone,
which bore the handwork of a man.
Becoming interested, they secured
picks and spades and unearthed the
stones.

As the result of their labors, three
stone images were uncovered, also a
large stone tablet. All four articles
were cut from brown sandstone, the
rock probably coming from the north-
east, where the mink was taken.
This statue is on a pedestal, formed
from the same piece of stone. The
second image, from point of size, is
that of a woman, and is a trifle under
three feet in height, while the third
is the image of a child, and like the
man, is posture in a sitting attitude,
and is about two feet high. All three
of the images were found placed with
faces toward the east, which may have
been accidental, but more probably
intentional, and points strongly to-
ward sun worship, the part of the
unknown race that carved and placed
the statues in time so distant that
even an approximate estimate of the
period is impossible.

Near these figures was found a slab
of brown stone, averaging six inches in
thickness and 18x22 inches on each
face. One side was smoothed as care-
fully as the coarse structure of the
rock had allowed, while upon the other
face were engraved a series of in-
scriptions, each set in a square of
approximately 12 inches on each side,
there being 140 of these.

Those who have examined the im-
ages and the inscribed tablet are un-
able to assign them to any race or
period, beyond being able to assert
positively that they were not the work
of the Indians. Those who saw the
statues say they look like Egyptian
idols, though the heads were those of
Bohemian men.

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IMPRISONED IN A CLOCK.

A Little English Girl Four Days in a
Living Tomb.

A remarkable and well-nigh fatal
adventure has befallen Amy Reel, a
3-year-old girl at Nottingham, Eng-
land. The child is a daughter of a
foreman employed at the island street
wharf of the Trent Navigation Com-
pany. On Tuesday, Nov. 10, she was
missed from her home. The circum-
stances were reported to the police, and
the magistrates' advertisements were
inserted in the local newspapers, dil-
igent search was made in all parts of
the town, and the canal was dragged,
but all to no purpose, and the parents
began to despair of recovering their
child.

At the back of the house occupied by
the little girl's parents are some pre-
cious cupboards by the Trent Naviga-
tion Company, including a lumber
room, which is seldom visited. One
afternoon some children were there
to play, and hearing a low moan one
of them informed Mr. Reel.

The father at once went to the
room, and after searching for a little
time found his child lying under an
eight-day clock case. The case, from
which the front had been taken, was
open, and the child had been lying
under it, and it is thought that the
little girl went into the room, and
while playing about pulled down the
clock case over her in such a way as
to prevent the possibility of her being
seen.

She was in an emaciated con-
dition when found by her father, and
during extremely cold weather she
had remained in her terrible imprison-
ment for four days. The search for
the child the father had actually
visited the room in which she lay,
and he heard nothing to indicate
her presence.

Her father took her home, and a me-
dical man was sent for, and under his
directions restoratives were applied,
and the child's condition soon began to
improve. During his previous search
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Her father took her

Novel Insurance Idea.

War Waged Against Bacilli by a Plumbing Company.

Guarantees its Patrons' Health for a Year Under Forfeit—Details of the Novel Industry.

New York Press.

One of the latest and most original forms of insurance is a plumbing and sanitary insurance company. It is an insurance against the deadly microbes. Hitherto if the tenant suspected the sanitary condition of his house he could request experts of the board of health to examine the premises, and their tests would settle the question whether it was safe to live in the house. An order to the landlord to repair plumbing is peremptory, and if disobeyed can be followed by the vacating of the premises or the imprisonment of the landlord. The new company proposes to protect both landlord and tenant by periodic visits and tests.

Examinations will be posted in a prominent place just as the tests of elevators and boilers are posted. Nowadays no one dreams of employing an elevator that has not some sign of a moderately recent examination of its condition and safety.

The tests of plumbing are simple and positive. They consist chiefly in forcing smoke or peppermint through the pipes. If any room in the house shows the sign of an odor of smoke or peppermint it is a positive proof that there is a leak in the pipes, and wherever the smoke can penetrate sewer gas can also get through and do its work.

GAS WORKS SECRETLY.

The only proof that families have as a rule that sewer gas is escaping is the presence of sickness in the family. Sewer gas has little odor. When there is considerable sickness called "malaria" in the house, and the children are constantly subject to throat and bowel trouble, the cause is likely to be sewer gas. Malaria is thought to be common in New York. It is, however, rather rare. Sewer gas poisoning is really the cause of the so-called malaria symptoms, the tired feeling, frequent headaches, little fever, loss of appetite and chills.

A woman confined in State prison in France for murdering her husband, released because it has been proved that her house was permeated with sewer gas, and deaths she was accused of were proved to have been caused by the gas.

ANTIMICROBE CRUSADERS.

The traps in the washrooms are supposed to protect the rooms, but if defective oozes of gas from sewers pass up, carrying columns of bacteria straight from the sewers into the rooms. From 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bacteria have been found in a cubic centimeter of sewer gas. The best authorities say that if water contains more than 600 bacteria to the cubic centimeter it is risky, and if more than 1,000 it is dangerous.

If there exist any means for the escape of gas, both the sewer and the still more dangerous germs get out. Hence, the various troubles that arise, as it were, spontaneously, from sore throats to typhoid fever, and many other forms of disease. Every house ought to be examined frequently, but it is, of course, impossible for the board of health to do this for every house in the city once a year. It is necessary for the landlords to be compelled to employ their own examiners and post the health certificates.

The newest form of insurance is an antimicrobe insurance company, recently organized in the city. In ordinary life or accident insurance tables of chances are made out showing the probability that certain forms of disease will cause death. Some accident insurance companies will give different premiums, according to what the accident is; for instance, doubling the amount if it be caused on vehicles propelled by steam, cable or electricity.

CHANCES OF HEALTH.

The antimicrobe company finds that the different bacterial diseases vary much in their frequency and danger. The malarial-micro organism, for example, causes only 22 deaths in every thousand deaths, so it is possible for the company to pay a high premium for malaria. Koch's tubercle bacillus, on the other hand, is responsible for 121 deaths in every thousand. Hence the antimicrobe company promises only a comparatively small amount of insurance if a man develops consumption or tuberculosis. The typhoid fever bacillus, in spite of its unfavorable reputation, only causes 32 deaths in every thousand. Hence typhoid fever will bring in a handsome return.

The Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, which causes diphtheria, produces 33 deaths in every thousand. Hence a high premium may be made for diphtheria. The diplococcus of pneumonia, which is the germ responsible for nearly one-seventh of the deaths in New York City last year, is regarded by the antimicrobe company as a peculiarly dangerous bug, for which they will not hazard much. The germ of smallpox only occasioned 10 out of 43,400 deaths in New York last year, so that the company is prepared to pay out a

fortune to any one catching smallpox or dying from it.

PRIZE IF YOU'RE SICK.

Cancer is also admitted to the list of diseases insured against, as the investigations of the last year or two are demonstrating that a germ is probably the cause of cancer. Six cancers only caused one-fourth of the deaths in New York last year, so the reward for cancer will be high.

The antimicrobe company means to keep track of the germs, learn what they are up to, and establish a department resembling the weather bureau, whose business it will be to chart the location of the germs and prevent their multiplication. Like all forms of insurance, there is a certain element of gambling on the chances of a given microbe catching a given man. The great advantage is that it is not necessary for the man to be dead to get the insurance. The simple fact that the disease has been caught is sufficient to get payments which will pay for doctor, druggist's and nurse's bills, and, if necessary, funeral expenses. The antimicrobe company will be prepared to furnish physicians, thereby following the well-known custom in vogue in China of paying for medical attendance while one is healthy and stopping the payment when one is sick. The movement is a kind of medical trust or health syndicate.

EUROPEAN MONARCHS' INCOME.

The Czar of Russia Heads the List With \$11,000,000.

From the London Modern Society.

The remarks which we recently made in Modern Society concerning the private fortune, landed estates and speculation of the Queen have caused no little flutter in court circles, where the accuracy of our information is recognized. The truth is, that such a lot of nonsense is now written on this subject before we took it up that the public is now in a complete fog. It was, for instance, said, some years ago, that the Queen owned some 600,000 houses in various parts of England, and that about 6,000,000 houses had been built by crown leases on building leaseholds held by the Queen. This is sheer nonsense; it is, the figures are absolutely incorrect. Her Majesty's income is like so many houses; and, in fact, following the general craze and selling her bricks and mortar fast, advised us to do by her beloved Macintosh.

The income of her Majesty is about £585,000 per annum from the state, and her private income is very nearly £200,000 per annum, making a nice total. Her official salary cannot be said to be enormous, when one takes into consideration the fact that she is an empress-queen, rules over more people and a greater extent of country than any human being has ever ruled over before, and that twopenny-halfpenny, and comparatively unimportant King of Humbert of Italy is paid exactly the same salary by his very impetuous As a matter of fact, our Queen gets but little more than the French people get their President, M. Felix Faure, who enjoys the very pleasant little salary of £438,000 per annum. But comparatively little of this is expended in entertaining the public. M. Faure will have been severely tapped by the Czar's visit this year and the Emperor of the Elisee palace (not the M. Jules Greys) generally succeed in putting by a very nice "magot." It is, indeed, a well-known fact that Marshal MacMahon, who is a very poor man, managed to save the small fortune which alone enabled his eldest son, the present duke, to form a royal alliance. And yet no more honest man ever lived than MacMahon; only he saved, and the entertainments given at the Elisee while he was President were the reverse of sumptuous. The little being the poorest Siliery and—rum punch!

Our miscreant and speculative friend, Leopold, of the Belgians, receives £125,000 per annum from his people, and his private income is very nearly the same figure—that is, it ought to be, though his unfortunate mucker in Congo has somewhat impoverished his Majesty.

Many sovereigns get bigger pay than does our Queen—notably the Czar, the Sultan, the Emperor of Austria, and the German Kaiser. The young Russian Emperor is popularly credited with having a salary which represents £250 per hour, or £2,500,000 per annum. But this is pure phantasm. Far more than that is paid to the imperial treasury, and "all the Russias" are supposed to belong to him, so that in one sense his income may be said to be an enormous number of millions sterling per annum. What Alexander III. has paid to spend was about £1,800,000 per annum.

Of course, if the Czar wants more he can have it, but he is not very much more, and it is absurd to imagine that he is really so autocratic as he is depicted. He is, in fact, a man who can do absolutely what he likes with his people and their property. It is the nobles who govern Russia, not the Czar.

Abdul, the assassin, on the other hand, is absolutely boss of his show, and this being the case it is very good of him to content himself with merely £170 per hour, or £1,700,000 per annum. This year murder will have brought him in quite another £500,000! The Emperor of Austria is enormously rich, for he has a very large private fortune, is very frugal, and the state gives him £92,500 per annum, or £100 per hour. The offensive nonsense, that pockets from his unfortunate subjects £700,000 per annum, or £700 per hour for making a simoleon of himself.

A YOUNG LADY'S ESCAPE.

Friends Thought That the Span of Her Life Would Be Short.

At Last With But a Grain of Faith Her Mother Administered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and She Is Now Cured.

From the Montreal Herald.

This world is full of change. There are changes that affect the constitution of the individual, changes that will come, we cannot avert their coming, but we may parry the unsalutary character of their influence. Womanhood in its inception is susceptible of changes that demand the most judicious attention and prudent care to insure perfect development and happy maturity. These changes are so vital and so subtle in their character that unless the utmost vigilance and discrimination is exercised in the choice and application of reputed remedies the worst results may accrue. The constitution may be undermined and the germs of disease fostered. Vigorous life is at the basis of all enjoyment and success. To be weak is to be miserable. It is therefore fundamental to every interest of humanity that life's red stream be kept pure and healthy. Owing to neglect of these particulars many young women have allowed life to become a burden and a wearisome round of duties. Pain and weak very aptly describes their condition after venturing to perform some ordinary household duty. What can be done to accomplish the rejuvenation of these unfortunate ones? There is a remedy widely known and loudly applauded, whose virtues are proclaimed on the house-tops and whispered in the streets. Ten thousand mothers have recommended it, and twice ten thousand daughters praise it. Read what one of them has to say. In the village of Lancaster there lives Mrs. A. J. Macpherson, widow of the late A. J. Macpherson. She is well and favorably known in the community. Some four years ago she was seized with her first illness. She was then sent her eldest daughter to New York. While there she resided with her mother-in-law, and during her stay she only about 18 years of age. The old lady of her temporary home made rather severe demands upon her time, and being a very busy woman, she was unable to make rapid progress in her studies. In this particular she enjoyed a measure of success, but at a small cost. Many remarked her paleness and loss of color. She began to feel tired and weak after a little exercise, such as a short walk. Miss Macpherson's stay in New York lasted about two years. All this time she ate and slept fairly well. In the spring of 1885 she came home, and her health was not much improved. She changed her daughter's remark how languid instead of being bright and radiant, and comparatively unimportant King of Humbert of Italy is paid exactly the same salary by his very impetuous As a matter of fact, our Queen gets but little more than the French people get their President, M. Felix Faure, who enjoys the very pleasant little salary of £438,000 per annum. But comparatively little of this is expended in entertaining the public. M. Faure will have been severely tapped by the Czar's visit this year and the Emperor of the Elisee palace (not the M. Jules Greys) generally succeed in putting by a very nice "magot." It is, indeed, a well-known fact that Marshal MacMahon, who is a very poor man, managed to save the small fortune which alone enabled his eldest son, the present duke, to form a royal alliance. And yet no more honest man ever lived than MacMahon; only he saved, and the entertainments given at the Elisee while he was President were the reverse of sumptuous. The little being the poorest Siliery and—rum punch!

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A CENTURY OLD.

The Queer Make-Up of Newspapers in 1798.

The most interesting feature of Lord Mayor's day recently was the appearance in the Times of the Times of Lord Mayor's day 190 years ago. The small four-page sheet, four columns to a page, is a genuine antiquarian curiosity. Every American will read with interest the principal piece of news of the day, which was made known in this quaint language:

"We are sorry to announce the RESIGNATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., of his situation of PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This event was made known yesterday by the arrival of the Belvidere, from New York, with letters from thence on the 27th of September. Notwithstanding the intention of General WASHINGTON had long been announced, it was expected that the full citations of his friends would have prevailed upon him to continue in office, for the peace of America. He has, however, declined all further public honors, and in resigning his situation, has concluded a life of honor and glory. His Address in resigning his office, is a very matterly performance; and we shall give it length. It is expected that Mr. ADAMS will be chosen his successor."

The advertising columns of the old journal are really more interesting than the news announcements. It appears that Dr. Solander's Sanative English Tea, "The Cardiac Tincture," and the "Pneumonia Plaster" were in those days the substitutes for the more modern patent medicines of the end of the nineteenth century. Women were pleased to learn that the Minister was then the fashionable head-gear. In it "taste, elegance, and economy" were united. They were anxious for dress or undress with very little alteration. "A swell dress and military establishment" was a very common "fashionable printed calico and

ghingham dresses" from \$2.50 upward, plain muslin \$3, cotton stockings \$4 a dozen. The most sensational announcement is headed "Extraordinary Large Reptile." Thereupon the advertiser sets out the strange story of a "most beautiful rattlesnake." Its bite, it is explained, is attended with immediate dissolution. Notwithstanding the length of time since it was caught (8th of May last), it is in as full vigor as when first taken. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it to be one of the greatest rarities ever exposed to public curiosity. The rattlesnake is not the least dangerous, and that he may be closely inspected with the greatest pleasure." The showman attending with the snake ladies and gentlemen at their own houses.

WHERE GIRLS WEAR TROUSERS.

Costumes of the Young Women Hardens in the Alps and Oberland.

If trousers signify higher feminine civilization, then the most progressive women of the century are the female muleteers and goat herders of Switzerland. The conventional ease with which the hard-working girls of the higher Alps wear their breeches would take the timid dress reformer's breeches away, for plain, ugly, homespun pantalons are their daily and only costume for the greater part of the year. These masculine garments, however, are not assumed as a badge of independence by the Alpine damsels, or in recognition of equal rights with men, and nobody would be more inclined than one of these herdswomen to see her life as a new woman.

Mrs. Mary Walker with envy, and take the timid dress reformer's breeches away, for plain, ugly, homespun pantalons are their daily and only costume for the greater part of the year. These masculine garments, however, are not assumed as a badge of independence by the Alpine damsels, or in recognition of equal rights with men, and nobody would be more inclined than one of these herdswomen to see her life as a new woman.

Moreover, breeches came into fashion in the Oberland long before the muleteers arrived or the bicycle trousseur appeared to excite public comment. Somebody was obliged to look after the goats and grass on the mountains, and there were not enough men to do it, when factory work and emigration to the rural districts of Switzerland, so the hardy Swiss women took the matter actively in hand. There was no hitching either, from any of the duties involved, and the betrothed girls who run about the Alpine valleys are wonderful full workers. They wear in addition to the hideous breeches, hob-nailed shoes, besides which a cowhide brogue or wooden sabot is a dainty slipper; their heads are rarely covered, and a sort of plain, semi-circular headscarf, with a close wool purkin, completes the primitive costume. From turns of weakness with all this austere life, the women of the Alps are not the buxom Swissers live upon the mountains a life that any Mississippi river boatman could not endure.

Every day is passed watching the cattle on the mountain pasture and reaping the tough Alpine grass. At sundown the animals are driven back to the summer pens, about a little hut, and the reaped grass packed home on the herdswomen's back. By doing everybody has gone to bed, a number of women living together in one hut, was not over credits of the morning's fast is eaten, the milking begins, and off to the pasture girls and herds tramp again. Some of the women are storing the winter supply of cattle food, these women carry down on their backs all the dressed milk, during the month of snow, and sleep, clad all in their working costumes, on the hard floor.

It would be really difficult and absurd to picture such heroically solid labor carried out in all the useless and inconvenient of flowing skirts, but the preference for the petticoat springs eternal in the feminine breast. If anything would prove the fruitlessness of trying to persuade women to adopt the breeches, the example of these Alpine herdswomen would. When the summer season is over, the cattle ready to descend to the valley, and the mountain actually scraped clean of everything edible, either by man or beast, these women return to the valley, or even before the descent begins, especially if, by jodeling across the mountains, some distant young herdsmen has signified his desire to drive his flocks home in the company of a particularly good-looking herdswoman.

CATARRH!

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure

—READY, INEXPENSIVE AND ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS—



See, Bessie, this is the way mother does.

You insert the tube and give one good blow and away she goes. And do you know I have never had bad breath or a touch of headache since using it. Now just let me try it on you and I am sure it will help that cold in the head and fix up that red nose.

Is the breath foul?
Is the voice husky?
Do you ache all over?
Is the nose stopped up?
Do you sneeze at night?
Does your nose discharge?
Does the nose bleed easily?
Is there itching in the throat?
Is the nose sore and tender?
Do you sneeze a great deal?

Is this worse towards night?
Does the nose itch and burn?
Is there pain in the back of the head?
Is there pain across the eyes?
Is there a smarting in the throat?
Is there a dropping in the throat?
Is the throat dry in the morning?
Are you losing your sense of taste?
Do you sleep with the mouth open?
Does the nose stop up at night?

If so it is sure and certain indication of Catarrh.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

Gives instant relief—in less than a minute after the first application the eye passages are freed, and the breathing becomes natural and easy—the most acute attacks of cold in the head are cured in a few hours—cures incipient catarrh in a few days—and will permanently cure most chronic cases in from one to three months—it always cures—commenced at all seasons of the year—heals the ulcers—and in an incredibly short while absorbs and dries up all discharges. It contains no injurious ingredients, such as cocaine, the use of which, like morphine, in many cases has been the means of contracting the dreaded narcotic habit. Beware of catarrh cures containing such ingredients. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is pure, harmless and easily applied. Dr. Chase's Improved Inhaler accompanies every box free of charge. Follow directions closely. Here are a few from a thousand or more testimonials who have been helped and cured.

A BAD CASE BUT A PERMANENT CURE. **CHRONIC CATARRH FOR 15 YEARS.**

For years I suffered from that dread disease—catarrh—I spent a small fortune in medicines without receiving any relief—I had the disease in a very bad form, and it was not until I reached the seat of the trouble until I procured instant relief and I declare that, though I can hardly credit it myself, I have been permanently cured, and gladly give my testimony to the merits of this great cure.

ARTHUR P. THORNE, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 I had been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years—it began in childhood. I have spent a lot of money and tried many doctors. I also treated myself with a cathartic in London—in fact, I had tried everything I could lay my hands on, but without getting any benefit. I was directed by the advertisement to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I used three boxes and a complete cure was effected. I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, P.E.I.
 CLACHAN, ONT.
 JAMES SPENCER.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE WITH BLOWER FREE—AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

25 Per Cent Reduction Sale of Furniture.

OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE, and we have decided to make a special reduction of twenty-five per cent (25%) off regular prices for the remainder of this month (December). This is not merely advertising, but a bonafide reduction sale in order to move our goods.

BARGAINS in Fancy Furniture, Parlor Cabinets, Music Cases, Chairs and Rockers, Ladies' Desks and Secretaires, Parlor and Chamber Suites, Card Tables, Jardinieres, etc.

Everything reduced 25% for the balance of December only. A rare opportunity for the purchase of holiday presents. The best and most varied stock in Canada. Call and be convinced.

London Furniture Manufacturing Co.

Retail Warerooms, 184 to 198 King Street, London.

All Around Satisfactory

IS THE GENERAL VERDICT GIVEN IN FAVOR OF THE

Radiant Home

Baseburner

No trouble to give a clear draft. No trouble to regulate. No trouble to keep bright and clean. The up-to-dateness of the BUCK STOVES is everywhere apparent. They study to be in front, and keep there is their motto.

McLaren, Parkinson & Co.

Keep a large display. Pleased to have you call and see.

STOVE WAREROOMS, - 231 DUNDAS STREET, S.W.

Bowman, Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

180 to 182 YORK STREET, - - - LONDON, ONT

Special value in Guns, Rifles and Sporting Goods. Great value in Greener, Clabrough, Remington and Peiper Hammer and Hammerless Guns. Our Perfect Loaded Shot Shells, in Black and Smokeless Powder, lead the market.

Headquarters for Shultz and E. C. Powder

The First of these Monthly Competitions will commence January 1st, 1897, and will be continued each month during 1897.

\$1,625 IN BICYCLES GIVEN FREE AND WATCHES EACH MONTH FOR

As Follows: 10 First Prizes, \$100 Starns' Bicycle, . . . \$ 1,000 25 Second " \$25 Gold Watch . . . 625 Bicycles and Watches given each month . . . 1,625 12

Total given during year 1897, \$19,500

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to receive the "Sunlight Soap Wrappers" as they collect. Cut out the top portion of each wrapper, and send it to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" store, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" agent, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" distributor, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" retailer, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" wholesaler, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" importer, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" exporter, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" manufacturer, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" distributor, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" retailer, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" wholesaler, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" importer, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" exporter, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" manufacturer, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" distributor, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" retailer, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" wholesaler, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" importer, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" exporter, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" manufacturer, or to the nearest "Sunlight Soap" distributor, or 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WHAT'S THE
ODDS

So long as you are
happy? Then buy
ECLIPSE SOAP
for all laundry and
cleaning purposes.
Your grocer has it.

Send us 25 Eclipse wrappers or 6 cents in
stamps, with coupon, and we will mail you a
popular novel. A coupon in every bar of
"Eclipse."

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
MANUFACTURERS.

Treatment of Prisoners.

Reform in the Reformatory and
How it has been Brought
About.

Interesting Experiments in a Model
Institution in New York.

(From the New York Observer.)

The "Twentieth Year Book" of the
New York State Reformatory at Elmira
contains some remarkable photo-
types. Besides many pictures of dif-
ferent parts and phases of the institu-
tion and its work, there are about
a score of pictures of the inmates;
full-length figures showing "under-
weight," "normal," and "overweight";
arms and breasts, showing tattooing
common among old sailors and the
lower order of boys and hoodlums;
heads and faces showing scars from
violent fights, and some probably
policemen's clubs; but especially the
faces, of which some certainly are
most unprepossessing, with low, nar-
row and receding foreheads, eyes dull
or small, and mouth, chin and jaw
coarse and brutal, or weak and animal.
But this obviously criminal type is not
universal, or even predominant. In
some faces good features balance bad,
and some are generally good, so that
we search in vain to learn why such
intelligent, strong and attractive boys
and young men should be behind the
bars. Our interest and sympathy is at
once called out as we see imprisoned
criminals so much like the average
people outside the prison doors. More-
over, the manifestly criminal type of
a few of the faces awakens an inter-
ested inquiry as to how far inborn,
pre-natal tendencies and early evil in-
fluences and surroundings have made
this criminal situation practically
unavoidable, and how far the
present enforced conditions tend to
correct what is salvable. Mr. Brockway
has done well in bringing the charac-
ter of his twenty years' work so vividly
before us, and showing what he
has to do, and how he has done it.

The most important feature of this
reformatory seems to be "industrial
sentence," sentenced for their crime
to imprisonment at Elmira, the con-
victs have received, and no more
less than a specified minimum time nor
more than a specified maximum, and
the decision as to their release is
with the officers of the Reformatory,
and conditioned upon their conduct
showing reform. Under this plan
5,000 prisoners have been released
on parole after imprisonment, less than
half the time they would have been
sentenced to the State's prison for
like offenses. Four of them would
have incurred life sentences. Their
average confinement in the Reformatory
was about two years.

The parole system maintains corre-
spondence with those released as far
as possible for six months, releasing
them absolutely after that probation.
Of the 5,000 released, 3,000 maintained
the correspondence with every appear-
ance of real reform. Over 500 broke
this obligation and were lost sight of,
and 245 were brought back to the Re-
formatory. Twenty, however, coming
voluntarily, 150 were paroled a second
time, of whom 29 were brought back
again, and twelve were paroled a third
time, of whom four were again
brought back. A most pathetic story
of real struggle against habits of
crime, and especially drunkenness, is
suggested by these figures, while
they testify to a loving patience in
the officers' most humane and most
praiseworthy. On the whole, the suc-
cess of the indeterminate and parole
system seems beyond question.

The institution is a school of the
three Rs, and also a trades school, do-
ing what it can to develop intelli-
gence and manhood, and to fit the in-
mate on his discharge to enter with
courage and a fair prospect into hon-
est work. The pictures of the gym-
nasium show classes exercising with
pole and bar, and they are very like
the gymnasium pictures of any one
of our great schools or universities.
Most of those who are in the school
long enough to do any continuous
work advance rapidly to higher grades
of study, and all who are not on en-
tering proficient in a manual trade are
apt to become so after a few months.

They are stimulated to this by money
credits which at their release increase
the amount with which they go out.
The gymnasium drill, besides being
a wholesome exercise, is, with special
baths, a special hygienic training to
correct morbid tendencies which have
strengthened temptation, and to bring
normal health and strength. Along
with this physical training there has
been recently introduced a new regu-
lation of the diet with special regard
to the tastes of the prisoner, who has
more delicate food if his credits for
good conduct warrant it, and at the
same time is allowed to deny himself
certain luxuries which he may have
earned for the sake of getting books
or other higher objects or increased
credits for his discharge money.

This last experiment is working well,
but is too recent for very full reports.
While the intrusions of a misplaced
sympathy from mistaken friends have
done much harm in many of our pris-
ons, and while sentences harshly rigid
have shut many men up hopeless and
sullen under keepers who could do
nothing to help them, it is a great sat-
isfaction to read the 150 pages of
this report, and see how intelligent
sympathy under a humane and just
law is working toward a great reformatory.

Thanksgiving Letter.

Saved From Certain Death.

Paine's Celery Compound
Renews Another Life.Twelve Years Work of Medical Men
Did Not Effect a Cure.Kidney Disease Surely and Permanently
Banished by Paine's Celery
Compound.

A terrible record of suffering and
misery! Twelve years a martyr to
kidney disease and other serious ail-
ments! Money spent for medical at-
tendance, and a vast variety of patent
medicines, and no cure. No more
such disappointments and failures
added to physical and mental agonies
were sufficient to drive a sane man
to the verge of insanity.

Deliverance from suffering and dis-
ease came long and earnest pray-
ers, and a kind Providence directed a
friend of the suffering lady to advise
her to make a trial of Paine's Celery
Compound. It was used. There were
no blank disappointments; no vain
experiments; no waste of hard-earned
money. Relief and cure came to glad-
den the soul. Mrs. George Stone, of
Savannah, Ont., writes about her case
as follows:

"For more than twelve years I was
afflicted with kidney, stomach and fe-
male troubles, and had been attended
by five doctors, and tried medicine af-
ter medicine, without any good re-
sults.

"My sufferings a year ago from
the kidneys and stomach were dread-
ful. I was in such a state that I
thought I could not live, and con-
cluded there was no use trying other
medicines.

"I was advised, however, to try
Paine's Celery Compound, and finally
decided to give it a trial. When I had
finished the first bottle I had im-
proved very much, and after I had
used a few more bottles I had im-
proved so well for long years, that
I am now altogether a different person.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound
also banished my nervousness, and
therefore, recommend Paine's Celery
Compound to anyone suffering with
kidney, stomach and female troubles."

SHARP SAYINGS.

Evangelist Moody, Makes Some Pointed
Remarks on Sunday.

New York, Dec. 10.—Mr. Moody's
preaching always contains striking
sentences. Here are some which he
uttered Sunday:

The same rays of the sun which
melt the ice harden the clay, and the
dew either softens or hardens men's
hearts.

John was one of those men who
know enough to obey.

Herod did not like John because he
was too personal. A man said the
other day that he would not go to
hear Moody because he was so per-
sonal. I like such criticisms. I'm not
like such criticisms. I'm not like such
criticisms. I'm not like such criticisms.

London Woman Merchant.

A Former Resident of this City
Now a Lumber Woman.

She Conducts a Profitable Wood Busi-
ness in Alabama.

The St. Louis Lumberman thus re-
fers to the business success of a for-
mer resident of this city, and who has
many friends in here.

"Few people who have bought lum-
ber from A. I. Livingston, of Thomas-
ville, Ala., and there are many, have
any idea that they have been dealing
with a woman. Such, however, is the
case, and it gives us pleasure to pre-
sent to our readers the resume of one
of whom it can be said that she is an
'up-to-date' woman, not in the sense
of what is known as a 'new woman,'
possessing traits, habits and man-
ners, but in the sense of being im-
mense all that is best in woman—
purity, truth, gentleness, sympathy
and love, coupled with an amount of
energy, tact and business acumen
rarely met with in any one, much less
in a woman. She possesses in a mark-
ed degree the strength of body and
mind to which that energetic climate
is so conducive. Her education was
liberal, and necessity has developed
the rest."

"After her marriage her husband
moved across the line and went into
normal health and strength. Along
with this physical training there has
been recently introduced a new regu-
lation of the diet with special regard
to the tastes of the prisoner, who has
more delicate food if his credits for
good conduct warrant it, and at the
same time is allowed to deny himself
certain luxuries which he may have
earned for the sake of getting books
or other higher objects or increased
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have shut many men up hopeless and
sullen under keepers who could do
nothing to help them, it is a great sat-
isfaction to read the 150 pages of
this report, and see how intelligent
sympathy under a humane and just
law is working toward a great reformatory.

"The mill was not paid for. She had
no means or timber, but these obstacles,
which would have settled the case
with a man, were not considered im-
surmountable by her, so she set out,
purchased a small tract of swampy
land to be paid for as cut, bought a couple
of teams on credit, hauled her mill to
the woods two miles from the mill
road, set it up, and began to saw,
first going to Mobile and one or two
other places to sell her lumber.

Of the hardships, mental and
physical, she endured, how she had
to superintend the sawing, and
loading, billing, do her own book-
keeping, and at the same time, her
domestic work, and the big task of
record, and yet she did it uncom-
plainingly. At no time did she at-
tempt to obtain sympathy or secure
credit on account of her sex, but
but, on the contrary, had her station-
ary printed without the prefix denot-
ing sex, and this was the first notice
to the large number of
her dealers all over the country that
in buying of A. I. Livingston, of
Thomasville, Ala., they have been
trading with one of the bravest and
best of women—who, after years of
 toil, privation and anxiety, has at last
secured a comfortable and successful
career, and is today forging ahead
after having made the name of being
"the smartest sawmill man" in
Alabama.

"We commend Mrs. Livingston to
our host of readers as a sweet, suc-
cessful woman, and point to her suc-
cess as a testimony of the possibi-
lity of her sex when directed with
like energy, intelligence and judg-
ment."

LI HUNG CHANG'S COFFIN.

It Is Said to Have Been Burned by
Accident and Is Glad of It.

Among the thousands of more pieces
of baggage which Li Hung Chang
took with him in his western travels
the one that excited the greatest curi-
osity, without doubt, his coffin.
The Viceroy's see at the time of
ready exceeded the Biblical limit of
three score years and ten. At a fam-
ily council held before his departure
from home the chances of a man of
his age surviving the fatigue of a
long ocean voyage were discussed, and
decided to be very small. Accord-
ingly, preparations were made for the
worst, and a coffin was added to his
baggage. But the old man proved
that he was made of tougher stuff than
was generally supposed. When he re-
ached England he felt that he had
strength and vitality enough to carry
him through the remainder of his
journey, and gave orders that the
constant reminder of his approaching
death be taken back to China.

The coffin got as far as the Suez
Canal. There, as advised from the
east have it, broke out in the
steamer, and Li Hung Chang's coffin
added fuel to the flames.

There is no doubt that the Viceroy
looks upon this loss as a good omen.
If he is not above superstition he will
interpret it to mean that he has not
yet come near the end of his earthly
career, inasmuch as the boards that are
to hold his mortal remains have still
to be fashioned.

GLASS TO KEEP ROOMS COOL.
An Austrian inventor, Richard Sigmund,
is said to have made a new
kind of window glass whose chief pec-
uliarity is that it prevents the pas-
sage of about nine-tenths of the heat
of the sun's rays. It is well-known
that ordinary window glass allows
nearly half the heat derived from the
sun to pass through, but on the other
hand intercepts nearly all heat com-
ing from non-luminous sources, such
as a stove, or the heated ground. This
is the reason why heat accumulates
under the glass roof of a greenhouse,
and why a room with a glass paneled
house would become most decidedly
a cold house, since the heat could
not get into it. One advantage claim-
ed for the new glass is that a house
whose windows were furnished with it
would remain cool in summer, but in
winter, however, the situation would
not be so agreeable. Indeed, the panes
would have to be exchanged for other
ordinary glass, since otherwise no sun-
heat could enter the house.

THE DISTRESS IN ARMENIA.

An Urgent Call For Further Relief.

The Christian Work says: We have
received during the past week two
communications from the headquar-
ters of the National Armenian Relief
Committee, 63 Bible House, New York.
Both of these communications refer
to a situation which is appalling be-
yond measure, and which can only be
relieved by a prompt, hearty and gen-
erous outpouring of money and sup-
plies from all Christian and humane
people throughout the world. After
saying all that may be said of the
criminal neglect of the so-called Chris-
tian powers to enforce order in the
Turkish Empire, and the almost equal-
ly criminal neglect of our Government
to enforce its just claims in the same
quarter, the fact remains that unless
relief is afforded very soon in a meas-
ure unknown before, thousands of
helpless and innocent people in the
Armenian district must perish from
exposure and starvation during the
coming winter season. It is no exag-
geration to say that a heavier and
more pressing obligation toward poor
and suffering humanity never rested
upon the Christian world than that
which now rests upon it with re-
spect to the Armenian people.

We desire to say here, also, once
more, that the most valuable medium
existing in this country for trans-
mitting aid of any kind to the Ar-
menians is the National Armenian Re-
lief Committee, whose address we have
given. One of the communications to
which reference has been made is the
following:

"The National Armenian Relief Com-
mittee is just in receipt of the follow-
ing cable from the twenty-five thousand
member Relief Committee at Constantinople:
Sir Philip Currie, Chairman:
"Constantinople, Nov. 14, 1896.
"Spencer Trask, 63 Bible House, New
York:

"Harpoot, the center of the desolat-
ed district, estimates 40,000 people
destitute; needs twenty thousand
pounds for starvation during the
coming winter season. It is no exag-
geration to say that a heavier and
more pressing obligation toward poor
and suffering humanity never rested
upon the Christian world than that
which now rests upon it with re-
spect to the Armenian people.

"The second communication referred
to is addressed to the clergymen of
the country, and from this we take
the following:

"It is the testimony of the 170 Ar-
menian missionaries throughout Tur-
key, and the foreign consuls and of
Miss Clara Barton and her Red Cross
agents, who personally investigated
the situation, that starvation and
death by exposure and exposure dur-
ing the coming severe Armenian win-
ter will equal that of last year unless
the funds already sent be equalled by
fresh contributions.

All funds intended to reach and
benefit the Armenian sufferers should
be sent promptly to Brown Bros. &
Company, 59 Nassau street, New
York, who are the proper authorized
treasurers. Armenians, or others who
may, if properly accredited, be al-
lowed to speak, and be reasonably con-
fident that their own services; but
domestic work should not be asked
to handle money intended for
relieved.

The public is assured that no funds
sent to Brown Bros. & Co. have been
or will be used for any extravagant
impracticable or inexpedient schemes
such as have been suggested by some
of the unscrupulous members of the
National Armenian Relief Committee,
published in Nov. 8, 1896, is as fol-
lows:

RECEIPTS.
Total contributions from all
sources \$135,339 84
Through the National Ar-
menian Relief Committee, 63 Bible House,
New York, \$76,018 87
Through the National Ar-
menian Relief Committee, 63 Bible House,
New York, \$76,018 87
Through the National Ar-
menian Relief Committee, 63 Bible House,
New York, \$76,018 87

Total sent to sufferers \$135,339 84
(Signed) SPENCER TRASK,
Chairman.
FREDERICK D. GREEN,
Secretary.

Do you know of
a case wherein
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
failed to cure any
kidney ailment?
If so, we want to
know it. Over
a million boxes
sold without a
single complaint.

THE DODD'S MEDICINE CO., LTD.
TORONTO.

SILVERWARE
OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE.
THE QUESTION
'WILL IT WEAR?'
NEED NEVER BE ASKED
IF YOUR GOODS BEAR THE
TRADE MARK

847 ROGERS BROS.
TRADE MARK
AS THIS IN ITSELF
GUARANTEES THE QUALITY.
BESURE THE PREFIX
'1847.'
IS STAMPED ON EVERY ARTICLE.
THESE GOODS HAVE
STOOD THE TEST
OF HALF A CENTURY.
SOUGHT BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

SIR KNIGHT JAMES OSBORNE

RESCUED.

Reported on by the Sick Committee.
His Death Claim a foregone conclusion.

A REPORT having been made, February 20th, 1896, to
Barton Tent, No. 2, Knights of Macabees, Hamilton,
Ont., that Sir Knight James Osborne was very ill, the standing
"sick committee" was instructed to wait upon him. They did so,
and at the next meeting of the Lodge, reported that his disease
was stated by his physician to be Bright's Disease of the
Kidneys, and that he could not possibly recover; further, that
he would only last a short time. Upon receiving this report the
Lodge expected to pay his death claim, but were surprised a few
months later on when Sir Knight Osborne entered the Lodge
room in apparent good health. His marvellous recovery is due
entirely to Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, as he discontinued the
use of all other medicine when he commenced to take that
remedy. He now works every day, is getting stronger and
healthier steadily, and appears to be a long way from death as
far as Bright's disease is concerned.

Signed,
GEO. RIACH, Commander. EMORY L. HARTWELL, R.E.
HUGH SYMINGTON, F.K., Barton Tent, No. 2.

Bright's Disease Yields to the New Ingredient.

Bright's Disease, that has hitherto been supposed
incurable, fastened itself upon James Osborne so firmly
that his case was considered hopeless by physicians,
friends and himself. All the well marked symptoms
of that dread disease were in evidence. The pains
across the kidneys were so bad that for hours at a time
he could not turn in bed. The skin became pallid,
pasty, dry and hard. Digestion bad, heart palpitation,
shortness of breath and prostrating weakness. So
weak did he become that his strength was like that of
a child. He could not walk. Appetite gone, nervous,
very restless during sleep, awakening several times
during the night with a desire to urinate, which at
times was very painful. Under the eyes the skin was
puffed out, legs and feet were swollen, and he felt the
use of them were gone. Reduced to this deplorable,
helpless condition 'tis no wonder that he exclaimed:
"what is to become of me." To be brought from this
condition to a state of health that enables him to take
up his usual work is marvellous, and proves the far-
reaching, curative powers of Kootenay. From head
to foot he suffered, and from head to foot he was cured
by Kootenay, and by it alone, as substantiated by the
following:

(COPY).
I, JAMES OSBORNE, of the City of Hamilton,
County of Wentworth, do solemnly declare
that I reside at 62 Catherine St. South, in said
City, and am employed as engineer by the
Sandford Manufacturing Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Some time ago I was severely
attacked with kidney trouble, and finally had
to leave my employment. I was treated by Hamilton physicians who, after
a consultation, diagnosed my case as "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,"
and said I could not be cured. Upon this information I gave up treat-
ment with the doctors, and began the use of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. I am
now pleased to state that after taking four bottles of that wonderful me-
dicine I feel entirely like a new man. The swelling has left my body, my
skin is a better color, and I am recovering my health and strength steadily.
Knowing the benefits which I received from the medicine, I give my
pleasure to recommend it to anyone suffering from Bright's Disease or other
kidney trouble. I am now working in my old position as engineer, and owe
my present strength and improved condition to Kootenay Cure.
And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be
true, and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath,
and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.
Witness my hand and seal at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Went-
worth, this 16th day of Sept., A.D. 1896.
(Signed), JAMES OSBORNE.
T. F. LYALL, Notary Public.

If not obtainable of your dealer it will be forwarded, charges prepaid,
receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, by addressing S. S. Ryckman Medi-
cine Co., Hamilton, Ont. Send for "Chart Book," mailed free.

Christmas is Near

Don't you want to have your
counterpanes and curtains im-
maculate before your guests
arrive?

SWEET
HOME
SOAP

DOES THE WORK.

Directions—Soak in warm
suds two hours, then boil with
a liberal supply of Soap, and
no rubbing is needed.

To aid diges-
tion and lay
up a store of
health, use
Adams' Tutti
Frutti Gum.

See that the trade mark name
Tutti Frutti is on each 5c. package.
Save coupons for books and music.

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU More Tumor, Pimples, Copen-
ders, in South, Bore, Bore, Bore, Bore,
REMEDY CO., 807 Milwaukee Temple,
Chicago, Ill. For cure of cure, or
\$500,000. Worst cases cured in 15
to 25 days. 100-page book free.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

The Outward Sign of Inward
HEALTH.



LOVELY FACES.

BEAUTIFUL NECKS.
WHITE ARMS AND HANDS.
DR. CAMPBELL'S SAFE ARSENIC
COMPLEXION WAFERS.

FOULS MEDICATED ARSENIC
COMPLEXION SOAP
Will Give You All These.
If you are annoyed with PIMPLES, BLACK
HEADS, FRECKLES, BLOTCHES, MOTH,
FLESH WORMS, ECZEMA, or any blemish
on the skin, call or send for a box of DR.
CAMPBELL'S WAFERS and a box of
FOULS MEDICATED ARSENIC SOAP,
the only genuine beautifiers in the world.
WAFERS by mail, 81c. 6 LARGE BOXES, \$5.
Sole, 50 cents. Address all orders to H. B.
FOULS, Sole Proprietor, 141 York Street,
TORONTO, ONT. LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, 71 FRONT STREET EAST,
TORONTO, CANADA.

THE
Word Commercial Agency

MERCANTILE REPORTS,
COLLECTIONS.
Personal attention given to slow pay accounts.

162 St. James Street, Montreal.

26 Front Street West, Toronto

SAVE YOURSELF THE TROUBLE

Of baking. We can supply you with
fresh confectionery and pastry daily.
The cost will be less. We always give
satisfaction.

JOHN FRIEND,
117 Dundas Street.

