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London Advertiser

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OYAMA READY FOR NEW ATTACK

Japanese Marshal Awaits the Drying Up of Roads.

KUROPATKIN TO HOLD PLAINS

The Russian Commander Is Concentrating His Troops in Three Lines.

London, Saturday, Oct. 22. — The Times Tokio correspondent says that dispatches from Oyama's hearquarters says that appearances suggest that another great battle is imminent, in which the Japanese will assume the offensive.

The Standard's Yental correspondent, under date of Oct. 17, says: "General Kuropatkin appears to be preparing to hold the plain in front of Mukden. He is concentrating troops and strengthening his defense works in three lines, the outer along the Shakhe River, the second along the Hun River, and the innermost close to Mukden."

St. Petersburg, Saturday, Oct. 22.—2 a.m. — The rival armies of Russia and Japan, a short distance from each other, south of the Shakhe River, are forced to continue inactively until the fine weather now prevailing dries the sodden ground, and the tired warriors are sufficiently rested to resume operations. A press dispatch from Mukden reports that the Russians on Thursday confined themselves to a bombardment of Shakhe station, and the adjoining village of Lamatung, the Japanese guns responding. The news clears up an interesting point, and shows that Shakhe station is not held by the Russians. Russian correspondents report that some regiments of the fifth Siberian corps have been engaged in slight skirmishes on the advance line the past few days. The fact that the first and fifth Siberian were the only corps hitherto unmentioned in reports of the fighting on Oct. 19 shows that General Kuropatkin has sent the reserves to the trenches, giving other much tired corps a thorough rest. Meanwhile, the Cossacks are raiding the Japanese lines. It has been developed that after the Lone Tree Hill fight the Japanese were unable to remove a number of cannon in addition to those left on the hill, and which remain midway between the Russian and Japanese trenches. As they lay, these guns were so exposed to fire from both sides that it was impossible for either the Russians or Japanese to get possession of them during the daylight, and repeated attempts have been made both by Russians and Japanese to secure the guns under cover of darkness. Up to the present time Cossack detachments have succeeded in securing three of the guns. The dexterity of th Cossacks in this sort of work was repeatedly illustrated during the Russian army maneuvers. On one occasion, they abstracted the artillery harness, completely disabling all the batteries of their rival combatants. A more famous occasion was four years ago, when General Kuropatkin commanded the southern army marching from Moscow, against the northern army, commanded by Grand Duke Sergius. Kuropatkin's Cossack leader, Dienrichs, surrounded the hut in which Sergius' chief of staff, Sobeleff, now commanding the sixth Siberian corps, and his subordinates, were asleep, and pluckily went off with their dispatches and mans. When Sobeleff woke he found his whole staff bound and gagged and every document missing.

The general staff tonight received the following dispatch from General Sakaroff, under today's date: "The Russian troops, Oct. 19, made a reconnaissance in force against the enemy south of the village of Sindiapu. The enemy's outposts were driven back. A Japanese battery, which opened fire, was silenced, and compelled to retire. There was no fighting Oct. 20. This morning the Russian volunteer sharpshooters, under cover of a fog, closed upon the enemy, and brought in another gun and limber which were left from Peutiloff Hill (formerly Lone Tree Hill). The Japanese opened a heavy fire, but on account of the fog the firing was ineffective."

An Armistice.

London, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The Times' correspondent says it is the general belief there that another great battle is imminent on the Sha River, where the Russians are still strongly posted on the north bank. The Japanese are on the south bank. The correspondent says that appearances suggest that the Japanese will take the offensive.

A Hurried Flight.

Mukden, Friday, Oct. 21.—(Delayed in transmission).—The Japanese hurriedly evacuated Shakhepu, three miles of Shakhe station, on Thursday night, in order to escape being surrounded. Under the cover of Thursday's fog they had tried to surprise the advance guard of one corps on the Russian right flank. The latter replied, with interest, in their own coin, by taking Shakhepu on both flanks, and not leaving the Japanese any alternative except a hurried flight.

No Attempt On Czar's Life.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22. — The Associated Press is authorized to deny the report printed by the Soir of Paris, yesterday, to the effect that there was an attempt on the life of Emperor Nicholas Thursday, in which there were eleven victims.

CZAR'S LOSSES ALMOST 70,000

The Commander's Official Report of Casualties.

12,000 MEN DIE ON THE FIELD

Red Cross Departments Took Over a Total of 55,868 Wounded Up to Tuesday Last.

London, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the general staff has received from Gen. Kouropatkin a report showing that the total number of Russian wounded taken over by the Red Cross and kindred departments since the beginning of the battle to Oct. 18 was 55,868. The number of killed is unknown exactly, because many men are missing, but the total is estimated to have been 12,000.

Rome, Oct. 31.—Of 35,000 Russian wounded that have been brought to Mukden, 7,000 have died.

Tokio, Oct. 21.—All news concerning the movements of the Russian Baltic fleet is received with interest here, but with scarcely any excitement, because it is still doubted if it is really bound for the Far East.

The Jiji Shimpo and the Asahi, commenting upon the reported sailing of the fleet, say that the Japanese navy will be delighted to welcome Russia's new fleet, which it will be quite strong enough to encounter, even supposing that Port Arthur is still uncaptured when the Russians arrive.

NO LIGHT FOR THEM

Inhabitants at Mouth of Amur River Will Be Without Oil.

New York, Oct. 22. — A London cablegram to the Times quotes the London Times' insurance correspondent as saying: "The steamer Canton, chartered to take oil, etc., to Nicholaviesk, at the mouth of the Amur River, has been unable to reach her destination owing to ice. In consequence of the failure to deliver her cargo, the unfortunate inhabitants of Nicholaviesk will be without light during the Siberian winter."

RUSSIANS HOPE.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent wires: Telegrams received from Gen. Kuropatkin are of such a reassuring nature that the most confident optimism reigns in the highest circles here.

Impression is given in these quarters that the Japanese have shot their bolt and are now suffering such exhaustion that they must retreat quickly, while on the other hand General Kuropatkin is confident he can throw off the Japanese to the westward, leaving the way open to Port Arthur, which, it is calculated, he could reach in three weeks.

Such is a summary of the ideas entertained here, which are causing great elation. Should success not crown General Kuropatkin's plans in the immediate future, the disappointment here will be more intense than ever before.

Japanese are reported burning their stores with a view to retreating. The fact that a reconnaissance party found two abandoned guns is construed as demonstrating that the enemy is making special haste to get away.

PIGEON VOLUNTEERS

Winged Naval Messenger Service To Be Mobilized.

London, Oct. 22. — There is to be a mobilization of the naval volunteer pigeon service in the course of the next month or so. In this "corps" are some of the best-known racing fanciers in the country. They have secured, by competition in the annual races, for distances varying from 50 to 500 miles, a number of splendidly-trained birds, which, in case of war, would be of great value in bringing messages from ships out at sea.

The navy on the south coast, notably at Gosport and Sheerness, has very serviceable lofts of its own, and the inmates of these have proved their efficiency in the Channel service. Not a single message during the past season has been lost.

The season in charge of the naval pigeons receive daily instruction upon all the important points of successful pigeon-flying. The birds are taken out to sea in boxes containing six, each having been trained over a particular section of the English Channel. A chart is attached to each pigeon showing its particular section.

To insure safe delivery several pigeons are sent off with the same message, the number employed varying according to the distance to be traversed. For a 50-mile journey three pigeons are dispatched, and if the distance exceeds 100 miles six pigeons may be liberated.

Russia In a Turmoil; Revolutionaries Active

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22. — The police continue to discover in various parts of Russia, and notably in the south and in Poland, evidences of revolutionary activity, such as was described in the St. Petersburg dispatch to the Associated Press on Oct. 8. According to reports received at the ministry of the interior, most of the revolutionary literature that is being disseminated comes from Jews. At Minsk, a great mass of proclamations, pamphlets, false seals and passports was discovered in a Jew's lodging, together with evidences that they came from abroad for distribution throughout Russia. At Kerch, a Jew Reservist, who escaped service on account of physical disability, was found printing addresses to Reservists, urging them not to join the colors. At Toula, where an infernal arsenal was located by the police, several Jews were arrested for fomenting strike disturbances and street manifestations among workmen.

At Grodno a Jew was arrested at the railway station, whose baggage was full of revolutionary literature. At Odessa the police on Oct. 15 surprised in a Jew's lodgings a meeting of revolutionists, socialists and anarchists, and during the attempt to arrest the participants a police officer was shot. At Vitebez on Saturday three Jews were arrested for gathering at the theater and distributing proclamations.



London Under Liberal Rule.

The growth of London's industries since 1896 is but one of the many evidences of the prosperity enjoyed under the progressive government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

There is not a manufacturing concern in the city that has not expanded under Liberal rule. The result has been steady employmen, wider opportunities and better wages.

Col. Gartshore, the manager of the McClary Manufacturing Company—by far the largest industry in the Forest City—says the firm has increased its working force 40 to 45 per cent since 1896. The following comparison covers only a few of the larger establishments, and takes no account of the great cigar industry and many smaller concerns which have flourished under a Liberal government:

	Hands Employed. 1896.	1904.
White's Bolt Works	25	65
London Rolling Mills		90
Wortman & Ward	40	90
Dyment-Baker Lumber Company	16	52
Bennet Furnishing Company	56	92
Grand Trunk Car Works		350
Hyman's Tannery	20	70
E. Leonard & Sons	100	175
McCormick Manufacturing Company	100	400

MR. FITZPATRICK NOT TO RESIGN; FLATLY DENIES OPPOSITION YARN

Story of His Having Differences With Choquette Is Also a Conservative Falsehood.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Oct. 22. — Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, who is in Quebec today, was communicated with from the department here in regard to the report that he intends resigning from the cabinet today or Monday. He gave a flat denial to the story. As to the report that Mr. Choquette and himself were at variance on political matters, the Minister of Justice says that the very opposite is the case.

Mr. Choquette is his assistant in the Quebec district, and is acting loyally with him. They were at work together in the minister's office at Quebec this afternoon.

QUEEN LEAVES DENMARK

Is Returning to England With Her Daughter, Princess Victoria.

Copenhagen, Oct. 22. — Queen Alexandra and her daughter, Princess Victoria, left for England last night. At the station to bid them farewell were all the Danish royal family, members of the legations here, and many notable personages.

GREEKS KILL BULGARIANS

Were Approached by Band Who Took Them for Friends.

Salonica, European Turkey, Oct. 22.—Twenty Bulgarians were killed by Grecks near Florina, Oct. 19. A band of 60 Bulgarians approached 30 Greeks who were posted on a hill, supposing them to be friends. The Greeks fired point-blank at them. Forty of the Bulgarians escaped.

SIMPLON SUPERSTITION

Workmen Wear Charms While Tunneling in Alps.

Geneva, Oct. 22.—The engineers of the Simpson tunnel are duplicating the cooling and draining machinery, and hope to be able to resume boring early in November.

In spite of the great difficulties to be overcome through hot springs, they predict that the remaining 200 yards of rock will have been pierced by the end of the year.

Ever since the first serious inrush of water three years ago the workmen engaged on the Domo d'Ossola or Italian side have had a superstitious dread that the spirit of the mountain was averse to the desecration of its home. Many of them have in consequence been in the habit of taking little bunches of blessed herbs and sacred palm, small flasks of holy water, and tiny images of their patron saints to their work.

Though boring is at present suspended, the work of preparing the tunnel for railroading is being energetically carried on.

Queen's Own at Buffalo

Buffalo, Oct. 22.—The Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto arrived here this morning and were met by the Seventy-fourth New York National Guard, and escorted to their armories through a drenching rain, lashed by a strong wind. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there were many people on the streets and in windows along the route of march to welcome the visitors.

Death of Mrs. Casgrain.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 22. — The wife of Senator Charles E. Casgrain, of Windsor, died last night at Hotel Dieu. The immediate cause of death was a stroke of apoplexy, but her condition had been serious for several months. Mrs. Casgrain was 60 years of age, and was the daughter of the late Richard Street, of Hamilton.

WAR IN PANAMA

Band of Malcontents Threaten the Government.

Colon, Oct. 22.—News reached here last evening that about 200 armed men, who are thought to be malcontent Panamanians, rather than Colombian soldiers, have been seen in the neighborhood of Culebra, threatening hostilities against the Panama Government.

As soon as the American authorities of the canal zone became cognizant of the appearance of this force marines were sent out to ascertain their purpose.

It is rumored that a skirmish occurred inland, in which several were killed, but there is no confirmation of this report.

ALLANTON TO BE RALEESED

Action of Vladivostock Prize Court Annulled at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22. — The admiralty council, sitting as a supreme prize court today, annuled the judgment of the Vladivostock prize court in the case of the British steamer Allanton, seized June 16, by the Vladivostock squadron, and her cargo.

She will be released forthwith. The council, however, held that the suspicions entertained justified the steamer's arrest.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Tomorrow—Fair, Snow Flurries.

London, Saturday, Oct. 22.
Sun rises..6:40 a.m. Moon rises..4:50 p.m.
Sun sets...5:24 p.m. Moon sets...4:43 a.m.
Toronto, Oct. 21—8 p.m.

Gales, accompanied by rain, are general this evening from the lakes to the Maritime Provinces. In the Northwest Territories and Manitoba the weather has been fair and temperatures have been somewhat lower.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 14—24; Victoria, 50—58; Kamloops, 40—56; Calgary, 28—52; Qu'Appelle, 22—44; Winnipeg, 26—46; Port Arthur, 34—44; Parry Sound, 44—54; Toronto, 47—58; Ottawa, 50—56; Montreal, 52—62; St. John, 54—64; Quebec, 52—68; Halifax, 48—64.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, Oct. 22—8 a.m.

Today—Strong winds and gales from west to northwest; cloudy.

Sunday—Strong northwesterly winds; mostly fair and cool; a snow flurry not improbable.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	30	26	Fair
Winnipeg	36	34	Cloudy
Parry Sound	44	42	Cloudy
Toronto	46	44	Cloudy
Ottawa	46	42	Fair
Montreal	48	42	Cloudy
Quebec	46	42	Clear
Father Point	50	38	Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

The storm is centered in Western Ontario, and will now move eastward. Gales and rain have been general in Ontario and Quebec. The weather continues fair and dry in Manitoba and the Territories.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 55°; lowest, 42.5°.

BIG CHIEF MONTAGUE.

The following is a copy of the celebrated letter written by Dr. Montague and circulated in Haldimand in the election of 1891:

"FOR INDIANS ONLY.

"To the Indians—The Queen has always loved her dear loyal subjects, the Indians. She wants them to be good men and women, and she wants them to live on the land that they have, and she expects that in a little while, if her great chief, John A., gets into Government again, to be very kind to the Indians and to make them very happy. She wants them to go and vote, and all to vote for Dr. Montague, who is the Queen's agent. He is their friend, and by voting for him every one of the Indians will please

QUEEN VICTORIA."

WHEAT RUSH IS ON

Huge Volume of Grain Now Going East Via Fort William.

Fort William, Ont., Oct. 22.—A huge volume of wheat is now going forward by lake from the Canadian Northwest via this port, vessels having taken 550,000 bushels during the first half of the present week. During the past few days the grain-laden fleet clearing from here has included the Midland Queen, the Westmount, Melrose, Pellatt, Turret Crief, Turret Crown, Minnedosa, Juebec and Huronic.

A record of 228 cars of wheat arriving for shipment in 24 hours has been made since the rush began.

LESS DIPHTHERIA; MORE TYPHOID

Report of the Provincial Health Officer for the Month of September.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 22. — The report of the provincial health officer for September shows a large decrease in the number of cases of deaths from diphtheria, there being a decrease of 32 per cent. Deaths reported from all causes totaled 1,967, in a population of 2,120,-114, or 11.6 per thousand. A year ago the rate was 11.7. Typhoid fever, however, has increased.

STEEL RAIL ORDERS

U. S. Trust Coming In at Once to Share in the Business.

New York, Oct. 22.—Owing to the large orders for steel rails which it has booked for export trade, the United States Steel Corporation has decided to build a steel rail mill in Canada, earlier than it intended to.

It is generally understood that the Canadian roads are good consumers of steel rails.

The importance of retaining this trade is manifest, and the Steel Corporation figures that the initial cost of establishing a rail mill in Canada would probably come back to it in the increased business for the first year.

OFFERS TO BLAIR

Nominations Tendered Him, But He Will Not Accept.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Hon. A. G. Blair's invitations to take part in the election campaign against the Government's transcontinental railway policy have now been followed by offers of Conservative nominations for parliamentary honors.

The ex-chairman of the railway board, however, sticks to his statement that he has no intention of re-entering public life.

HAD ALMOST ESCAPED

Prisoner at Kingston Within an Ace of Getting Away.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 22.—An attempt to escape from the penitentiary has been frustrated. A prisoner named McKee, sentenced for life for murdering a man, had filed through the bars in the window of his cell. He had also keys all ready to unlock the doors of the institution. Two orderlies gave it away to the guards just before he started out on the way to liberty.

The man had worked on the bars since last May, and would have succeeding in escaping had not the warning been given.

MILLIONS HANDED FREE CHURCHES

Judgment of Lords To Be Applied at Once.

DIFFERENCES IRRECONCILABLE

Court of Sessions Refuses to Postpone Further Payment of $25,000,000 to the Free Church.

Edinburgh, Oct. 22. — By a majority of 3 to 1 the court of sessions here today ordered that the judgment of the House of Lords, Aug. 1, placing in the hands of the 24 Free Church ministers, who opposed the union of the Free Church of Scotland with the United Presbyterian Church, the whole of the property of the Free Church, valued at about $55,000,000, be applied immediately. A petition to this effect was presented to the court a week ago by the Free Churchers, when it became apparent that the differences between the Free Churchers and the United Free Churchers were irreconcilable, asking that they be placed in possession of the church property in dispute. The United Free Churchers informed the court that they intended applying to Parliament for relief from the existing deadlock, and asked for a postponement of judgment until Parliament was able to straighten out the difficulty. The majority of the court, however, decided that they had no discretion in the matter and that the House of Lords' decision must promptly be put in operation.

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND

Report of His Serious Illness Denied at Woodstock.

Woodstock, Oct. 22.—The report in circulation in Toronto and Ottawa that Hon. James Sutherland is seriously ill at his home in this city is emphatically denied. As a matter of fact Mr. Sutherland is able to be down town daily.

BAN ON CATHOLIC VOTE

Pope's Advisers Think the Decree Should Not Be Abolished.

Rome, Oct. 22. — The prevailing feeling among the Pope's advisers regarding the attitude of the Vatican at the coming elections seems to be not to abolish the decree forbidding Catholics to vote. The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, however, in unofficial articles, advises the faithful to vote when it is considered advantageous to do so in view of local conditions.

Rome, Oct. 22.—The Pope is now working on a circular to be addressed to the French clergy. It will make no reference to politics. The pontiff will merely encourage the social and religious action of the clergy.

WINDS MAY WAR FOR THE RUSSIANS

Port Arthur Garrison Expects Typhoons Will Break Up the Jap Blockade.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—According to calculations, if the garrison holds out another six weeks the fierce northeast gales, which then begin, will sweep the Yellow Sea, and constitute such danger to the Japanese warships that it will compel Admiral Togo to relax his blockade, and the garrison will be able to secure a fresh supply of munitions of war and food.

The mobilization of the reserves in certain districts of Moscow, Warsaw, Kieff and Vilna is largely for the purpose of filling the gaps in the ranks of the corps now at the front. It is definitely stated that Gen. Grippenberg's second army will be composed of the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and sixteenth European corps, the sixth Siberian corps, and several brigades of rifles, totaling approximately 200,000 men of all arms. Gen. Skugarevski has been appointed at Grippenberg's recommendation to comand the sixth European corps.

REFUSED TO SPEAK

Mr. Stratton Declines to Make a Statement Re Resigning.

Toronto, Oct. 22. — Hon. J. R. Stratton returned to the city, today, but he declined to make any announcement regarding his reported resignation from the Ontario Cabinet.

WILL STILL RULE WAVES

Great Britain Intends to Lead All in Merchant Marine.

New York, Oct. 22. — Sir William White, former chief instructor of the British navy, and now vice-president of the Institute of Naval Architecture of Great Britain, was the guest of honor at a dinner tendered to naval architects and marine engineers, Francis T. Bowles, former chief constructor, United States Navy, presided. Sir William responded to the toast, "The English Navy."

England, he said, had received many inspirations from America, whose men-of-war clippers and yacht America were no more to be forgotten than were American naval and marine affairs generally of the past and present. America, he believed, had much to accomplish if it built up its merchant marine to the comparative strength of the early sixties. "And," added Sir William, "we do not propose you shall control the seas as you did then — in all good feeling. Supremacy of the merchant marine is more important to us than to you. We believe we are superior and we intend to remain such if we can."

SIR WILFRID IN EASTERN ONTARIO

Premier Addresses Big Gathering at Cornwall.

SCORES ANOTHER TRIUMPH

Dundas, Glengarry and Stormont Counties Give Him a Magnificent Welcome.

Cornwall, Oct. 21.—"We want no other Premier but Laurier" was the motto which adorned the wall and expressed the dominant sentiment of the 5,000 people who occupied the Auditorium this evening. The audience was a thoroughly representative one; large delegations from the outlying portions of the county of Stormont and from the adjoining counties of Dundas and Glengarry were brought in by special excursion trains. The townspeople, English-speaking as well as the Premier's compatriots of French origin, turned out in large number, and, although a steady rain all day had made the roads heavy and muddy and driving exceedingly disagreeable, many enthusiastic admirers drove long distances in order to hear the Premier's masterly exposition of the Government's policy. Here, as elsewhere throughout Ontario, the demonstration was of such a nature as to gladden the heart of any public man. The Premier acknowledged in terms of sincerity and appreciation the extreme kindness shown towards him by the Liberals of Ontario, who had adopted him as their child and received him throughout his tour with a warmth and enthusiasm which could not have been excelled by the people of his native Province. There was a note of triumph and courage to the Liberals throughout the Dominion in his declaration, when referring to the paragraphs appearing in the Tory press regarding his health, that, although he had been pretty sick, he was recovering and had strength enough to again lead his party to victory.

A POOR EXCUSE

Mr. Asquith Scored for Objection to Conference.

London, Oct. 21.—Referring to Mr. Asquith's opinion that a colonial conference would cause friction, the Colonial Secretary, speaking at Dartford, said that nothing more pusillanimous had ever been emitted as an opinion by even a Radical party, than to say we were afraid of going into a conference with our colonies for fear of friction.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Inverness, said we were hard pressed in the race of industrial rivalry. We could not hold our own by folding our hands and living on the past.

Mr. Haldane, M.P., speaking at Dunfermline, said Mr. Chamberlain's scheme was positively mischievous to the empire based as it was upon interference with the liberty of the colonies.

BUSINESS MEN WITH GOVERNMENT

Are a Unit Against Any Change Being Made, Says Official of C. M. A.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Mr. R. A. Donald, president of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, spoke in support of the Liberal candidate in East Toronto. In this country, he said, the example of Britain in regard to politics had been followed, and he believed such a course was a wise one. The Liberal party, as a rule, did not put much faith in third or independent parties. He had noticed that independent parties and independent papers always became violently Conservative. This was particularly true whenever any question arose on which parties and papers might do good if they were really independent. If the electors were to accept successful employers and business men in politics at their own par value it would be vain to contest East or West Toronto, but fortunately people were able to judge and act for themselves, and he believed and hoped that East Toronto would elect Mr. Leslie, who was born and had lived all his life in the east end. Turning to the tariff issue, Mr. Donald said he had every opportunity to know the opinion of business men in Canada relative to the tariff. He had found no great or general demand for a change. He himself was opposed to constant changes or uncertainty in the tariff. It was most essential to the success and prosperity of busines in all branches to be assured of stability. The Government had given an assurance that no rash changes would be made, and that such changes as were necessary should only be made after very careful inquiry. He had found business in the United States in a very depressed condition, and this was likely to continue, but in Canada prosperity prevailed, and he saw no possibility of the depression in the States reaching this country. He could assure his hearers that the business men of Canada were a unit against any change of their hearts did not desire a change.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS

General Campaign in Island Has Been Officially Opened.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 22. — The general election campaign was officially opened yesterday, candidates being nominated for all the constituencies. The Government party, led by Sir Robert Bond, nominated a full ticket of 36 names. The Opposition, led by former Premiers Whiteway, Winter and Goodridge, nominated 35 candidates, allowing one member, Cashin, of Ferryland, to secure his election unopposed. The polling will take place on Oct. 31.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 351 Talbot; 'phone 965. Residence, 354 Oxford; 'phone 768.

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

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones 683 and 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE—$9 PER MONTH. Apply 22 Victor street. 39c

TO LET OR FOR SALE ON EASY terms—Brick-veneer story and half house, north end; 3 bedrooms, bath and closet, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Apply W. M. Gray, 133 Langarth. 21tf-ywt

ROOMS TO LET, OVER STORES ON Dundas street, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply Samuel Glass, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 35c-ywt

NEW DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, KENT street. Apply 145 Kent street. 33k-tywt

TO LET—NICE BRICK COTTAGE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with barn; Egerton street, two doors south Vauxhall bridge; immediate possession; first-class parties only. Rent, $6 and $9. 35c-ywt

TO LET — MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, in first-class locality; rent, $25 and water rates. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 36tf

TO RENT—NEW 1½-STORY BRICK, 148 Duchess avenue, five minutes' walk from Normal School; everything modern; seven room and summer kitchen; rent moderate. Apply next door. 34n

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

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

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

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

TO LET—ONE OFFICE WITH VAULT in Albion block, adjoining postoffice. Apply T. H. Carling. 98tf

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

ARCHITECTS.

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, ALBION building, London.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—GOOD SAND FOR BUILDING purposes or filling in. Apply 409 King street. 39n

"THE MAPLES," PRIVATE HOSPITAL—Terms reasonable. 136 Grey street. Mrs. A. M. Toohey, graduate Victoria hospital. Telephone 1,736. ywt

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

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

COMBS AND HAIR ORNAMENTS, manicuring, hair dressing. Combings wanted. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

PERSONAL.

ATTRACTIVE MAIDEN—WEALTHY, wants at once kind husband for companion and relieve her of business worries. No objection to honorable poor man. Address Bessey, Ogden avenue, corner Robey, Chicago. b

CANADIAN BACHELOR, AGE 35, worth $15,000, good standing and appearance, desires young lady correspondent; strictly confidential. Dept. 11, Box 35, Toledo, Ohio. b

MATRIMONIAL—WEALTHY GENTLEMAN, unencumbered, generous, kind and sincere, feels need of congenial companionship and wife. Address Mrs. Cole, 1714 Chestnut, Room 309, Philadelphia, Pa. b

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FROM THE cradle to the grave; matters of business, love and marriage made clear; what I tell comes true; send birth, age and 10c. Prof. Garnot, Box 233, Hochelaga P. O. Montreal, Canada. b

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Collingwood Wharf," will be received at this office until Saturday, Oct. 29, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf at Collingwood, County of Simcoe, Province of Ontario, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of H. A. Gray, Esq., engineer in charge, Harbor and River Works for Ontario, Confederation Life building, Toronto; J. G. Sing, Esq., resident engineer, London, Ont., on application to the postmaster at Collingwood, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for three thousand dollars ($3,000) must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 37c-wty

The coing of the longest word in our language is credited to Gladstone. It is "disestablishmenttarianism." 39c-tyw

"Heintzman & Co." A Piano with a Name

All other things being equal the Piano with a good name and reputation is worth far more than the other. The

Heintzman & Co. Piano

(MADE BY YE OLDE FIRME OF HEINTZMAN & CO.)

is without doubt "Canada's Leading Piano." For over fifty years it has held the place.

PIANO SALON: 217 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

McEVOY'S COMMITTEE ROOMS

Corner Dundas and Ridout Streets.
Telephone 1191.

All Liberals welcome. Information about voters' lists and the campaign generally in East Middlesex gladly given.

JOINT MASS MEETING
For East Elgin and East Middlesex,
Belmont, Wednesday, Oct. 19th,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

W. F. Hepburn, Liberal candidate, East Elgin; J. M. McEvoy, Liberal candidate, East Middlesex, will address the meeting. Opposition candidates invited. 35bk

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. 'Phone 1,573.

PROF. A. G. ADAMS & WIFE—Osteopathic and suggestive therapeutics for chronic diseases. Consultation free. 284 King street, London.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Toronto Island Breakwater Extension," will be received at this office until Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of an extension to the Breakwater on south side of Toronto Island, City of Toronto, in the County of York, Ontario, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray, Esq., engineer in charge of harbor works, Ontario, Confederation Life building, Toronto, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for seven thousand dollars ($7,000), must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Oct. 18, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 37c-wty

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Armory, Stratford, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, Oct. 31, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of an armory at Stratford, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department, and at the Band Room of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Stratford, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Work, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 35cywt

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Armory, Woodstock, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, Oct. 31, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of an armory at Woodstock, Ont.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and at the office of J. Ure, Esq., City Engineer, Woodstock, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 35c-ywt

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Stokes Bay Wharf and approach," will be received at this office until Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf and road approach at Stokes Bay, Lake Huron, Bruce County, Ontario, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray, Esq., Engineer in charge of harbor works, Ontario Confederation Life Building, Toronto, on application to the Postmaster of Stokes Bay, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for twelve hundred dollars ($1,200.00), must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, October 18, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 39c-tyw

AUCTION SALES.

Turkish Rugs.

ANNUAL Auction Sale

of genuine hand-made Turkish, Persian and Indian rugs, carpets, palace strips, portieres, etc., on

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
October 26, 27 and 28.

at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. each day, at my rooms, 241 Dundas street.

The above collection being a special consignment from Mr. L. Babayan, will be found the finest of its kind ever sent to London. On view Tuesday.

NEIL COOPER,
Auctioneer.
39-u

BY AUCTION

At Jones' Auction Rooms, Tuesday, October 25th, at 10:30 a.m.

Parlor suites, easy chairs, couches, sideboards, bedroom suites, bedsteads, meat covers, hanging lamps, invalid chair, stoves, carpets, etc.

b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE PROPERTY.—The double brick house, Nos. 510 and 512 Dufferin avenue, part of estate of Alexander Smibert, deceased, will be offered for sale by auction at J. W. Jones' auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1904, at 2:30 p.m. Frontage, 70 feet, stable in rear. Terms: Ten per cent on day of sale. Further particulars on application to McKILLOP & MURPHY, solicitors for administratrix. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. 36k-xtyv

Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.

Charles E. Wilson, lot 38, con. 2, Westminster, Friday, Oct. 28; 40 dairy cows and 20 young cattle; sale at 1 o'clock p.m. Hunt & McGregor, auctioneers.

Samuel Hillier, lot 8, con. 9, Lobo, Thursday, Oct. 27; farm stock and implements; sale at 12:30 o'clock sharp. Hunt & McGregor, auctioneers.

John W. Guest, lot 3, con. 6, London, Wednesday, Oct. 26; 16 dairy cows and other farm stock; sale at 1 o'clock p.m. Hunt & McGregor, auctioneers.

Mrs. M. A. Miller, lot 27, con. 2, London, Tuesday, Oct. 25; farm stock, implements, furniture, etc; sale at 1 o'clock p.m. Hunt & McGregor.

Thomas Knapton, lot 18, con. 5, London, Monday, Oct. 24; farm stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock p.m. Hunt & McGregor, auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

of farm stock and implements; also 17 acres of corn in shock, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904, on lot 11, con. 3, London Township, at 10 o'clock. As the proprietor has leased the farm all will be sold without reserve. THOMAS L. DYER, proprietor; THOMAS CLARK, auctioneer. 39u-ty

Jos. Brown will sell at 547 William Street, Thursday, October 27, at 10:30 a.m.,

For Mr. A. L. Eacrett, who is leaving for California, parlor furniture, dining-room and bedroom, in oak, kitchen and other furniture, gas stove, pictures, bedding, carpets, machinist's tools and drills, gas engine (cost $300), slightly used, with 5½ h.-p. Terms cash. Everything goes. 39u-ty

BRICKYARD AND SUPPLY BUSINESS for sale.—On the 4th day of November, 1904, at the hour of 10:30 in the forenoon, there will be offered for sale upon the premises at London, Ont., the brickyard recently operated by the undersigned. The brickyard comprises about 17 acres of the very best quality of clay, the bed being of such a depth as to be practically inexhaustible. The bricks made from this clay are of very fine quality. There is also an immense quantity of building sand. The premises comprise also the necessary building and machinery, and sheds and kilns for the making and building and storing of bricks. The buildings and machinery have been recently damaged by fire, and will be sold in that condition. At the same time and place will be offered for sale as a going concern the business of the undersigned in the supply of builders' materials. Terms of sale: Ten per centum in cash at the time of sale, and the balance in 30 days thereafter. Further particulars and terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the date of sale, or on application to the undersigned, or the auctioneer. The London Builders' Supply and Manufacturing Company, London, Ont. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. 39u-t

CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION

On Oct. 24, 1904, at 1 p.m. Forty head cattle, eight horses, some hogs. Lot 4, con. C, on Governor's road. M. LARSEN, proprietor; THOS. CLARK, auctioneer. 38u

CREDIT SALE.

Farm and farm stock, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1904, on lot 5, con. 2, London Township. Forty new milch cows and springers, 10 cows to calve in the spring, 5 farrow sows, 6 spring calves, 2 colts rising 3 years old, 1 driver 5 years old. Farm, 100 acres, north half lot 5, con. 1, London Township; also 8 acres, part of lot 6, on Third street, London Township. KERNOHAN BROS., proprietors. 33u-t

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

In the Estate of Esther Jane McDonald, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, widow, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Trustee Act," R. S. O., 1897, cap. 129, that all persons having claims as creditors or otherwise against the estate of the said late Esther Jane McDonald, who died on the 18th day of September, 1904, are to send in such claims, duly proven, to the undersigned solicitors for George Frederick Jewell and Albert E. Santo, the executors of the will of the said deceased, with full particulars thereof, and a statement of securities, if any, held by them, on or before the 5th day of November, 1904. And further take notice, that the said executors, after the said 5th day of November, 1904, will proceed to distribute the proceeds of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and such executors shall not be liable for such proceeds or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution thereof. Dated at London this 12th day of October, A. D. 1904. BAYLY & BAYLY, solicitors for the executors. 33c-t

STENCILS AND STAMPS.

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HORSE, 4 YEARS OLD; good driver; also delivery wagon. 642 Waterloo. b

FOR SALE — AT ONCE — GOOD NEW milch cow. Apply C. A. Rollins, lot 13, Con. 9, London Township. 39c

FOR SALE—TWO BABY CARRIAGES. Apply 503 York street. 39c

DRY CORDWOOD — TEN CORDS maple, twenty cords mixed. Lot 27, con. 1, West Nissouri. Edward Dunn. 38u

GOOD HEATING STOVE FOR SALE—McClary Hot Blast. Apply 269 Colborne street. 38c

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

FOR SALE—ONE WAGON, BUGGY, two stoves, one Red Cross stove, with oven. 15 Pegler street. 36c-xwt

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN HALF price, cherry bedroom suites, springs, hair mattress and oval fall-leaf table, 346 Dufferin avenue. 37c

GOOD, SOUND PONY, 5 YEARS OLD. F. C. Toon, 375 Talbot street. 37c

BLACK WALNUT SIDEBOARD, WITH mirror, in good order; price, $8 cash. 815 Dundas street. 35n

SPECIAL SIDEBOARD AND COUCH sale at the Elliott Furniture Company.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL STRONG wagon, second-hand. Collis Wagon Company, corner Oxford and Adelaide.

ALL KINDS OF HEAVY MACHINERY repaired, at lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER — LARGE colored pictures of the Premier, in tubes ready for mailing, only 5c. For sale at the business office of The Advertiser. 20tf

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

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief quick and safe. Paris-Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 39h-t

CLEARING SALE — SECOND-HAND bicycles, $10 up; few Imperials, slightly used. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT TRY Sunglee; it positively grows hair. Jas. T. Gleason, 205 Dundas

COUCHES FROM $5 UP, AT PATTEN'S, the upholsterer, 247 Dundas street.

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

NICKEL-PLATED BATHROOM TRIMMINGS—Match case 25c, soap dishes 20c, toothbrush holders 15c, and others at all prices. Smith Plumbing Company, 17 Masonic Temple, King street. t

ADVERTISING WORLD, COLUMBUS, O.—A monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial. t

RUBBER, PLUSH AND WOOL RUGS, $1 up. J. Darch, 379 Talbot street.

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

BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY can be obtained at the Market Grocery, 103 King street. Everything new, fresh, and right prices. 'Phone 1,465. H. T. Johnson. xvt

ITALIAN BEES—FOUR COLONIES, cheap; must be sold at once. 158 Wharncliffe road, South London. 31c-zxt

ROSIN IN BARRELS, CWT. DRUMS caustic soda, screw-cutting lard oil compound, one-third cost of oil, and better; water glass egg preserver; soft water tanks. London Soap Company. 11tf

MAGAZINES BOUND
NEAT BINDINGS AT SMALL COST.
LIBRARIES REPAIRED
For Sunday Schools and Public Libraries. Call or write for quotations.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
'Phone 370. 90 Dundas St. 98tf-tx

ALL KINDS OF BULBS—TULIPS, Hyacinths, Snowdrops, Crocus, Narcissus, Iris, etc. Morgan's Pet Stock and Garden Supply House, 264 Dundas. yt

THE BEST—IF YOU WANT A NICE, bright, cheerful fire in your grate, buy Red Jacket lump coal; none better; little smoke, less ashes, and no clinkers. Go to Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 495 York street. 'Phone 1,391.

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

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

NEXT TWO WEEKS—ANY CARRIAGE in stock at cost. Bargains. Come and see. J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., EAST END coal and wood dealers. Hardwood blocks, soft wood, and slabs. 'Phone 1,312. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst.

SUMMER WOOD—THE BEST, LONDON and Petrolea Barrel Company, Simcoe street east. 'Phone 668.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

AT 214 DUNDAS STREET, MY PRIVATE office. Young's Jewelry Store, C. D. Johnston.

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

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

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

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

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

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

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
E. Towe & Co. Agents. City office OVER Bank, Dundas & Richmond Sts. (entrance off Richmond). 'Phones 600 and 1,107. Money loaned on real estate at low rates.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOLS.

DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL—CUTTING and designing ladies' garments, as taught by us, is an art as well as a trade, and insures capability of fitting every form and following every fashion. Address 243½ Dundas street, London.

GRAND RALLY

of the workingmen of London, under auspices of the

Socialist Labor Party

to nominate a candidate for the coming Dominion Elections, K. of P. Hall, Duffield block, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome. 38c



THE WEATHER TODAY—Cool, with showers.

STORE CLOSES AT 6 O'CLOCK EVERY NIGHT

52-inch French Sedan Broadcloth, $1 Yard.

In the right weight for Fashionable Shirtwaist Suits, so much in demand for present wear. In shades of brown, fawn, cardinal, cadet blue, light and dark navy. Per yard only.....$1.00

New Fall Veilings.

We have stocked heavily with the most fashionable Veilings and it's just the very styles most desired that we have. If you take care to select an effective Veil, you add to the becomingness of your general appearance. So trifling a thing as a veil can mar the beauty of the most stylishly dressed person.

Pretty Black Veilings, new styles in plain and fancy meshes, with and without chenille dots, at per yard from..... 20c to 75c
Dainty Gray Veilings in fish nets and fancy weaves, at per yard.....20c, 25c and 35c
Brussels and Fish Net Veilings, in black with white dots, and white with black dots. Per yard.....20c and 25c
Pretty shades in Brown and Navy Veilings, at per yard.....25c, 35c and 40c
Mousselaine Crepe Veiling for Automobile Veils, in black, white, gray, green, navy and brown, at per yard..... 45c
A large assortment of Mourning Veilings in Nets and Grenadines, from..... 25c to 75c
Another shipment of chose New York Crepe Veils to hand, 1½ yards long, hemstitched ends and side, to be had in pretty shades of brown, navy and black. Special at per yard, only 75c

Free Classes in Embroidery Every Day from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

Fashionable Furs at Drygoods Prices.

It must be a source of satisfaction and security to our customers to know that every piece of Fur received into this store is thoroughly examined as to quality. Our stock is large and well-assorted, comprising all the fashionable furs of the day such as: Stone Marten, Mink, Grey Fox, Blue Lynx, Isabella Fox, White Fox, Russian Squirrel, Black Thibet, White Thibet, Grey Lamb, Grey Opossum, Natural Fox and Siberian Fox. See our range of Comfort Furs for the little ones at our usual reasonable prices.

FURS EXACTLY AS ADVERTISED OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.

New French Cambric for Men's Shirts.

Ten patterns of New French Cambrics, in white grounds with fancy black and blue stripes, and blue grounds with fancy white stripes. All warranted fast colors. Width 32 inches and selling at only per yard..... 22c

All over the store—upstairs, downstairs, in every deparment, on every counter—we have positive values in elegant new goods. Because we don't mention them every day, don't conclude that we haven't what you want. We carry everything that's good.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

E. W. GOETHE QUANTZ, ORGANIST New St. James'. Singing, piano, organ, theory. 455 Oxford street.

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

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

MAY H. WALKER, INSTRUCTOR OF elocution and physical culture, Alma College, St. Thomas—Classes in London Saturdays, Y. W. C. A. rooms. 27tf-t

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

VOICE CULTURE — J. PARNELL Morris; concert tenor and teacher of singing. 466 Queen's avenue.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKILLOP—Residence, 226 St. James street; phone 451. Studio, 356 King street; 'phone 1,270. tx

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

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST First Presbyterian Church — Organ, piano, harmony, accompanying. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 959.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church. Piano, organ, harmony, singing. Studio, 640 Wellington. 'Phone 1,527.

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

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England. Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 241 Dundas.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. H. ROUGHLEY, FELT AND gravel roofer, 250 South street. Telephone 888. Repairing a specialty.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, SOLE agents for Paristone Hall Wall Plaster. Ask for prices. 'Phone 1,400

JOHN TOM—LAUNDRY, 312½ DUNDAS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cheapest rates. Goods called for and delivered 'Phone 1,809.

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

GUSTIN HOUSE LIVERY AND BOARDING stable. 366 Dundas. 'Phone 1,741. Prices moderate.

FORD'S LIVERY, REAR 67 DUNDAS. 'Phone 1,777. Stylish, up-to-date turnouts. Prices moderate.

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN — EASY TERMS, lowest rates. Avery Casey, barrister, 98 Dundas street (upstairs), London.

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

MONEY TO LOAN — LARGE AND small amounts to loan on real estate at 5 to 5½%. J. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, etc., 420 Talbot street. ywt

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

VIAVI.

VIAVI COMPANY, 31 TORONTO BANK building. 11 to 12 a.m., 1:30 to 5 p.m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 924.

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

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR Specialist, will resume practice Nov. 13.

DR. MACKLIN HAS REMOVED TO 443 Park avenue. Telephone 740.

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

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

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

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

HOTEL CARDS.

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

OFFICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—Choice wines, liquors. Meals, all hours. 378 Richmond St. W. J. Wright, prop.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, 400 CLARENCE—Wines and liquors unsurpassed. Courteous treatment. T. M. O'Hagan, proprietor.

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

HOUSE MOVING.

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

SLATE ROOFING.

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

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

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

OLD STANDARD CLEANING WORKS, 343 Clarence. Pressing, cleaning, etc. No contract work. No chemicals used.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH — GOUIN PSYCHOLOGICAL system. Mrs. Jennie Drewry, "Harmony Lodge," 356 King street. 'Phone 1,270. Opening lesson of course, Oct. 24, 8 p.m.

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

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION, Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 388 Princess avenue.

LEGAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas. 'Phone 975.

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

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

MASSEUSE.

HARRIETTA CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist, 269½ Dundas street. Try Neurotone electric treatment for all nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc. wty

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

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No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

MARRIED.

McLARTY—HISCOTT—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Central avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Christine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hiscott, to Mr. Angus McLarty, of St. Thomas.

DEATHS.

STEWART—At the family residence, 155 Maple street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1904, Samuel Stewart, dearly beloved husband of Mary Stewart, in his 71st year.

Funeral to Woodland Cemetery on Monday, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30. 38u

LACEY—At Victoria Hospital, on Oct. 21, 1904, Enos James, youngest son of Enos and Martha J. Lacey, aged 29 years.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 169 Langarth street, South London, on Monday, Oct. 24, at 2:30 o'clock; service at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. 38u

TALBOT—On Friday, Oct. 21, 1904, at 206 Central avenue, Miss Margaret Talbot, sister of Mrs. William H. Ferguson.

Funeral private.

REAVELY—At the family residence, 602 York street, on Oct. 21, 1904, Mary Reavely.

Funeral will take place from the above address on Monday afternoon at 2:30; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. 39u

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor, will preach morning and evening.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Morning, Rev. I. B. Wallwin. Evening, the pastor; "Paul's Resolve to See Rome."

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Services, 11 and 7. Seats free. Rev. Dyson Hague, rector.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. A. H. Going, will preach at both services. Evening subject, "A Heroic Decision."

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

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET—Pastor Mackenzie at 11, preaching; 7, "The First Division"; class at 10.

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

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. R. S. B. Howard, B.A., rector. Special memorial services will be held tomorrow.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Epworth League anniversary. Rev. T. E. Scott, from Galt, will preach both morning and evening. Miss Boyd, of Toronto, will sing at both services.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—I. B. Wallwin, B. A., pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. W. G. Howson; 7 p.m., the pastor. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sunday, 11 a.m.; Wednesday, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School, 3 p.m. The pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, will preach at both services. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Wellington street and Dufferin avenue—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. George J. Bishop, will preach both morning and evening. Sunday School, 2:45 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Evening, "Ruth, the Moabitess." The first of a short series on the Book of Ruth. All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services. Evening subject, "An Old-time Giant."

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Rev. H. MacKay, B.A., London Junction, 11 a.m.; pastor, 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Ross, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, WEST LONDON—Memorial service for the late Bishop Baldwin at 7 p.m. b

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. Morning subject, "The Yoke Type"; evening, "The Smitten Rock." Baptism and Lord's Supper after evening service. In the evening Mr. Ross will give his fourth address upon "Typology." All welcome. Seats free.

TO THE MEMORY OF OUR BELOVED Bishop—St. John the Evangelist. Special services, morning and evening, Sunday, Oct. 23. b

UNITARIAN—REV. V. J. GILPIN DESIRES to meet those who are interested in Liberal Christianity. 424 Princess avenue. b

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Mr. Beer will preach at both services, and Miss Leesta Roe and Miss Estelle Livingston will sing at both services.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Usual morning services. Evening, Rev. R. Fulton Irwin will preach a special evangelistic sermon.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — FOUNTAIN PEN, FRIDAY evening. Reward on return to this office. b

STRAYED — FROM LOT 7, THIRD Range, Caradoc Indian Reserve, about Oct. 5, 1904, five red steers, 3 years old, four dehorned. Information liberally rewarded. Alex. Douglas, Wardsville, Ont. bd&bw

LOST—SMALL RING, WITH EMERALD stone, either on belt line car or corner Elmwood and Wortley road. Finder will please leave at T. H. Janes' grocery store, and receive reward. 39c

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, WITH pin attached; monogram "O. McF." Reward on leaving at this office. 38c-xwt

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

LONDON VAUDEVILLE THEATER
Week 24th October, 1904.

THE GREAT SIDONIA — America's Eccentric.
LILIAN BARTON—Singing Comedienne.
MARK FIELDS—Songs and Stories.
SIGNORITA EL SALTO—The Mexican Marvel.
THE BRADYS — Kitty and James — Conversation, Singing and Marvelous Bag-Punchers.
DOROTHEA SISTERS—Refined Singers and Acrobatic Dancers.
THE KINETOGRAPH—Thrilling Bank Burglary.
MR. AND MRS. THORNE & Co.—In An "Up-Town Flat."
RYAN, LESTER AND RYAN—Special Attraction; Equilibrists and Hand Balancers.
Evening Prices—10, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Ladies' and Children's Matinees — 10 and 15 cents. 36k

Grand—Tonight, 8:15
JOSEPH MURPHY
IN "SHAUN RHUE."
Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Seats on sale.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 31
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT.
The sale of seats opens FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 9 a.m., for the engagement of
Klaw & Erlanger's
OPERA COMPANY, WITH
Thos. Q. Seabrooke
In the greatest of all musical comedies,
THE BILLIONIARE
100—Company—100
KLAW & ERLANGER ORCHESTRA.
Prices, $1 50, $1, 75c, 50c and 25c.

The Land of the Maple
REV. E. E. SCOTT, of Galt.
Dundas Center Methodist Church,
Monday, October 24th, 8 p.m.
Admission. 10 Cents. b

ST. JOHN'S A. C.
Eighth Annual Amateur
MINSTREL
Show, Hallowe'en and three following nights.
OCT. 31, NOV. 1, 2 AND 3. b

Christmas Excursions to the Old Country.
F. B. CLARKE, AGENT.

HO! FOR THE OLD COUNTRY—F. B. Clarke's, 416 Richmond street, is the office to purchase your tickets. Direct agency, Allan, Cunard and other ships. b

F. B. CLARKE'S IS THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE steamship agency in the City of London. 416 Richmond street. Call for Christmas rates. ywt

COME AND HEAR SOMETHING YOU ought to know about "The Tongue: Its Use and Disuse," Rev. R. Fulton Irwin, York Street Mission Hall, Thursday night, Oct. 27. Collection. 39u-ty

CAN YOU DANCE? NOW IS YOUR time to learn. Competent teachers. Easy terms. Open evenings. Call, or 'phone 1,774. Dayton & McCormick.

DON'T FORGET THE FREE SHOW tonight on Park avenue, next to Telephone Station b

FRANK GRUBER'S ORCHESTRA, OR pianist for all occasions. 245 Talbot street. Telephone 1,050.

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

WANTED—FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE to attend the free show on Park avenue (formerly Clarence street), tonight. 39tf

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

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

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

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED. APPLY AT CATHOLIC Record Office, Richmond street. 39c

BOY WANTED. APPLY AT 393 RICHMOND street. J. H. Deeks. b

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER. Apply Vanderburg's Livery. 38c

COATMAKERS WANTED. APPLY James Ferguson, 639½ Dundas street. 38c

WANTED—CANVASSER, EITHER ON salary or on commission, as desired; must produce references. Address Box 11, this office. 34n

IN OUR NEW SCHOOL WE HAVE the finest telegraph school on the continent, in school rooms, teaching staff and equipment there is nothing to compare with it. Under the circumstances doesn't it stand to reason that we should give you a more complete course than the ordinary school? Let us send you free our fine new illustrated telegraph book. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 9 Adelaide east, Toronto. t

WANTED—A LARGE MANUFACTURING concern about to open distributing depot in this section, desires services of responsible man to take management; salary, $1,800 per annum and commissions; applicant must furnish first-class references and $1,750 to $2,500 cash; merchandise furnished. Address Manufacturer, care Nelson Chesman Company, Chicago, Ill. 33k-t

PRINTER — PERMANENT POSITION to first-class job hand. Advertiser Job. 34tf

CANVASSERS WANTED. APPLY 355-357 Clarence street, London.

WANTED—GOOD MAN FOR FARM, single or married. Apply H. Scott, Telfer P. O. 33c-txt

SALESMEN WANTED, TO HANDLE our first grade nursery stock, choice specialties; handsome outfit free; liberal terms; season just commencing. Cavers Bros., Galt. 32tf-wty

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

WANTED—BOYS ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age. Apply the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 92tf

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, district manager, 67 Bay street, Toronto. tx

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR EXTRACTS and spice departments. Gorman, Eckert & Co. 39u

GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY MRS. J. W. Hyman, 130 Kent street. 39n

UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED. APPLY Hotel Clyde, King street. 38tf

DINING-ROOM GIRL AND COOK wanted. Oriental Hotel. 37c

GIRLS WANTED FOR THE CANDY department. Apply the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 36tf

GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK. Apply Mrs. Kormann, 60 Craig street. 36n

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT — NO washing. Apply Mrs. Depper, 235 Hamilton road. 31n-wty

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN THE trade. Brener Bros., 184-190 Horton street. 33tf

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Apply Mrs. Ed. E. Reid, 87 Maple street. 33tf

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY Mrs. English, 688 Dundas street. 29tf

25 GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for candy departments; good wages. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 27tf

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

A LADY HAVING MORE ROOM IN her house than she requires, would be glad to hear of an elderly lady who would take a room, more for companion's sake than renting it; situated near Victoria Park. Address Box 15, Advertiser Office. 38u

A PRIVATE FAMILY (NO CHILDREN), having a spare room, would let same to young girl going to school and accept a little assistance with the work in return. Address Box 15, Advertiser office, London. 38u

TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, UNFURNISHED; also one large room downstairs, furnished. Apply 649 Richmond street. 38u

LARGE BEDROOM AND BOARD FOR four gentlemen, with gas and wardrobe, and tap with drinking water in room; balcony and place to store trunks. Apply 478 Park avenue. 37n

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL front bedroom, with board; gas and wardrobe in room, also hot and cold water in bath. Apply 478 Park avenue. 27n

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 3, Mosa, for 1905. Apply, stating salary expected, qualifications, etc., to Alex. McAlpine, secretary, Wood Green, Ont. bd-t

WANTED.

WANTED — COMBINATION BABY buggy and go-cart, in good order. Address Box 17, London Advertiser. 31c

WANTED—PEOPLE TO TRY QUAKER Herbs, for rheumatism, scrofula, catarrh, constipation and all liver, stomach or kidney trouble. It is sold on trial at the office, Higgins block. Over 9,000 packages sold in Ottawa in three months. 32tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE in east end of city. Apply Box 11, Advertiser. 35c-ywt

BY TRUSTWORTHY MAN, TO TEND furnace and horse or cow, and work around yard or house. Address S. Harrison, general delivery, London. 38b

WANTED—CITY LOAN COMPANIES' shares. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY young man, 24 (white); have had eight years' experience. Address L. R. S., this office. 37c

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COULD YOU RAISE $2 50 IF YOU were convinced it would bring you 10 for 1? If you can, don't fail to write for particulars. Cosmos Advertising and Mailing Agency, Hancock, Mich. 35c-yt

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

160 ACRES, NORTH HALF LOT 10, CON. 5, London Township. Apply on premises or by mail to E. T. Ralph, Ballymote. 39c

FOR SALE — WATERLOO STREET; frame cottage, two bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, coal and wood shed; lot 180x172 feet. Will sell at a bargain. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 36tf

FOR SALE—QUEEN'S AVENUE, 72 feet front; best location in the city; 296 and 300. Inquire 143 Dundas street. 32tf

WATERLOO STREET—STORY AND half brick-veneer house, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and closet; piped for furnace. This is the last of three; the other two were sold this week. Call at once if you want this one. Will sell on easy terms. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 30tf

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

NEW AND MODERN two-story brick, 8 rooms, Wortley road, $2,800.

1½-STORY BRICK, 7 rooms, conveniences, nearly new, on Waterloo street, south G. T. R.

WELLINGTON STREET, near Hyman — Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences.

MAITLAND STREET—Two-story brick, 7 rooms and attic, modern conveniences, furnace, electric light, etc. Price, $2,900.

TWO-STORY FRAME—Double house, 8 rooms in each. Victor street; rents for $18. Price, $1,700.

STORE ON RICHMOND STREET—Three-story brick, centrally located. Call for particulars.

RICHMOND STREET, near Kent—Two-story brick, conveniences. $1,650.

DUNDAS STREET, close to business center—Two-story brick house. Price, $2,200. A bargain.

$800 WILL BUY a 54-foot lot, and one-story frame house on Wharncliffe road, near Pipe Line.

SIX OR THIRTEEN ACRES, with good buildings fruit trees, etc., outside and northwest of city limits. Call for prices.

CALL AND SEE the large list of other houses I have for sale.

J. F. SANGSTER,
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"HOME-HURST."

A few choice building lots in this new survey, facing on Lovett street, Kitchener and Roberts avenues, can yet be purchased on exceptionally easy terms. Price of lots, $127 to $227; cash down, $5; balance monthly without interest; 5% reduction for cash. No taxes for 1904. No mortgages. No interest. New streets. All new houses. City water on each lot. Close to public and separate schools, churches and street railway. Free printed copy of Registrar's Abstract. Title guaranteed. The greatest chance in a lifetime.

Remember, this property is situated right in the heart of industrial London, and is built on on all sides. The last and greatest chance to secure a desirable lot in a first-class location on such easy terms.

For plans, particulars, etc., apply

A. A. CAMPBELL,
The Realty Dealer,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
39c-tyt

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SAW A PIECE OFF THE EARTH.

A person does not amount to much until he owns a piece of real estate. With increase of population money values of every inhabitable foot of ground on the face of the earth becomes more valuable. London, Ont., is growing. This means that London real estate is also growing more valuable.

Why delay buying?

We have a large number of desirable properties for sale, and, while we only mention a few hereunder, if you call at the office we will be pleased to give you particulars of any place that might suit you.

BUILDING LOTS.

Kitchener Avenue—A number of most eligible building lots, high and dry, new street, all new houses building. Prices from $119 to $187—$5 down and balance monthly without interest. The greatest chance in a lifetime for a man to start about getting a home. Will build a dwelling thereon if you prefer us to build for you.

Dundas Street, East End—Suitable for business property. Price, $30 per foot.

Mount Pleasant Avenue—Corner lot. Price, $225.

York Street, East of Rectory—Lot 50x204 feet to a lane. Price, $400.

South Street—Lot 60x150 feet. Price, $300.

Dundas Street, East End—Lot 66 feet frontage, by 210 feet deep, suitable for business. Dirt cheap at $1,800.

Briscoe Street—Corner lot. Price, $200.

COTTAGES.

Elias Street—One-story frame, 6 rooms, lot 33x150. Price, $900.

Simcoe Street—One-story frame, brick foundation, 6 rooms. Price, $1,000.

William Street—1½-story brick-veneer, contains 7 rooms, lot 35x150. Price, $1,500.

College Avenue—Frame, brick foundation, 6 rooms, lot 55x150; also good barn. Price, $1,175.

William Street—One-story brick, 6 rooms, lot 50x132. Price, $1,000.

Dufferin Avenue—One-story frame, 5 rooms, lot 36x150. Price, $950.

RESIDENCES.

Dundas Street—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof, contains 12 rooms, modern plumbing, large lot. Price, $4,500.

King Street—Two-story and attic brick, contains 10 rooms, modern plumbing, hot water heating, very centrally located. Price, $5,750.

Piccadilly Street—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 8 rooms, modern plumbing, lot 50x130. Price, $2,000.

Dundas Street—Pair of semi-detached 2½-story bricks, stone foundations, slate roofs; each contains 10 rooms, modern plumbing, lot 66x190. Price, $7,500.

Dundas Street—Two-story brick, contains 7 rooms, modern. Price, $2,900.

King Street—2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 12 rooms, all modern, very centrally located. Price $5,250.

Oxford Street—Two-story brick, contains 9 rooms, bath, modern plumbing. Price, $3,500.

Queen's Avenue—Two-story brick, stone foundation, contains 10 rooms, modern plumbing, plate glass windows, vestibuled hall. Price, $2,700.

Rectory Street—Two-story brick, 8 rooms. Price, $2,200.

FARMS.

100 Acres, London Township—Soil, clay loam, tile-drained, orchard, brick dwelling, frame outbuildings. Price, $6,300.

62 Acres, North Dorchester—Soil, sand and black loams, frame outbuildings. Price, $2,800.

100 Acres, Lobo, near Komoka—Soil, clay loam, clean, well improved; new frame buildings; one of the best farms in the county. Price, $7,000.

240 Acres, Assiniboia—Suitable for mixed farming; conveniently situated to school, postoffice, station, etc. Price, $18 per acre. Will take London dwelling property in exchange.

LOANS.

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

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

C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. t

W. E. LENG'S BULLETIN.

Place your property in my hands. No charge unless I dispose of it.

OAK STREET—Brick cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 3 bedrooms, good cellar; lot 33x238. Reasonable price.

KING STREET, near William—Two-story brick, 10 rooms; lot 35x200. Price, $2,200; good bargain.

WILLIAM STREET—Two-story brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms. Call for price.

EVA STREET—Two-story frame, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms; lot 100x165. Price, $1,000.

Fine building lots in every part of city.

YORK STREET—Two-story brick, 10-roomed house; splendid lot, 40x130.

PRINCESS AVENUE EAST—Frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 3 bedrooms; lot 40x130. Cheap.

WANTED—Small farms of from 5 to 25 acres, close to city.

ELIAS STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms. Price, $900.

PHILIP STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, good cellar; lot 62x100. Price $1,000. Close to McClary's works.

A SPLENDID GROCERY STORE and dwelling—Good locality in city. Will be sold cheap. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET—Central frame cottage; parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 33x150. Price, $1,400.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry. Price, $1,300. Easy terms.

WELLINGTON STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, splendid locality. Price, $2,400.

ALBERT STREET—Choice two-story brick and stable; everything modern; spacious lot. Cheap bargain.

ST. JAMES STREET—New 1½-story brick-veneer, 8 rooms, modern conveniences; large lot and good locality.

ELIAS STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, good condition; lot 33x200. Price, $1,200.

SIMCOE STREET—Nice frame cottage, 6 rooms, barn; lot 60x100. Price, $1,200.

Call and see me before buying. Many others to choose from.

W. E. LENG,
425 RICHMOND STREET.
UP SAME STAIRS AS WESTERN FAIR OFFICES.

DIGGING FOR GOLD

may bring Wealth or Success, or it may bring Poverty and Discouragement. The chief reason WHY some people find it so difficult to dispose of their property is, that, like some prospective miners, they DO NOT strike where Gold is.

If you desire to advertise Real Estate, if you desire to REACH ALL REAL ESTATE OWNERS, BUYERS, SELLERS, EXCHANGERS, FARMERS or HOME OWNERS, place your property at once with

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LIMITED, of London, Canada.

Advertise your REAL ESTATE on OUR plan. It is suited to the WANTS of EVERYBODY. By our method of selling and exchanging property you can reach those who are vitally interested in the purchase, sale or exchange of Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

No. 2,438—50 acres in Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex, to exchange for 100 acres clay loam in good locality.

No. 382—Good general store, doing first-class business; good surrounding country, County of Lambton. Would exchange for 50 acres of good land.

No. 1,719—35 acres in Township of Camden, County of Kent; 1½-story frame house, 16x20. Will exchange for other property.

For further list of properties for sale see Free Press this date.

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

T. C. KNOTT'S LAND BULLETIN.

CHELSEA GREEN.—HAVE YOU PURCHASED YET? IF YOU HAVE NOT YOU SHOULD DO SO AT ONCE. IF YOU HAVE $5 YOU CAN PURCHASE A LOT, AND THE COMPANY WILL BUILD YOU A HOUSE WHEN THE LOT IS PAID FOR. REMEMBER, WE DO NOT SELL YOU A DINKY-DOO LITTLE LOT, BUT EVERY LOT HAS A FRONTAGE OF 40 FEET. REMEMBER, YOU WILL HAVE GOOD SIDEWALKS, GOOD SEWERS, GOOD SPRING WATER; THAT YOU WILL BE ONLY FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS.

I WILL BE ON THE GROUNDS SATURDAY AFTERNOON FROM 4 UNTIL 6. COME!

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Brick two-story and attic, double parlors, 5 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences, two verandas, good barn; lot 60x220 feet. Will sell cheap.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath and closet; piped for furnace. This is the last one of three; the other two were sold this week. Will sell on easy terms. Call at once if you want it.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Nearly new two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, gas, grate and mantel; splendid barn; lot 50x220 feet. Call for particulars.

KING STREET EAST—Brick two-story, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, pantry, two grates, with mantels, sewing room, all modern conveniences; lot 48x150 feet. $3,400.

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

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Frame two-story, with brick foundation, 4 bearooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; splendid barn and stable; lot 96x200 feet.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Brick two-story and attic, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, gas, bath and closet; good cellar; lot 40x170 feet. $2,900.

KING STREET EAST—Brick-veneer story and three-quarters, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, room for bath, hall, dining-room, kitchen, gas.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, verandas, wood and coal-sheds; good barn; lot 69x259 feet. Bargain, $3,000.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, wood and coal shed; lot 25x198 feet and right of way. $1,600.

WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, coal and wood shed; lot 180x172 feet. Bargain.

MARMORA STREET—Story and half frame house, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen.

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

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, brick cellar, 3 large bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and woodshed; lot 28x104 feet. $900.

ADELAIDE STREET—New frame story and half, 3 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 28x104 feet. $1,000.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 28x104 feet. $850.

OXFORD PARK—I HAVE A NUMBER OF LOTS ON OXFORD PARK, WHICH I CAN ALMOST GIVE AWAY.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, Central—Brick, two-story, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, modern conveniences; lot 27x125 feet. Only $3,000.

EGERTON STREET—Boarding house, two-story and attic, frame, brick foundation, 12 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, coal and wood-shed, barn; lot 56x150 feet. This is a splendid chance; will sell cheap.

RICHMOND STREET—Two-story and attic, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 50x150 feet to a lane.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath and closet; lot 46x110 feet.

VACANT LOT on corner of Clarence and Grey streets, 45x102 feet to a lane of 8 feet. Call for price.

STRATHROY — ONE ACRE AND FRAME COTTAGE, WITH BRICK FOUNDATION, GOOD CELLAR; NEW FENCE, COST $35. WILL TAKE $250 FOR PROPERTY. THIS IS A SNAP. PICK IT UP QUICK.

MAITLAND STREET, near Grey street—Vacant lot, 60x90 feet.

GENERAL STORES—I have general stores in Belmont and Middlemiss; good reasons for selling. Call or write at once.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, wood and coal shed, good cellar with cement floor; lot 42x150 feet. Call for price.

GREY STREET EAST—Story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 40x140 feet.

CAMPBELL STREET — Brick-veneer cottage, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar; lot 50x123 feet.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and pantry; lot 40x165 feet.

GUNN STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen and woodshed; fruit and shade trees; about two minutes' walk from street cars; lot 45x145 feet. Only $1,100.

MARYBORO PLACE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dinnig-room, kitchen, furnace, small barn; lot 75x145 feet.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Brick-veneer, story and half, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, hall; in course of erection; lot 31x150 feet. Only $1,250.

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

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath, closet; piped for furnace. Only $2,300.

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

CRAIG STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 2 mantels, modern conveniences; fruit trees, lot 48x128 feet. $3,500.

WALKER STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, shed, water and sink in house; lot 50x150 feet. $1,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Frame house, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and woodshed; lot 37 feet frontage, for a depth of 150 feet, then widens to 72 feet for 150 feet, and then widens to 110 feet for 145 feet.

566 TALBOT STREET—BRICK COTTAGE, 4 BEDROOMS, PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, WOODSHED, BATHROOM, GAS; LOT 66x128 FEET. WILL SELL FOR PRICE OF LOT.

20 DUNDAS STREET—Brick cottage, 5 rooms; lot 24x90 feet. $850.

MONEY TO LOAN.

KING STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, hall, kitchen, all modern conveniences; cement walks; easy terms. Only $3,000.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, near Adelaide—New brick, two-story and attic, slate roof and back stairs; 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; finished in oak and birch, laundry tubs, combination fixtures; all modern conveniences; lot 45 feet front. A beautiful home.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — Brick, 1½ stories, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen; piped for furnace; fruit and ornamental trees; small barn; lot 93x216 feet. Only $2,500.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WATERLOO STREET, near Wolfe street—One of the best lots in the north end.

PARKE ESTATE, just over Victoria bridge—The best vacant lots in South London.

RICHMOND STREET, near Albert—Brick two-story, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, large parlor, large dining-room, kitchen and sheds. Only $1,650.

LOTS IN NORTH END—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE NORTH END, AND CAN SELL FROM 40 FEET TO ONE ACRE. CALL IF YOU WANT A LOT.

CLARENCE STREET SOUTH—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, hall, kitchen, cellar, good barn; lot 30x110 feet.

LOTS ON CORNER OF PINE AND EGERTON STREETS—$150 per lot.

WILLIAM STREET, near Oxford—Brick story and half; 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and woodshed; lot 60x132 feet. $1,300.

TRAFALGAR STREET—Frame cottage, 4 rooms, barn; good place for a teamster. Only $600; easy terms.

STORE AND DWELLING, Talbot street, near Market—First-class chance for investment. $3,000.

LATE HON. DAVID MILLS' RESIDENCE, South London—Two-story brick, containing 14 rooms and all modern conveniences; lot 132x276 feet; large barn, beautiful grounds and fruit garden; corner lot. Call and get order to see property. Price reduced. Will sell cheap.

265-267 ST. JAMES STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath and closet. Will pay 8% over taxes and repairs. Call and get price.

EAST OF CITY LIMITS—New brick, story and half; 4 bedrooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, summer kitchen, furnace, frame stable; lot 42x167 feet. Will sell cheap.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT I HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE ME.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SCRIP FOR 160 ACRES IN NEW ONTARIO. ONLY $50.

GREENHOUSES—5 GREENHOUSES, 5,060 square feet of glass, heated by a 40-horse-power boiler. Lot 80x181 feet. A first-class chance for a practical man.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN STREET — New brick veneer story and half, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room kitchen and summer kitchen, veranda, all modern conveniences; $2,600.

ELIZABETH STREET—Brick veneer cottage, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large barn, lot 330x115 feet.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

FIVE ACRES—Frame story and half house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; barn; plums, pears, grapes, cherries, raspberries; clay loam; one mile from Hyde Park, five miles from city. Only $800.

ABOUT SIX ACRES—Fruit farm; frame story and half house, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, verandas, barn and stable; clay loam. $2,000.

12 ACRES—2-story frame house, stone foundation, double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, back and front stairs, large double verandas, nice grounds, hedges, windmill, barn, also brick cottage. Will sell cheap.

REGENT STREET—3½ acres; the surface soil is first-class garden soil and under the surface is first-class gravel

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

London, Saturday, October 22.

Mr. Hyman's Nomination.

The meeting at the Armories last night will become historic because of its proportions and because it marks the climax of Liberal fortunes in a riding which has for twenty years been a battleground where neither party has fought with the assurance of victory. The vivid contrast of past and present forced itself upon the veterans of many campaigns, who shouldered arms when Liberalism in London was a forlorn hope. To Mr. Hyman, the demonstration must have been one to touch the emotions. Such tributes are the compensations of public life; and in Mr. Hyman's case there are special circumstances which make the relations between himself and his supporters peculiarly intimate and affectionate. It is a bond cemented by long years of adversity, by the pluck, the manliness and courage of the candidate in the face of crushing odds, and by the steadfast loyalty of his constituents. Each has rewarded the other. Now that Mr. Hyman has come to his own, it is not to be wondered at that the Liberals of London, especially those who have grown gray-haired in the service, can scarcely suppress a note of jubilation.

The Major's Duck Hunt.

The Advertiser published the story a week ago that Major Beattie had left for a duck-shooting trip. Since then it has repeated the statement, believing it to be a good joke. Whereas Major Beattie has been attending to business in town every day of the week.—Free Press.

Was there any crime in the major's enjoying a couple of days' duck-shooting last week? Hadn't he earned a little recreation after the wearisome job of chasing a candidate? The major is a prominent citizen, whose movements are worth recording, especially around election time; and the Advertiser merely mentioned his trip as an item of news. Why should the Free Press go out of its way to contradict an innocent statement of fact? If we hadn't informed the public that the major was going duck-shooting, those who saw him making for the railway station on Saturday morning with a couple of good guns might have suspected he was going to hunt for a candidate and bring him back, dead or alive.

The Exit of Mr. Tarte.

The well-known and much-discussed Mr. Tarte has announced that he will not be a candidate for any constituency in this election. Whether he voluntarily withdraws from Parliament, or whether, as is reported and commonly believed, he could not find a constituency in which he would have had any prospect of success, is immaterial. Once a powerful factor in Canadian politics, he seems to be now definitely out of the arena.

Mr. Tarte has had a very eventful life as a politician. Once a trusted member of the Conservative party, the corruption prevalent among his associates became more than he could stand, and when he found the leaders would do nothing to remedy the evil, or discountenance the criminals, he left them. He then became a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and rendered him valuable assistance in the Province of Quebec. When the Liberals came into power, his abilities were recognized by his appointment to the Department of Public Works, in which he proved himself a most indefatigable and energetic minister. In this position he was made the especial target for Conservative abuse. No matter how useful he might be to his country in the control of his department, all his good qualities went for nothing with his old-time associates In Ontario, particularly he was held up to public scorn and reprobation. He was not only corrupt and venal; he was railed at without ceasing as disloyal. He was the enemy of Britain, and was working for the establishment of a French-Canadian republic. He was, indeed, a very devil incarnate, according to the ultra loyalists of this Province. And it is quite within the bounds of probability that the unsavory reputation they managed to give him had an injurious effect on the Liberal party.

But Mr. Tarte's career as a Liberal minister came to an end. He undertook to preach the American doctrine of high protection throughout the country, antagonizing the policy of the Cabinet. The absurdity of the old Tory cry that "Tarte is master of the Government," was shown by the simple fact that Sir Wilfrid promptly dispensed with the services of his recalcitrant minister. Amid manifestations of joy he was welcomed back by his old associates. His return to them cleansed him from all sin in their eyes. He was no longer corrupt; he was no longer disloyal; he was no longer a devil; he had become an angel.

There is no reason to suppose that the Conservatives had any great love for Mr. Tarte when he ceased to be a Liberal; or that they thought him any more angelic than he was before. But they thought he was a strong man in Quebec. By utilizing him they might weaken Sir Wilfrid in his native province. So he was unofficially recognized as the Conservative leader in that section. Mr. Monk, who had been their chief man, was to be ungratefully shelved. Tarte was to run the province, and bring it back to the good old Conservative faith. For a time it looked as though the plan of shelving Mr. Monk would be successful. But the scheme did not work. They succeeded in making it so uncomfortable for him that he proposed in self-respect to step aside and let Mr. Tarte run the show. But Mr. Tarte could not run it. The people of Quebec knew Mr. Tarte, and they knew Sir Wilfrid; and they were not slow to indicate who had their esteem. Mr. Tarte, as the rival of Sir Wilfrid, was a ludicrous failure. So the Conservatives have no further use for Mr. Tarte and he makes his final exit.

The entire episode shows the hypocrisy of the Conservatives. If their charges against Mr. Tarte, the Liberal, were true, then the simple fact of his accepting the doctrine of high protection did not cleanse him from his sins. He must have been just as disloyal, just as corrupt, just as wicked, after he announced himself a protectionist, as he was when a member of a Liberal government. A change in his views on the tariff could not change his political morals in a moment. If they had been insincere when they accused him of all manner of offenses, it only showed that they were willing to take to their bosoms the greatest political reprobate in the country and make a leader of him.

Another lesson to be learned is that instability in a public man results in disaster. A sincere man, unable to agree with his party, either in its policy or in its practices, may leave it. But he does not wabble about, going back and forth between the two parties. To change party allegiance fitfully, as Mr Tarte did; to change policies with the changing moon, as Mr. Borden has done on the railway question, these things mark the weak man, of whom it has been said of old time: "Unstable as water thou shalt not excel."

Which?

Mr. Borden has made a great many speeches in the course of his tour through the country, but so far he has failed to satisfy his hearers as to which particular policy he proposes to enforce if he should become Prime Minister. The two important issues are the new transcontinental railway and the tariff. Is anybody at all certain what policy a Borden ministry would adopt on either of these two questions?

In talking about the railway, he declares himself in favor of a government-owned railway. He is rather non-committal on the question of operation. But some of his supporters are very loud in their demand for government operation as well as ownership. They ask the people to vote for him on these grounds. On the other hand, many of his supporters are just as pronounced in their opposition to government operation. The Conservative leader in the Senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, spoke out very clearly on that point a few days ago. Mr. Osler, a director of the C. P. R., does not want any of it. And all the traditions of the party are against it. Now, if there were a Conservative administration, which branch of the party would control the situation? Which policy would be adopted?

Mr. Borden professes to be in favor of an "adequate" tariff. Of course, that can be made to mean anything. What one Conservative would consider adequate, some other Conservative would bitterly denounce. On one point there would be a very pronounced divergence. Mr. Borden claims to be in favor of the British preference. But he has many supporters who are clamoring for a prohibitory tariff that would keep out of the country everything that could be made here. You cannot have both views in force at the same time. If Mr. Borden were called on to form a government would we have British preference or a prohibitory tariff?

The fact is, nobody knows what policy a Conservative government would have on the main issues of the day. We all know what the Liberal policy is on those matters. We are satisfied with it; for under it the country has prospered. Who wants to change the good for the unknown?

The Ontario Cabinet.

The rumors of changes in the Ontario cabinet are neither new nor surprising. A minister's berth has not been a bed of roses since the last election, and it is no secret that Mr. Ross and his colleagues have no personal wish to retain office; but they have had the duty laid upon them by the Liberal party and by the Province, which persists in giving them a majority in the Legislature.

Mr. Davis, who announces that he will not seek re-election when the present parliamentary term expires, is the owner of one of the largest tanning industries in Canada, and has lately made extensive additions to his plant. His business calls for his personal attention and he can only remain in office at considerable self-sacrifice. He has been for five years at the head of the great spending and revenue-producing branch of the public service, the crown lands department, and he returns to private life with an absolutely clean record. Millions of public money have passed through his hands, and a watchful Opposition has not been able to say that one dollar has been diverted from its proper and legitimate use. He will retire with the satisfaction of having served the Province honestly and unselfishly and he can afford to disregard the calumnies and insults which have been heaped upon every member of the Government by malignant and desperate opponents.

Mr. Stratton, the Provincial Secretary, is also credited with the intention of leaving politics. Like Mr. Davis he has large private interests which must suffer by his attention to public business. His worst enemy cannot but admit that a more painstaking and diligent administrator has never served the Province. His traducers dare not and cannot impeach his administrative integrity. Mr. Stratton has been the victim of the foulest conspiracy against the honor and good name of a public man which was ever devised by unscrupulous politicians. They provided the money upon which Gamey built his lying accusation of bribery; and with the aid of the Tory press they organized a campaign of slander in the hope that some of the dirt would stick and that by villifying one of the ministers all would be discredited. These brutal tactics are producing a revulsion of feeling in the Province, and when the cloud of scandal which has been conjured up by cunning and malice has blown away, perhaps some of his present defamers will do justice to a faithful steward as they have done to other Liberals, who were hounded while in office. The Province will be fortunate if Mr. Stratton's successor shows the same application to the duties of his office; the same mastery of detail and energetic, efficient, personal oversight of the minutest workings of his department. Mr. Stratton has been a great administrator and is winning golden opinions—to mention only one feature of his work—by his conduct of the license branch.

Whether the cabinet is to undergo reconstruction or not the Premier can confidently appeal to the Province on a magnificent administrative record. Not even the grand regime of Oliver Mowat can show a finer list of practical achievements within the same period of time as the Ross Government. Its enemies cannot attack it upon its policy and legislation, but retort to political thuggism.

The Week of the War.

After eleven days of fighting unparalleled in modern history, for ferocity and slaughter, rain and fog have intervened, bringing operations to a standstill. The rival armies are face to face a few miles south of Mukden awaiting the drying up of the roads.

Russia frankly admits defeat at Oyama's hands, but extracts some comfort from the fact that it was not a rout, thanks to Kuropatkin, who has once more demonstrated that he is a master strategist when in retreat. Despite the fact that his divisions were badly demoralized, and with the Japanese forces hard on his heels, he succeeded in not only preventing the enemy from enveloping his armies, but turning at bay, carrried and held a position of the highest import to his foe, and is now keeping the Japanese marshal in check all along the line.

Lone Tree Hill, the key to the crossing of the Shakhe River, and now held by the Russians, proved to be the bloodiest fight of the eleven days' combat. The losses to both sides in this single engagement were enormous. Repeatedly Russ or Jap held the trenches on the summit, only to be dislodged by a fresh assault. Muscovite valor finally triumphed in the face of great odds. The Russian private, while lacking the initiative and dash of the Japanese, has proved in this bloody struggle that he is the latter's equal in bulldog tenacity and sheer courage. The fight for Lone Tree Hill will surely be given a place amongst the battle flags of Russia.

This success of Kuropatkin, coupled with the fact that he has been reinforced with 30,000 men, may completely change the aspect of the situation when operations are resumed. St. Petersburg half expects the Russian commander to advance once more.

Various estimates of the losses in the eleven days of fighting have been made, but out of a mass of reports and conjectures, many manifestly absurd, there is at least one statement that appears reliable, and which indicates the ferocity and relentlessness of the fighting. Marshal Oyama reports that he buried 8,500 dead Russians. If this had been all the Russian dead, which is obviously absurd, their wounded, according to the accepted ratio, must have been not far from 40,000, a total loss approximating 50,000 in killed and wounded. This is appalling, and if the Japanese commander be reported correctly the slaughter during the eleven days of constant battle will stagger humanity. But a reading of the dispatches prompts a question. In the casualties of a battle it is not the killed and wounded alone that are considered. Where are the prisoners? In the ordinary course of such a conflict as has been raging in Manchuria, thousands would have been taken. There is no mention of prisoners captured by either Russ or Jap. It would appear that practically no captures had been made and judging by the savage nature of the fighting, neither side was in the mood to make them. Apparently no quarter has been asked or given, a condition of things which is new to the modern battlefield. The savagery shown by both sides is a dark blot on the records of the belligerents, who have in all other ways displayed the most soldierly qualities.

From Port Arthur the news is indefinite and largely unofficial, but it would appear that Stoessel and his gallant band have been driven to the fortresses immediately about the town. Chinese escaping from the place say assaults are frequent, and that a rain of shells is being dropped on the town and harbor, the cruiser Bayarin being reported destroyed in this way.

The Baltic fleet appears to be fairly started for the far east, at least, having passed into the North Sea during the night of the 20th.

Corporations and the Press.

Mr. Blair's abrupt withdrawal from the railway commission continues to excite much speculation.

It was generally supposed he had entered the service of one of the great railway corporations, but the Montreal Herald offers another explanation. It says that Mr. Blair is allied to a syndicate of capitalists who have just acquired the leading French-Canadian daily, La Presse, of Montreal, and who already own the St. John Telegraph and St. John Times. The moving spirit of the syndicate, according to the Herald, is a promoter on a large scale, and is at present seeking valuable franchise privileges in the city of Montreal. The assertion is made also that the group of capitalists is composed of Conservatives who will swing these newspapers to the support of the Conservative party.

The control of the press by corporations and capitalistic influences which have fat to fry and fear public opinion, is a real danger to the country. It is to be hoped that Mr. Blair's resignation is not connected with the scheme described by the Herald, and that his undoubted abilities which were exercised in the public interests during his brief term on the railway commission will not be employed against them. The public has the remedy in its own hands. It can easily detect the newspaper which is the mouthpiece of some private or special interest, and it knows what value to place on the purchased utterances of a journal which suddenly changes its political coat. If the Conservative party is buying up Liberal or neutral papers as a means of influencing the public it is a sign of desperation. We prefer not to credit this explanation of Mr. Blair's mysterious conduct until the evidence is stronger.

Mr. Borden's railway policy has run up a branch line.

The Conservatives would distroy the British preference.

Every Grand Trunk man should vote against an anti-Grand Trunk policy.

A good cause is doubly powerful when it has a good candidate.

Big Chief Montague is to tell the Tory braves (?) tonight whether he'll lead the war dance.

A majority of the electors of London have already declared for Hyman—at the Armories last night.

The Hamilton papers are crowing over the fact that Hamilton has a job lot of candidates who may be hired out.

The Conservative managers in Hamilton won't permit Montague to speak there. They haven't forgiven the man who knifed Bowell.

The Free Press foams at the mouth because the Liberals have had the gall to send campaign literature to Conservative voters. Is it afraid the truth will convert them?

Mr. Hyman could stand up last night and defend his own redistribution. The Conservative redistribution is something that no Conservative cares to mention.

There are between 1,000 and 1,500 Grand Trunk employes in London, and the prospects of everyone of them will be improved by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Says the Hamilton Times: "London did not possess a single Tory bold enough or foolish enough to face Mr. Hyman. So the party came to Hamilton to seek for a candidate."

What a beautiful and finished piece of logic the Free Press grinds out today to prove that shippers on the G. T. R. will prefer Portland to St. John because the St. John route will consume more time! And Mr. Borden advocates a route to St. John, 195 miles longer than the G. T. P.!

The policy of the Laurier Government will be to apply a stiff tariff against the countries that treat Canada stiffly, and a milder tariff against those that show us commercial friendship. The policy of the Conservative party is to apply a prohibitory tariff against all countries, including Great Britain.

Whew!

[Hamilton Times.]

If the writer of that disgustingly scurrilous editorial on Mr. Aylesworth in the London Free Press of yesterday is not heartily ashamed of his work when he sees it in cold type on his return to his sober senses he is evidently a hopeless degenerate.

Good Farm Lands.

Toronto, Oct. 22. — J. S. Dobie, surveyor, who is surveying the townships of Beatty, Monroe and McColl, in Algoma, for the Ontario Government, has sent a report to the department that all three townships contain good agricultural lands.

Used Pepper on Horse.

London, Oct. 22.—On the authority of an order of the Home Secretary, Joseph Cutting has been released from jail. He was sentenced at Brentford police court on Sept. 8 to two months' imprisonment for putting pepper on the wounds of a horse's knee.

The case excited a storm of controversy, and it was shown that pepper is used as a styptic by very many persons. The case was brought to the notice of the home office, who ordered Cutting's release.

SUFFER NO MORE.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

COMMENCING JULY 3,

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN, THE

"OCEAN LIMITED"

will leave MONTREAL 7:30 p.m. daily, except Saturday, arriving HALIFAX 8:15 p.m. the following day, making close connection with Prince Edward Island, via Point du Chene.

Through the Famed Matapedia Valley by Daylight.

Grand Trunk Day Express from Toronto makes direct connection at Montreal.

Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King Street East.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool.

TEUTONIC.....OCT. 26, 10 A.M.
CELTIC.....OCT. 28, 7 A.M.
BALTIC.....NOV. 2, NOON.
CEDRIC.....NOV. 9, 8:30 A.M.
OCEANIC.....NOV. 16, NOON.

First, second and third class at very low rates.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER
Sole Agent for London.

Free! Free!



This 75c Coupon ..Free..

Cut this out and present it at once to any of the following druggists with **50c**. They will give ***large*** bottle Ozone (concentrated), ***large*** package Celery King. This is merely an advertising offer and may not be made again.

So present at once to C. McCallum & Co., J. J. Jepson, Callard & McLachlan, J. E. Keays & Co., Anderson & Nelles, H. J. Childs, E. W. Boyle, D. F. Kilgour, B. A. Mitchell, Wallace & Guillemont.

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ADDRESS.....

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New Dress Goods

"NEWEST IDEAS AND STYLES."



TILLICOUTHIE SUITINGS—We have the handsomest selection; wool and bright mohair effects; effective color combinations which go to make a beautiful suit; 50 inches wide; **$1.00** a yard.

PEARL SUITINGS — Beautiful colorings of navy, brown, hunter's green, black and royal, all wool, 54 inches wide. Price **$1.25** a yard.

BROADCLOTHS—56 inches wide, in newest shades of fawn, beaver, myrtle, brown and gray; sure Botany wool. The yard, **$1.25.**

VENETIAN FINISH BROADCLOTHS—Exceptional values, newest colorings for beautiful costumes, equal to anything shown at $1. On sale at **75c.**

WOOL CORDS—The very newest and latest colorings, very durable, 46 inches wide. Our price **$1.00.**

CHOICE EFFECTS—For mourning, all the newest makes, beautiful soft wool. Prices **65c** to **$2.00** a yard.

WERTHEIMER'S GLOVES

"THE GLOVE OF ALL GLOVES."



Consistent with the most stylish dress, there must be the very best gloves. Wertheimer's Gloves are the "Best GLOVES IN THE WORLD"—no exception. QUALITY COUNTS—both in style and material; in this particular WERTHEIMER'S is far in the lead of all other gloves manufactured.

Wertheimer, the wizard of the glove trade, is constantly creating some new and up-to-the-minute improvements.

Up-to-dateness is the quality that marks Wertheimer's Gloves at the "best"—the standard of excellence in style, fit and workmanship. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

Wertheimer's Gloves Can Only Be Bought at Kingsmill's.

Sole Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

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

Sole Agents for Wertheimer's Gloves.

WOODS' FAIR.

Fire-Proof Crepe Paper, 10c a Roll.

Large rolls of fireproof Crepe Paper in red, yellow, pink, blue, green and white, indorsed and recommended by fire insurance companies, will not ignite when brought in contact with flames. Large roll, sale price, each 10c

Also Fireproof Ornamental Crepe Paper in floral and conventional designs, and all shades, put up in fold, guaranteed, 10 feet long, value 25c; sale price 15c

Great Bargains in Siverware.

12 dozen Silver-Plated Teaspoons, with pebbled edge, nice smooth bowl, usually sold at 50c half dozen; sale price, each 5c
3 dozen Sugar bells, fancy embossed shell, with pebbled handle, regular 15c; sale price, each.....10c
4 dozen Butter Knives, medium size, with carved Turkish blade, regular 20c; sale price, each.....10c
6 dozen heavy Silver-Plated Dessertspoons, with pebbled edge, regular 70c, half dozen; sale price, each 10c
3 dozen Dessert Knives and Forks; also Dinner Knives and Forks, made of highest grade steel, tempered and finished, fitted with guaranteed secure handle, made of highest grade Cocobola wood, regular 75c half dozen; sale price, each 10c
10 dozen Rooters just arrived, the greatest noise maker known; just the thing for the Rugby field, and election; just turn the crank; can be carried in the pocket; be sure and see it.

Baby Go-Carts and Chairs.

A new lot of Go Carts just arrived, strongly made, rubber tires, folding or stationary, with rattan rolling back, at prices ranging from $1 50 to $4 75
Children's Rocking Chairs, with wicker or cane seat and back, nicely made; sale price, $1 50 to $3 50
Also Easy Chairs, made of fine wicker with upholstered back of floral velvet, very comfortable; sale price $3 00

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Hunters' Excursions

Single Fare for Round Trip.

From London to Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Magnetawan River, Midland, Penetang, Lake Nipissing, all stations Argyle to Coboconk, Lindsay to Haliburton, Severn to North Bay, inclusive, good going Oct. 22 to Nov. 3, and to North Bay and points on C. P. R., Mattawa to Nipigon and Garden River, inclusive; also Kipawa and Temiskaming, good going daily until Nov. 3. All tickets valid returning on or before Dec. 10, 1904.

World's Fair, St. Louis

$16.05 Round Trip with stop-over privileges at Chicago, Detroit and intermediate Canadian stations. Through Pullman sleepers twice daily.

For tickets, illustrated literature and full information call on E. D. LA HOOKE, city ticket agent; C. E. HORNING, depot ticket agent.

—TO THE—

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

—OVER THE—

Wabash Line.

The World's Fair is a grand success. In all probability none now living will see anything of its character approaching it in grandeur and magnitude, and the great Wabash is the best route to go by, because it saves many hours of travel and lands passengers right at the main entrance World's Fair grounds, before going to Union Depot. Excursion tickets on sale daily until Dec. 1. Passengers leaving London on evening trains arrive at World's Fair grounds next day at noon. For timetables, descriptive folder, address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northwest corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

American Indians are exempt from wrinkles even in old age.

Michigan Central

The Niagara Falls Route

Round Trip Winter Tourist Rates

SEASON 1904-1905.

Ashville, N.C.....$33.20
Augusta, Ga.....$42.55
Charleston, S. C.....$47.40
Jacksonville, Fla.....$49.70
Mobile, Ala.....$45.15
New Orleans, La.....$48.15

Other Southern points on application. Tickets on sale Oct. 15, 1904, to April 30, 1905, inclusive, good to return until June 1, 1905. For tickets, timetables and all information call at city ticket office, 396 Richmond street. 'Phone 205.
JOHN PAUL, C. P. & T. A., London.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

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

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Change of Time Oct. 9 -Hunters' Excursions—Single Fare.

Oct. 7 to Nov. 3—Mattawa to Nipigon, inclusive, and Kipawa to Temiskaming, inclusive. Oct. 22 to Nov. 3—Copper Cliff to Garden River, inclusive; Penetang, Severn to Calander, inclusive, and to all points on Muskoka Lakes, via Muskoka Navigation Company, or Huntsville and Lake of Bays Navigation Company, and Havelock to Sharbot Lake, inclusive, and points on Lindsay branch. From Sharbot Lake, Hamilton, Windsor, Wingham, Teeswater, Owen Sound and intermediate Stations. Tickets good for return until Dec. 10, or until close of navigation, if earlier, to points reached by Muskoka Lake or Lake of Bays Navigation Company. Ask for copy of "Fishing and Shooting," and "Sportsman's Map."
W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London;
A. H. NOTMAN, A. G. P. A., Toronto.

BRITISH PRISON SYSTEM CHANGES

Plan to Reform Criminals To Be Applied in Old Country Prisons.

London, Oct. 22. — The annual report of the commissioners of prisons bears witness to the fact that more and more attention is being given to reclaiming influences in the treatment of convicts.

It is proposed, in future, that there shall be three classes of prisoners, the "star," the "intermediate," and the "recidivist," the distinction being based on character and antecedents. The new system will, if adopted, provide classification for a large body of prisoners "on the borderland between those not previously convicted of crime and those who have made crime a profession."

Under the new scheme it will also be possible for a man sentenced to a long term—say 20 years—to earn, by good conduct, the privilege of passing, after seven years, into another division, where his treatment will be sensibly ameliorated.

It is recognized also, in the case of young offenders, that "it is the duty of the state at least to try to effect a cure, and not to class the offender, off-hand and without experiment, with the adult criminal. In future it is proposed that all classes, where the offender is between 16 and 21, and has been previously convicted of crime, and the sentence exceeds 12 months, shall be treated under the Borstal scheme. If existing accommodation does not suffice it is possible that the whole of Borstal Prison may be devoted to the treatment of these cases. Help will be given to the offenders on discharged by the newly-formed Borstal Association.

At Holloway Prison a new departure has been made this year in a scheme for the regular provision of lectures on secular subjects, such as health, nursing, sanitation, etc.

These lectures are given by different ladies' who most generously offer their services, and are greatly appreciated by the prisoners, who look upon them not only as a reward for good conduct, but as a source of useful instruction.

HERE'S A BRUTE

Man Confesses to Using Whip and Hot Iron on Wife.

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Joseph G. Riley, a lather, was arrested here today charged with murderously assaulting his wife at their home in this city last night. The woman is in a hospital and not expected to live.

In his cell tonight Riley talked freely of the assault. He said that he had had a dispute with his wife over money matters. He first attacked her with his fists, knocking her down. Then he stripped off her clothes and whipped her with the butt end of a heavy whip into insensibility. The flesh was horribly cut. He then thrust a hot iron into her mouth, burning away part of the tongue. Riley also applied the iron to her body and kicked the unconscious woman. He then left the house.

Recovering consciousness, the woman made her way to the home of a neighbor, who cared for her until today.

Riley is held to await the result of his wife's injuries. The couple have been married ten years.

DEATH OF R. A. SCHELL

Prominent Citizen and Churchman of Brantford Passes Away.

Brantford, Oct. 22.—The death occured here yesterday morning of Mr. R. S. Schell, manager of the Royal Loan and Savings Company. Deceased was one of the best known and highly respected citizens of Brantford. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the city, and especially in connection with education, being at times a member of the collegiate institute board, the public school board and the library board. He was prominently connected with Brant Avenue Methodist Church. In politics deceased was a Liberal.

Death did not come unexpectedly, as Mr. Schell had suffered from a lingering illness.

RAN BANK; OWED $75,000

Creditors of Deceased Man Seeking to Realize on Estate.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—As Osgoode Hall today application was made for the administration of the estate of the late Uriah Elliott Thompson, of Belleville, private banker, express agent, telegraph agent, and Grand Trunk ticket agent.

Emma Iles, a widow, and a depositor to the amount of $465 57, says in her affidavit, that "the deceased at his death was indebted to a large number of depositors to the amount of $70,000 or thereabouts." Understanding that the personal estate is inadequate, Mrs. Iles asks that the real estate be sold. She assumes this to comprise a block of buildings in Belleville, worth $30,000.

H. C. Thompson, son and executor, states that his father left $30,000 in mining stocks and business interests. What these would realize he does not know. His father's indebtedness is estimated at $75,000. Among the creditors are the widow, $3,511; the two brothers, and the estates of two dead brothers. The son claims $2,131 salary as his father's assistant, and $400 from his grandfather's estate. The creditors number 190 in all.

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NIP DISEASE IN THE BUD.—It is difficult to eradicate a disease after it has become seated, therefore it is wise to take any ailment in its initial stages and by such remedies as are sufficient, stop it in its course. Cold is the commonest complaint of man, and when neglected leads to serious results. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure the severest cold or most violent cough.

THERE IS NOTHING equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

STRATHCONA ON G. T. PACIFIC

Confident That People Will Not Break Agreements—Won't Hurt the C. P. R.

London, Oct. 22. — Lord Strathcona, interviewed by the Canadian Associated Press, said the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be for the advantage of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in nowise hinder its future expansion. The two competing railways and the commercial interests of the Dominion were likely to be advanced. Asked whether the Conservatives, if returned in the November elections, would repeal the railway act, Lord Strathcona, while protesting that he was no partisan in Canadian politics, was confident that the people of Canada would not withdraw from their agreements, although any act, of course, was subject to modification or amendment as to details.

Two new turbine steamers are being built for the Allan Line. The first sailings will be in February or March.

AN ARBITRATION CASE

Reid Claims To Be Argued on Oct. 27 —Edward Blake on Board.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—The long postponed arbitration of the disputes between the Reid Newfoundland Company and the Government of Newfoundland in regard to the conditions of the surrender by the Reid Newfoundland Company of the telegraph lines, which they took over from the Government at the time of the construction of the transinsular railway, is to be held at St. Johns, Nfld., on the 27th of this month. The amount at stake is large. Hon. Edward Blake, K.C., M.P., has been named as arbitrator on behalf of the Newfoundland Government, and Mr. Donald MacMaster, K.C., has been named as arbitrator for the Reid Newfoundland Company, and Mr. P. S. Archibald, C. E., late chief engineer of the Intercolonial, has been appointas third arbitrator by the supreme court of Newfoundland.

The sittings of the commission will probably extend from a week to ten days, and many important witnesses are to be examined by the arbitrators. Hon. Mr. Blake and Mr. MacMaster both left Montreal at noon yesterday by the Maritime Express in order to to catch teh steamship Bruce at North Sydney in time to be present at the opening of the arbitration.

Mr. James Kent, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company; Mr. Camp, electric engineer, and Mr. Jas. Townsley, superintendent of construction of the same company, are now on their way to Newfoundland, where they will give expert opinion regarding the telegraph system of that island.

SOCIALISTS' PLEA

Complain of the Police and Military Expenses of Italy.

Rome, Oct. 22. — The Socialist party on Wednesday night published a controversial manifesto to the electors, combating the programme set forth by the Government. The manifesto says the Government was compelled to decide upon a general election, owing to the situation brought about by the recent general strike in Italy, which, the manifesto adds, "was a marvelous exhibition of humanitarian and proletarian solidarity, and a sure sign that the civil conscience was ripe for a strike. In the clash, class interests were dissolved, the extreme left again giving the Socialist party the full support of its supreme strength.

Continuing, the manifesto points to the "enormous customs duties, to the uncontrolled military expense, and to the iniquitous fiscal system now existing," concluding with saying that there are only two points made clear in the Government's programme—namely, the increase in the police force and the fact that the military expenses must not be cut down; while the Socialists demand a reduction of the unproductive expenses, the immediate lowering of taxation, and substantial economic, political and moral reforms, destined to accelerate the advent of that regime of justice and peace, which is true socialism."

The manifesto ends with the statement that the Socialist party trusts the country will return an increased number of its representatives to Parliament.

PROPERTIES SOLD

Good Prices Paid for Some Valuable London Real Estate.

Several valuable properties in this city changed hands this week.

Mr. W. H. Braddon, manager of the Columbia Handle Company has purchased the beautiful residential property at the northease corner of King and William streets, from Mr. W. D. Willis. A handsome two-story brick residence is on the property, which brought $5,000.

The two-story brick dwellings at Nos. 359 and 361 Dundas street, have been bought by Rev. Mr. Stevens, who recently came to London from China, where he labored in the mission field for several years. Dr. Ardiel, of Grand Rapids, Mich., owned the property, which brought $9,000.

Mr. Charles E. Wheeler has purchased the double house of Mr. Ben Hole, on the west side of Waterloo street, north of Dundas street.

SHOT DEAD IN DUEL

Spanish Marquis Falls in a Desperate Encounter.

Madrid, Oct. 22. — The Marquis Pickman, who belonged to an old Andalusian aristocratic family, was shot dead in a duel yesterday near Seville.

A quarrel of long standing had existed between the marquis and Captain Pardes, of the Civil Guard, respecting the Marchioness Pickman, who is celebrated for her beauty and great wealth, and a few days ago the marquis horsewhipped the captain in the foyer of the Cervantes Theater.

The affair came before a court of honor, presided over by a general of the army, and it was decided that the only course open was for the parties to fight a duel.

Yesterday afternoon the marquis and captain met under the severest dueling conditions. Pistols were chosen, and the firing was at fifteen paces, with a proviso that, failing a hit, the duel should be continued with swords.

Two shots were fired without effect, but at the third shot the marquis fell with a bullet through his heart, and died without uttering a word.

The marquis, who was 36 years of age, was a well-known sportsman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

WORK ON G. T. P. WILL BE RUSHED

In Letter to a Senator Mr. Hays Says It Will Begin at Both Ends.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 21.—At a Liberal rally here last night, Senator Templeman explained his action in withdrawing his amendment to the Grand Trunk Pacific bill in the Senate, calling for construction to commence at the Pacific end within two years. He said he withdrew it because of the following assurance from Mr. Hays.

"Hon. Senator Templeman Ottawa, Ont.:

"Dear Sir,—In reference to your inquiries as to the probable date when construction on the new transcontinental line will begin on the Pacific coast, I beg to say that surveys have not yet reached that stage of completeness to enable me to affix any definite time for commencement at either end of the road.

"With regard to the western end, there are many things to consider, including the important question of harbor facilities, and the nature of the country through which the road must run is such as will necessarily consume considerable time in perfecting surveys and locating the line.

"I may say, however, that it will be the policy of the company to diligently prosecute to completion the surveys which have been in operation for over a year and, so soon as the progress of the surveys in British Columbia will permit, construction will be commenced from the Pacific coast end of the road, and be carried on continuously in an easterly direction until the road is completed. In fact, such action will be necessary to complete the road within the time limit.

"I think this covers the points you raised, and that a more definite declaration cannot at present be made.

"Your reference in the Senate to an inquiry on the subject seems to cover the ground fairly and accurately.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "CHAS. M. HAYS."

Montreal, Que., July 12, 1904.

GOLD MINES IN ONTARIO

Director of Bureau of Mines Speaks of Development of Industry.

Toronto, Oct. 22. — Mr. Thomas Gibson of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, has issued a statement showing the new gold mines in operation in Ontario, as follows: The Little Master, Big Master, Laurentian, Volcanic, Wreath, Gold Standard and Giant, in the northwestern portion of the Province. The King Edward mine in this district is also being developed, and a small stamp mill is being put in.

At Eagle Lake four mines are working: The Baden Powell, Eldorado, Grace and Pioneer Island. The Baden Powell mine has a 5-stamp mill under construction, and will be running at the end of this month.

At Dryden there are two mills: The Redeemer and the Ideal. At the former a 10-stamp mill will be ready in two or three weeks.

The outlook for these mills is encouraging, but no estimate can be made of the probable output, as the industry is practically in an experimental stage. These concerns, however, represent a very large amount of capital.

WASP'S NEST IN HAT

The Insects Emerged in Church and Got Very Busy.

Susquehanna, Pa., Oct. 22. — The congregation in the little red schoolhouse at Gray's Corners was unusually large last Sunday, it having been noised abroad that at the close of the service two popular young people would be united in marriage by Elder Elkanah Swift. The school children had nicely decorated the room with flowers and ferns.

Before starting for the schoolhouse Mrs. Swift, who is up-to-date, suggested that the elder ought to wear his silk hat, as the occasion was an unusual one. Going to the loft where the hat had been stored for years, Mrs. Swift secured the ancient tile and placed it upon the elder's head, and the old man trudged along toward the schoolhouse. Arriving there, the elder placed the hat upon the teacher's table. The bridegroom and bride-to-be sat on the front recitation bench. The service opened. Elder Thompson offered a thirty-minute prayer,the choir sang "What Will the Harvest Be?" and Elder Swift told the pathetic story of Jonah and the whale, closing with an appeal for a generous collection in aid of the missionaries in the isles of the sea.

Then Elder Hobbs picked up the hat to receive the offering, when a score of wasps emerged from the roomy recesses of the tile and instantly attacked the congregation. There was a shriek in chorus and a rush from the room. Elder Swift was the first to leap through a window, closely followed by Hobbs. The bridegroom-to-be carried his fiance out bodily, Some of the people went through the windows. Nearly all were stung.

Elder Swift limped to a near-by swamp and applied some mud to his aching bald head. His hat was a wreck beyond repair. In the crown was found the remains of the wasps' nest. None of the congregation attempted to re-enter the schoolhouse, and the patient and long-suffering missionaries will lose one collection. In the evening the young couple were united in marriage by Elder Swift, who wore a skull-cap, and peace and quietude brooded once more over Gray's Corners.

Two Detectives Killed.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—In a fight between detectives and men whom they sought to arrest in Pine street today, Detectives John J. Shea and Thomas Dwyer were killed, and C. C. Blair, one of the men they were after, was also killed. Detective James McClusky was shot, and another of the men sought was wounded and captured. The detectives were met by a revolver fire from the men as the officers entered the hous. Shea was first to fall; Dwyer and McClusky returned the fire. Dwyer died in the ambulance. McClusky was badly wounded.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Radiant Home stoves, cook stoves, parlor and heating stoves, feather pillows, mattresses, wire springs, extension tables, dining chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 593 Richmond street. Telephone 971. J. F. HUNT & SONS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

REMEMBER THAT THE LOTS AT GLENWOOD

Are Selling Very Fast.

Go out there today if you desire a choice lot. If you cannot visit GLENWOOD today, do so tomorrow. It will make a pleasant trip, and when you get there our agents will show you around. Go prepared to make your selections. If you wish to get ahead of the crowd, GO NOW!

Don't Put Off Your Visit Until It Is Too Late.

Choice lots for $50.00, size 30x144, streets 66 feet wide, with 12-foot alley in rear of every lot. Only $2.00 down, balance at rate of 75c per week, on the 1st and 15th of every month until paid for.

No Taxes UNTIL LOT is DEEDED, **No Interest, No Mortgages.**

$150 in Cash Prizes to Those Who Build Soon.

TO ENCOURAGE HOME-BUILDERS, thereby enhancing the value of each purchaser's interest, we will give to the first three persons who complete dwellings of not less than $750.00, and ready to occupy by January 1, 1905, CASH PRIZES as follows:

For First Dwelling, $75.
For Second Dwelling, $50. For Third Dwelling, $25.

A Free Lot will be given the person introducing the greatest number of purchasers up to 9 p.m. on Saturday next.

Free Excursion Car *on Saturday afternoon* will leave corner of Richmond and Dundas streets at regular intervals, and will be met by a conveyance at Rectory street to take you to the property.

VENDOR---J. WALTER GAGE, ROOM 60, BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS, Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

FARM FOR BUTTERFLIES

Insects in All Stages of Growth Are Offered There for Sale.

London, Oct. 22.—It is doubtful whether many of the people visiting Scarborough this summer were aware that the town is famed amongst entomologists for the wonderful butterfly farm of Mr. Harry Walter Head. This farm, which until recently was the only one of its kind, is known throughout Europe. It is situated in Candler street, occupies about half an acre, and is fenced around.

Trees and plants are planted in endless profusion, and their limbs, or often their whole bodies, are swathed in muslin bags, which the rearer of caterpillars alludes to as "sleeves." Within these bags the larval insects feed secure upon the juicy leaves of their chosen food. In one part of the farm, what was recently a luxuriant growth of willow herb has been almost completely eaten up by the larvae of the elephant hawk moth, with the horn upon the tail—the characteristic of the genus to which these fine insects belong.

Insects in all their various stages are marketable, and the usual stock of the farm, speaking generally, is as follows: Caterpillars in their season, 20,000; chrysalides in the winter, half this number; and eggs nearly three times as many. In reserve are many thousands of preserved insects, so that butterflies and moths—not only of every British species, but many rare foreign ones—can be supplied irrespective of the time of year, and at prices ranging from a penny to £5 each.

In the two glasshouses on the farm the adult butterflies are kept in spacious inclosures formed of light frames with mosquito netting. In the bottom are the food plants of the caterpillars and numerous flowers from which the many dozens of most beautifully-marked butterflies sip the honey.

"Of course," remarks Mr. Head, "it would be practically impossible to supply enough flowers. I have to resort to artificial feeding, and smear honey upon the flowers. Some of the butterflies and moths will even sip it off my hand. Even the most timid species, such as the humming bird hawk moth, become quite tame in captivity."

JACKS' FUN ASHORE

Pranks of English Sailors in the Port of Smyrna.

London, Oct. 22.—Never has the city of Smyrna beheld such an impressive sight as that presented by the portion of the British Mediterranean fleet which anchored in the port at the end of last month. When at night, on the discharge of a rocket, the whole squadron was transformed into a mass of light exclamations of "Wonderful!" "Magnificent!" and "Splendid!" burst from the tens of thousands of spectators.

Jack ashore enjoyed himself in characteristic fashion. Numbers of men hired horses, and members of the Royal Bluejacket Horse Brigade were seen cantering all over the town. One tar, whose steed persistently put down his head, threw up his heels and flung his rider, ingeniously "ballasted him" by fastening a large stone with his lanyard to the animal's tail.

Another sailor bought a donkey, saddle and all, for £5, the dealer agreeing to take the animal back and return £3 at the end of 24 hours, if it were still in a sound condition. Jack mounted his steed and rode away. Passing a fashionable cafe, he dismounted, and seating himself at a table ordered two cakes. One he ate himself and the other he gave to the donkey, who also had a glass of beer every time his owner bought one.

The sailor duly sold the animal back to the dealer, and some hours later, finding that he had still 10s left, he hired ten boatmen and gave each a shilling to take him on board. The ten boats being tied together in a line, the sailor seated himself in the last one, and was pulled to his ship, to the intense amusement of officers and men.

Restaurant and cafe keepers had hung up symbols to attract the handy man, such as "The Nelson Restaurant," "The John Bull Bar," and "The Togo Brewery."

It is estimated that the bluejackets and marines alone spent about £30,000 in Smyrna.

Admiral Sir Compton Domville's squadron of 43 vessels arrived on Saturday at Phaleron, on the Greek coast, where it will remain for a week.

TO INSPECT THE TUNNEL

Railway Commission Sends Experts to Report on Safety.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—The railway commission has directed its chief engineer, Mr. George Mountain, and its chief inspector, Mr. Duval, to proceed to Sarnia to report on the best means of preventing the recurrence of such a disaster as occurred in the Grand Trunk tunnel there a fortnight ago. They will say whether electric traction should be substituted for steam at this dangerous point on Mr. Hays' system, or whether it would fully insure the safety of the traveling public to install strong fans to ventilate the tunnel and keep it rid of the poisonous gasses that were responsible for the recent sacrifices of life. Messrs. Mountain and Duval are both trained experts in railway matters, and will take evidence if this is considered necessary.

To Build Up New Navy.

London, Oct. 22.—The admiralty has intrusted to Capt. W. Stokes Rees, C. B., who has sailed for Australia, the task of reorganizing the Australian naval reserve, with a view to forming an Australian local navy as an integral unit of the imperial fleet. The task will be by no means an easy one. A naval reserve force already exists in Sydney, but in its present form it is practically worthless. Captain Stokes Rees will have all the naval reserve of Australia and New Zealand under his jurisdiction. His instructions are to build it up by numbers and efficiency by the application of methods which appear best suited to local conditions.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oct. 21.—At Fame Point—Ionian, from Liverpool.

At Naples—Princess Irene, from New York.

At Liverpool—Georgic, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Lake Simcoe, from Montreal.

At Queenstown—Cymric, from Boston.



TRADE MARK

"Looks and wear," the pre-eminent qualities of our fine goods.
"Looks"—the result of expert designing.
"Wear"—from the best materials—in the hands of expert operatives.

"CANADIAN" RUBBERS

For fifty years the inspiration of the trade for "looks and wear."

All styles and all sizes.

307

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NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

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E. H. BUTLER, Stock Broker

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

'PHONE 909.

Fresh and Cooked Meats, Finest Hams, Tenderloins, Pork Chops, Choice Bacon, Canned Meats.

All our meats are Delicate, Delicious and Dependable.

The Canadian Packing Co.

Store Next to Postoffice.

LATEST MARKETS

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Although there was every indication of rain in the early part of the morning, the attendance at today's market equalled that of last Saturday. All the available space on the square and the streets adjoining was occupied by vehicles filled with produce.

As usual on this day of the week, the principal part of the offerings were confined to small products of the farm. Sales as a rule were fairly brisk, and a considerable amount of money changed hands in a short space of time.

Grains—Oats were scarce today and in good demand; prices were firm, at 95c per cwt for new oats; a couple of loads of old oats sold at $1 and $1 05 per cwt. The best samples of wheat sold at $1 per bu; one load of inferior wheat sold at 85c per bu. One load of barley sold at 90c per cwt.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was in good demand and prices were firm: crocks, 17c to 18c, and 19c for pound rolls by the basket. Eggs were firm, at 19c to 20c per dozen wholesale, more selling at the higher price.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were well represented today; sales were brisk, as many of the grocers and others were purchasing for their winter supply; prices ruled at 65c to 70c per bag by the load and 5 to 10 bag lots. Cauliflowers were plentiful, at 50c to $1 per dozen. Celery sold at 35c to 40c per dozen. Other vegetable were very plentiful, at prices quoted.

Fruits—Apples were dull of sale, as the market was overstocked; prices ruled at 90c to $1 per barrel for good stock, at 40c to 50c per bag; inferior apples could be had at a low figure. Pears were dull, at 50c to 80c per bu. Grapes, 20c per basket.

Poultry—There was a brisk demand for all the offerings in this line; chickens, dressed, were firmer, at 65c to 90c per pair, mostly at 70c to 75c; alive, they sold well at 45c to 60c per pair, or 7c per lb; ducks, dressed, sold at 70c to $1 per pair; most of them went at 80c to 90c; alive, 60c to 75c per pair, or 6c per lb; turkeys were dull of sale, at 10c to 11c for gobblers and 12½c to 13c per lb for hens.

Dressed Hogs—About 50 were offered; the market opened at $7 50 to $8 per cwt, but later on sales were made at $7 50.

Live Hogs—Prices for Monday's shipment will be $5 per cwt for selects; the buyers report that there are a large number of hogs in the country which will be ready for the market in a few weeks, and they are confident that prices will be lower; small pigs went at $4 50 to $5 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—Sales were slow, at prices quoted.

A few lots of wool sold at 20c per lb for washed.

Honey is quiet; prices as quoted.

Hides are firm and prices may go higher.

N. S. WILLIAMS,

BROKER, 113 Masonic Temple

Correspondents W. F. DEVER & CO. (established 1880). Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Long distance 'phone 1,113.

Oats, old	$1 00	@	$1 05
Oats, new	3 93	@	95
Wheat	1 05	@	1 06
Corn	95	@	1 10
Barley	90	@	92
Buckwheat	90	@	1 00
Peas	95	@	95
	1 00	@	1 50

GRAIN PER BUSHEL.

Oats, old	34	@	35
Oats, new	32	@	33½
Wheat	1 01	@	1 02
Corn	51	@	56
Peas	80	@	90
Buckwheat	52	@	53
Barley	45½	@	44
Rye	54	@	55

DAIRY PRODUCE

Butter, store lots, lb	16	@	17
Butter, crocks	17	@	19
Butter, rolls	18	@	20
Butter, creamery	20	@	21
Eggs, doz., wholesale	19	@	20
Eggs, doz., retail	20	@	21
Honey, strained lb	9	@	9
Honey, comb	11	@	12

FRUITS

Pears, per peck	20	@	25
Apples, per bu	25	@	30
Peaches, 12-qt. basket	50	@	90
Musk melons, per dozen	50	@	1 00
Grapes, per 10-lb basket	35	@	30
Chestnuts, per bu	3 50	@	4 00

POULTRY, DRESSED.

Old hens, per pair	80	@	80
Spring chickens per pair	80	@	80
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	14
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00

POULTRY, ALIVE.

Spring chickens, per pair	45	@	65
Old hens, per pair	65	@	75

The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited.

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C. N. SPENCER, STOCK BROKER

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Long distance 'phone 180. Offices, Market Lane.

Ducks, per pair	60	@	70
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	10

BUTCHERS' MEATS.

Dressed hogs, cwt	7 75	@	8 00
Beef, per cwt	5 00	@	6 00
Mutton, per cwt	6 00	@	7 50
Lamb, per lb	9	@	9
Pork, lb, hindquarters	8	@	8
Pork, lb, forequarters	9	@	9

LIVE STOCK

Hogs, selects, cwt	5 00	@	5 00
Pigs, per pair	4 50	@	5 00
Sows, per cwt	3 00	@	3 50
Stags, per cwt	1 50	@	2 00
Grass cattle, cwt	3 50	@	3 75
Export cattle, cwt	4 00	@	4 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, new, per ton	7 00	@	8 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	5 00
Straw, per load	3 00	@	2 50

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, washed, per lb	19	@	20
Wool, unwashed	12½	@	14
Hides, No. 1, per lb	7	@	1
Hides, No. 2	6	@	6
Hides, No. 3	5	@	5
Tallow, rendered, lb	4	@	4½
Tallow, rough, lb	2½	@	3
Sheepskins, each	60	@	65

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag	65	@	75
Lettuce, per doz	20	@	25
Beets, per doz	20	@	30
Radishes, per doz	20	@	25
Rhubarb, per doz	20	@	20
Onions, per doz	20	@	30
Onions, per bu	90	@	1 00
Onions, pickling, qt	10	@	12
Turnips, per bu	20	@	40
Tomatoes, per basket	25	@	35
Potatoes, new, per bu	50	@	50
Peppers, red, per doz	10	@	10
Peppers, green, per doz	10	@	10
Cucumbers, per 100	20	@	25
Asparagus, per doz	35	@	40
Parsley, per doz	20	@	20
Peas, per quart	10	@	13
Beans, per quart	3	@	5
Cucumbers, per doz	10	@	10
Cabbages, per doz	30	@	50
Parsley, per doz	30	@	40
Squash, per doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, per doz	50	@	1 25
Green corn, per doz	8	@	10
Tomatoes, per lb	2	@	3

FLAVELLES, LIMITED.

Exporters and Wholesale Produce.

564 BATHURST STREET.

Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Poultry.

'Phones: Warehouse, 982; Market, 1,798. ywt

STOCK MARKETS.

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

New York, Oct. 22. — The bank statement is somewhat better than expected, although the changes are not very important. The large gain in cash is supposed to be in part a reaction of last week's statement. Market remains firm and there are evidences that it is steadily broadening. The latest rumor is of a plan for acquiring by the Erie of the C. and D., Pere Marquette, and Clover Leaf lines. It is, of course, impossible as yet to obtain any confirmation of this, but the steady absorption of Erie gives color to the report. Advantage may be taken of the bank statement to realize some profits, but the feeling continues bullish, and it looks as if any setback would be only partial and temporary as yet.

AS HIGH AS 5½% CAN STILL be obtained on Investments in choice bonds and stocks of undoubted security.

H. C. BECHER,

Bond and Stock Broker, 412 Richmond street. Long distance 'phone 213.

MONTREAL.

	Montreal, Oct. 22.	Ask. Off.
Canadian Pacific Railway	134⅝	134½
Winnipeg Electric		185
Montreal Street Railway	210	209⅝
Toronto Street Railway	105⅜	105¼
Halifax Street Railway	96	95
St. John Street Railway	115	...
Twin City Transit, com	103⅝	103½
Richelieu & Ontario	62	60
Montreal Telegraph	160	158
Bell Telephone	157	155
Dominion Steel, com	14¼	14
Dominion Steel, pfd	42	40¼
Montreal Powering	82⅞	82⅝
Nova Scotia Steel, com	63	62⅝
Detroit Railway	75¼	75⅛
Laurentide Pulp	110	75
Montreal Cotton		100
Dominion Cotton		90
Mackay, com	73¼	73¼
Mackay, pfd	73	72¾
Montreal Railway, bonds		104½
Dominion Coal, com	58	55½
Dominion Coal, pfd	115	111
C. P. R. rights	6¾	...
Montreal Railway, new	208	207
Bank of Montreal	252	250
Bank of British N. America	130	...
Molsons Bank	200	...
Merchants' Bank	162	159½
Ogilvie Flour, com	200	181
Quebec Bank		126
Union Bank	128	125
Dominion Steel, bonds	75¼	75⅜
Laurentide		101
Toledo Railway	27½	27¼

SALES: C. P. R. rights, 315 at 5¾, 25 at 5¾; C. P. R., 150 at 133¾, 10 at 133½, 200 at 134, 10 at 134, 50 at 134, 200 at 134½; Montreal Railway, 50 at 209½, 100 at 210, 25 at 209½; Toronto Railway, 50 at 105, 25 at 105¼, 50 at 105¾; Iron, common, 50 at 14½, 25 at 14¾, 25 at 14; Twin City, 225 at 103⅝, 10 at 103½, 50 at 103⅝, 100 at 103¾; Montreal Power, 5 at 83, 50 at 82¾, 75 at 82¾; R. and O., 75 at 60¼, 50 at 61, 50 at 60⅞, 25 at 60½, 50 at 60; Mackay, common, 50 at 73¼, 25 at 73½; Mackay, preferred, 200 at 73; Toledo Railway, 50 at 27¼, 50 at 27½, 175 at 27⅜, 25 at 27¾, 25 at 27¼, 100 at 27⅜, 25 at 27½; Detroit Railway, 175 at 75¼, 25 at 75, 125 at 75⅛; Switch, preferred, 1 at 95, 34 at 95; Montreal Cotton, 13 at 98, 10 at 99, 30 at 100, 3 at 99¾, 85 at 100.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago, Oct. 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec	1 15¾	1 16¼	1 15	1 15
May	1 14⅞	1 15¾	1 13⅞	1 13⅞
Corn—Dec.	49	49	48¼	48¼
May	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45⅜
Oats—Dec.	29⅛	29¼	28¾	28⅞
May	31¼	31¼	30¾	30⅝
Pork—Jan.	12 60	12 65	12 55	12 55
May	12 55	12 57	12 50	12 50
Lard—Jan.	7 27	7 30	7 27	7 30
May	7 35	7 37	7 35	7 35
S. Ribs—Oct.	7 20	7 20	7 15	7 15
Jan.	6 60	6 60	6 55	6 55

NEW YORK.

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

New York, Oct. 22.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	64⅜	68	64⅜	67½
American Sugar	136¼	137¼	136¼	136¾
Amer. Cotton Oil	32	33	32	32⅝
Amer. Locomotive	29½	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
American Foundry	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26⅝
American Refining	68½	70⅝	68⅜	70¼
Atchison, com	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86⅝
Atchison, pfd	102	102	101⅞	101⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	95¼	95⅝	94⅜	95⅝
Brooklyn Transit	69⅛	69¼	68¼	68⅝
C. P. R.	133½	135	133½	135
Ches. & Ohio	45½	46⅜	45½	46¼
Chicago G. Western	22⅞	24⅛	22⅞	23⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	40⅜	41	40¼	41
Consolidated Gas	218¾	218¾	215⅞	215⅞
Delaware & Hudson	177	179	177	179
Erie	37⅝	39⅝	37⅜	39¼
Erie, pfd	74	74	73¾	73⅞
Edison Gen. Elec	176½	...	...	...
Illinois Central	145	...	...	...
Kan. & Tex., com	30⅝	31¼	30⅜	31
Kan. & Tex., pfd	59	59	58¼	58⅜
Louisville & Nash	136½	136⅝	136	136⅜
Manhattan	161¾	163¼	161¾	163
Metropolitan St. Ry	129¾	129¾	127¼	127½
Mexican Central	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17¼
Missouri Pacific	104⅝	105	104¼	104½
N. Y. Central	134⅞	134⅞	134½	134½
Norfolk & Western	73¼	73¼	73	73¼
Ontario & Western	43¼	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
Pacific Mail S.S. Co	39⅜	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	137½	137¾	137¼	137¼
People's Gas	109¾	110¼	109⅝	109¾
Reading	77¾	77⅞	76⅝	77
Republic I. & S.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼
Rock Island	32	32¼	32	32¼
Southern Railway	35¾	36⅞	35⅝	36⅛
Southern Ry., pfd	95¼	...	...	...
Southern Pacific	62⅜	62⅜	61⅞	61⅞
St. Paul	172¾	172¾	170⅞	170⅞
Texas	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	56½	57¼	56¼	57¼
Union Pacific	107⅝	107¾	107¼	107¼
U. S. Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½

Economical Baking Powder.

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

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Free to housekeepers on application, our new Cook Book on the Art of Cooking. Marriage licenses issued at above address.

U. S. Rubber	29	...	...	...
U. S. Steel	21	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛
U. S. Steel, pfd	81⅞	82⅝	81⅜	81¾
Wabash, com	22⅝	22½	22	22¼
Wabash, pfd	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼
Wisconsin Central	23	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛

Sales today were 970,700 shares.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures quiet; December, 7s 4¾d; March, 7s 6d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, 4s 6¾d. Futures quiet; Dec., 4s 6¾d; January, 4s 2¾d.

Peas—Canadian quiet, 5s 7d.

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

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast strong, £5 5d to £9.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 65s.

Pork—Steady; prime mess western, 77s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 45s

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs, dull, 48s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, dull, 47s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, dull, 47s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, dull, 46s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, dull, 42s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 48s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 38s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, firm, 38s; American refined, in pails, dull, 38s 6d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 70s.

Cheese—American finest white firm, 42s; do, colored, strong, 44s.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 22s; Australain (in London), dull, 26s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 29s 9d.

Rosin—Common steady, 7s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6⅞d.

Linseed Oil—Firm, 17s 9d.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 22. — Baled hay continues to arrive freely. Car lots on the track here are quoted unchanged at $8 per ton.

Baled Straw—Receipts are fair and car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $5 75 to $6 per ton.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 16¾; southwest, $1 10; October, $1 10; December, $1 12¾.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 21.—Oil opened and closed at $1 56.

OIL CITY

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 21.—Credit balances, $1 56; certificates, no bids; shipments, Pennsylvania, 92,141 barrels.

LONDON

London, Oct. 21.—Petroleum, American refined, 5 11-16d; spirits, 8¾d.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 21.—Butter firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,538 pkgs. Cheese slow; receipts, 3,811 boxes; state full cream, small colored and white, fancy, September, 16c; do, choice, October, 9¾c; do, good to prime, 9¼c to 9½c; do, poor to fair, 7½c to 9c; large colored, fancy, September, 9½c; do, choice, October, 9¼c; do, good to prime, 8¾c to 9c; large white, fancy, September, 9¼c; do, choice, October, 9c; do, good to prime, 8½c to 8¾c; do, poor to fair, 7c to 8¼c; skims, full to light, 2c to 8¼c.

PERTH.

Perth, Ont., Oct. 21.—Fourteen hundred and sixty-five boxes of cheese were brought into the cheese market today; 1,165 were white and 300 colored; all sold; ruling price, 9c; usual buyers present.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., Oct. 21.—Twelve hundred and twenty boxes of cheese were boarded, of which 435 were white and 785 colored; sales, 160 at 9c.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 21.—Beans—October, 2 cars at $1 67; November, $1 65; February, $1 65.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Wheat continues firm for both Manitoba and Ontario grades; prices are steady and higher; red and white, outside, are quoted at $1 02; No. 2 goose, 90c; No. 1 spring, 95c; prices for Manitoba wheat are steady; No. 1 northern, $1 04; No. 2, $1 01; No. 3, 99c, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour steady; cars of 90 per cent patents are quoted at $4 35 to $4 45, in buyers' sacks, west; choice brands are 5c to 20c higher; Manitoba, $5 70 for Hungarian patents, $5 40 for second patents. Millfeed—Bran is quoted at $14 to $14 50 in bulk, and shorts at $17 50; Manitoba millfeed is unchanged, at $20 to $21 for shorts and $19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley continues in good demand and firm in tone, at 45c to 46c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3 extra and 42c to 43c for No. 3 malting, outside, and 1c less for export. Rye is quoted at 55c east and west. Corn—The demand is active; offerings of Canadian are light and prices are higher; No. 3 American yellow, 62½c to 63c, on track at Toronto; No. 3 mixed, 61½c to 62c. Oats—No. 1 new white, 32c east; No. 2 new white, 31½c to 32c, lower freights, and 31½c north and west. Rolled oats—Unchanged, at $4 50 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels on the track at Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more outside. Peas—Steady, at 62c to 64c for No. 2, west. Butter—Receipts continue fairly large; choice dairy rolls are in good demand and prices steady. Eggs —Firm and unchanged, at 19c to 20c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 450 head; nothing doing; prime steers, $5 50 to $5 85; shipping, $4 50 to $5 25; butchers, $4 to $4 85; heifers, $2 50 to $4 25; cows and bulls, $2 25 to $4; stockers and feeders, $2 25 to $3 75. Veals—Receipts, 250 head; 25c lower, $4 25 to $7 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 43,000; active, steady, to 10c higher; heavy, $5 50 to $5 60; mixed, $5 50 to $5 55; Yorkers, $5 30 to $5 50; pigs, $5 15 to $5 25; roughs, $4 50 to $4 75; stags, $3 75 to $4 50; dairies and grassers, $5 20 to $5 40.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,400 head; active; sheep steady; lambs 10c higher; Canada lambs, $5 75 to $5 85; native lambs, $4 50 to $6; yearlings, $4 50 to $4 75; wethers, $4 25 to $4 50; ewes, $3 75 to $4; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4 25.

Closed His Doors,

Mr. C. B. Keenleyside, after conducting a most successful sale of the T. G. Whiskard stock of drygoods, millinery and ladies' furnishings, turns over the entire stock to the Greater New York Salvage Company, Limited. In conversation with a reporter of this paper Mr. H. G. Delafe, manager of the Salvage Company, had this to say: Myself and staff will take immediate possession of the stock. The store will be closed and will remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 27, at 9 a.m., at which time we will place the entire stock on sale. This will be the most gigantic sale of drygoods, millinery, ladies' furnishings, etc., ever conducted in London. We have been instructed to close out the entire stock, and I assure you we will follow instructions to the letter. Watch daily papers for further particulars.

Cushion-sole shoes make easy walking on hard pavements. See our lines at 198 Dundas street. W. B. Lawson.

All Classes Paid Their Last Respects to the Dead

Impressive Funeral Services for the Late Bishop Baldwin.

St. Paul's Cathedral Crowded to Its Utmost Capacity.

Sermon Delivered by Bishop Carmichael, of Montreal—The Pallbearers—Clergy Present.

London has seen great and good men live and die in her midst, but never has London been so moved as she was today, when the funeral ceremonies of the late Maurice Scollard Baldwin, Lord Bishop of Huron, were held in St. Paul's Cathedral. A huge crowd of citizens and nearly all of the local clergy were there to do the last honors to the mortal remains of the man who had gained the love and admiration during his lifetime of all who had ever heard him speak, of all who knew what a pure, godly and useful life he was leading, of all who had in any way felt the large influence which he was exerting.

At 7:30 in the morning the funeral car carried the casket from Bishopstowe to the cathedral, where it lay in state in the chancel. Great quantities of beautiful flowers were piled around the coffin. The cathedral doors were thrown open, and a continuous stream of people passed in to take a last look at the face which they had known so well. By 8:30 the big cathedral was packed to the doors, and crowds of people stood in the aisles, and outside the entrances, unable to obtain seats. The organ gave forth the sad but beautiful notes of the funeral march.

In the left transept had gathered fully fifty of the clergymen of other denominations. In the right transept and the chancel there was a greater gathering of the clergy of the Church of England in this district than had ever been seen before, dressed in their white robes. Shortly after 8:30 the choir marched up the center aisle into the chancel, followed by the heads of the church in this diocese, and many who had come from a distance. While the organ played the Funeral March, the Very Rev. Dean Davis repeated some beautiful sentences from the Bible, dealing with the death and resurrection of the saints. Then followed that beautiful hymn which is sung at Eastertide and which the late bishop so well loved, "Jesus Lives." Then came the slow chanting of appropriate Psalms. After this, his Lordship Bishop Carmichael, of Montreal, delivered a most eloquent and touching address, in which he referred to the many excellences of the late bishop, and drew tears from the eyes of many of his listeners. Two more hymns, "Peace, Perfect Peace," and "Saints in Heaven," followed, and then the services were brought to a close, with prayers by Rev. Canon Dann and Archdeacon Richardson.

Bishop Carmichael's Sermon.

"We should all be full of gratitude to God," said Bishop Carmichael in the course of his sermon, "on this solemn occasion, gratitude for the fact the Almighty can take the weak lives of men in the palm of his hand, and make them glorious in his service. Man comes from the dust, and it follows, logically, that man returns to the dust. But this, if it were all, would bring no message of hope, of joy, to our souls. What is death, the death of such a man as he who has just passed from us, in the light of the teaching of God's Word? My friends, it is "Victory." The soul just garnered to God was one that has faithfully served the Savior, whom with all its powers it loved. Though he be dead, yet he lives, through the Lord Jesus Christ. Our service this morning should be a hymn of triumph. The battle is over, the battle is won. Often there is a great sorrow when death has entered a home. The hushed footsteps, the whispered words are all, and those that are left are saying that they are trying to hope and think the best. But when a holy life passes into the presence of God, we have no cause for regret. And now, nothing bids us weep, when this noble life, so pure and gentle, has gone to God. What a wondrous grace was that which filled our late brother, and actuated his life; a grace so potent that he could not stand up before an audience without making some testimony for Christ. Oh, then, let us lift up our hearts. We lift them up unto the Lord. It is all over, says the world. But read your Bibles, my friends, study the Book which he loved, and oh, you, of this congregation, treasure what he has left you. Let him not pass from before your eyes like a beautiful vision, without gleaning some great power that moved in his life. And you, the clergy of this diocese treasure his teachings. Remember the two great doctrines in which his soul gloried. The first was that of the Son of God, hanging upon the cross with arms outstretched, Jesus, and Jesus only, was the motive of the late bishop's life. Secondly, he loved to tell that this world was not the last, that the sin and the shame and degradation that form a part of human life would not forever weigh us down, but that there was a glory beyond, in the presence of Jesus. The cross of Christ, and the glory of Christ, neither one eclipsing the other—these were the mainstays of our late brother's life. Lift up your hearts. We lift them up unto the Lord. And is he dead? Nay, he but sleepeth. My eyes shall see him again,"—and the speaker stretched his hands to heaven as if full of an inspiration—"and our voicest shall mingle again with that one which we loved to hear."

Two more hymns, "Peace, Perfect Peace," and "Saints in Heaven," followed, and then the services were brought to a close, with prayers by Rev. Canon Dann and Archdeacon Richardson.

Hundreds View Remains.

As soon as the service was over, those who had not yet viewed the remains of the bishop, and those who wanted to have another farewell look, crowded into the chancel. Hundreds and hundreds of people thronged in through the great main entrance and up the center aisle, until at last the wardens were forced to stop the crowd in order that the funeral procession to the train might commence.

To the solemn pealing of the organ, the prominent churchmen and laymen who were chosen to act as pallbearers took up the casket and moved down the aisle, through the front entrance, and between the throngs of people who lined both sides of the walk. On reaching the station, the casket was again lifted from the funeral car and borne slowly through the throngs that filled every part of the platform and spaces between the tracks. Never has such a scene been presented before in London at a funeral. Not until the casket was lifted into the front part of the specially prepared G. T. R. car did the crowd commence to depart. Old citizens, who have lived in London anywhere up to half a century, and who witnessed today's funeral ceremonies, declared that they had never seen the city so moved over the death of one of its loved ones.

Folowing is the order which was observed in the funeral procession from the cathedral to the station: The wardens of the various churches throughout the diocese; among whom were Messrs. Charles Hunt, W. J. Reid, James Mattinson; lay delegates, A. J. Henderson, of Windsor; Charles Jenkins, of Petrolea; R. Bayly, Dr. Sippi, Edwin Paull, J. K. H. Pope, B. Cottam, of London; Mr. Backus, of Aylmer; Judge Ermatinger, of St. Thomas; Hume Cronyn, H. Macklin, Col. Fisher, R. M. McElheran, A. E. Welch, also of London; delegates from the city council, led by Acting Mayor Forristal, and including Alds. Becher, Cooper, Matthews, and City Clerk Edwards.

The Ministerial Alliance of London, led by its president, Rev. W. M. Walker, of South London Baptist Church. Every clergyman in the city was in attendance.

Clergy in Attendance.

The Anglican clergy of the Diocese of Huron, of whom there were about 125: Revs. Abey, Adamson, Andrew, Ardill, Armstrong, Berry, Beverly, Loddsworth, Canon Brown, Bray, Brownlee, Cluss, Clarke, Cox, Canon Craig, Canon Dann, Bushell, Canon Smith, Principal Waller, Dean Davis, Canon Davis, D. Deacon, Dobson, Doherty, Canon Downie, Durnford, Dutchie, Edelstein, Edmonds, Elliott, English, Canon Farthing, Freeman, Graham, Guillemont, C. Gunn, G. M. Gunn, Dyson Hague, R. Hicks, P. Hicks, W. T. Hill, Hind, Hodgins, Howard, Bethune, Irwin, Kitty, Kinder, Lee, Lowe, Mackenzie, Miles, McCracken, McQuillan, Purton, Racey, Rhodes, Archreacon Richardson, Robertson, Ridley, Sage, Sanders, Shore, A. Shore, W. Shore, Tancock, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Turnbull, Webb, Archdeacon Williams, J. P. Wright, A. Wright, P. G. Wright, Archdeacon Young, Beaumont, Short, Collins, Burgess and Gordon.

The funeral car was attended by the following pallbearers: Dean Davis, Archdeacons Richardson, Young and Williams, Canon Downey, Rev. Mr. Sage, Chancellor Cronyn, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Matthew Wilson. The following followed the casket: Rev. Arthur Baldwin, Rev. Day Baldwin and Mr. Matthew Wilson.

The chief mourners were Revs. Arthur Baldwin, Day Baldwin, Judge Ermatinger, Rev. Dyson Hague.

Representatives of the various dioceses were also present. Montreal, Bishop Carmichael, Alexander Robinson; Niagara, Messrs. Wade and Harward; Ontario, Bishop Wills; Saskatchewan, Bishop Newenham.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—The remains of the late Bishop of Huron arrived here this afternoon at 1:45 and were met at the station by the Bishop of Toronto and others. The remains were at once taken to St. James' Cemetery for burial. All the clergymen in the diocese were present at the ceremonies at the grave, which were conducted by Bishop Sweatman.

A ROBBERY ON WOLFE STREET

Thief Enters Residence of Mr. B. S. Sainsbury and Secures Jewelry and Cash.

A daring theft was committed at the residence of Mr. Bryce S. Sainsbury, of Wolfe street, on Thursday evening, or Friday morning. Mrs. Sainsbury was the loser, three of her rings and a pocketbook containing nearly $10 being taken. When the stealing took place is somewhat uncertain, but it is supposed that it occurred either on Thursday evening, while Mrs. Sainsbury was in the cellar for a short time attending to the furnace, or during Friday morning. The theft was not discovered until yesterday, when Mrs. Sainsbury was preparing to come down town to do some shopping.

The thief is supposed to have entered the house by the front door, as none of the windows showed signs of having been tampered with. The rings were found on the sideboard in the dining-room, after which the thief made his way upstairs to a bedroom, where he secured the pocketbook. A gold watch was overlooked. One of the rings was set with a diamond, and another with three opals. The total value of the stolen property is in the neighborhood of $100. The police have been notified of the affair, but so far they have not secured any trace of the valuables or the thief.

IS ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION

Erection of New G. T. R. Roundhouse Brings Inquiries From Many Places.

The erection of the new G. T. R. roundhouse in this city is attracting the interest of the trainmen employed on the main line, between the tunnel and Niagara Falls and Toronto. When the building is completed it will be possible to turn the largest locomotives in this city, and this may mean that a number of the passenger and freight crews now stationed at Sarnia Tunnel will be transferred to London. Some years ago several crews were moved to that place from this city, to run on the through freight and passenger trains, one of the reasons being that the roundhouse here was altogether too small to accommodate and turn the larger engines then being adopted on the system. With the completion of the new roundhouse the largest engines can be handled here, and this may mean that crews will change here, instead of running through from the tunnel to the falls, and vice-versa, a distance of 180 miles.

The improvements being made by the G.

THE HIGHEST AWARD

GOLD MEDAL At THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS,

.....HAS BEEN GIVEN TO.....

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA. This is proof of the fact which we have always asserted, viz,: that in no other tea can you get the same quality or flavor.

Black, Mixed or Green. BY ALL GROCERS.

Japan Tea Drinkers, Try "SALADA" Green Tea.

Sweet as a Rose.

"Do you feel hot, miss?" she asks.

"Hot! Yes, and cold, too, by turns," says Flossie, with a sharp sigh. "At one moment the room seems stifling, then when I think I'll ask you to open the window it feels too cold. It feels cold now," and she sinks on to the couch, and draws her arms across her bosom.

Weston comes nearer and looks at her, with her under lip caught in her teeth apprehensively. "If you don't take care, miss, you'll have one of those awful colds, one like you had last autumn. Shall I send down to the manger, and tell him you won't play tonight?"

"No," says Flossie, with a shake of her head. "I won't disappoint them. I am not ill, only upset, and I sha'n't put them in a hole for that—just in the middle of the run of the piece, too. No, I shall be all right directly. Get the Bradshaw and see whether there is a train from Powis tonight."

Weston finds the Bradshaw and proceeds to make the hunt with the usual knitting of her brows, but Flossie snatches the book out of her hand.

"How slow you are! I hate to see anybody fumbling over a Bradshaw. I don't think anybody understands it but myself. There, I beg your pardon, but you don't spell Powis with a B, and that is where you are looking. Yes, there is a train at nine o'clock. Perhaps he will come by that. Put it away again and let me have some tea, and tell them to put some more green in it. Bad for me? Yes, of course, it's bad for me; I don't know anything that is not bad nowadays. But I'll have what I want, whether it's bad or good" and Weston goes out with a sigh to fulfill her mistress' commands.

But when the tea comes the imperious mistress declares that she doesn't want it, and it is only by dint of much persuasion on Weston's part that she is prevailed upon to drink a cup and eat a thin wafer.

"I'm afraid you will be ill," says Weston, prophetically. "You've had no dinner to speak of; won't you lie down and rest, there's quite half an hour before you need dress for the theater."

"Lie down and rest!" echoes Flossie, impatiently. "You speak as if I had broken my leg or was just recovering from a long illness. I hate lying and resting. Another hour, is it? I wish it was time now. After all, there is nothing like work. What is it the man says in that book Sir Herrick"—her face flushes at his name—"lent me? Something about labor being the best way to forget one's troubles. Well, I think he's right. Anyway, I never feel so happy as when I'm at work. I'll come and try over those new songs," she says, jumping up, and narrowly escaping turning over the fragile tea service.

She goes to the piano, and her birdlike voice trills a note or two, but she soon wearies of it.

"It is no use. I can't sing. It is to be hoped I shall sing better than that tonight, or there'll be no encores and plenty of hissing."

Weston laughs reassuringly.

"If you were to stand before them and go through your part in dumb show, they'd encore it, miss," she says, confidently.

"I think they would, the fools," says Flossie, scornfully. "No, no, I won't call them that; they have been good friends to me. I wish"—and her voice falters—"I wish I'd stuck to them altogether and made no other—friends. Isn't it time now? At any rate, I'll go up and dress," and she goes out of the room with a listless sigh, her tea-robe draping around her like the pink threads of an orchid

"Tell them," she says to Weston, as she steps into her carriage, "tell them to keep Sir Herrick if he comes, and I happen to be late. They are to take in some cigars and brandy and soda or champagne, and to tell him that I want to see him particularly. But he won't come tonight," she adds, inaudibly, "I feel that he won't."

She is very silent and very talkative by turns on the way to the theater; but when they arrive there, and she sees the crowd waiting outside the door, her face brightens.

"After all, the man is right," she murmurs, with a hard, dry, laugh; "there is nothing like work, nothing."

And as if to prove it, to herself, at any rate, she plays tonight as, they say, she has never played before. Her voice is as clear as a bell; her smile as bright as a patch of sunlight in a green meadow; never has she danced with greater abandon and clearer poetic meaning, and when her song — the great, much-advertised song — comes on, she executes it as freshly as if she were singing it for the first time.

There are five encores tonight; and so many bouquets that the acting manager has to come on to help carry them.

From the beginning to the end of the burlesque, it is the same story of triumph and success; and when she goes down to the dressing-room, after appearing before the curtain twice in answer to the frantic calls of the delighted audience, she finds the manager, opera hat in hand, his face beaming, his eyes glistening.

"Couldn't let you go without thanking you, my dear," he says. The manager "my dears" all the actresses of the Frivolity. "Splendid—really splendid! You outdid yourself, you did, indeed! We shall run the piece a year—twelve months, mark my words! And—ahem!—" with a little significant cough, "I shall do myself the honor of calling on you tomorrow. We must be just, my dear. It shall never be said that the manager of the Frivolity was a niggard!" Which meant that Flossie was to be offered another ten guineas a week.

She nodded and smiled, and put her tiny warm hand into his round, red one, and pased into her dressing-room and sank into a chair, all the color fading from under the paint and rouge in an instant.

"Be quick," she gasped. "Take off these things; the place is stifling," and Weston hurriedly undressed her.

"Now I am as cold as ice," she said, shivering, and Weston as quickly wrapped her in her furs.

"You have overdone it, miss," she said reproachfully. "I thought you would when I watched you from the wings. But it was beautiful."

Flossie sighed.

"And it is all over," she said. "I wish, if I were strong enough, that it could last twice as long. I forget everything when I am on the stage; it is only when I am off that I—I—tell them to be quick with the brougham." "It is here, miss," said Weston. "We are rather later than usual. That last dance and encore took up the time."

"Be quick, then," she said. "He may have come and gone before we get back," and she left the dressing-room, and made her way to the stage door, followed by the admiring and envious glances of the crowd congregated in the passages. Many a girl sighed and wished that she possessed the beauty and the talent of the great actress. There was not one of them, perhaps, who carried so anxious and fearful a heart within her bosom as that of the popular Flossie Hamilton.

"Has Sir Herrick called?" was her first words as she entered the drawing-room, now lit up by the wax candles in their pink shades.

"No, miss," was the answer. "Lord Foozle and——"

"I am at home to no one," she said, curtly, "excepting Sir Herrick," as she sank on to the couch with a sigh.

Then she sprung up suddenly and threw her fur cloak from her shoulders and almost tore her bonnet from her head.

"Take them away," she said, "and tell them to bring some champagne, and," calling after the astonished Weston, "tell them I am at home to anybody," and with a laugh, a reckless laugh of desperation, she went to the piano and began rattling off a wild mazurka.

Weston brought the wine and poured out a glassful, and Flossie drank it thirstily, recklessly.

"Give me another," she said, "I—I have worked too long. You were right; a little more of it and I should have been ill. Put it down there where I can get it," and she swung round to the piano and dashed at the mazurka again.

Weston went out of the room with a look of deeper gravity on her face than it had worn before.

The mazurka rang through the little house and arrested the steps of the passers by; then suddenly it stopped, for the door opened, and hearing it, Flossie looked up and saw reflected in the round mirror above the piano the face and shoulders of Sir Herrick.

She stopped and stared, motionless, her eyes full on the picture his face made, then a shudder ran through her.

The face was so pale and haggard, so passion-worn and set, that it might have been the ghost of the handsome health-crowned face she knew and loved. She did not shriek, though the cry trembled on her lips, but a sudden spasm of fear ran through her as he raised his eyes, and she saw them in the glass. It was not that they were threatening; it was not that they were angry; but it was the death-like, stony determination in them.

But if no passion shone in them now, there was the remains of the fire that had burnt itself out; dark and lurid, and full of infinite self-scorn they gazed down at her.

For a moment they stared at each other in that dainty piece of glass which had looked down in some ancient Venetian palace upon many scenes, but never upon a more intense one than this.

Then, with as great an effort as ever she had exerted on the stage, she forced the blood back to her cheeks, and a smile to her lips, and turned round to him with both hands held out.

"So you have come back, Rick!" she said with a pleasant voice which scarcely betrayed a quiver.

"Yes, I have come back," he said, and his voice was very low and grave, but not a touch of anger in it, or reproach.

A wild hope shot up in her bosom, that perhaps after all that girl in the country had not betrayed her, had not told him about the letter, and the hope sent the hectic flush to her face, and a sudden light into her eyes.

"You are like the wandering Jew, Rick," she said, laughing, and putting back the lace from her arm as she turned a bracelet. And you look so tired, dear boy! Have you come straight back from—from wherever you have been?"

He smiled grimly at her pretense of ignorance as to his whereabouts, but she hurried on.

[To be Continued.]

DWARF AND DOLL FRIENDS

Passed Forty-Two Years in Play as a Child.

Ansonia, Conn., Oct. 22. — Nursing his dolls like a little child, James Welsh, a dwarf, 3 feet 3 inches tall, died at the age of 42, at his home on Bridge street, this city, last night.

Welsh practically remained a child in actions during his whole life, and his bedroom, which he used as a playroom, was filled with dolls, jumping-jacks, rattles and such like. When away from his toys he would become lonesome. On such occasions he would cry for his favorite colored dolls until some member of the family procured them for him.

He would wear only blue clothes, because his father was a soldier. He seldom went out of doors, and when he did, he would not go out of sight of his home. He had an enormous head for his size, and enjoyed good health, until a few weeks ago, when he contracted a cold. His father and mother were both robust people.

When P. T. Barnum was alive he made frequent visits to Welsh's home for the purpose of influencing his parents to allow him to travel with the circus at a salary of $250 a week, but although the members of the family always worked in the mills, they refused the offer.

THERE IS ONLY ONE ECLECTRIC OIL.—When an article, be it medicine or anything else, becomes popular, imitations invariably spring up to derive advantages from the original, which they themselves could never win on their own merits. Imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil have been numerous, but never successful. Those who know the genuine are not put off with a substiture, but demand the real thing.

REGIMENTAL SHOOT A SUCCESS; GOOD SCORES FOR POOR WEATHER

Many Members of the Seventh Were Present—Names of Prize-Winners.

The annual matches of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Association were held yesterday and were large attended. The weather was not the best for shooting, and the scores were excellent, considering the wind and sun. All of the arrangements were carried out with praiseworthy regularity, and a great deal of shooting was done in a remarkably short time. The principal winners of the day were Major Hayes, Capt. McCrimmon, Lieut. Murphy, Pte. F. N. Allen, Lieut. Taylor. The range officers for the day were Capt. Eaton, Sergt.-Major Munro and Sergt. Price.

One of the matches, the 300 yards, was postponed until next Saturday because of darkness.

The complete scores and prizes of the day were as follows:

BECK CUP AND MEDAL.

	Score.	Prize.
Lieut. Taylor	62	$7 00
Pte. Howell	54	5 00
Color-Sergt. Dinkworth	54	4 00
Sergt. Newton	52	3 00
Color-Sergt. Rider	51	3 00
Color-Sergt. Insley	51	3 00
Pte. E. Gardner	51	2 00
Pte. Hamilton	49	2 00
Pte. Butler	48	2 00
Pte. Archer	47	1 50
Pte. Ward	47	1 50
Lieut. Bentley	46	1 50
Corp. Treleaven	46	1 00
Pte. Murray	43	1 00
Pte. W. Smith	42	1 00
Pte. Pickle	42	1 00
Pte. Kemp	42	1 00
Pte. Boyd	40	1 00
Pte. Howie	40	1 00
Pte. R. Freeland	39	1 00
Corp. Johnston	39	1 00
Pte. O'Neil	39	1 00
Pte. H. Trebilcock	35	1 00
Pte. Grey	34	1 00
Pte. Tanton	34	1 00
Sergt. Green	34	1 00
Pte. E. Chivas	33	1 00

REGIMENTAL MATCH.

Seven shot at 200 and 500 yards.

	Score.	Prize.
Lieut. Murphy, medal and cash	67	$10 00
Sergt. Fisher	65	7 00
Pte. Allen	63	6 00
Lieut. Taylor	62	5 00
Sergt. Galbraith	61	5 00
Pte. Jeffrey	60	5 00
Major Hayes	60	4 00
Corp. Webster	58	4 00
Bandmaster Hiscott	58	4 00
Color-Sergt. Jacobs	57	3 00
Capt. McCrimmon	57	3 00
Corp. Wray	57	3 00
Sergt. Robson	56	2 00
Major Cronyn	55	2 00
Capt. Becher	55	2 00
Pte. Campbell	54	1 00
Pte. Howell	54	1 00
Corp. MacDonnell	54	1 00
Color-Sergt. Duckworth	54	1 00
Sergt. Redge	54	1 00
Lieut. Westland	53	1 00
Corp. Hayes	53	1 00
Pte. R. Taylor	53	1 00
Sergt. Erskine	52	1 00
Bandsman Ward	52	1 00
Sergt. Newton	52	1 00
Color-Sergt. Rider	51	1 00
Color-Sergt. Insley	51	1 00
Pte. Gardner	49	1 00
Pte. Hamilton	44	1 00

City of London Corporation Match. 10 shots at 600 yards—

	Score.	Prize.
Capt. McCrimmon, city of London medal and cash	43	$10 00
Sergt. Robson	42	7 00
Bandmaster Hiscott	40	5 00
Pte. Allan	39	5 00
Pte. Jeffrey	38	5 00
Lieut. Taylor	38	4 00
Sergt. Fraser	38	4 00
Color-Sergt. Jacobs	37	4 00
Lieut. Murphy	36	2 50
Sergt. Farnsworth	36	2 50
Corp. Hayes	36	2 50
Sergt. Galbraith	36	2 50
Sergt. Fisher	36	2 00
Corp. MacDonnell	35	2 00
Major Cronyn	35	1 50
Lieut. Westland	35	1 50
Capt. Dawson	34	1 50
Major Hayes	34	1 50
Color-Sergt. Duckworth	34	1 00
Sergt. Erskine	33	1 00
Sergt. Newton	32	1 00
F. S. Glass	32	1 00
Color-Sergt. Insley	32	1 00
Pte. Hamilton	31	1 00
Corp. Wray	31	1 00

Aggregate—Rumball Cup and cash.

	Score.	Prize.
Lieut. Murphy	103	$5 00
Pte. F. N. Allen	102	4 00
Sergt. Fisher	101	4 00
Capt. McCrimmon	100	3 00
Lieut. Taylor	100	2 00
Sergt Robson	98	1 00
Bandmaster Hiscott	98	1 00
Pte. Jeffrey	98	1 00
Sergt. Galbraith	97	1 00
Color-Sergt. Jacobs	94	1 00

Company Match—

A Company team No. 1, 352, Carling Cup and $10.

B Company, 334, Tracy Cup and $7.

A Company team No. 2, 317, Reid Cup and $4.

C Company, 274, $2.

F Company, 205, $2.

Rapid fire, 7 shots in one minute, 200 yards—

	Score.	Prize.
Major Hayes	33	$6 00
Lieut. Murphy	30	5 00
Capt. Dawson, R. O.	30	4 00
Pte. Allen	29	3 00
Sergt. Farnsworth	29	2 00
Sergt. R. Fraser	29	2 00
Sergt. Galbraith	28	1 50
Color-Sergt. Duckworth	27	1 50
Capt. Becher	27	1 00
Capt. McCrimmon	26	1 00
Sergt. Erskine	25	1 00
Lieut. Stevenson	25	1 00
Corp. Webster	25	1 00
Major Cronyn	25	1 00
Sergt. Robson	25	1 00
Bandmaster Hiscott	24	1 00
T. S. Glass	24	1 00
Pte. Archer	24	1 00
Corp. Wray	24	1 00
Pte. Butler	24	1 00
Pte. Murray	23	50
Sergt. Fisher	22	50
Pte. Howell	22	50
Corp. MacDonnell	22	50
B. W. Glover	22	50

Extra series, No. 1, 5 shots, 200 yards—

	Score.	Prize.
Pte. Allan	25	$11 00
Lieut. Murphy	25	8 00
Major Hayes	24	7 50
Capt. McCrimmon	24	6 50
Sergt. Fisher	24	5 00
Lieut. Savlis	23	5 00
Sergt. Galbraith	23	3 00
Sergt. Robson	23	3 00
Corp. Hayes	23	2 00
Sergt. Farnsworth	23	1 25
Pte. Jeffery	23	1 25
Sergt. Fraser	23	1 25
Bandmaster Hiscott	23	1 25
Pte. Howell	22	1 00
Sergt. Erskine	22	1 00
Corp. MacDonnell	22	1 00

Extra series, 5 shots, 600 yards—

	Score.	Prize.
Pte. F. N. Allan	24	$11 00
Sergt. Fraser	23	8 00
Capt. McCrimmon	23	7 00
Lieut. Murphy	23	5 50
Sergt. Fisher	23	5 50
Major Hayes	23	4 50
Sergt. Galbraith	22	3 00
Sergt. Stevenson	21	3 00
Pte. A. Hamilton	20	2 50
Sergt. Erskine	20	2 50
Bandmaster Hiscott	20	2 00
Lieut. Taylor	20	1 00
Corp. Hayes	20	1 00
Sergt. Robson	20	1 00
Pte. Taylor	19	1 00
Capt. Dawson	19	1 00

LOWERED TEAM'S HALF-MILE MARK

Prince Direct and Morning Star Driven in Half in 1:00 3-4 —Also Went Fast Mile.

Memphis, Oct. 21.—An immense crowd saw two world's records broken today at the Memphis Driving Park. C. K. G. Billings was the driver in each event. Prince Direct and Morning Star, driven to pole, lowered the pacing record for half a mile, which was 1.01¼, by stepping the distance in 1:00¾. The Monk and Equity, to pole, were sent against the trotting record to pole of 2:08, held by them, and finished the course in 2:07¾. After fineshing the half in their attempt against the record, Prince Direct and Morning Star were taken around the course, rounding out the mile in 2:05½, unofficial, which equals the pole record for that distance held by Prince Direct and Direct Hal. Summary:

2:25 pace, purse $1,000; 2 in 3:

Funston	4	1 1
Straw Pile Billy	1	3 3
Ed. C.	2	2 2
Emil D.	3	4 ds

Time—2:14½, 2:09¾, 2:12.

2:28 trot, purse $900, 1 mile, one heat—Tom Axworthy 1, Ozono 2, Emily Letcher 3, Getaway 4. Time, 2:12¾.

2:11 trot, purse $400, 1 mile, one heat—Van Zandt 1, Euxenite 2, The Questor 3, Invader 4, Airship distanced. Time, 2:09¾.

2:06 trot, purse $1,000; 2 in 3:

Sweet Marie	1	1
Snyder McGregor	3	2
Ferona	2	3
Wentworth	4	4
Chase Di		ds

Time—2:05½, 2:06¾.

2:08 pace, $400, half mile, one heat—Don N. 1, Lulu May 2, Nancy H. 3, Oregon Maid 4. Time, 1:01¾.

To beat half mile pacing record of 1:01¼, to pole—Prince Direct and Morning Star. Time by quarters, :30, 1:00¾.

To beat mile trotting record of 2:08 to pole—The Monk and Equity. Time by quarters, :32, 1:06, 1:34¾, 2:07¾.

JOHNNIE K. WINS CUP AT LAST RACES

The summer matinee races have closed for the season. The last race for the silver cup was held yesterday and was won by Johnnie K. in straight heats. The summaries:

Johnnie K.	1	1	1
Mona B.	2	2	4
Sheik Indrum	3	4	2
Lady Black	4	3	3

Time—1:10, 1:13½, 1:10½.

Special race:

Lady Mac	1	1	1
Grocery Boy	2	2	2

Time—1:20, 1:19, 1:18.

The judges were Wm. Wiley, John Brown, Dr. Routledge and R. Lloyd, and Thomas Gillean acted as starter.

A RECOGNIZED REGULATOR.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only can they perform their duties properly.

THOROUGHBREDS ARE WHIMSICAL

Do Queer Things—Have Their Peculiarities and "Pout" Like Human Beings.

The trainer of a famous racehorse strolled with a friend toward the barn in which the horse was quartered, to make a final inspection of him before the arrival of the saddling hour, says the New York Sun. The horse was to go that afternoon in a great stake race.

The trainer had almost reached the stable when he came to a sudden halt and began to run his hands through his pockets. His search was obviously in vain.

"Wait here for me a minute," said he to his friend, and pogged back to the cottage whence he had started. He rejoined his companion in a few moments and the walk toward the stall of the noted racer was resumed.

"I forgot sugar for that fellow," explained the trainer, exhibiting a handful of lump sugar which he took from a pocket in his sack coat. "And it's a good thing I remembered it in time. "If I'd gone into his stall without it he'd have pouted on me for the rest of the day, and he wouldn't race anywhere near to his edge today—not because he's a sulker, but because his feelings would be bruised; and when the feelings of a sensitive chap like that are hurt it takes a lot of the stiffening out of him. Now you watch the actions of that boy when I go into his stall."

When the trainer entered the stall the horse looked pleased all over. He began to paw the ground as the trainer approached, and a sort of mute whinny came from his throat.

The trainer pressed his face against the horse's lowered forehead and winked at his friend. There was no lump of sugar in his hands. But the horse clearly showed by his actions that the sugar was the thing he was looking for, and in his general bearing, too, there was perfect confidence that he wasn't going to be disappointed.

But the trainer made no move toward producing sugar. The horse raised his head and looked the trainer square in the eye with as plain an expression of inquiry as a human countenance could assume. The trainer pretended not to catch the meaning of that expression of inquiry.

Then the horse lowered his head and sniff and muzzle the trainer's right-hand coat pocket. The trainer laughed and pulled out a handful of the sugar lumps and began to feed them to the horse one by one.

"If I hadn't remembered and gone back for that sugar before making my last call upon this boy before the race," said the trainer, affectionately stroking the neck of the beautiful thoroughbred, "he'd have gone into the doldrums for a good twenty-four hours, and there'd have been no way for me to square it with him, either.

"You see, he always knows when one of his racing days has arrived, and he knows that only feeding he gets on the morning of his races is the sugar I bring to him when I make my final survey of him before boots and saddles. I forgot the sugar on the morning of his last stake engagement, and I honestly believe that's what caused the boy to lose the race. He was heartbroken.

"When I shook my head to let him know that I didn't have any sugar with me, he gave me the most reproachful look you ever saw. Then he sort of trembled all over, gave a big sigh like a youngster disappointed of a toy, and turned his head away from me.

"Wouldn't have anything more to do with me, I got some sugar and offered it to him, but he wouldn't even smell of it. Just as plainly as if he had spoken the words, he meant to let me know that, as long as I had forgotten to fetch the sugar in the first place, it was all off so far as he was concerned.

"Well, although he's naturally a placid, easy-going horse right up to the drop of the flag in a race, he began to get nervous as a cat over that sugar incident, and fretted and careered around in his stall like a young one tied to the bedpost for punishment. By saddling time he was in a foam from pure hysteria, brought on, I absolutely believe, by that little injury to his feelings which my forgetfulness had inflicted that morning.

"He didn't sulk in the race—he never sulks. But he had just fretted the edge off of himself, and the fourth that he ran was nothing like the form I had him in.

"Now, today I've remembered the sugar. You see how pleased and affectionate he is. Just keep your eye on that fellow, therefore, when the bunting flashes in his race today."

And right here it must be said that the horse won his race that day from a great field, and won it in a big gallop.

"You often hear the remark," went on the trainer, "that thoroughbred horses are as capricious as women. I'd rather put it that they're as whimsical as children.

"Their likes and dislikes are formed all of a sudden, like a child's, and as often as not a thoroughbred horse has the same sort of instinctive guidance behind his whimsical notion that a child has. For instance, a naturally sneaky, treacherous man has no more chance to gain the good-will of a highly-bred racehorse than he has to gain the confidence of a child.

"There's something in both the horse and the child that tells them that the bad-hearted man isn't the goods. That something, I suppose, is pure instinct.

"But horses of high calibre have an even wider range of whims. That's why every good racehorse has to be studied by his trainer.

"Ten years ago I trained a great racehorse — one of the greatest of his time — who was as calm and self-contained as a priest except for one thing. He couldn't tolerate the sight of a man with a beard.

"It was pure nervousness, of course, but you can't tell me that that horse didn't get that aversion somewhere. We hear about children being marked with some trait or characteristic of their mothers. Don't you believe that that immortal, old four-footed boy I'm talking about wasn't marked in the same way as children are, before his birth, with that hatred of a bearded man?

"I believe just as thoroughly as I believe that I'm wearing a hat that that horse's dam had been abused by some fellow with a beard and that she transmitted her fear of and hatred for bearded men to the son, who made her name glorious as a stud matron, it may not be scientific and all that, but I know a lot of plain old facts about horses and other things that are not included in any system of science.

"Most racehorses are devoted to women. Yet I've trained thoroughbreds that had such an innate dislike for women that it was dangerous for a woman to get anywhere near them.

"I've got a good horse in my string now who is dead mashed on the young wife of the owner for whom I train, except when she approaches him with the frou frou of a silk skirt. Then he won't tolerate her around him at all.

"The hiss and swish of the silken skirt startles him and finally drives him into a sort of frenzy of nervousness or resentment or whatever you want to call it. When she hasn't any rustling silken skirt to bother him, however, he is as gentle with her as a Newfoundland dog with a baby, and bends his ears forward to have her rub them and muzzles her face and hair with the affection of a child.

"Early environment has pretty near as much to do with the formation of a horse's character as of a child's. Southern-bred racehorses, for example, are devoted to their black caretakers, and when they are switched to owners whose stable employes are all of white men the horses suffer severely from lonesomeness for the negroes for a long time, and they never become entirely used to the white stable hands. On the other hand, racehorses bred up north, in New York, or Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, for instance, and reared under the guardianship of white men, have an intense aversion for the black men."

LIPTON STILL HOPES TO WIN AMERICA CUP

London, Oct. 21.—Discussing the probabilities of a challenge for the America's Cup, the Yachting World says:

"Many have taken it for granted that all proposals had been definitely shelved so far as Sir Thomas Lipton was concerned, but there is less justification for the assumption that his regretable withdrawal means the total collapse of all chances of an immediate reopening of the contest. Kenneth M. Clarke, one of the foremost Clyde racing owners, dropped his aspirations when Lipton moved again; but his interests in this international phase of sport remains unabated, and recent negotiations bring it well within the bounds of possibility that he may enter the contest."

Sir Thomas Lipton was shown the Yachting World's article today, and said that it is utterly incorrect to assume that he has abandoned the idea of challenging for the America's Cup. He had, he said, faced great difficulties in securing a designer, but he had not given up. He had given George L. Watson carte blanche in the matter of securing a boat and was still hopeful of success.

A GREAT CAREER FOR BON VOYAGE

The veteran trainer, Charles Marvin, has sold his great 2-year-old trotter, Bon Voyage, 2:15, by Expedition, for $10,000, a big price, but one not far exceeding the colt's value, as value for record breaking colt trotters go, if Marvin's judgment of the colt is right. The veteran trainer openly expresses the opinion that Bon Voyage is capable of lowering the world's record for 2-year-old trotters. He asserts that Bon Voyage is a better trotter than Arion was at his age, and as he developed both colts he ought to know what he is talking about. The colt has won Marvin quite a nice sum of money in his two races, and with the $10,000 brought by his sale, he has been a money-maker for his breeder.

IS FITZGERALD TO BE STEWARD?

New York Report Says That He Is to Relinquish Position of Starter.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Jockey Club at its meeting in December will take steps to reform the turf. The officials realize that some mysterious reversals of form shown in races run on metropolitan tracks may be forerunners of scandals that threaten to demoralize the turf.

Chairman August Belmont has decided, it is said, to give the system of stipendiary officials a trial as against the present vogue of complimentary stewards. Next season the men in the stewards' stand will be paid for their work and they will be expected to keep a rigid and a strict eye on the conduct of the sport, and to measure out justice without fear or favor.

According to the present programme, Chris Fitzgerald, formerly of London, Ont., will relinquish the startership and go into the stewards' stand, Cassidy doing the starting. Thomas Hiscock, jun., will be Fitzgerald's assistant. Judge McDowell and he will also be on the projected board of handicappers, along with W. H. Vosburgh and another.

Won Big Money.

There are a lot of horses which have won more than $3,000 this season, but among the real profitable ones there are ten trotters which have earned over $5,000 each. The list is headed by the sensational California mare, Sweet Marie, 2:05. She has won money in ten races amounting to $21,725. Consuela S., 2:07¾, has won money in six races amounting to $13,875. Dr. Strong, 2:07½, has won money in eight races amounting to $13,850. Alta Axworthy, 2:10½, three years old, has won money in four races amounting to $12,882. Horace Bond, 2:09¾, has won money in three races amounting to $12,250. Tiverton, 2:04½, has won money in five races amounting to $10,500. Stanley Dillon, 2:07¾, has won money in five races amounting to $9,100; Alexander, 2:09½, has won money in six races amounting to $7,000. John Taylor, 2:08¾, has won money in seven races amounting to $5,925. Snyder McGregor, 2:07¼, has won money in seven races amounting to $5,660. In the pacing brigade, the big winners are: Morning Star, 2:04¾, with $14,900 won in ten races; John M., 2:03¾ with $11,050, won in nine races; Gallagher, 2:03½, with $9,125, won in eight races; Angus Pointer, 2:04¾, with $7,980, won in nine races; Baron Grattan, 2:06, with $6,025 won in seven races; King Direct, 2:06½, with $4,325, won in eight races. The Grand Circuit, Syracuse, Readville and Lexington meetings are counted in these figures, but not the early meetings at Columbus and Windsor, in which some of these horses won some money.

DURYEA'S STABLE WON SOME PRINCELY PRIZES

The stable of H. B. Duryea, has won nearly $200,000 this season. The biggest amount ever won by an owner on the American turf was the record of Mr. Keene, who, in 1893, gathered in $260,000. Domino alone won about $180,000 of that amount. There are about six owners who this year will likely beat the $160,000 mark. Mr. Keene has already over $150,000, while Mr. Thomas is close to the same figure, and both Sidney Paget and Newton Bennington are also over the century line. John A. Drake and Capt. S. S. Brown are also close to the coveted figure.

STONE TO SELL OUT.

Owing to the death of the great stallion, King Eric, the sire of Dick Welles and Ort Wells, and the son of Hanover, Kinzea Stone, the Georgetown, Ky., turfman, has decided to sell out all his brood mares and retire from the breeding ranks at the November sale of W. T. Woodard. Stone owns a number of richly bred stud matrons, among them being Wandress, Polonaise, Woodbird, Trinity, Bessie C., Corralitos, Mudlavia and Cassadan. Polonaise is a half sister to Garry Hermann. The breeders' association secured her dam, Silk Gown, before Garry Hermann showed up, and Polonaise is now Silk Gown's only daughter in Kentucky.

YESTERDAY'S TURF WINNERS.

At Jamaica—Et Tu Brute, 7 to 5; Grenade, even; Coymaid, 6 to 1; Derezke, 6 to 5; Bally Castle, 7 to 1; Rangers, 7 to 1.

SCHEDULE FOR 1905 MAY BE SHORTENED

New York, Oct. 21.—With the ending of the playing season of baseball the center of interest changes from the diamond to the magnates. For the next six months their endeavors to improve the game and arrange schedules for next season will occupy the attention of the fans to a slight degree.

It does not appear likely that many rules will be changed at the annual meeting, or that there will be any clash between the major leagues of sufficient magnitude to seriously disturb the present amicable relations existing between the two organizations. Freak legislation has never found favor in the councils of those who make baseball laws, and therefore the game as it will be played next year will vary in no important particular from that of this season.

The most radical change contemplated is a reversion to the old 140-game schedule, and it appears more than likely that next season will be changed to that length. It is also probable that a series of post-season games between the winners of the National and American League pennants will be provided for this winter.

In the actual play there will be few changes, according to the present outlook. It will be urged upon the magnates to enact a law allowing a twirler to work a second time in the same game. This change in the rules is advocated by Henry Chadwick, the father of baseball. His contention is that a pitcher is liable to become rattled in an early inning of a game, and that a rest for two or three innings would restore his nerve.

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Prices $20, $25, $30, $35, $40. 411

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LOVE'S GRUELLING TEST

Man's Tender Passion Routed by Execrable Cooking.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Sarah Hart is one of the careful girls who determined to ascertain the dispositions of her suitors before the ceremony. For this reason she is being sued for $500 worth of presents given to her by John Gregson. Miss Hart is tall and handsome. She acknowledged to Justice Richardson that she put John through a number of tests and that he went through in very bad form.

"He gave you that diamond ring and sunburst, didn't he?" snapped John's lawyer.

"Yes," said Miss Hart calmly, "and I am going to keep them. I had queer ideas on marriage," she continued, "so I tried his patience by having other friends present when he called.

"He got angry and left both times. He had no patience, though I asked him to wait. Then I tried his self-control by cooking him a bad dinner. He didn't say much about the soup. I later learned that he was expecting better things. The meat wasn't exactly to his liking, but still he had hope of the salad. When that came and he tasted it his expression was dark. But he still thought that the dessert might be the redeeming feature.

"Your honor, it wasn't, and John was angry—was angry all through. He told me that he knew a ten-year-old girl that had me beaten a mile in cooking. So he had no self-control. I then tried his faith and constancy. I wasn't expecting any heavenly existence with John, but I did believe that he would be constant. So I went about with another fellow quite a lot, and what do you suppose John did? He pouted for a couple of weeks and then sued for the engagement ring and some other jewels that he had given me."

John grew red and embarrassed. The court reserved its decision.

EUROPE AND BACK, 12 DAYS

Record Business Trip by Agent of Steamship Line.

New York, Oct. 22.—Julius P. Meyer, passenger agent of the Hamburg-American Line, who returned yesterday from Cherbourg, aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm, made what is said to be the swiftest transatlantic business trip on record. He was away from his office about 12 days.

The Deutschland, crack of the Hamburg-American fleet, took him to Plymouth, where a representative of the line met him and imparted to him all the information that he had been sent to get in the five hours in which the flyer was going from Plymouth to C

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Dr. A. Thompson, of Strathroy, is visiting in Toronto.

—Mrs. Thos. Pinkney, Seaforth, is visiting friends in this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Springstead, of Port Huron, are visiting friends in this city.

—Mrs. J. E. Miller and Miss Clara Miller, of Port Huron, are visiting here.

—Rev. Prof. Burgess, of the Western University, will preach at Port Stanley tomorrow.

—Miss Mae Smith, of this city, is a guest at the home of John Mackenzie at Petrolea.

—Mr. F. A. Little, Riverside, Cal., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Smith, Strathroy.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Paxman and A. McDonald, of Woodstock, have moved to this city to reside.

—Mrs. Charles Graham, of this city, is the guest of her sister, Miss Smythe, at Forest, this week.

—Mrs. F. Chapman, of this city, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips, Woodstock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ross Smith, of this city, spent a few days this week with friends around Birnam.

—Miss Jessie Saunders, of Watford, is visiting her brother George A. Saunders, here, this week.

—Mrs. George Hartley and daughter, Miss Louise, of Kincardine, are visiting relatives in London and Toronto.

—Mr. and Mrs. Will Luckham, of this city, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Hagle, Birnam.

—Rev. R. Fulton Irwin will preach a special evangelistic sermon in York Street Mission Hall Sunday night.

—The pulpit of St. James' Church, South London, will be occupied by Rev. W. J. Armitage, of Halifax, tomorrow.

—Louise McKay Leslie, of New York, will sing the offertory at First Church of Christ (Scientist) Sunday morning.

—Miss Eva Blackburn, late at St. Joseph's Hospital, has left for Portage la Prairie, Man., to take a post in the hospital there.

—Mr. Arthur Nobbs, of Oxford street, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at St. Joseph's Hospital, is recovering.

—The opening meeting of the Art Culture Club will be held on Thursday evening next at St. Paul's rectory, Queen's avenue.

—Mrs. J. Collins, of this city, and Mrs. W. McDonald, of Fletcher, are spending the week with Mrs. C. Sharp at Ridgetown.

—A lecture on "The Land of the Maple" will be delivered at the Dundas Center Church on Monday by Rev. E. E. Scott, a well-known speaker.

—Mrs. D. C. Wilcox, 231 Pall Mall street, will be at home Oct. 26 and 27, Wednesday and Thursday evening, and first and third Thursdays hereafter.

—In Chalmers Presbyterian Church, corner Waterloo and Grey streets, Mr. Bert Smith, of Woodstock, will render solos at morning and evening services tomorrow.

—Mr. A. B. Gowdy, of the Traders' Bank, St. Marys, has been transferred to Clifford, Bruce County, as manager of the bank's branch there. Mr. Gowdy has been in the St. Marys bank for seven years.

—Columbus (Ohio), papers announce the engagement of Edward Stanley Culver, formerly of this city, now of Columbus, and son of American Consul Culver, to Miss Estelle Van Courtright, daughter of Winfield S. Courtright, of Columbus.

—Before their departure for London, Misses L and E. Head, of Parkhill, were waited upon at the residence of Mr. F. J. Hutchins by a number of businessmen and made the recipients of handsome presents in recognition of efficient services they had rendered the public in their respective positions in the postoffice and telephone office.

—Letters of administration of the estate of Thomas Hatch, late of the village of Duart, have been issued by the surrogate court of the county of Kent to the Canada Trust Company, of this city. The estate consists of a valuable farm in the county of Oxford, and after the death of the deceased's mother, is to be divided equally among the surviving brothers and sisters, some of whom reside at Arva and others in the vicinity of Ridgetown.

—Mr. Charles W. Campbell, formerly with Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence, of this city, and for some years manager of the drug department of the Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg, has opened a drug store on St. Mary's avenue, Winnipeg.

—Mrs. J. T. Robinson (nee Cooper) held her first reception since her marriage on Tuesday and Wednesday in her pretty home, 444 Piccadilly street. Mrs. Robinson received in a pearl gray silk with garniture of silk sections and embroidery chiffon. Miss Robinson and Miss Cooper presided over the decorated tea table, which was garlanded with pink carnations, smilax and festoons of pink ribbon.

—At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, yesterday, in the case of Fried. Wright & Co., of London, vs. Calder, R. McKay, for defendant, moved for order dismissing action for want of prosecution. C. A. Moss, for plaintiffs, contra. Upon plaintiff undertaking to go to trial at next London sittings, and on payment of costs (fixed at $15) within two weeks the motion was dismissed.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Special services in memory of Bishop Baldwin will be held in the Memorial Church tomorrow morning and evening. The rector, Rev. Dyson Hague, will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. J. Armitage, rector of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, in the evening.

CHOIR ORGANIZED.

Organization of the new First Presbyterian Church choir for the reopening of the church has been practically completed. Any further applications from sopranos or altos will be listed by Mr. Phelps and admitted as vacancies occur. A select and comprehensive programme of church music is being prepared for Nov. 5, the probable date of church reopening, besides which the choir intends placing the Messe Solennelle in rehearsal at an early date.

MAY BE INSANE.

A man aged 80 years and known as "English Dickey," was charged with indecent exposure in police court this morning. Three young girls gave evidence against him and the magistrate was of the opinion that the man was insane. He was remanded for a week until he is examined by the jail physician as to his mental condition. It has since been learned by the police that Dickey is the man who has been making himself obnoxious to many people in the eastern part of the city for some years. One drunk was discharged. He said that he had talked politics and drank whisky too much.

POND TO BE DRAINED.

The meeting of the county and the London and Lobo township councils, which was held yesterday on the town line, to consider what was to be done in regard to a large pond which obstructed the roadway, decided that it was impossible to bridge the place satisfactorily. It was therefore determined to drain the water off, this action being recommended by the road directors, who were present. This course of action will be greatly appreciated by those in the neighborhod of the Melrose station, where the pond is situated, and where it has caused a great deal of inconvenience. Many attempts at road building in the neighborhood have met with failure on acount of the swampy nature of the ground.

LATE WM. KIRKPATRICK.

Mr. Wm. Kirkpatrick, brother of Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, of this city, died at his home in Sylvan last week. The deceased was born in Tintona, county of Tyrone, Ireland, and was the eldest son of John and Elizabeth Montgomery Kirkpatrick. Coming to London in the early forties, he engaged in business for some time, afterwards settling on a farm in West Nissouri, until his removal to Sylvan. He leaves a widow, four sons, John and Robert, Michigan; Richard, Parkhill; James, Lethbridge, Alberta, and two daughters, Mrs. R. Stinson, Thorndale, and Mrs. William Saddler, Kinsale, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

FARM STOCK SALE.

There was a large attendance at Mr. S. Grant's sale Thursday, near Terpo, Westminster township. As Mr. Grant has disposed of his farm, everything was sold without reserve. Auctioneers Hunt and McGregor conducted the sale. Prices realized were very fair for this year. Horses sold well, one mare bringing $140. Seven cows averaged $32 50 each, and young cattle accordingly. Oats sold for 31½ cents per bushel. The sale amounted to over $1,600. Mr. Grant expects to move to the city in a few weeks. His farm was purchased by Mr. Clinton, of Tillsonburg.

LATE MRS. REAVELY.

The many friends of Mrs. Mary Reavely will regret to hear of her demise, which occurred yesterday afternoon at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. J. Ball, 602 York street. The deceased, who was a native of Berwickshire, was widely known in London and vicinity, having resided in this city for the past 20 years. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. W. J. Ball, of this city; Messrs. Andrew and James Flowers, of Waterville and Glanworth respectively, brothers, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rattray, of Hamilton, a sister. The funeral will take place at Pond Mills, Ont.

WON GOLD MEDAL.

A great deal of credit is due the "Salada" Ceylon Tea Company, a Canadian firm, who have carried away the gold medal for their teas at the St. Louis Exposition. This is the very highest award and speaks well of the enterprise of the Canadian people.

DEATH OF MISS TALBOT.

Miss Margaret Talbot died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. W. H. Ferguson, 306 Central avenue, yesterday afternoon, after a long illness. Deceased, who was in her 73rd year, was a granddaughter of the late Col. Talbot, her father being the late Richard Steele Talbot. The only immediate relative of deceased is her sister, Mrs. W. H. Ferguson.

LECTURE, "LAND OF THE MAPLE"

A rare treat is in store for those who will be able to be present at the Dundas Center Methodist Church next Monday evening, to hear the Rev. E. E. Scott, of Galt, deliver his masterly lecture on "The Land of the Maple." Mr. Scott stands high in the list of pulpit orators of the Methodist church, and on a subject of this kind he is at his best. Here he has full scope for his inspiring patriotism, his infectious enthusiasm, his beautifully vivid descriptions, and his quaint and genial humor. The lecturer was for four years a pastor in a church in Vancouver, and his description of the scenery of the Rockies and of British Columbia in general is probably unsurpassed.

Are You Influenced

By what you see? Are you impressed by what you hear? If you are, the

Sherlock-Manning Organ

Will appeal to you strongly, because of its handsome appearance and rare beauty of tone quality.

Call or Write for Prices.

W. McPHILLIPS

189 Dundas street, London.

Forging Ahead

Parnell's Bread

The Quality Counts.

A Customer says: Never tasted such Bread.

'PHONE 929.

Hamilton's

Ale and Porter

Are not excelled. They have been made for years and have become superior to all others. Try from your dealer.

Kent Brewery, LONDON, ONT.

Never Let a Baby Come Into the World

without buying a Ring for the darling. We have Children's Solid Gold Rings at 50 cents up, and Ladies Solid Gold Rings from 90 cents to $25.

WARD, THE JEWELER, 374 Richmond Street

Business Men

Depositing with us receive interest on their deposits, pay all accounts by check, and their checks are returned at the end of each month.

The Canadian Savings and Loan Co.

420, 422 Richmond Street. M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

SUCCESSOR TO THE BISHOP OF HURON

Will Be Elected on the 29th of November—Resolution of Sympathy.

The executive committee of the Diocese of Huron was held in Bishop Cronyn Hall last night, for the purpose of appointing a chairman to preside over the meetings until a successor to the late Bishop Baldwin shall have been appointed. The honorary clerical secretary, Rev. R. Hicks, called the meeting to order, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Dean Davis.

The secretary then called for nomination, and on motion of R. Bayly, K. C., and Archdeacon Williams, the Very Rev. Dean Davis was appointed chairman of the executive.

After some discussion it was decided to hold a meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 29, for the election of a bishop.

After the dean had referred in eulogistic terms to the life and work of the late bishop, the following resolution was moved by Archdeacon Williams, seconded by Archdeacon Richardson, the members all standing:

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to take away from the church militant here in earth the beloved bishop of the diocese and to call him to the church of rest; and whereas such a moment is one of great solemnity to all concerned in the administration of this diocese; and whereas the members of the executive committee, beyond all others, had opportunities of knowing the zeal and earnestness, the anxious and loving care of our late bishop for all that contributed to the welfare and efficiency of the church and her ministry in this diocese; therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the executive committee assembled at this sad emergency, place on record the expression of our profound sorrow at the removal of our beloved bishop and our appreciation of his high and noble qualities. His deep earnestness, his spirituality of mind, his fervid eloquence, his single faith and devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ are qualities that shone out pre-eminently in his life, and the memory of them remains with us as a heritage and inspiration. In many respects his life reminded us of the attitude of mind evinced by the Christians of the New Testament. In his reverence for the Word of God and his familiar acquaintance with the contents of the sacred volume; in the realization of God's constant presence about his path; in the simplicity and honesty with which he referred everything to God's ordaining; in the place of prayer in his life; in his enthusiasm for missions as the first and most urgent work before the church; above all in the supreme motive which dominated his whole life and which formed the background of every thought and every act—namely, the sense of the certainty and nearness of our Lord's coming; in all these respects, we seemed, while in his presence, to catch the very breath of the early apostle age. As members of the executive committee we cannot but deplore the irreparable loss to the diocese of so much good and high example; but, while we do so, we also desire to place on record our knowledge and appreciation of the completeness of his devotion and his conservation of every gift and every quality to the work of God's church in the diocese, and we hereby acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude which this diocese owes to Almighty God for the inspiration of his burning eloquence and saintly life, and pray that God the Holy Ghost will bless this season of sorrow to his people's good by bringing home to the hearts of the thousands of the church in this diocese and throughout Canada the qualities so well exemplified in our late beloved bishop's life.

"We also extend to his bereaved family our profound sympathy with them in their sorrow; their sorrow is partly ours. But while we sorrow, yet let us not sorrow "as others which have no hope." [For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him * * * This we say unto you by the word of the Lord * * * Wherefore comfort one another with these words."] May the light and the hope of the resurrection be now their strength to stay, and may the God of all comfort strengthen and comfort them, that so they may be able now to bear with patience and faith the cross which he has laid upon them, and that finally by his holy spirit their darkness may be changed into light and their heaviness turned into joy."

A resolution of sympathy from the Diocese of Niagara was read, and the announcement was made that Archdeacon Clarke, Canon Wade and Mr. Strathy would represent the diocese at the funeral.

On motion of Canon Farthing and Mr. E. G. Henderson, the dean, the archdeacon and Messrs. V. Cronyn, M. Wilson and J. Ransford were appointed official representatives of the diocese at the funeral.

It was resolved that Sunday, Oct. 30, be appointed as a memorial Sunday unless otherwise arranged by the respective pastors.

The following letter is taken from the New York Herald, New York City, of Thursday, Oct. 13, 1904:

To the Editor of the Herald:

CONDEMNATION OF ASPHALT

Correspondent Declares That as a Pavement It Is Unserviceable.

Of all the atrocious and abominable pavements for streets asphalt takes the cake. For several years I have been watching the stuff along West Broadway. In summer it is frightfully hot and wheels cut into it so deeply that the scars are left till winter. With a fall of snow hardly deep enough to be visible it becomes a terrifying place for horses and it is pitiful to see them trying to keep their feet.

But the worst of the matter is the condition of the pavement as a whole. It will be placed seemingly in a good condition, and within three weeks it will be completely riddled with holes, some of them having a sheer drop of four or five inches, and there is hardly a single day that broken wheels or springs or stalled wagons cannot be seen along this thoroughfare; and my observations covers only about three blocks.

Who is it that has a pull sufficiently strong with city officials to keep this devil's own mixture on the street? It is worse than the clay roads in the country in spring, and to think that it is allowed in a civilized region! Compare it in any respect with wooden blocks and see the difference in favor of the latter. Asphalt ought to go. It has not a redeeming quality. R. A. D.

New York, Oct. 12, 1904.

ESTATES IN LONDON

Bits of Land That Bring Their Noble Owners Wealth.

Viscount Portman owns less than 300 of London's 74,672 acres, but they are worth more than half a county elsewhere.

The Duke of Bedford is lord of 84,000 acres; but the 118 acres which lie within the four-mile radius are probably more valuable than all the rest put together. The duke, it is said, draws an annual income of £12,000 from the tolls levied on the fruit and vegetables that enter Covent Garden Market, in addition to an enormous sum from rents.

The Duke of Westminster has two estates in London, either of which yields a truly regal income. From the two estates the duke is said to draw many millions a year.

The Duke of Portland has a snug and very valuable little estate tucked away in the corner between Portland place and Marrylebone road. In point of acres it is insignificant, but it produces in rents £500,000 a year.

When in the seventeenth century Sir John Spencer, lord mayor of London, bought for a song a few acres in the districts known as Clerkenwell and Canonburg, he little dreamt that he was preparing a regal fortune for a noble family.

Sir John had a charming daughter, who was wooed by a handsome but impecunious baron, Lord Northampton, on whom the city knight refused to smile as a potential son-in-law.

But the young lover was determined to have his way in spite of paternal frowns, and one day, so the story goes, he dressed himself as a baker's apprentice, called at the knight's house, and carried off the heiress in his basket on the top of his head.

To this romantic incident the Lord Northampton of our day owes the enormous revenue that comes from his London property.

Will solve the problem when a coffee-drinker is ailing

POSTUM

10 days

Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

BROKEN MAINSPRINGS

Some watches are particularly liable to this fault. Mainsprings break in them apparently without a cause, and make considerable expense for the owner. Willmot's Precision Watches are especially noted for being free from this fault. This is a vital question to consider when buying a watch.

WILLMOT,

217½ Dundas Street.

After Dessert Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas



The best part of the dinner, to many minds. A delicious accompaniment for cheese and cafe noir.

Baked as the Mooney bakers bake them, they come to you with a crispness, a daintiness, all their own.

Insist that your grocer sends you Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas.

In one and three lb. moisture-proof packages.

At all grocers.

THE TRADE REVIEW

Commercial Situation in All Parts of the Dominion.

Toronto, Oct. 21. — Bradstreet's thus reviews the trade situation in Canada:

At Montreal the wholesale jobbers in all lines report a continuance of the brisk trade that has existed throughout the early fall. In many lines there has been some stimulation on account of the cool weather. Winter goods generally continue to move freely, and in some departments travelers have begun to offer goods for the spring season. The outlook favors a continuation of satisfactory conditions, although there has been a noticeable slowness in remittances during the past week. But even in this respect there seems to be little cause for worry on the part of the jobbers, they being of the opinion that this condition of affairs will show improvement. The outward moving of goods of every description continues very active, and is bound to remain so until the port is closed for the winter. Ocean shippers are complaining of the unprofitably low freight rates for grain which have prevailed during the past season, but they find some cause for consolation in their miscellaneous cargoes.

Trade at Toronto continues in a satisfactory condition. Winter goods generally are moving freely and in many branches of business sorting business orders are coming forward in considerable volume. Hardware dealers are practically busy. They report seasonable goods moving very briskly and a brighter outlook for trade than for some seasons past. In many departments prices tend towards firmness. Drygoods jobbers also report an active inquiry for all lines of seasonable goods. The grocers have bright reports to present, and throughout trade generally collections and remittances are fair. Values of manufactured goods are steady. The demand from the West and other consuming points is heavy, and transportation companies, both rail and water, are busily engaged. It is noticeable that since grain prices fell somewhat grain deliveries have been lighter, and it looks as though the farmers delivered freely while prices were higher, and feel they are in a position to hold the remainder of their stocks for better markets. Even now prices show a tendency to move upwards.

At Quebec the trade situation of the past week is reported fully as good as the preceding week, in some quarters better. A general improvement is not looked forward to until after the elections. Sorting orders continue to come in. Shoe manufacturers are working on samples for the coming season.

Victoria-Vancouver. — The demand from interior points for all lines of staple goods continues brisk. Sorting orders have in some lines almost depleted stocks and values generally are firm. There is slightly less activity in some of the provincial industries, but this is offset by the opening of the season in other departments. Taken as a whole, trade conditions are hopeful.

Winnipeg. — Trade prospects are bright, as they are bound to be, when the farmers are busy getting rid of a big crop of wheat with prices at the dollar mark. The retailers continue to send good orders in all lines of goods that are at present in season, and prices generally are steady with hardening tendencies to some departments. There is continued activity in manufacturing circles, while trades, more particularly that of building, are busily engaged. The fact that much money is at present tied up in real estate investments is taken to account for a noticeable slowness in collections and remittances here.

The development of trade for winter goods at Hamilton continues, and there is now a fairly steady inflow of orders. The wholesale houses are still busy shipping goods, and sorting orders in many departments are good. The business outlook continues promising and prices are firm.

Reports from London say the outlook for trade there is satisfactory. There has been some improvement in collections, and most seasonable lines are moving well. Country trade points anticipate a fair fall and winter trade, although orders coming forward are not large.

Ottawa.—Trade generally at Ottawa continues in good condition. Fairly large shipments are being sent to the trade centers outside, and orders pretty well cover all departments. Values are generally firm with, in some lines, a tendency to firmness. Industries here continue active.

The Power of Piano Music.

A piano ceases to be an instrument and becomes a thing of life under the hands of a master. It breathes every human emotion under his fingers and no other instrument so perfectly lends itself to the many phases of musical expression. Of course the instrument itself must be a good one, such as the New Scale Williams Piano, foremost in Canada to-day.

The Williams Piano Co., Limited, 171 Dundas street, sole local agents.

Franco-Vatican Affairs.

Paris, Oct. 21. — The Chamber of Deputies today was crowded to hear the debate on the interpellations on the subject of the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican. Count Boni de Castellane opened the debate with criticism of the policy of Premier Combes. M. Deschanel spoke also for the substitution of a just and reasonable scheme of separation for the concordat. He also maintained the importance of retaining the eastern protectorate.

Owing to the advance in the price of material, etc., the horseshoers of this district have decided to advance the price of shoeing, as has been done by shoers in the surrounding counties some time ago. Advanced prices begin Nov. 1. 39u t bw

The place to go tonight is the free show, Park avenue, next to telephone station.

A Trade Axiom.

Grocers! When you keep the best goods you have the best customers. Clark's Delicious Pork and Beans are demanded by the best buyers. Have you a full supply? W. Clark, manufacturer, Montreal.

Conservatives or Liberals

Are cordially invited to visit the greatest exposition ever held. All the nations of the world have their best exhibits there, and it will be worth a year's education to any observing young man or woman. No up-to-date business man can afford to miss it. Accommodation ample and at reasonable rates. A beautiful work of art in an illustrated 48-page booklet may be obtained at the Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, corner of Richmond and Dundas streets. 39c

Get the Doctor Quick!

When accidents happen in the home quickly get the bottle of Pond's Extract—*the old family doctor.* Always ready—always sure, at any time, day or night. A bottle on the medicine shelf is like having a doctor in the house. When pain racks the body it relieves and cures. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

Incorporated.

4% -MONEY- 4%

For a limited period 4% will be paid on deposits, which can be added to or withdrawn by check at any time.

MORTGAGE SECURITY.

$7 of Security for every $1 of Deposit and Debenture Liability.

No other similar institution can offer you greater. If you have not been receiving 4% heretofore it is no reason why you should not now.

THE PEOPLES BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N.

Head Office: 428 Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

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WHITE ENAMELED BEDS.

New stock. Twelve patterns. Widths 3, 3½, 4, 4½ feet.

New Stock for Fall Trade at Factory Prices.

— THE —

Hobbs Hardware Co.

LIMITED.

Lee Hing Laundry.

Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.

Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not satisfied, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and returned.

American rice has been introduced into Cuba.

SUPPLEMENT

London Advertiser

SECTION TWO

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LONDON WELCOMES CHARLES S. HYMAN

An Immense Gathering of Citizens of All Classes in the New Armories Last Night.

LARGEST AUDIENCE EVER UNDER ONE ROOF IN LONDON

Mr. Hyman Unanimously Nominated as the Liberal Candidate for the House of Commons.

SCENES OF GREATEST ENTHUSIASM MARK THE CHOICE

Popular Nominee Makes an Able Address Dealing Principally With the Grand Trunk Pacific.

BARGAIN COMPARED WITH THAT MADE WITH THE C. P. R.

Mr. Borden's Wabbling Conduct Criticized--The Tariff Question Also Touched Upon--Stirring Addresses by Messrs. Gibbons, Purdom, Hobbs, Coffey and Masuret.

Last evening in London's fine new armories, the Honorable Charles Smith Hyman was again nominated as the candidate of the Liberal party of London for the Dominion Parliament in the elections of Nov. 3. This is the bare statement of the fact, but the great meeting of last night was something far more than a nomination. It was a knightly tribute, on the part of the people of London, to a man whose ability, integrity, strength of character and public record have made him admired and beloved on all sides. It was a tribute to a man who has represented the city of London in the Dominion Parliament, with rare honor and distinction, and who has shown himself a statesman of the highest order. Finally, the meeting was a tribute to the great and progressive policy for which Mr. Hyman stands, and with which this once "naturally Conservative city" has, after some years of hesitation, at last fallen entirely in line. Finally London is satisfied, London is enthusiastic, over the work which Hon. Charles S. Hyman has done for the city and for the Dominion, and London expressed its approbation just as emphatically as it will do on Nov. 3.

Not one thing was wanting to the success of last night's great mass meeting in the armories. The weather looked black at first, but even the gods of the clouds and rain fell into line with the general happiness and enthusiasm below, and long before 8 o'clock the moon shone down through a clear atmosphere upon the crowds of citizens who were flocking to the corner of Dundas and Waterloo streets. And it looked as if every one in town had determined to be present, old and young, men and women, Liberals, Independents and Conservatives alike. To the tune of the lively music played by the Seventh Regiment Band, which was stationed outside the armories, the crowds poured in through the ponderous doorways of that edifice which, as one of the speakers put it, was a standing monument to the energy of the acting Minister of Public Works. It was not long before every one of the chairs which had been placed in every available space in the building was occupied and more than that, the standing room at the rear and in the doorways was literally covered with people who preferred to stand, rather than not be present.

An Imposing Sight.

The interior of the huge structure presented, indeed, a striking appearance. Never in the history of London has such a large meeting-place been available, and never were so many people gathered together to hear and see public speakers. At the middle of the south wall, directly opposite the main entrance, had been erected an extensive platform, accommodating several hundred people, and festooned around its edge with draperies of red. From the platform into the wide extent of the great hall radiated row upon row of chairs, or, rather, by 8 o'clock, row upon row of human faces, upon each of which was depicted eager expectancy. Even the long gallery, which extends the length of the north wall, was filled to the extent of its accommodation. In this gallery was stationed the band of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, whose music sounded peculiarly sweet and mellow in the great building, and which caught and entertained the ears of the thousands as they passed in from the range of the band without.

The decorations were of a striking character. Over the great platform, the wall was clothed with the folds of many flags, Union Jacks every one of them, and right in their center hung a large and lifelike picture of the man who was the center of interest and attraction, namely the Hon. Mr. Hyman. To the right of the platform was hung the following motto, its message spelled out in big letters, which all read and appreciated:

HYMAN DOES THINGS—REDISTRIBUTION, INTERSWITCHING, ARMORIES, ETC.

A device equally striking was suspended high on the south wall:

LAURIER AND A LARGER CANADA!

HYMAN AND A LARGER LONDON!

Taking these mottoes in connection with the great development in real estate, in assessment, in business enterprise, which London has felt in common with the rest of the Dominion during the last few years, and much of which is due to the present Government's commercial and transportation policy, their import could not but have sunk deep into the thousands of minds which last night took them in.

On the west was to be seen in large letters:

RENEW YOUR LEASE OF PROSPERITY!

On the east wall over the entrance:

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY PRESAGE VICTORY!

Under the balcony was lettered this great fact:

RAILWAYS MAINTAIN PROSPERITY!

Besides these, many charts were hung about the walls, illustrating the great development of Canada's imports, exports, fiscal wealth, railways, etc., etc., during the seven years of Liberal rule, and also many pictures of Canada's Premier.

But the most striking motto of all was the following:

HYMAN, LONDON'S FAVORITE SON!

In these words there was a mighty significance. All who read them could not but think of the personality, the history, and the deeds of Hon. Charles S. Hyman. Born and bred in London, a man who had worked his way to the top of one of London's big trades, one who is admired by every citizen, and against whom personally not a single slur or scandal has been cast by his strongest political foes.

A Great Ovation.

When, at shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. George Gibbons and Mr. Hyman, followed by a large company of prominent Liberals, filed into the hall and took their seats on the platform, the greatest ovation that has ever been given a public man in this city was tendered to the present member for London. The crowd rose spontaneously to their feet, burst into rousing cheers and waved their hats and hands as if they would never cease. When Chairman Gibbons, in his opening remarks, paid a tribute to Mr. Hyman, the applause burst forth again. Mr. Gibbons went on to point out the practical excellencies of every branch of the present administration. Then he called upon Senator Coffey, who spoke strongly of the gradual diffusion of the broad Liberal ideals, as opposed to the backward tendencies of Conservatism. Mr. Thomas S. Hobbs was tendered an ovation as he rose to nominate Mr. Hyman. He said that Mr. Hyman, was the unanimous choice of the Liberals, and, admired by a large percentage of Independents and Conservatives, should get a majority of at least 1,600 on Nov. 3. Mr. Moses Masuret, in seconding the nomination, spoke in a pleasing vein of Mr. Hyman's career; how, since he came before the public seventeen years ago, he had worked his way against the great opposition of the old Conservatism in this city into the position in which he now stands; how first as member in 1900, then as chairman of the railway committee, then chairman of the redistribution committee, then minister without portfolio, and lastly as acting Minister of Public Works, Mr. Hyman's abilities had brought him to the front, and all had been done within the remarkably short space of four years. Speaking of the Opposition cry that Providence had been the only factor in the rapid development of Canada during the Liberal regime, Mr. Masuret asked very pointedly why Providence had not introduced a fine fiscal policy, a magnificent department of immigration, and the many other good things that have characterized Liberal rule, before 1896?

The Nomination Unanimous.

The chairman then arose and put the motion before the audience: "All in favor," he said, "hold up their hands." And every one of the thousands of hands went into the air.

"Contrary? There are none," continued Mr. Gibbons, and then, turning to Mr. Hyman, he said: "I have pleasure in informing you that you are the only nominee of the Liberal party for the city of London."

A great and wondrous wave of enthusiasm swept through the audience as the Hon. Charles Hyman rose to his feet. The people rose to their feet, waved their hats, and fairly shook the immense hall with their cheers. Mr. Hyman was visibly affected by such evidences of appreciation on the part of the citizens of London. The band played, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," but the strains were scarcely heard on acount of the cheering. When Mr. Hyman was able to speak, he accepted the nomination in his characteristic straightforward manner and then proceeded to deliver one of the most masterful speeches ever heard in London. His remarkably clear and honest exposition of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme was especially appreciated by those present. He gave an account of his "stewardship," as representative of the city of London in the House of Commons, in an equally manly way without taking to himself more than was his due on the one hand, and, on the other hand, without any false modesty. Every one of the minister's words was eagerly drunk in by his listeners, and many a burst of applause showed that their hearts were with their member.

When Mr. Hyman took his seat and the cheering had subsided, Mr. T. H. Purdom closed the evening with a pointed address. Three cheers were then given by thousands of throats in unison for the King, the Premier, Hon. Charles S. Hyman and Chairman Gibbons, and the greatest nomination meeting ever held in London was brought to a close.

On the Platform.

In addition to the chairman, the candidate and the speakers, the following were to be seen on the platform: Philip Pocock, James Ross, R. C. Struthers, R. Parker, F. F. Harper, Ald. Sam Stevely, B. Penhall, John Chubb, W. H. Braddon, James Hynes, John Luxton, A. E. Welch, A. H. Kippen, John Purdom, Wm. Scarrow, A. Adair, Dr. J. H. McLellan, John Stinson, Archie T. Black, J. H. Isaac, W. J. Element, jun., Wm. Heaman, E. W. Boyle, C. W. Smith, J. H. McMechan, J. Dawson, C. B. Armstrong, Joseph Dudley, William Moore, P. R. Braddon, W. H. Thorne, T. Brenton, R. Northey, E. Fitzgerald, Walter Fairbairn, J. Seignor, W. D. Benson, C. F. Needham, L. Carpenter, J. C. Fitzgerald, John Milne, I. C. Macaulay, J. W. Little, J. Nutkins, jun., P. P. Betts, John Nutkins, sen., David Sare, A. S. Davey, J. A. McHarg, George H. Belton, A. M. Hamilton, J. W. Jones, A. Screaton, William Gerry, Edward Robins, Harry Tierney, C. H. Elliott, Alexander Burnett, J. Gillbank, J. O. Connell, H. Warner, Robert M. Burns, R. W. Bennet, L. Banghart, D. W. Blackwell, Thomas Gillean and A. Greenlees.

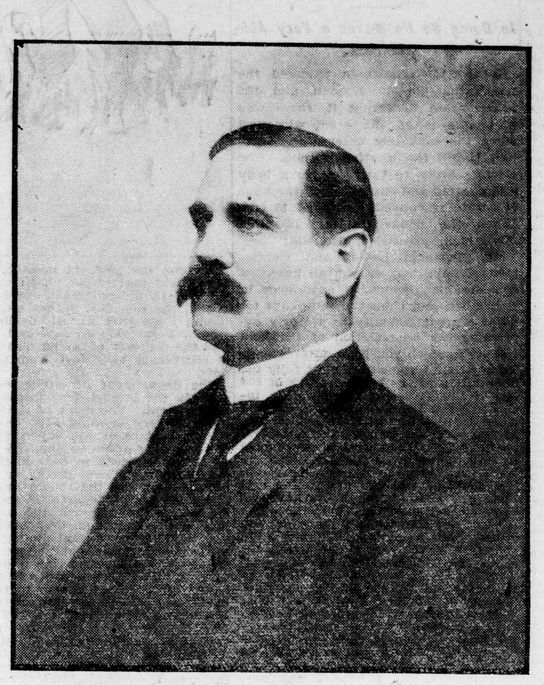
MR. GEORGE C. GIBBONS

Chairman of the Liberal Association Makes a Rousing Address.

Mr. George C. Gibbons was the chairman of the evening, and when he arose to address the immense gathering he was warmly applauded. Mr. Gibbons said he was proud to again be able to preside at a Liberal meeting in the city of London. There were, he continued, some things of which all, irrespective of party, might be proud. One of them was the splendid building in which the gathering was held. It was the people's building. It belonged to them, and the member for the city, Hon. Mr. Hyman, had got it for them, from the good Government at Ottawa. But the Liberals claimed no credit for that. The Government had simply done its duty in the matter. The Liberals wanted to seek to make no political capital from the erection of the armories. It was the property of all citizens. When the Liberals decided to use it, they notified their opponents that it was there for their use also. Mr. Gibbons went on to say that as citizens they were proud of their regiment—the Seventh—and they were glad that party politics would never be allowed to creep into it. It was a corps which all Liberals and Conservatives would be glad to keep up to its full force, and which all hoped would grow in its new home. Lieut.-Col. Little, the head of the regiment, was present, Mr. Gibbons said. He was to have spoken at the meeting, but lest such an act might interfere with the success of the corps he had deemed it wise to refrain from doing so. There were other things of which all Liberals were proud. They were proud of their old member—Hon. Charles S. Hyman. (Cheers). There were others besides Liberals who were proud of him. He is a Londoner. Conservatives had an interest in him. He is a native of the city. He was known to many as a boy. He was seen growing up as a successful business man. He was seen to enter the contests bravely and manfully in this city. He was seen in adversity, and of him all felt more or less proud.

Many Reasons for Gratitude.

There were many reasons for gratitude, Mr. Gibbons thought they should be kind in the conduct of the election campaign. The Liberals were desirous that nothing should occur to engender harsh feelings among the members of this community. The people had their differences. They always would have them, but to cause any ill-will to arise resulted in no good being done. If any city had suffered by it in the past it was the city of London. Four years ago, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had only one term as premier of the Dominion. Since then he went home to England, to the jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. The most conspicuous figure in the whole jubilee ceremonies was the French-Canadian Premier of Canada. All Europe had more or less since then had his name on her tongue. He started by reason of his preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain the agitation which is known as Chamberlainism. "You have heard more of Canada," said the speaker, "through Sir Wilfrid Laurier's work, and his visit to the old land, than was heard in all the years before. He came to you four years ago, and said he was going to try and build up this country, free from racial cries, and give the people a prosperous land. Four years ago the campaign of racial cries had almost died out, but along the back-concessions, and even in the city, the statements were made that Sir Wilfrid was all right, but he was a weak man, that he was not the real leader, and that there was a desperate little black fellow called Tarte, who was the real power behind the throne. The Conservatives said he would have French domination—than which a more foolish cry could not have been raised. Sir Wilfrid, however, had turned out to be not a man who was weak, but a man with an iron hand. Sir Wilfrid did more—he taught us that the only chance of advancing the country was to have a united Canada, and that we must forget the race and creed cries; we must forget English, Irish, Scotch, and French descent. He has crushed out all these cries. This is the first election held since they died out, and I pray we may never hear them again. They were only possible when the country was stagnant, when we did not have anything better to talk about. That time is past, and I do not think that in the future any man will dare to urge the differences between any classes. United we are to try and help Sir Wilfrid Laurier to build up the country, free from all prejudices, and upon national lines.



HON. CHARLES S. HYMAN,

Unanimously Chosen at the Monster Meeting as the Liberal Candidate for the City of London.

Support a Good Government.

You should support a good government if you have one. You should put the government out if you have a poor one. What has been the result of the eight years under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's regime. The shipments of farm products to foreign countries have increased from fifty to one hundred millions. The exports of manufactured goods have doubled, the foreign trade of all kinds is also twice as great as it was. The money in circulation among the people of the country is nearly double what it was eight years ago. These are signs of progress. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would give the people a business administration. He took Hon. Mr. Fielding as minister of finance. Under the Conservative regime you had deficit after deficit. The public debt increased $118,000,000, but under Mr. Fielding's guidance we have had surplus after surplus, with an increase of only $3,000,000 in the debt of the country — surpluses instead of deficits, and some of the former as high as $13,000,000 and $14,000,000, the latter being for last year. In the postoffice department Mr. Mulock took charge, and reduced the postage rate from 3 to 2 cents, and after doing so he turned a deficit into a surplus of $300,000. That was not bad. In the immigration department a change was wrought. During all the years of the Conservative rule the country had been spending a large amount of money to bring people here. In 1896, in spite of all that was done only 16,000 people were brought to the country, and where did they go? Where did the 100,000 people who were brought out in previous years go? It was found that the people had been brought here by Canada and had then gone to the United States. Last year Mr. Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, brought 128,000 people to Canada, and they remained here. Under the old regime you know what always happened. A large item of exports year after year was household furniture of Canadians going across the line to the United States, until a census showed that the States had 1,181,000 of our sons. But the idle has turned since then. Immigration has turned towards this country, and during the last year 128,000 people filled the Canadian Northwest, adding greatly to the market for the Canadian manufacturers.



Mr. Thos. S. Hobbs, ex-M.P.P.,

Who Nominated Hon. Mr. Hyman.

Helped Manufacturers.

Mr. Gibbons went on to speak of what the Government had done for the manufacturers. It had given the latter just what they wanted—people to sell their goods to. Mr. Mulhall, the noted English statistician, said that one person going into a country to settle is worth to the manufacturer seven people already settled, as they go into a country and require much more goods. Therefore the people who had gone into the Northwest were as good to the manufacturer as more than a million of the regular population. You know what that would mean. Is the Government to stop this good work or is it to go on? The great issue of the present campaign is the Grand Trunk Pacific. Is it not a strange thing that Mr. Borden himself says it is not what the Government has done with which he has fault to find. He has no complaint to offer along that score. He has not a single charge against the honesty of the administration. His whole complaint is based on the policy of the Government with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Why is the Government going to build the Grand Trunk Pacific? Look at our geographical position, and you will see a very good reason. Between the great Northwest and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec we have a large section of country. It will not do to allow that portion to become dismembered from the old section. What we want to do is to keep the two united. We have now only two lines of railway running to Port Arthur. In the winter there is no prospect of getting freight down from that point, and it is intended by the Grand Trunk Pacific to have a first class low grade road which all through the winter will be able to haul the grain which accumulated in the fall. It is a pity that we are shut off from the great western section as we are. The Government is going to build the road because it cannot stand still. You cannot have population until you have railways in that country, for no man will take up a section of land more than fifteen or twenty miles from the railway. The Grand Trunk Pacific will open up thousands of miles of new territory that will be peopled by new citizens. We hear a great deal about the cost of the road. Who cares what the cost will be—whether it will be $15,000,000 or $20,000,000. It is neither here nor there. No, we have got to build the road. We have got to build up the land. We have got to fill the plains. The Government is bound to build the railway. When they started Mr. Blair resigned. He said the road could never pay. What is the cry now? The road will pay so well now that you should not give it to the Grand Trunk Pacific. You should keep it for the country.

Photo by Edy Bros.

Mr. G. C. Gibbons, K.C.,

President of the London Liberal Association.

Strong Confirmation.

They talk about calling Mr. Blair to their aid, but what stronger confirmation could there be that Sir Wilfrid knew what he was doing when the whole cry of the party is that the Government should own the road? I think the Conservatives are wrong in that issue, as the running of a railway today is the business of an expert. Do you think any minister could come out and run the Grand Trunk as well as Mr. Hays, the general manager? It is a mere political cry, this Government ownership. If the Government said the country was going to run the railway you would have every Conservative crying that it was a great big work, and that it was being undertaken merely to give their friends some jobs. We are going to lend them money, to help to build the road, and because we decided to do that the Opposition wants to know why we don't build the road ourselves. Why don't We own it? The running of a railway like the Grand Trunk takes machinery quite as big as that employed in the management of the affairs of the whole country. If you had every minister in the Cabinet employed in the conduct of the affairs of the road they would have a big job on their hands. No person begrudges the Grand Trunk Pacific what it is getting if it puts in its own money. We have got everything before us. You boys have the good times ahead of you. Our future is before us—it will be a great future. We must keep in touch with the Northwest, the land capable of giving one thousand million bushels of wheat, the granary of the world. We must keep in touch with it. We must build up on this side of the continent a law-abiding loyal people. The people are bound to come. The people next door to us progressed because they went forward with a determination to do so. We are at that stage now where we have to build the railway, where we have got to get some place for the young men to go instead of having them wander to the United States.

The Government would have been derelict in its duty if it said it was simply going to hang on to office and do nothing to make the country go ahead. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government was going to build up a greater Canada, and it is doing so. The best way to do this is to build the road in the way we suggest.

SENATOR COFFEY

Points to Some Undoubted Signs of Prosperity Seen Everywhere.

Senator Coffey was next called upon, and he too was accorded a warm reception. He opened with a reference to the magnificent new armories, and added that he felt it was not the last benefit the city would receive at the hands of the Hon. Mr. Hyman. For the old Liberals who were present, he said, it must be a pleasant picture to see the progress made by the Liberals of this district and to see the young Liberals advancing in the fighting line. All would be pleased to note the great progress Liberalism had made in this section of the country. What a sorry picture the loyal Opposition makes in the House of Commons, said Senator Coffey. He said Loyal Opposition, because it is supposed, or they tried to have it understood, that to the Opposition belonged all the loyalty in the country. They were trying to make loyalty a sort of trust. The loyal Opposition in the House of Commons presented indeed a very sorry picture. No matter what measure the Government brought in, no matter what benefit it might be to the country, it seemed to be their duty to offer obstruction to it. Let the Government bring in a measure to build a national continental railway right from ocean to ocean, the Opposition at once jumped to the conclusion that it was not a proper proceeding, that the country should have a sort of sandwich line, a bit of rail here and there and a steamboat in the middle. Suppose the Government brought in a proposition of that kind the Opposition would want an all-rail route. Suppose the Government wanted to build the whole road, with the people's money; then the Opposition would say it was a fraud, and that the members of the party wanted jobs. So it was with every Government measure, Mr. Coffey said it was unnecessary almost for him to say what measure of prosperity had attended the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the past eight years. Every person knew how the manufacturers were prospering, how many of them had to engage day and night staffs to keep up with the orders. Prosperity was seen on every hand. As one of the greatest evidences of prosperity Mr. Coffey quoted from the Labor Gazette to show that in the cities of Canada the same state of affairs existed—there was a scarcity of workingmen's houses. As in other places, so was it in the Forest City. There was not a "To Let" sign to be seen anywhere. These were signs of prosperity that were indisputable. Senator Coffey made a very complimentary reference to Mr. Hyman, who, he said was a worker whose ability was recognized by the members at Ottawa. As chairman of the railway committee it was seen that he was a man of talent, of undoubted energy, and as acting Minister of Public Works he had shown himself a strong executive officer. Senator Coffey also paid a tribute to the worth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. People had come to know, he said, that they had to thank the noble French-Canadian for the unity that now prevailed among all classes in the Dominion.

MR. HYMAN NOMINATED

Name of the Party's Choice Submitted by Mr. Thomas S. Hobbs.

Mr. Thomas S. Hobbs was well remembered by his fellow-electors, and he was accorded an ovation when he arose to nominate Hon. Mr. Hyman, which proved that he still occupies a very warm spot in the hearts of those whom he once represented in the Legislature. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and fellow-electors of the city of London. I am proud to have the honor to nominate for the House of Commons as member for London the Hon. Charles Smith Hyman, who has so ably represented the city for the past four years, and is now acting Minister of Public Works. (Tremendous applause). Mr. Hyman is as you all know a London boy. He has been a success in business, energetic and active. He was no time in the House of Commons when he was chosen by our honored leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to take charge of one of the most important departments in the Government. (Cheers). We Liberals, and I may say, many Independent Conservatives, are proud of this candidate of ours. He is the unanimous choice of the Liberals, young and old, of this city, and undoubtedly on the 3rd of November he will be supported by a very large percentage of the independent voters of the city of London as well as by all Liberals. Mr. Hyman's interests in the city of London are all with us. (Applause). He has been a success in everything he has taken hold of, and it is well-known that no abler man stands in the House of Commons, in the management of the public business, or the management of the railways. There is one matter I would like to speak about. It is well known that there has ben a general feeling in this city that Hon. Mr. Hyman should have had this election by acclamation.

A Voice—Yes, we want the best man. (Applause).

"Many of you know that Sir William Ralph Meredith had no opposition in two of his elections in this city. Now, Mr. Hyman has been and is, just as able a man in the Dominion Parliament as Mr. Meredith was in the Legislature. And, if we are to have a contest in this city, it will be the duty of all Liberals, as well as independent Conservatives to turn out and roll up a large majority for Mr. Hyman. I see no reason why, on the 3rd of November, 1904, you should not repeat what you did in 1894—to which the chairman has been kind enough to refer tonight—give a majority of at least 800 for the Liberal candidate. In fact I see no reason why you should not give our friend, Hon. Mr. Hyman, a ma-

jority of not less than 1,600 on the 3rd of November. (Cheers).

A Voice—He will get it. (Applause).

Mr. Hobbs—I have once again to announce the pleasure I feel in thus having the honor to nominate the Hon. Charles Smith Hyman as member of the city of London in the House of Commons." (Cheers).

NOMINATION SECONDED

Mr. Moses Masuret Makes a Very Bright Address.

Loud cheers of welcome greeted Mr. Moses Masuret as he rose and seconded the nomination of Mr. Hyman. He spoke vigorously for about twenty minutes, and his words were all well-weighed and the address on the whole was one of the best of the evening. In opening his remarks he craved the indulgence of the mighty throng while he pointed out a few of the countless good points of the nominee. When Charles Smith Hyman had appealed to the people of London seventeen years ago he was comparatively unknown. To his friends, however, he was a determined, hard-working young shoemaker. His intimate friends, of whom Mr. Masuret was one, saw a bright future before him. Now, if anyone walked up Richmond street, they could see that the future had been realized. There was one of the greatest tanneries, of which Mr. Hyman was the owner. His business was one of the most modern that could be conceived, and, whereas, when Mr. Hyman first came into the field, a piece of leather took weeks and months to be prepared for the shoemaker, now it was done in the twinkling of an eye, demonstrating the great progress of manufactures.

Mr. Hyman's supporters had gone to work and sent him to Ottawa and since then he had developed into a leading statesman of Canada, having been present at but few sessions before his ability was recognized and he was appointed to the important position of chairman of the railway committee. In this capacity Mr. Hyman had helped London in a manner which would appeal to every manufacturer in the city. He had argued for and would secure the long-desired interswitching between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways in this city. The various civic bodies had struggled with the question with no success, but Mr. Hyman, with a remarkable forethought and executive ability, had taken hold of the matter and its attainment was now assured.

"I was one of the board of trade that didn't get it," said Mr. Masuret. "Now every manufacturer will be literally on the one track. All will benefit and it will be a great help to the city. I look upon this one action alone as one of the best things that Mr. Hyman has ever done. (Applause).

Mr. Hyman's Ability Recognized.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a leader of leaders, had recognized the ability of Mr. Hyman in the most material manner possible. The Premier had called on him to become a member of the cabinet. The speaker had felt nervous at that time, not because he lacked confidence in Mr. Hyman's ability, but because he was young and full of the spirit of youth. He knew that none had more fight in them than Mr. Hyman and that some time in his career he might rise and challenge the other members of the House to a game of cricket, in which the distinguished member excelled. (Laughter). Mr. Hyman had shaken any doubts that had ever held sway in Mr. Masuret's mind. Had not he been appointed to one of the highest positions in the cabinet and had not his career from the very start been a brilliant one and one that was a credit to the city? The work he did for London was magnificent. He was ever looking to the interests of his native city. (Shouts of applause).

One of Mr. Hyman's most recent conquests in the interests of London had been the securing of an office of the public works, which would be of inestimable benefit. Instead of sending their wants and grievances to Ottawa for consideration the citizens could now lay their questions in their very home—an ordinance that would effect London's welfare to a marked extent. There were many other admirable things that emanated from Mr. Hyman to the benefit of London.

"Where could a man find a greater monument than this magnificent building?" enthusiastically exclaimed Mr. Masuret. "When all of us are dead and gone, our children and our children's children will point to this handsome structure with pride, and mention of the building will always be coincident with the mentioning of Mr. Hyman's name. His good works are on every lip, and all of them are a credit to the city.

Sir Wilfrid's Great Work.

"Of Sir Wilfrid no one has anything but good to say," continued the speaker. "Sir Wilfrid has made Canada known to all the world, and, better still, he has made each and all of us known to ourselves. We French-Canadians—I am one of them myself, ladies and fellow-electors—were considered terrible fellows a few years ago. The cry was to get together, or these French-Canadians would come from the east and overrun the country. We were said to have tremendously large families, and they said that we were great frog-eaters. (Laughter.) Sir Wilfrid has set these fallacies at their value, and the two peoples live as the one race now, all laboring for the best interests of the country.

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind you of the talk there has been of 'Providence.' The present Government has been living, doing and holding its place by Providence, according to the Opposition. I ask where was Providence when the Conservatives were in power? Where was Providence when we paid 3 cents to post a letter, and lost $500,000 a year on our postoffice system? Why didn't Providence propose the preferential tariff to the Conservative Government? Our people took hold of it, and did it. That's the kind of Providence we are working on.

"Let me ask you further still, where was Providence when English, Irish and Scotchmen were brought to Canada for $10 a head, and set down near the borders, where they might easily step across into the land that was fuller of life and the get-there spirit? Providence must have had quite as much to do with the running of a government in those days as it has now."

The cry about Providence brought to the speaker's mind an anecdote of a wise man who was asked by a servant if he believed in Providence. His reply was that if one wanted Providence to help him he must help himself. Did the hired man believe that if his master laid in bed Providence would bring him up chicken for breakfast? No! If he wanted chicken he had to visit his friend's roosts in the dead of the night. (Laughter.)

"I noticed a sign in a friend's office the other day," said Mr. Masuret, in conclusion. "A placard above his desk bore the words, 'We must keep hustling while we wait.' Let me say that that applies to the Liberals, and the independent Conservatives in the city. We need to hustle while we wait, and if we do we will return the man we are honoring tonight by the largest majority ever known in London. He is the man for us, and we are the people for him."

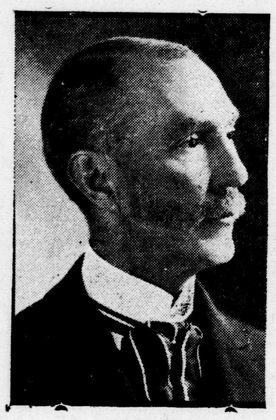
Mr. Masuret concluded his address amidst loud cheering.

MR. HYMAN ACCEPTS

In Doing So He Maken a Very Able Address.

When the chairman tendered the nomination to Mr. Hyman, and the latter arose to accept it, there was a repetition of the scene witnessed when the candidate entered the large hall before the meeting opened. The electors arose to their feet in a body and cheered and cheered until the huge structure resounded from end to end. When the demonstration was ended Mr. Hyman proceeded. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have had, as you all know, a considerable amount of experience in public life, and I must acknowledge tonight a great difficulty in properly expressing my appreciation of the kind reception which you have accorded me. To say that I appreciate most fully the nomination of the Liberal party of the city of London is saying very little, indeed. When I look around me, sir, and when I see those who are behind me, as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party in 1887, when we had great odds to fight, and when I see those who are behind me again as standard-bearer in 1891, and 1892, and 1896, and in 1900, and then, sir, when I feel that I have the same enthusiastic support, the same kindly, personal feeling, the same determination to carry the standard to victory, I have very little doubt, sir, of the result. (Cheers.) I can only add, Mr. Chairman, to that, that in accept the nomination of the Liberal party for the city of London, I thank you most heartily for it, and I trust so long as I have the honor to represent you in Parliament I may be able to gain your appreciation, and to fight with the same unanimity of feeling as I found among the Liberals, and I hope I may say, amongst a considerable number of the Conservatives in London. (Applause.) Tonight, Mr. Chairman, I understand that I am called upon to give you some account of the stewardship which I have had at your hands since the year 1900. In the year 1900 you were good



Senator Coffey,

Who Pointed to the Undisputable Evidences of Prosperity To Be Seen on Every Hand.

enough to elect me as your representative in the Dominion House. One year after that the House was kind enough to make me the chairman of the railway committee—(cheers)—not, I can assure you, a very easy position to fill, and during the time that I have had the honor of the chairmanship of that committee, I think I can fairly say that there has been some work done by that committee, that there have been more important measures considered than during a like period under any other chairman. Sir, I have done my duty, and I can only say that I have striven while occupying that position to fairly and honorably and honestly discharge the duties of that position. (Applause). After 1902 it became the duty of Parliament to redistribute the constituencies in the Dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, sent for me and honored me with the request to become the chairman of the redistributing committee. (Applause). He said to me, "Hyman, I would like you to take the chairmanship of the redistributing committee, but I would like you to remember that in the year 1881 the Conservative party, who were then in power, did that which no party should have done. They took a most unfair advantage over the people of Canada in the redistribution of the constituencies at that time." He said to me, "In 1891 they continued that unfairness," and he said to me, "I want you, as chairman of that committee, to do what you consider to be right; to do what you consider to be fair, be the consequences what they may." (Applause).

Did Their Duty Fairly.

Mr. Chairman, I had the honor to preside over that committee. I do not know how many meetings were held, but I do know it was not a matter of days, it was not a matter of weeks, it was a matter of months, and I do know that at this the first general election which has been held upon the new redistribution of constituencies in Canada, the question of redistribution has not been mentioned from one end of the country to the other, showing, I think, Mr. Chairman, that the committee and the House of Commons did their duty, and did their duty fairly. When our opponents only moved eight amendments in the House of Commons and the redistribution covered not less than two hundred and fourteen seats, I think that fact shows that it was done fairly.

Mr. Chairman, after 1893, in February, 1904, the chieftain of the Liberal party honored me, and I trust, through me, honored the city of London, in asking me to become a member of his administration. (Great applause.) It is quite true, sir, that the request to become a member was simply to become a member without portfolio. But, Mr. Chairman, it was not very long before, rightly or wrongly, I was asked to take upon my shoulders possibly the largest and most important department of the Government, that of the public works. (Applause.) I have had the honor, and it is an honor, to preside over that department for the past six months, in the altogether regrettable absence of the chief of that department, my personal friend, the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, whose illness I am sure we all deplore, but whom, I am glad to say—and I have had the pleasure of seeing him lately—is recovering very fast from that illness.

The department of public works is entirely the largest department in the Government. The work of the department is very onerous. It consists in the first place of the superintendence of something over one hundred vessels, so that one needs to be something of a sailor. In the next place, Mr. Chairman, I may say that there are under the public works department the building of all the wharves and breakwaters in the Dominion, and when I tell you that at the present moment there are something like eight hundred contracts in existence, you will understand that that is no small part of the minister's duties. In addition to that the public works department have the control of the public buildings in Canada. At the present time they have the control of about 207 completed buildings, with all the heating and lighting and care of these buildings. There is at the present something like 45 contracts for new buildings in the department, ranging all the way from the building in Ottawa of the new museum, costing something like a quarter of a million dollars, down to the small buildings costing $5,000. The department has the control of all the inter-provincial public works, all bridges connecting any of the two provinces. In addition to that, sir, they have the care and the charge of the maintenance of all of the Government's telegraph systems in Canada, and when I tell you that that extends over something like six thousand miles, you will understand that is somewhat of a care. I have endeavored to the best of my ability, sir, to perform the onerous duties in connection with the department, and I can only trust that I have been able to do so to the satisfaction of the Prime Minister, and I would be glad to feel that I have your approbation in anything that I have been able to do in the department for the city of London. (Applause.) I do not wish, Mr. Chairman, to claim the least credit in the world for the erection of this building in which we are meeting tonight. The building was due to the city of London. It was due to them from the position the city holds, sir, from a military standpoint; but I do desire from a departmental sense to take credit for the manner in which this building has been erected. I may say, sir, the contract price of this building was something in the neighborhood of $137,000, and that I have passed the final estimate of the building, and the total amount of extras of the whole building is something under $200. (Great applause.) I think, sir, that can be said to be a credit to the department.

The Public Questions.

Now, sir, I am going to ask you tonight to bear with me while I take up some of the public questions of the day. I am going to ask you in the first place to allow me to discuss with you the question of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. (Applause). In the first place, sir, I want to ask you to just look at the position in which the Government found itself when it determined that it was in the interest of this country that there should be a new transcontinental railway. In 1881, when the C. P. R. was contemplated and was started, the total trade of Canada amounted to $203,000,000. In 1903, that trade had grown to $467,000,000. The exports of 1881 were $81,000,000. In 1903 they had grown to $225,000,000. The exports of farm produce had grown in the 22 years from $40,000,000 to $114,000,000. The capital of manufacturers had increased from $159,000,000 to $520,000,000. The immigration into Canada had increased from 20,000 in 1897 to 128,324 in 1903. (applause). The homestead entries had increased from 22,700 to 32,632, and the available land in the Northwest Territories had grown according to the report of our old townsman, Dr. Saunders, to 171,000,000 acres of land, capable, as the chairman has told you, of producing over one thousand million bushels of grain. These, then, Mr. Chairman, are the positions and changes that have taken place in this Canada of ours, in the years 1881 to 1891, when the Government found itself face to face with the problem, as to whether there should be another transcontinental railway. There is no use, Mr. Chairman, in my attempting to discuss tonight the necessity for another transcontinental railway. I think there is not one of our political opponents but admits the question of the necessity of another railway, so that I shall confine myself tonight, in the first place, to endeavoring to point out to you the means by which the Government contemplate bridging the distance between the east and west. And in the next place, I will very shortly point out why it is a far preferable scheme to that which is brought forward by our friend, the leader of the Conservative party.

Three Ways Possible.

In the first place, Mr. Chairman, the mileage from ocean to ocean of an all-Canadian route is practically as follows: From Moncton to Quebec, 400 miles; from Quebec to Winnipeg, 1,475 miles; from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, 1,000 miles; from Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, 480 miles. Now, there were practically three ways by which the Government could have carried out this scheme. In the first place there could have been an extension of the Government system. In the next place we could have said to some great corporation "We will bonus the road and we will give land grants for the building of the road, and in the next place there was that which the Government have done, and that was to make some arrangement with some existing line by way of guarantee. Let me shortly read to you the preamble of the G. T. P. Bill. "Whereas, having regard to the growth of population and the rapid development of the production and trade of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and to the great area of fertile and productive land as yet without railway facilities and to the rapidly expanding trade and commerce of the Dominion, it is in the interest of Canada that a line of railway designed to secure the most direct and economical interchange of traffic between Eastern Canada and the Provinces and Territories west of the Great Lakes, to open up and develop the northern zone of the Dominion, to promote the internal and foreign trade of Canada, and to develop commerce through Canadian ports, should be constructed and operated as a common railway highway across the Dominion from ocean to ocean and wholly within Canadian territory"—(applause)—showing the determination of the Government to develop this great Dominion and to construct a railway, every inch of which should be on Canadian territory. (Applause.) It was decided to divide the line into two sections, one called the Eastern section from Moncton to Winnipeg, the Western section from Winnipeg to the Pacific Ocean, the Eastern section to be built by the Government, and the main reason why the Government took that part is because it might be termed the lean part of the line. For years to come there will not be a very large population along it. There are two railways from Winnipeg to the West and that part will be covered by settlers. It would be a hardship if any private company controlled the spout, that is, the position from Quebec to Winnipeg, and it was thought in the interest of the Dominion that the Government should control that part of the line and hold it for all time to come and be able to give running power to any other road. (Applause.)

A Valid Reason.

This was the sole and only reason for the construction of the eastern line by the Government of Canada. It is to be built by commissioners acting for the Government and they must accept the lowest tender if the experience and resources of the contractor are such as in the opinion of the commission, will permit them to properly carry out the work. All contracts of over ten thousand dollars are subject to the Governor-in-Council, and the Governor-in-Council has full control of the commission during the building of that road. One of the greatest safeguards to the people of Canada that there will be a proper expenditure of money upon the eastern section is the section which reads: "It is hereby agreed that the specifications for the construction of the eastern division shall be submitted to and approved of by the company before the commencement of the work, and that the said work shall be done according to the specifications, and subject to the joint supervision, inspection, and acceptance of the chief engineer appointed by the Government, and the chief engineer of the company; and in case the said engineer shall differ as to the work, the question in dispute shall be determined by the said engineers and a third arbitrator." So that you have always got this safeguard, that the G. T. P., who have to operate that road and pay rent for it for 50 years, that they have joint constructive power, and not one single dollar's worth of work can be done without the joint consent of the road and the Government, and I am sure the people of London will agree that was a necessary safeguard, and to the credit of the Government. (Applause.)

The prairie section is 1,000 miles, and the mountain section 480 miles. The company is to construct both these sections; the Government guarantees their bonds for three-quarters of the cost.

Nonsense of Opponents.

What nonsense it is for our opponents to say that the G. T. P. can at any time they like cease to operate this road! They can, if they break their agreement, but if they do, they have to give up to the Government $5,000,000 worth of rolling stock, which they are pledged to place on the eastern section of the road. At the present day, the Canadian Government are borrowing money at 2 7-10 per cent, and the G. T. P. are to pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent on the cost of the road, and it will not cost the people of Canada a cent, except for the seven years' interest we will pay. (Applause.) Now, Mr. Chairman, we desired in making a contract of this kind to have certain specifications, and I just wish to draw your attention to one of these. In the first place here is one section of the act: "It is hereby declared and agreed between the parties to this agreement that the aid therein provided for is granted by the Government of Canada for the express purpose of encouraging the development of Canadian trade and the transportation of goods through Canadian channels." That is the contract agreement between the company and the Government, that the aid which we extended to the company is acepted by the company upon the terms upon which I have just read. "The company accepts the aid of these conditions, and agrees that all freight originating on the line of the railway, or its branches, not specifically routed otherwise by the shipper, shall, when destined for points in Canada, be carried entirely on Canadian territory, or between Canadian Inland ports, and that the through rate on export traffic from the point of origin to the point of destination shall at no time be greater via Canadian ports than via United States ports, and that all such traffic not specifically routed otherwise by the shipper, shall be carried to Canadian ocean ports."

Now, we are in this position. Every dollar's worth of goods that originated in the Northwest Territories, and that it is found desirable to ship to the ocean, the Grand Trunk Pacific are bound by contract to quote the same price to an American port as they quote to a Canadian port. In addition to that they are bound to carry to the Canadian port every pound of goods and every single dollar's worth of goods that are not specifically routed by the shipper. So that the only goods which will not go over the Canadian road are those goods which a Canadian may say, notwithstanding the fact that his goods are to be carried as cheaply to the Canadian port as to the American, I desire you to carry these goods to an American port; and I doubt if any Canadian will desire to have his goods go to an American port when they will be carried as cheaply to a Canadian port. (Applause).

The Cost of the Road.

Now, Mr. Chairman, just a few words in regard to the cost of the road, and I prefer to take the estimate of the railway engineer, Mr. Schreiber, who was appointed by the Conservative party, and who has been a credit to the position, a gentleman of high attainment, one of the best engineers that Canada has today. Mr. Fielding has added 25 per cent to the figures of Mr. Schrieber, and he asserts that from Moncton to Quebec, the road will cost $31,250 per mile, and from Quebec to Winnipeg, $35,000 per mile; making from Quebec to Winnipeg, 1,475 miles, a total of $53,625,000. The interest on construction will be $7,031,000, which, with a capital of $64,125,000, makes the total cost of the eastern section the sum of $71,156,000. The prairie section will not cost the people of Canada one single dollar. We simply guarantee three-quarters of the cost, and there is not a loan company in the city of London that would not be very glad to freely loan money up to 75 per cent of the cost, and we are to pay the first seven years' interest. Mr. Barker, who is the railway expert of the Conservative party, estimates the cost of the western part of the road at $56,000 per mile, so that the 460 miles of road will cost $26,888,000, and of this the Government guarantees three-quarters, or equal to $20,160,000. I have added to that an item of $1,061,000 as a sort of guarantee in case the money market should be disturbed at any time and the Government would have to sell their bonds at a discount of 5 per cent. Now, let us see what this terrible liability is, which our opponents say the people of Canada are taking upon their shoulders by the construction of the road, and I want to say that the liability which the Government is assuming is infinitesimally small for the consummation of this great undertaking. There are in New York dozens of large financial companies, who, if you go to them, and say, I have to make a payment in the next ten years of a certain amount of money, will say, if you give us so much money, so much cash down, we will guarantee to make these payments for you; and if the Government were to go to one of these companies and say, here are the contracts we have made, I know from actual figures of actuaries that one of these companies would take over the liability which the Dominion Government have undertaken for the building of this road, for the sum of $18,823,356. (Applause.) And when I tell you that the surplus for the year 1904 amounts to the sum of $16,500,000, all the Government would have to do would be to take $13,823,356, not from the capital, not from borrowed money, but from the surplus of this year, 1904, and give it to one of these companies, and every cent of liability for the consummation of the building of that road would be off the shoulders of the people of Canada. (Great applause.)

Two Contracts Compared.

I am not going to go very much into detail, but I wish to point out to you some of the differences of the present contract, and the contract entered into by the Conservative Government for the building of the C. P. R., and I think the Conservative party should be judged, not by what they are saying now, but rather from their performance when they were in power. In the first place, they agreed with the C. P. R., that though they subsidized a great part of the line, the road should remain the property of the C. P. R., but by our contract the people of Canada will own one-half in fee-simple of the whole of the G. T. P. Railway, and they will hold a lien for every single dollar they put in the western section. The Conservative Government gave to the C. P. R. $25,000,000 of subsidy, and we are not making one single dollar of an advance to the G. T. P., except in the way of guarantee of their bonds, and not charging them any interest for seven years. The Government gave 25,000,000 acres of land to the C. P. R., when it was built. Not one acre of land is to be given by the present Government to the G. T. R.—(applause)—except for station grounds and such sidings as they may require. Lands were freed from taxation for twenty years by the Government when the C. P. R. was undertaken. There is not a single line in the whole agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Government in regard, to exemption, and from the very moment they spend one dollar they will just be like we are in this city of London—they will be liable to have the tax collector after them the next morning. (Appause). The C. P. R. have a monopoly, and no other road could be built for a number of years from the border of the United States to connect with the C. P. R. There is no such contract with the G. T. P. There was no arrangement with the C. P. R. by which the Government held control of the freight rates. However, there was an agreement that until such time as the C. P. R. were able to pay 10 per cent, the Government should have no possible control of the rates of shipping over that road. In our agreement with the G. T. P. we stipulated that either the Government or such tribunal to whom the Government may give the power, shall have control of every dollar of freight rates and every dollar of passenger rates from end to end (Applause.) There is not one line in the contract made between the C. P. R. and the Conservative Government as to running powers. We, sir, have carefully guarded the interest of other roads in Canada in this contract, and we have power to give running powers to any road that may apply, if the Government feel it is just and right they should have these powers. The construction material of the C. P. R. was permitted to come into this country free of duty, and an open market was created by which the C. P. R. could go to the United States or any other foreign country, and buy every dollar's worth of their construction in competition with our own manufacturers. That is what they call, I presume, adequate protection. (Laughter and applause.) That, Mr. Chairman, is the purpose of the Conservative Government. There is not one single dollar's worth of material that will enter into the G. T. P., from the spike to the car, upon which they have not got to pay the same duty as any other manufacturer, or any other concern in Canada would have to pay. (Applause.) There is no item in the contract made with the C. P. R., that the materials were to be purchased in Canada, but one of the items in the contract between the present Government and the G. T. P. stipulates that they are to give the preference to Canadian manufactories in every way that it is possible. (Applause.) And there is an agreement between the Government and the G. T. P. that every pound of freight that initiates in the great Northwest shall come entirely over Canadian soil, and entirely through Canadian ports, and there was no such agreement with the C. P. R. I do not desire for one moment to say a word against the C. P. R., an undertaking of which Canada is proud, but I am simply pointing out the difference between the contract made by our Conservative friends and our own Government. The C. P. R. line from Winnipeg to Ontario does not, practically, open up hardly a square mile of territory fit for settlement, but by careful survey of the country through which the G. T. P. will run, between Winnipeg and Quebec, there will be thousands, yes, millions of acres of land opened up for settlement that will be capable of producing just as good products as the best land in this fertile section of the country. (Applause.)

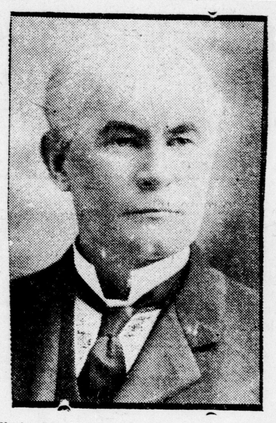


Photo by Frank Cooper.

Mr. T. H. Purdom, K.C.,

Who Defended the G. T. P. Bargain and Scored Lord Dundonald.

Mr. Borden's Scheme.

That is the G. T. P. scheme pure and simple. Now, in 1903, Mr. Borden had a scheme of his own. Immediately when the Government brought down the G. T. P. bill he thought it was necessary that the Opposition should have a policy. In the first place he would build from Montreal to Cote, 37 miles of road, which was to cost $1,295,000. Then he would purchase the Canada Atlantic Railway, 342 miles of road, which would cost $16,000,000. Then he was to build from Scotia Junction to Sudbury, 105 miles, at a cost of $3,675,000. He would then purchase the Canadian Pacific Railway from North Bay to Fort William, which is said to have cost $60,000 per mile, and that would cost at least $38,000,000, and then he stated he would spend some money to improve that road, which would cost another $6,000,000. He would then purchase the Canadian Northern from Port William to Winnipeg, and purchase the C. P. R. from Fort William to Winnipeg, which would cost $26,262,000. That would make an expenditure of $91,273,000, and after he had expended that amount of money he had only reached the City of Winnipeg, and had not opened up one single mile of territory. From Winnipeg he would adopt the same policy which the Government is adopting, which would cost him $39,640,000. He felt that the people of Canada would some time or other demand that a road be built from Winnipeg through the territory through which we are going to build, and he proposed to build a colonization road through that territory at a cost of $20,000 per mile, which would cost $28,000,000, so that his scheme as laid down would have cost $158,000,000. Is it any wonder that the end of the session of 1903 saw the end of the discussion of the scheme laid down by the leader of the Opposition.

A Sudden Conversion.

They now have an alternative policy, and they have turned to government ownership, but I am not going to discuss that policy tonight, but I want to point out that it was a very sudden conversion for the Conservative party. In a very strong manner Sir Alexander Galt is against the government ownership, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and last, but not least, Dr. Sproule, the member for East Grey, is recorded to be very strongly against government ownership. So far for the politicians, Senator Geo. A. Drummond, is on record also as being very strong against government ownership. Mr. E. A. Cleuston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. Geo. A. Drummond, president of the Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. Stikemann, general manager of the Bank of British North America, are also against government ownership. The Intercolonial itself is against government ownership. This, Mr. Chairman, is the history so far as the Government is concerned of the railway policy which they are asking you to adopt.

I am now going to take up a question which I conceive to be of very great importance to a vast majority of the constituencies of the Dominion, and that is the question of the tariff. We have had a tariff in force for the last eight years, and there never has been a time in the history of Canada, or in the history of any country, when there has been such great development as there has been in Canada during the past eight years. Our foreign trade and export trade have increased to an enormous extent. In eight years the exports of manufactured goods have increased from $56,000,000 to $121,000,000. I just wish to lay before you the tariff policy of the Liberal Government as laid down before the House of Commons by Mr. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance. Mr. Fielding in making his budget speech used these words: "Before we could attempt to deal with all the details of the tariff, it will probably be the part of wisdom to have that commission, or some such body, make such an inquiry. The ministers in one way or another will have to make a thorough investigation before any detailed tariff revision can be undertaken."

The Tariff.

I think it would be well for us to have a maximum general tariff, and a minimum general tariff, and the British preference below that, as we have it today. The maxium tariff would only be applied to those countries which pursue, if I may so call it, a hostile policy. I do not mean to say that they have any hostility to us, but simply that in the carrying out of their own affairs they adopt a trade policy which discourages trade with us. In that case, they cannot complain if we have a maximum tariff, and though we should guard against having an extreme tariff, we would be justified in saying that this tariff should be materially higher than the tariff which we are prepared to extend to other countries, which are willing to trade with us on fair and reasonable terms. The minimum general tariff, which would correspond to the general tariff today, would apply to such countries as do not legislate commercially in a spirit of hostility to us. (Applause.) Perhaps that is not happily expressed. Let me say, to countries that adopt more moderate tariff views—low tariff countries. We would have a minimum general tariff to apply to the countries that are disposed to trade with us, and then below that we would have the British preferential tariff to apply to the mother country and to such colonies of the empire as it may be expedient to extend the benefit of that tariff to. That tariff is not based entirely upon trade, but it is based somewhat upon sentiment, but we should have a tariff for our own kith, and a tariff for our own kin. (Applause.) That, Mr. Chairman, is the policy as declared and laid down by the official mouthpiece of the Government, Mr. Fielding; and as gainst that you have the tariff policy, "adequate protection." There may be some in the room who know what adequate protection is. The closest description that we have ever succeeded in getting from the Conservative party was what we heard in the House of Commons during the last session. This is what happened:

"The honorable member for West Huron (Mr. Holmes) and others who have spoken have found a good deal of fault with the word "adequate." If I understand the English language it means sufficient.

"The Postmaster-General (Hon. Sir Wm. Mullock—For what?

"Mr. Taylor—Sufficient protection to secure to the manufacturers, to the agriculturists, and to the laborers of this country the work of manufacturing or producing all the articles that we can produce and manufacture in this country by our own labor and keep the money in our own country. Make your tariff sufficiently high to do that.

"Mr. Holmes—Would the honorable gentleman (Mr. Taylor) allow me to ask him a question? He has defined the meaning of the word 'adequate.' Would he tell us what he means? Does he mean 25 per cent, 35 per cent or 45 per cent? Specify it.

"Mr. Taylor—No, I will not.

"Mr. Holmes—He cannot do it.

"Mr. Taylor—My honorable friend was willing to go as high as 35 per cent. Now, I am willing to go to the amount sufficient to protect the industries of the country even if it is 100 per cent." (Applause.)

Fielding Tariff Adequate.

This was the nearest that it has ever been possible to get anyone to define "adequate protection." We claim, sir, that the Fielding tariff, which has been in force for four years, is adequate protection under ordinary circumstances. We thought last session that under extraordinary circumstances it was not adequate protection, and we put in force the so-called "Dumping Clause," by which we said to our neighbors, if you come over here and sell goods we are going to make you pay a penalty and that penalty shall be the difference between the price to which you sell your own people and the price to which you sell the people in Canada. I am not going to say anything more tonight except to express my hearty thanks for the long and patient hearing you have given me this evening. On the 3rd of November the people of Canada will be called upon to go on record as to who shall govern Canada for the next five years. I do not think anybody can charge the Laurier Government with malfeasence of office. I do not think anybody can charge them with not having tried to serve and preserve the interests of the people of Canada. Canada has grown under the Laurier Government and has expanded under that government as it never expanded before, and I do not think under these circumstances that there is much chance of the Government being defeated.

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representative. I shall be glad indeed, to receive your votes,but there is something beyond the personality of your representative, and that is the great party which he represents. That party stands for progress. That party, sir, is capable of governing Canada. It has aroused in the people of Canada a greater love for their country, a national feeling greater and beyond that which ever was felt before their accession to power. For these reasons and for the reasons which I have stated I ask your support on the third of November. (Great applause).

I have only this to say, that almost the last word I heard from the chief when I was leaving him was this, that there was not a constituency in Canada from which he would receive with greater pleasure the news of victory than he would from this great constituency of London. (Long and continued applause).

MR. T. H. PURDOM

Lord Dundonald Scored—More Laurier and Hymn Wanted.

The last speaker was Mr. Thomas H. Purdom, K. C., who finished the evening with a splendid address. He said:

"Let Laurier lead, and let the arts of peace flourish. I feel that this is the keynote of the whole situation at the present time. While sitting here tonight, listening to the brilliant speech of the candidate, if there was one argument more than another which impressed me in connection with the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—one argument which drove home the conviction that the Government's policy is a wise and careful one, it was the statement of the Hon. Mr. Hyman that the Government was able out of the surplus of one year to build the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, under the conditions of the present agreement, and still have a surplus left. Now, if it was regarded as madness by several of the most prominent of the New York papers for Canada to attempt to build the C. P. R.—if these papers considered it madness for Canada to attempt to construct such a road under the C. P. R. terms, it shows how great the people of Canada must have grown when they are able to build a similar road out of their surplus of one year, and still have a surplus left. And you have done your share toward promoting the greatness and prosperity of this country by again nominating tonight the Hon. Charles S. Hyman as your candidate for the House of Commons. Time always works changes, and time has not been idle here. Four years ago Canada was prosperous, but not as prosperous as it is today. The wave of prosperity rolls on. A few years ago Europe regarded Canada coldly. The Dominion was unknown and unnoticed. Why, as you know, when the French King lost Canada, he said it was only a few snow hills anyway, and the opinion of over a century previous still dominated the people of Canada until a few years ago.

A Change Takes Place.

"But all at once a mighty change took place, and why this change? Why is it that the eyes of all nations are turned upon us? Why is it that we look to the future with the highest hopes, not as an obscure colonial possession, but as part of the empire? Who was it, what was it, who wrought this change? It was the Premier of Canada who brought all this about. It was the British preference, and the 2-cent postage rate, put into operation by the Laurier Government. (Applause.) But more than anything else, it was the sending of the contingents to Africa, when Britain was in need. And if you will look upon the roll of honor you will find the name of Hyman on it. It was all these things combined which drew Canada to the motherland. There is no doubt that she did call, and there is no doubt as to what the answer was when she did so.

"But Canada is now living under happy conditions. The armories are almost not a necessity. Let the arts of peace flourish. Contrast the condition of Canada with the conditions prevailing in Japan. That nation is now a party to a war which in its ferocity is the worst the world has ever known. What are the Japs fighting for? They are fighting for room to live on the face of the earth. As one of them remarked, if they didn't get more room they would have to kill the Japs at home. But our conditions are altogether different. (Hear, hear.) We have half a continent ready to be let out, ready for engineers to travel through.

Dundonald Scored.

"Let the arts of peace flourish," again quoted Mr. Purdom. "No grander sentiment than this for all Canadians is to be found, because it will be within the recollection of you all that an attempt was made not long ago to introduce conscription into Canada. It was Lord Dundonald who made this attempt upon the liberties of Canadians. Despite the fact that there are plenty of volunteers in Canada, Dundonald made this attempt. And I can say to you that when you are thanking Sir Wilfrid Laurier for what he has done for you, you should also thank him for what he has not allowed others to do. (Cheers.) Thousands have left Germany because of the military rules which ground down the people. Germany is a great country, but military power and ascendancy is one of the worst things which ever oppressed a nation. And yet Dundonald wished to introduce it into Canada. I hope the day is far distant when this building is required for any other purpose than a place of meeting for the volunteers of the district. But what Dundonald wanted, I have been told, is what is known as adequate protection. (Laughter.) But we have a stronger treaty of peace than any treaty which could be framed, in the relations we all possess across the line. Is there a man or woman here tonight who has not a relative in the United States? Many of our young men have married there, and are bringing up their families across the line. Many Americans have come here to live, and both of these factors go to make up the strongest kind of a treaty of peace—the strongest kind of fortifications."

The G. T. P.

Speaking of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Mr. Purdom said:

"There is nothing extraordinary about this contract except that it is a great big one. In a few words the Government are the bondholders of the eastern section and the mortgagees of the western section. It is simple enough —contracts like this come before us every day. It will not require the expenditure of much money either. You can save enough each year to build the road if you send Laurier and Hyman back to Ottawa. What would the Province of Ontario have been without the Grand Trunk? Millions of pounds of English money were invested in the road for over half a century, and as yet have not earned a cent of return. Today the children and the grandchildren of the men who invested in the road hold the bonds of the company and draw no interest. If the G. T. P. bargain is such a good one for the Grand Trunk, it is no more than the Grand Trunk is entitled to. We should be big enough to forget our differences and settle this broad question upon its merits. (Applause).

"I often think of Mr. Hyman and the past. When first elected you could not be certain that he was going to be a success. But when he went down to the House of Commons he was weighed carefully. They weighed him. They knew all about him. They sized him up, and the result was they found him above the average. He was at once taken into the inner circles of the Government and was honored by being made one of the advisers of the crown. Thus was London's member honored. It must have been a matter of satisfaction to the people of London when they found that at Ottawa their choice had been approved. (Applause). Now you should turn out and retain him by a handsome majority, no matter who his opponent may be. What we want is more Laurier and more Hyman. Renew your lease of prosperity. Mr. Hobbs has said Mr. Hyman's majority should be 1,600, I will go further, and say it should be 16 to 1—16 Hyman votes to every 1 for his opponent whoever he may be." (Great applause).

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LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier's week-end visit at Idlewyld, the guests of the Hon. Charles S. and Mrs. Hyman, was marked by no formal entertainment. On Sunday morning Lady Laurier attended St. Peter's Cathedral with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harper. Lady Laurier's sweet countenance and beautiful silver white hair were enhanced by a lovely toilette of deep violet cloth with bonnet and tips en suite. Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Hyman drove about the city during the afternoon and called at Bishopstowe, and at the Catholic bishop's palace. After a pleased end high tea at Idlewyld with Mr. and Mrs. Hyman, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier boarded their private car at the G. T. R. depot, which left for the north early on Monday morning.

Loved and revered by so very, very many of every creed, the death of the Lord Bishop of Huron, the Right Rev. Maurice Scollard Baldwin, at Bishopstowe, on Wednesday evening, cast an intense gloom over the whole community, and a great wave of heartfelt sympathy is extended to Mrs. Baldwin, her son and daughters, in their very sad bereavement. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Robertson and baby son, of Montreal; Rev. M. Day Baldwin of Montreal; Miss Jean Robinson, of Montreal; Mrs. Sullivan, a cousin, of Toronto, and Rev. Arthur Baldwin, brother of the bishop, were called to London the latter part of the week to attend the bedside of their dearly loved parent and relative.

Yesterday morning the ladies of the Church Guild of St. Paul's Cathedral draped the chancel and nave in deepest mourning out of respect to the late Bishop Baldwin.

The Hon. Charles S. Hyman was in Ottawa and Montreal from Monday to Thursday of this week.

Mrs. Carpenter and her little daughter Shirley are staying at Parkhurst with Mrs. Carpenter's mother, Mrs. McDonough, until Major Carpenter returns from Ottawa.

Mrs. Paterson, who was in London last week owing to the death of her father, Mr. William McDonough, returned to her home in Hamilton, but came up to London again yesterday. Mrs. Cortlandt Freere, of Collingwood, is still a guest in the sadly-bereaved home.

Sheriff Cameron and his two sons, Mr. W. Wilson Cameron and Mr. Kenneth Cameron, of Niagara Falls, were in Toronto this week owing to the death of Mr. Charles Horace Gorderham, a brother of Mrs. (Sheriff) Cameron. Mr. Gorderham was well known in connection with financial institutions and was an ardent huntsman and fisherman, a member of the Toronto Club, and the Lambton Golf Club, and his demise is a source of widespread regret. Mrs. Cameron, who was unable, on account of her own ill health and also her daughter's, Mrs. (Dr.) Routledge's continued illness, to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, has the sincere sympathy of many friends in the loss of her brother.

A suggestion has been thrown out that as Canada has been visited by the bands of the Coldstream Guards, the Black Watch and the Grenadier Guards, next year there should be a variation, and the band of the Irish Guards be invited to come over the sea, followed later on by the musicians of the Welsh Fusiliers.

Miss Elspeth Campbell, daughter of Lord and Lady Campbell, whose home is in Scotland at present, has two very unusual accomplishments for a woman —she plays the bagpipes and speaks Gaelic.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leonard returned to their lovely home, Oakwood, in Queen's avenue, at midnight on Saturday last, after a most delightful four months' trip abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard left their daughter, Miss Alice, at school in Switzerland, where she will remain a year. Miss Leonard's school home is in a most magnificent section of country with a superb view of the Jungfrau, that highest peak of the Bernese Alps with its dazzling brightness which no traveler has ever reached.

Mrs. Adam Beck, of Headley, went down to Hamilton on Thursday afternoon to spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. P. D. Crerar, at her new home, Dunedin, in St. James street south. Mrs. Beck returned today with her sister, Miss Violet Crerar, who will spend a visit at Headley.

Mrs. Douglas Young and Mrs. Herbert Gates were the very bright hostesses of the golf tea at the Kennels last Monday afternoon. The event of the day was a most exciting approach and putting contest, over high hill, which was enthusiastically entered into by Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Frank Reid, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Gates, Miss Harris, Miss Zimmerman, Miss Beddome, Miss Helen Gibbons, Miss Edna Elliot, Miss Lillian Puddicombe, and Miss Nita Hunt. The contest resulted in Miss Helen Gibbons capturing the prize, a dainty set of handkerchiefs, offered by Mrs. Hume Cronyn. Miss Gibbons' closest competitors were Mrs. Ernest Smith, Miss Harris and Miss Lillian Puddicombe. Among those who enjoyed the chatty cup of afternoon tea were Mrs. John Carling, Mrs. Smallman, Miss Eleanor Smallman, Miss Dora Labatt, Miss Madge Smith, Mrs. Richmond, Reading, Pa., Miss Graydon, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Miss Tabby Moore and a few others.

The 23rd, 24th and 25th of November are the dates of the Poster Show, to be held in the city hall, when visitors will view the results of the labors of the Chidren's Aid board of management. It is unnecessary to anticipate the success of the function, for thus far leading merchants have donated most generously, and even Toronto agents have proffered their assistance and donations, knowing what a magnificent advertisement it will be for them. Eenergy, executive ability and unerring prescience are the motive powers that assure grand success in such an affair —and London's ladies possess them.

The residence of Mrs. Boomer, 513 Dundas street, will be the rendezvous for many on Tuesday afternoon, where the postponed sale for council aid purposes will be held. Mesdames Niven, Yarker, Bullen, Edge, Bremner, Marshall and others will have charge of the sale, during the course of which afternoon tea will occupy a space.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Campbell, Stanley street, South London, left early in the week to visit the St. Louis Exposition.

The Local Council of Women are arranging for a series of five entertaining lectures at intervals of three weeks, commencing in January. The tickets for the series will be $1, the proceeds to be used for council aid purposes. Major Archibald, of Toronto, Canadian commissioner of prison reform, who made such a favorable impression upon his listeners during the recent conference of charities, will be the lecturer for the first evening.

Mrs. A. D. Jordan's afternoon tea of last Saturday was a very charming function. Surrounded by flowers and foliage the dainty hostess in a pretty gown of white serge, with trimmings of Irish lace and dark green girdle, greeted during the course of the tea Mrs. Dann, Mrs. Coffey, Mrs. Edge, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. and Miss Perrin, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. George McCormick, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Henry Arnott, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Piper, Miss Boddy, Mrs. Barron, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Mrs. Eccles, Mrs. R. M. Burns and very many others. A delightful feature of the afternoon were the songs so artistically rendered by two of Mr. Jordan's talented pupils. Miss Scarlet (accompanied on the piano by Mr. Jordan), sang "The Rose, the River and the Sea," and Miss Lillian Fowler's beautiful voice in "The Angels' Serenade" was listened to with greatest delight. Miss Fowler was accompanied on the violin by Miss Minnie Fox. The tea table, with its usual load of dainties, was especially pretty with a mass of white tulle and bright barberries, and was in charge of the Misses Norah Dann, Gertrude Rowntree, Caroline Spencer, Fox and May Fowler, Mrs. Arnott and Miss Maud Hannah conducted the guests from the drawing to the tea room.

Mrs. (Dr.) Cl. T. Campbell spent a few days with relatives in Ayr this week.

Mrs. George B. Gerrard and her little ones are expected home about the 27th or 28th of the month. Mrs. Gerrard has been the guest of her father, Dr. Christie, in St. John, N. B., since early in July.

Mr. W. D. Love is spending a month in Parry Sound.

The Rev. Dyson Hague, of the Cronyn Memorial rectory, spent the last week-end in Brockville.

Mr. Adam Beck, Headley, left on Wednesday afternoon to spend ten days with friends in Richmond, Virginia, and in Philadelphia.

Lord and Lady Talbot, of Malahide Castle, Ireland, are distinguished visitors from the old country, who will be entertained in London very shortly.

A strange innovation at the wedding of Lady Hermonie Grimston, to Lieut. Bernard Buxton, which took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, England, recently, was that the bridesmaids wore sandals. Their shapely feet attracted a great deal of pardonable attention as the party entered and left the church. But this was not the only departure from custom, for instead of wearing gloves, they wore mittens. Their early Victorian dresses were of white muslin, set off with wide yellow sashes and large hats, with tea roses. The customary bouquet was absent and in place each Bridesmaid carried in her hand a gold chain purse, given by the bridegroom, as a memento of the happy day. The bride, who carried a prayer book, wore a satin dress, which shimmered and shone through a flounced tablier of old Limerick lace and Brussels veil

Mrs. Beddome, who has been spending a very delightful visit with her sister, Mrs. Allison, in North Hatby, Quebec, for the past few weeks, intends going to Boston next week for a short stay before returning home.

Mrs. Gibbons and Miss Marjorie Gibbons went down to Toronto on Monday and have remained the week.

Mrs. C. W. Darling (nee Gibson, of Beamsville) who is well known to many Londoners, received her wedding calls at the Darling home in Dale avenue, Toronto, on Monday of last week. Mrs. Darling, sen., was very proud of her pretty new daughter and the greetings of old and new friends were most sincere. Many lovely flowers added charm to a home always blessed with the essence of home comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gates, Wellington street, were guests at the Leather-Wright nuptials in Hamilton last week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Martha H. Fulford, daughter of the Hon. Senator Fulford, of Brockville, to Mr. George R. Sherreff, of New York.

Miss Helen McClain, of New York, who was feted so much during her short visit in town with Miss Beddome, returned home on Monday evening.

Colonel Peters, D. O. C., and his family have the sympathy of very many friends in the death of Colonel Peters' father, Mr. W. T. Peters, which occurred in Winnipeg last Friday. Mr. Peters was a member of one of the old United Empire Loyalist families of New Brunswick, and a schoolmate of the late Sir Leonard Tilley. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the New Brunswick bar. Owing to the death of her grandfather, Miss Peters did not play on the London Hunt Golf Club team over the Toronto, Buffalo and St. Catharines links this week.

Miss Peters returned on Thursday of last week from visiting in the home of Mrs. McMurrich, Toronto.

It is quite true that one must go abroad to get the real news of home, as witness the following clipping from an English weekly paper, one of the accidents referred to being that in which Mr. and Miss Harris, of Eldon House, sustained injuries a few weeks ago: "Lord and Lady Minto, who so fortunately escaped without injury from a railway disaster the other day, have had some exciting experiences during their sojourn in the Dominion. Four years ago Lord Minto ran serious risks while courageously assisting in checking the great fire at Ottawa, and two years later, when the ice-bridge over the St. Lawrence broke, he made a dangerous voyage in a canoe across the river through the floating ice. Early this year Lady Minto sustained two fractures of the leg while skating at the Rideau Rink at Ottawa, and before recovering its use she had to be carried out on a stretcher from a fire raging at Government House."

At Old Orchard Place, the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rothwell, Listowel, on Wednesday, the marriage was celebrated of their daughter, Miss Nelle, to Dr. Major Langs, of Hamilton. Rev. J. H. Oliver officiated. The house was prettily decorated with palms, flowers and autumn-tinted boughs. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a handsome gown of champagne voile trimmed with touches of hunter's green panne velvet, and rich lace over an underdress of taffeta. She was attended by her sisters, Miss Ruby, in a pretty frock of tobacco brown taffeta, and carrying pink roses, as bridesmaid, and little Miss Mary as flower girl. Dr. Fred Large, assisted the groom. As the bridal party entered, Miss Stephens, of Seaforth, played the Wedding March, and throughout the ceremony the strains of Lange's "Blumenlied" added impressiveness to the occasion. The bride's traveling dress was of wine-colored broadcloth, the coat opening over a blouse of pearl gray taffeta. About fifty guests were present, those from out of town being Dr. W., Mrs. and Miss Irene Britton, of Toronto, the C. T. and Mrs. Britton, of East Toronto, Dr. Frank Britton, Miss Nelle Britton and Miss Schundlin, of Brantford, Miss Birdie Stephens, of Seaforth, Miss Lillian McKee, of London. Mrs., Misses and Mr. E. Langs, of Langsford, Rev. F. Handsfield, of Colbeck, Dr. and Mrs. Langs will reside in Hamilton.

The Bachelor Maids gave a very charming dance in the Opera House, Glencoe, Friday evening, Oct. 14. Great praise is due for the success of the affair to the stewardesses, Misses Rogers, Oldrieve, MacLachlan, Lane, Blackwell, Thompson and MacKellar. The patronesses were Mesdames Nevye, MacKellar, Moss, Dalgethy, MacLachlan and Rogers. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bodman, Dutton; Mr. and Mrs. Black, St. Thomas; Miss Jean Laughton, Bothwell; Miss Clarke, Miss MacPherson, and Mr. Edwards, London; Mr. Will Pool, Port Huron; Miss Ferguson, Toronto; Dr. Winn, Alvinston. Many pretty gowns were seen, a few of which were: A cream lace dress, over blue taffeta, worn by Miss Jean Langton, Bothwell; Miss MacKellar looked very well in pale pink crepe de chine; Miss Blackwell was in blue voile, with wide lace band trimming; Mrs. Bodman, Dutton, wore a black sequin gown; Miss Ferguson, Toronto, pink silk crepe; a black voile dress with white embroidered yoke was worn by Mrs. Dalgethy.

Her very many friends are simply delighted to learn that Miss Laura Hyman, who had intended leaving for New York, will spend the winter in town.

Miss Mary Love has been congratulated this week upon winning the ladies' tennis championship of the Thistle Club for 1904.

Miss Edna Kent Fairlawn, left yesterday afternoon for a visit in Toronto, and afterwards will spend three weeks in Montreal with Miss Jessie Ramsay.

Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Kaye and Miss Shaw-Wood will be the hostesses of the tea at the Kennels on Monday afternoon, during the progress of which there will be a driving competition for a prize offered by Miss Shaw-Wood.

The events for the London Hunt Ladies' Golf Club next week are the matches for prizes offered by Mrs. Fred Harper and Miss Macbeth, of Bleak House.

Mesdames Smallman, Frank Reid, Drake, Harper, Adam Beck, Charles MacDonald (Toronto), Richmond (Reading, Pa.), and Kaye, Misses Helen and Marjorie Gibbons, Laura and Allie Hyman, Dora Labatt, Ada Somerville, Freida Puddicombe, Nora Niven, Tabby Moore and very many others responded to the kind invitations of Mrs. MacLaren, in Queen's avenue, for a bright and enjoyable tea on Friday last. In receiving, Mrs. MacLaren wore a handsome black grenadine gown over black silk, and Miss Bridge, the charming English visitor, in whose honor the function was arranged, wore white taffeta with beautiful overdress of silk muslin worked in teneriffe lace. Splendid yellow chrysanthemums added to the attractiveness of the drawing-room, and Mrs. Hungerford and Miss Beddome assisted by ushering the guests to the tea room. Mrs. Charles Moore in black crepe de chine, and Mrs. Geo. Sippi in black and white silk, presided at the large table, artistically arranged with a very heavy Battenberg lace centerpiece on which rested a crystal vase of stately yellow chrysanthemums. The smaller tables, prettily with mums and graceful trailing smilax, were looked after by a bevy of daintily gowned girls, the hostess' daughter, Miss Patti, and the Misses Helen McClain (New York), Gladys Michie, Nenone Carling and Norah Dann.

Major Carpenter and Mr. George Macbeth returned on Thursday from Ottawa.

The Lambton golf course, Toronto, was thronged on Wednesday afternoon with interested spectators, who watched the efforts of the best lady players in the world of golf (and it is a big world nowadays), including Miss Dod, the English champion, Miss Bishop, the United States champion, and Miss Harvey, the Canadian champion. The privileges of the Lambton Golf Club have been extended to outside golf clubs during the tournament, and the Misses Gibbons, of London, were noticed in the host, who surveyed with keenest interest these widely-famed wielders of the club.

Mrs. Hawley, of Detroit, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Reid, for a few weeks.

While in Toronto, Mrs. Puddicombe, who chaperoned the golf contingent from London, stayed at the King Edward; Miss Laura Hyman and Miss Belton, at the MacKenzie manse; Miss Allie Hyman with Mrs. Cecil Gibson; Miss Mabel Magee with Miss Evelyn Cox; Miss Scatcherd with Mrs. Osborne and Miss Freida Puddicombe and Miss Geraldine Beddome with Mrs. Fred Cox, and the Misses Gibbons with Miss Janes in Carlton street.

Miss MacLaren, of St. Catherines, who spent the week-end at Waverly with Miss Eleanor Smallman, left for Toronto with the Misses Hyman on Monday last.

The finals in the championship matches for 1904 of the London Hunt Golf Club were played over the Glenmore links yesterday and today.

Colonel and Mrs. Buchan, of Kingston, will be the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Kaye, at Wolseley Barracks, next week.

Miss Dorothy Bullen remained in London for a few days with Mrs. Harris, in Colborne street, before going to Petrolea.

The Misses Boucher were the bright hostesses of the weekly tea at the Barracks on Saturday last, and among the many who attended were the Misses Nita Hunt, Pope, Dann, Mary and Helen Macfie, Florence Somerville, Carling Emery and others.

Under the delightful chaperonage of the president, Mrs. Robert W. Puddicombe, the members of the London Hunt Golf Club who visited Toronto, Buffalo and St. Catharines this week, had a wonderfully good time and were everywhere showered with kindnesses. Arriving in Toronto on Monday evening about 10 they were met and driven to their several destinations, to meet again on the beautiful links of the Lambton Golf Club shortly before 10 the following morning, where after spirited play they were beaten 10 down. Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Lorna Gibbons, Miss Mabel Magee, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Edith Scatcherd, Miss Edna Elliot, Miss Jessie Hale, Miss Belton and Miss Marjorie Gibbons played. Mrs. Barwick was hostess of a delightful luncheon, following which the London girls were charmingly entertained at the club house or at automobile drives by their different hostessess. At 4 o'clock Mrs. Osborne gave an afternoon tea at the club house, to which several Torontonians were invited to meet the visiting team, who at 6 p.m. left for Buffalo. The weather was ideally lovely, and the Buffalo County Golf Club were perfectly charming hostesses. On Wednesday morning the visitors enjoyed a very beautiful and delightful drive of six miles to the Buffalo links. The links were splendid and are over an immense territory. The games resulted in London being beaten 9 down. A large luncheon was given by the president, Mrs. Hedstron, in honor of the guests of the day, the visitors and golfers all sitting at one immense table artistically arranged on the wide piazza of the beautiful club house. During the afternoon Mrs. Hedstron, president of the club, presented a handsome copper and pewter cup for the lowest score, which was captured by Miss Laura Hyman, and is inscribed "Buffalo County Club, 1904. Won by Miss Laura Hyman, London." The Twentieth Century Club in the city was the next rendezvous, where the mothers of the girls of the home team very happily entertained at afternoon tea, and presented their guests with handsome American Beauty roses as souvenirs. Leaving Buffalo at 6 the London party arrived in St. Catharines at 9, and after a very gladsome welcome were entertained at cards by their hostesses. Next morning golf was resumed over the St. Catharines links, which after the superb links of Toronto and Buffalo, were adversely criticised, notwithstanding that the Londoners enjoyed a win with 12 holes up. Mrs. Puddicombe and the happy coterie of young girls arrived home on Thursday evening somewhat tired but very pleased with their four days' outing.

The Grenadier Guards concert in the Princess Rink on Thursday evening brought together a very large and fashionable audience, among whom were noted Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leonard, who are looking remarkably well after their long trip abroad; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mr. George B. Harris and Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Carling, Colonel and Mrs. Young, Miss May Beddome, Capt. Uniacke, Major Layborn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Puddicombe, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gates, Miss Helen Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. Hawley, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Pringle, Mr. T. H. Carling, Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Gladys Michie, Mr. Innes Carling, Dr. Harry Abbot, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonard and Miss Edna Leonard, Mr. and Miss Bethune, Mr. W. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hunt.

Miss MacIntosh and Miss Jennie MacIntosh, of Chicago, and Miss C. G. MacIntosh, of this city, visited in Toronto last week and paid a delightful visit to the studio of arts and crafts.

Lieut. Walter C. Reid, of the Thirty-second Bombay Lancers, stationed at Loralia, India, sailed for England on the 12th, and after a short stay will sail for Canada. Lieut. Reid's very many friends will be delighted to welcome him home to London, where his long furlough will be spent with his parents in Queen's avenue.

Miss Harris, Eldon House, accompanied the London Ladies' Golf team as far as Toronto, and returned home on Tuesday.

The visiting lady golfers from Buffalo and St. Catharines thoroughly enjoyed their visit to the London Hunt Golf Club on Saturday last. The day was ideal, and as the visitors followed the play over hill and dale they were simply entranced with the beautiful surroundings, and the splendor of the autumn foliage heightened by glorious sunshine. At the close of the two concurrent matches the home team were in great jubilation, for had they not won two splendid victories after strenuous games with strong teams from Buffalo and St. Catharines? The luncheon was a merry one; the pretty contingent of married and unmarried jeunesse dolce making a bonny picture seated at the splendidly festive luncheon tables, gay with barberries and foliage. There were three large tables for twelve, and two smaller ones, and each place was designated by a dainty card, which, following the decorative motive, bore a dainty bebe maple leaf in the corner, the clever and artistic execution of Miss May Beddome The hostesses of the luncheon were Mesdames Puddicombe, Smallman, Gibbons, Baker, George Brown and Fred Harper and Miss Bedgome and Miss Harris, and the guests were Mesdames Adam Beck, Becher, Douglas Young, Niven and Hume Cronyn, Mesdames Mann, Rummill and Hedstron and the Misses Ramsdell and Bell, of Buffalo; Mesdames Miller and Woodruff and the Misses MacLaren, Chaplin, Tarmenter, Fenton, Dawson, Coy, Baillie and Borneau, of St. Catharines, and the home team, composing Mrs. Ernest Smith, the Misses Allie and Laura Hyman, Miss Lorna and Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Miss Peters, Miss Belton, Miss Magee, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Misses Freida and Mary Puddicombe, Miss Edith Scatcherd, Miss Edna Kent, Miss Lillian Puddicombe and Miss Edna Elliott. Early in the afternoon the pink coats of the huntsmen and jaunty light frocks of the fair ones combined with the glories of autumn in producing a highly picturesque panorama. Mrs. Adam Beck drove Mrs. Rumrill, of Buffalo, and Miss Tarmenter, of St. Catharines, in a smart four-wheeled dog cart, and Mrs. John E. Smallman, Miss Eleanor Smallman and Miss MacLaren, of St. Catharines, were with Mrs. Smallman in her laudau. In the absence of Mr. Beck, who was ill at his home, Headley, Mr. George C. Gibbons acted as master, and among those who followed were Dr. Palmer Smith, Dr. Hogg, Mr. Mills and Mr. McNee. After watching the start the visiting golfers were driven or went by trolley to the G. T. R. depot, and left for their homes on the afternoon train for the east.

Next week the members of the London Ladies' Golf Club will compete for a prize offered by Miss Shaw-Wood for hand-i-cap score, qualifying rounds for it having been played over the Barracks links up till this afternoon.

During his stay in Nova Scotia the Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, who holds the degrees of M. A. and B. A. from King's College, Windsor, N. S., had the degree of D. C. L. conferred upon him by the same university.

Mrs. W. S. Reid, of Chicago, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John C. Dromgole.

Mrs. Thomas Baker and her little daughter Helen left today for a week or ten days' visit in Toronto.

Mrs. W. J. Reid is home from a very happy fortnight's visit, spent with relatives in Detroit.

An effort is being made to secure the new armories for the Poster Show, and as the armories are under the direction of the Seventh Regiment, the outcome of the effort remains in their control.

Mr. Coulson, of the Bank of Toronto, is spending a month's visit at his home in Deer Park, North Toronto.

Miss Amy MacDonough, who was prostrated with grief over the death of her father, has been quite ill in bed at Parkhurst. KATRINKA.

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Writing Your Composition.

When you take notes, write them on separate slips of paper or such cards as are used in card indexing. This plan has two advantages: It enables you to group your information together by putting similar notes on the same card; and then, when you come to the writing, you may change about your notes until you have placed them in the right order for your composition. This plan was recommended by Edward Eggleston after he had learned that it was easy to be "lost in one's notes." You need not buy the cards, as a small pad will serve every purpose by tearing off the leaves as you fill them or finish one part of your subject. Let the leaves be small, or you will put too much on each.—St. Nicholas

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Story of a Crow.

In a certain town in Ireland there lived a major who was very miserable, and used to dress very shabbily. He had many pets, his favorite being a crow, who always accompanied him on his rambles about his estate.

One day the crow got away from the major and perched on a high hedge bordering the road. A young man named Flanagan, who had been out all day with his gun and shot nothing, happened to be passing, and seeing the crow said to himself he might as well have a shot. The major was furious when he saw his pet dead; and coming up to the delinquent said quite calmly that it was a good shot.

"It was indeed, sir," not knowing who the major was, as he looked like an old farm laborer.

"That is a good gun you have," said the major; "will you let me have a look at it?"

The gun, which was handed him, happened to be a double-barreled one. The major examined it and saw there was one barrel unexploded, so, turning the gun on the astonished Flanagan, said:

"You have killed my pet crow, and now you will have to eat it, or I will shoot you."

Flanagan implored the major to let him off, but the major was inflexible, so the poor fellow had to tackle the crow. When half finished he got very sick and told the major he might shoot away, and that he would have no more.

The major, thinking he was sufficiently punished, handed back the gun and told him to get out of his sight as quickly as he could.

But Flanagan was not to be denied of his revenge; he took the gun and, walking on a few paces, turned suddenly round and pointing the gun at the major, said:

"If you don't finish that crow I shall certainly kill you."

There was no escape for the major: he had to finish the crow, and Flanagan went away quite satisfied.

Shortly after this the major rejoined his regiment, and inspecting his men one day, whom did he see amongst them but Flanagan, who recognized him at once.

The major, seeing that Flanagan and Flanagan was brought before a court-martial on a charge of stealing the major's watch. The prisoner was asked if he knew who the major was.

"Oh," was the reply, "I know him well; I had the honor of dining with him."

The major, seeing that Flanagan knew him as the owner of the crow, withdrew the charge in case the story should come out. Case dismissed.—London Tit-Bits.

COUGHERS, HAWKERS, SPITTERS.

When the throat tickles, that's the time you need Catarrhozone. It soothes away the irritation, prevents coughing, loosens the congested matter. You'll quickly cure your Catarrh and throat trouble with Catarrhozone, positively cure and prevent reattack. Insist on having Catarrhozone; it's guaranteed.

A Calumny Refuted.

The attorney for the defendant is palpably enraged.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he cries, "the miserable individual who has the handling of the opposing interest in this case has seen fit to claim that I have attempted to tamper with you. In view of this base attack, it is meet and fitting that I make denials in the openest manner.

"I ask you, gentlemen of the jury, who have known me, man and boy, for twenty years—I ask you if I am the kind of a man who would go to you secretly, as a man who represents the plaintiff's claims —if I am the sort of a being who would creep to you in the shadow of the night and whisper in your ears that if you would decide this case in favor of my client I would give you two dollars? I ask you this! Am I so base, so low, so lost to honor, so blind to common decency that I wuld insult you in such a way? I hurl the accusation in the teeth of the counsel for the plaintiff. The amazed faces of the honorable members of this intelligent jury are sufficient answer. Is there a man in this jury box who believes that I would make such an offer? Two dollars! Faugh! It is astounding that there exists a man who would accuse another of putting such a pitifully small estimate upon the integrity of his fellows! I repeat it, I ask the jury if I am such a contemptible creature as my opponent alleges?"

Mopping his brow and bowing to the ripple of applause that comes from all over the court room, he is about to sink into his chair, when one of the jurors calls out:

"I should say you are not! The man that says you would do such a trick is a liar! Two dollars! Why, here's your letter to me, saying you would give me fifty!"—New York News.

The Bible publications of the Oxford University press have been issued for 300 years and can be published in 150 languages and dialects. On an average from 30 to 40 Bibles are furnished every minute.

Of Interest to Women

It is hard for girls just entering business life to realize just what a difficult path they are treading. There is something more in it than just the getting of your week's salary. Recently, I saw a very good article on "Woman in Business," which is too long to quote in full, but from which I have gathered a few of the best points --the things not to do. They are well worth noting.

Don't take the charity-receiving attitude in trying to sell your products or your labor.

Don't assume that you should be treated differently because you are a woman.

Don't stick to any one thing after you have proved to yourself that it isn't the thing that you can do best in.

Don't make any change until you are satisfied that the thing you are doing is not the best.

Don't fail to improve yourself continually. The broader your education the more pleasure and the more profit you will get out of life.

Don't try to dress above the work you are doing. You can always look neat. It is not wise to look eccentric.

Don't neglect your health by irregular eating, by late hours, by needless exposure.

Over and over again you hear of very serious illnesses and very sad deaths resulting from the carelessness of young people in sitting around in damp clothes or sleeping in damp beds.

Some people continually reaffirm that there is no danger in damp clothes or damp beds, but the London Lancet, the leading medical journal of Great Britain, points out that a consideration of the physical condition of the damp bed easily accounts for its danger to health, and is does not follow that while there is risk when the coverlet is damp, the risk is quite the same when the mattress is superficially wet.

To begin with, damp air is not only a conductor of heat, so that the warmth of the body where surrounded by it easily escapes, but it also communicates a dampness to the coverlet which destroyes its non-conductivity. The danger of sleeping in a damp bed, however, lies not so much in the dampness of the air as in the dampness of the clothes. The vital principle of the bed coverlet, as it is with all clothing, is that it should as far as possible be non-conducting, having the property of preventing the escape of the natural heat of the body.

When clothing is damp it loses to a large extent this property, and so the body loses its natural warmth, experiences a chill, and a serious illness may ensue. It is, therefore, conceivable that no harm would result if merely the mattress of a bed were wet, so long as the upper coverings, the sheet, the blanket and the counterpane were perfectly dry, effectually preventing, that is, the escape of the heat of the body.

A chill does not arise from the cold of dampness (cold and damp are not interchangeable terms), but from the facility with which damp air and clothes allowed the natural warmth to escape.

Damp clothes, in short, are good conductors of heat, while dry clothes are insulators, and the degree at which the heat of the body is maintained in bed is a measure of the insulating value of its coverings.

A good, practical and trustworthy test for a damp bed is to place a hot water bottle in it, and to note how rapidly the temperature of the water falls. The difference is very perceptible in the case of a damp and in that of a dry, well-aired bed.

Most every woman has an idea that she wants to marry a clever man, a man to whom she can "look up," and to whom everyone else looks up. She wants to be proud of his achievements, to have his name on everyone's lips, to have him a man whom sheer force of will and indomitable energy have forced to the front.

If he isn't at the front when she marries him, the ambitious, go-ahead woman starts to push him there, and as a woman can do so much for her husband nowadays, it is very likely that she succeeds in getting him there.

The question is—does it pay? Does it pay to have a brilliant husband, who is at the head of profession or business? Does it make you happier than the wives of the commonplace Brown, Jones and Smith? Or does your husband's brilliant position mean that you are forced farther and farther away from each other.

Over and over again you see some ambitious little woman marry a big, good-natured chap, who has loads of ability, but is too lazy or too indifferent to use it. The ambitious little woman recognizes his talent, and is determined that he shall utilize it to lift them from mediocrity to prosperity.

So she goes to work and pushes him until his name is known far and wide. He is voted the most successful man in his line of work today. Everyone is delighted with him. He is asked to all the best houses in town; his name on the board of a new company or at the end of a check means that the company is unimpeachable, and the check would go a long way without being refused.

There is likely to be only one person in the world who does not quite rejoice over his success, and that is his wife. Very few woman are unselfish enough to appreciate the situation of being "the woman who has to be asked because she is his wife." She no longer takes her place beside him as Mr. and Mrs. Blank, but below him, as Mr. Blank and Mr. Blank's wife. She may be able to have silk gowns, maids, a carriage, a big house, everything, but her husband, and most women have rather a predilection for their husband.

He has so much to do, and so little time to do it in, that he really can't afford to waste much time on his wife or his reputation, and his work must suffer. A woman can't expect her husband to excel in literature, art, science or commerce, and not be content to take second place in his thoughts.

Modern competition is so keen that he must concentrate all his energies in one direction or he cannot succeed, and he must not be hindered even by his wife's love.

And then, besides, he sometimes gets to be so much the victim of the "swelled head," which so often accompanies success of that kind, that he thinks it was a great condescension on his part to have married such an inferior little being as she is, after all.

After all, there's quite a lot to be said in favor of the commonplace man. He may never give you a carriage in which you may ride in solitary state, but he will not be too busy to take you out for a walk or to go to Springbank by trolley with you.

And in all probability he will consider you just the dearest, cleverest, little woman in the world, and he will tell you how lucky he is to have won you and will evince an interest in your cares and worries, that is quite sufficient to repay you for the loss of many material comforts.

Thorough in Action

On the Digestive and Excretory Systems.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Are Lastingly Beneficial—Removing the Cause of Disease.

The symptoms of dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, kidney disease and rheumatism point to the presence of poisonous matter in the system.

The first thing Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills do is to thoroughly cleanse the system of this waste matter by causing free action of the kidneys, liver and bowels.

This result is not brought about in a harsh and irritating way, but is naturally and thoroughly accomplished.

The flow of bile from the liver aids digestion and insures continued regular action of the bowels; the free action of the kidneys removes the uric acid, which would otherwise cause rheumatism or stone in the bladder.

Digestion, assimilation and the removal of waste matter are carried out without pain or discomfort, and there is no foothold for contagious or other disease.

There is no other preparation possessing this unique and combined action, and none which can possibly reach such complicated diseases as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. C. F. Immel, shoemaker, Western Hill, Ct. Catherines, Ont., states; "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regularly for some time and consider that they are unsurpassed for torpid liver, defective circulation, indigestion, headache and constipation, as these were my troubles. I used many remedies, but got no relief until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and a few boxes of this preparation have entirely cured me. I am not in the habit of indorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too highly in praise of Dr. Chase's Pills for what they have done for me."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

I Wonder Why.

I wonder why I'm base and rude,
And ugly-spoke and spiteful,
When Lucy Prig's so dreadful good,
Respecting and politeful?

I wonder why I'm full of sin,
Fat, rosy-cheeked and horrid,
While Lucy Prig is nice and thin,
And has a pale, high forehead?

I wonder why I am so vile,
A sad and hopeless sinner,
While Lucy Prig puts on such style,
And sits up late to dinner?

Oh, well, I s'pose I'm awful bad,
But this one notion strikes me
And makes me feel a whole lot glad:
'Most everybody likes me.

Trolley Rules

1. Step off the car in the direction in which the car is going.

2. It is good form to accept the proffered seat with a simple "Thank you."

3. The well-bred man moves slightly away after relinquishing his seat to a lady.

4. The lady in furbelows and big hat occupies less room sitting than standing in the aisle.

5. Well-bred people are careful not to touch each other's feet or to sit on each other's clothing.

6. Children should never be permitted to kneel on the seat.

7. The first woman to produce the fare should pay.

8. It is extremely bad form to read the news from a neighbor's paper.

9. It is usually a big man who will not accommodate himself to his environments.

10. People with bundles should keep them off the seats.

11. A slight touch upon the arm is all that is necessary in assisting a lady to enter the car.

Who can curiously behold
The smoothness and the sheen of beauty's cheek,
Nor feel the heart can never all grow old.
—Byron.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

The announcement that Sir Percival and Lady Radcliffe are about to celebrate their golden wedding serves to recall the role which Lady Radcliffe played in the celebrated Tichborne case. Prior to her marriage to Sir Percival, she was Miss Katherine Doughty Tichborne, only daughter of Sir Edward Doughty Tichborne. The original Roger Tichborne was her first cousin, the son of her father's younger brother, James. Roger became deeply attached to Katherine, but owing to his close relationship, and likewise by reason of his reputation for dissipation, his infatuation was disapproved, and, in fact, Sir Edward turned him out of his house. The disappointment caused Roger to leave the army and to go abroad, and he disappeared from view, being, according to general belief, drowned at sea in the wreck of a ship called the Bella, in which he had embarked at Rio for Liverpool.

The pseudo Sir Roger, known as "The Claimant," asserted that he had been rescued from the Bella and conveyed to Australia. During the memorable Tichborne trial, he revenged himself upon Lady Radcliffe—she had meanwhile become the wife of Sir Percival Radcliffe—for her refusal to recognize him as the missing Sir Roger, by making insinuation, both in and out of court, affecting her honor, hinting that his uncle, Sir Edward, had been thoroughly justified in turning him out of his house. The manifest falsity of those disgraceful insinuations, as well as the blackguard sentiments which had inspired their utterance, served to alienate the sympathy of all decent people from the claimant, who subsequently proved to be in reality a butcher's boy of the name of Orton, from the east end slums of London, and who was sentenced to a well-deserved term of fourteen years' penal servitude for forgery, conspiracy and fraud.

After his liberation he went to the United States, and established himself as a dive keeper on the New York Bowery. The enterprise proved a failure, and he ultimately returned to England to die in a state of complete destitution.

Princess Xenia, of Montenegro, has been reported as affianced to so many different princes and even sovereigns that the news of her engagement to Grand Duke Michael, the only brother of the Czar, will be received with incredulity until official confirmation is given to the rumor. Should the marriage take place it would be undoubtedly due to the influence of the Empress mother, who is fond of the daughters of the Prince of Montenegro, and it would constitute a tardy act of reparation to the reigning house of the Black Mountains.

Princess Xenia, with her sisters, was brought up at St. Petersburg at the expense and under the personal direction of the now widowed Empress, who bestowed upon the girls the most motherly care and never made any secret of her desire and intention that one of them, preferably Helena, should become the wife of the then Czareviten, now Emperor Nicholas.

The Czar, however, fell in love with Princess Alix of Hesse, instead, and insisted upon marrying her, his mother making no attempt to conceal her disappointment, while Princess Helena had been to such an extent regarded not only at the court of St. Petersburg but also throughout Europe as the future Czarina, that when Nicholas bestowed his affections elsewhere she was looked upon as having been jilted. A couple of years later she was led to the altar by the present King of Italy, and the Czar did his best to atone for the mortification to which she had been subjected at St. Petersburg by furnishing her dowry, her trousseau being given by his mother.

Princess Xenia has already once been actually affianced—namely: to the late King Alexander of Servia. The match was duly negotiated by the plenipotentiaries of the respective nations. But when the Servian King arrived at Cettinje to claim his bride, the beautiful, high-spirited girl was so horrified by his degenerate appearance and by his repulsively coarse manner that she insisted on breaking off the marriage then and there, in spite of all that her father could say to the contrary, and the ill-fated king was forced to return to Belgrade alone, so profoundly humiliated by his treatment at Cettinje that diplomatic relations between the courts of Montenegro and Servia were severed.

The hand of the Princess Xenia was likewise sought by Prince Andrew of Greece, while there have been reports from time to time to the effect that Queen Helena of Italy had negotiated a match between her sister and either the count of Turin or the Duke of the Abruzzi, first cousins of her husband in the line of succession to the Italian throne. Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is said to have been another suitor for her hand, while it has even been asserted that she was about to marry her brother-in-law, the present King of Servia, whose wife was her eldest sister.

There is no doubt that a marriage between the Grand Duke Michael and Princess Xenia would be a popular one in Russia, far more so than if the grand duke were to wed any of the German or English princesses who have been mentioned as suitable matches for him. For Xenia belongs to the same creed as himself, and, having been brought up by his mother at St. Petersburg, would find herself quite at home in Russia, where she would never be looked upon in the light of a foreigner. Her two elder sisters are already established in Russia, one as the wife of the Grand Duke Peter, the other as the consort of Duke George of Leuchtenberg, who, although not a grand duke, is nevertheless an imperial highness.

Then, too, she comes from a magnificently healthy stock, and this would no doubt tend to counteract the tendency to consumption, which has manifested itself among so many of the younger generation of the sovereign house of Romanoff.

With regard to the dynastic and political importance of the match, it is only necessary to recall the fact that the Emperor recently issued a decree proclaiming Grand Duke Michael regent of the empire in the event of his death during the minority of the Czarewitch Alexis, who was born a month ago. Princess Xenia might, therefore, if she became the wife of the Grand Duke Michael, find herself at any moment the consort of the virtual ruler of Russia during a long number of years, with only the life of young Alexis between her husband and the throne. By the marriage Grand Duke Michael would become a brother-in-law of the King of Italy, as well as of King Peter of Servia, relationships which would not be without much political importance were he to become either regent or emperor.

With the exception of Princess Xenia's two sisters above mentioned, and of Grand Duchess George, who is a daughter of the King of Greece, and of Grand Duchess Alexander Michaelovitch, who is the Czar's sister, all the other wives of the Russian grand dukes have been German princesses. Now, the German strain in the blood of the reigning house of Russia is not popular with the people, which complains that these repeated matrimonial alliances with Teuton princesses for a hundred years have served to almost entirely obliterate every vestige of the old Romanoff stock. It is on this account that the grand duke's marriage to a Slav princess will be hailed with satisfaction by the Russian nation.

Lady Falmouth, who arrived in America on Oct. 9, was received on landing by Marconi, and left on the following day with her son for St. Louis to visit the exhibition. She is the wife of a peer who has achieved fame as a soldier in the field, and on the turf as well, where he figures as one of the three stewards of the Jockey Club—that triumvirate which constitutes the supreme tribunal of the British racing world.

Modest to the verge of shyness, and a most sympathetic friend, he is known in English society by the nickname of "The Star," a sobriquet that originated with a horse called Star of India, which belonged to his father, and about which he was often talking to his brother officers. How devoted he is to sport, and the extent to which he has inherited his father's fondness for racing, may be gathered from the fact that within an hour after cabling the news of the victory of Tel-El-Kebir, in which he took part, to his father, he received while sleeping on the battlefield, a telegram to say that his father's horse, Dutch Oven, which had started as an extreme outsider, had won the St. Leger.

Lord Falmouth, besides taking part in the Egyptian war, which culminated in the battle of Tel-El-Kebir, commanded the Guards' camel regiment in the Nile expedition in 1884, and also led the British forces at the battle of Metemneh. He retired a few years ago from the army with the rank of major-general, and now divides his time between racing, wireless telegraphy, in which he is extensively interested, and the management of his two great estates, where Marconi has his wireless station, Tregothuan and Mereworth. At the latter place are the world-famous paddocks of the Lords Falmouth, where no less than three Derby winners, viz., King Craft, Silvio and Harvester, besides many other celebrated racehorses, have been born and bred.

Like his father, he is known among sporting men as one of the most high-minded and upright sportsmen who has ever trod the turf, and is a peer against whom even the wickedest of racing men never has a word to say. He never bets, and how firmly resolved he is to preserve free from stains his grand old family name of Boscawen, is shown by the fact that at the time when his brother Hugh got into financial difficulties some five or six years ago, he came forward to pay off in full the liabilities so as to save the escutcheon of his house from the stigma of bankruptcy.

Lord Falmouth is doubly a peer of the realm, for while he succeeded his father as seventh Viscount Falmouth, he became on the death of his mother and as her heir the twenty-fourth Baron de Deespencer, a peerage which dates clear back to the reign of King John.

The present Lady Falmouth is a daughter of Lord Penrhyn, who derives his large fortune from his great slate quarries in Wales, which are accounted as being the largest in the world.

John Bright left a name so honored in the British history of the nineteenth century that it is a pity that some of his innumerable admirers and friends could not have clubbed together to raise the relatively small sum needed to preserve it from being dragged through the mud of the bankruptcy court in connection with the failure of his son, William L. Bright. A few thousand pounds would have been sufficient for the purpose. William L. Bright was the partner of his illustrious father in his cotton-spinning business at Rochdale and represented Stoke-on-Trent in Parliament for a number of years. He is a member of the Reform Club, or has been until now. For, according to the salutary rule of London clubs, he loses by his bankruptcy his membership and will be obliged to submit afresh to being balloted, being dispensed, however, from the payment of the ordinary initiation fee if re-elected.

SAID "GOOD-BYE" TO HIS FAMILY

Dying of Weakness Given Up by Doctors as an Incurable and Hopeless Wreck.

FERROZONE

SAVED HIS LIFE!

After reading the following letter from Mr. H. A. Thurston, of 228 Vermont street east, Indianapolis, Ind., no one will ever doubt the merit of Ferrozone:

"A year ago I took the grippe.
"I was as weak as a child.
"I was no longer able to eat.
"My blood was thin. My cheeks were white and hollow.
"Doctors gave me all kinds of medicine, but none of them brought me strength.
"My friends said I was wasting away with some slow disease, and I bid them good-bye.
"Then I heard of the wonderful Ferrozone.
"After three days it gave me an appetite. I gained strength and became cheerful. Under Ferrozone I improved steadily. I am well today. I weigh fifteen pounds heavier than ever before, and feel like a new man.
(Signed) "H. A. THURSTON."

The secret of growing strong is solved by Ferrozone. It supplies actual nourishment. It braces you up quick, supplies now energy, brings back the snap and fire of youth. Try Ferrozone, 50c per box, or six for $2 50, at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

13 cents per package, 2 packages 25 cents.

This is now the price of

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit

With milk, fruit or vegetables — As bread, toast or crackers

THE NATURAL FOODS

BETTER THAN MEAT

See that your grocer supplies you at this price.

Send for our "Vital Question" Cook Book. It's free. THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, TORONTO

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THE "TYPEWRITER GIRL"

A few years ago, when the typewriter girl was more of an experiment in city business offices, there was a certain amount of glamour attached to the idea of working in an office full of men. But today there is little of this false impression left. When a girl goes into the city it is to work hard, to have long hours and not always to receive that absolute politeness which is due to her. But if she be willing to be cheerful and obliging she will find that not improbably the office into which she goes, with its many young clerks, will bring opportunities of meeting the right sort of man to marry.

She will certainly find opportunities enough for flirtation, but let her be wise and shun them all. The frivolous young city clerk with his $10 a week, whose greatest ambition is to take a pretty girl to the Exhibition, and steal a kiss on the way home, is not the man to marry. He must get a little steadier first. Let her beware also of the too immaculate young man, with his high collar, perfectly brushed hair parted in the middle, his tight trousers and patent boots. He thinks far more of whether his tie is straight than whether his work is well done, and he has an unbounded contempt for the industrious, carelessly dressed man. There are lots of these young men and they will not make good husbands.

But fortunately there are plenty of the other and right sort of men to be met. They may not be dressed in the extreme of fashion, their hair may not always be very tidy, but they are clean and neat, do their work well, and are not in a violent hurry to close their desks when the clock strikes 6. This is the sort of man you don't want to repulse, if he offer you his friendship. The man who works because he has to, and eagerly watches the clock during the last five minutes, will never do more than earn a bare living. It is the other who takes an interest and pleasure in his work, is willing to do more than his share, and stay late six days in the week—he will make a good husband. He may only have $20 a week when he asks you to marry him, but you can marry him with a perfect trust. In five years he will have doubled that, if he be in a good office, and if not he wont ask you to marry him. He is the man.

But apart from the usefulness of a girl in a city office, for, once she knowns the routine, she is quicker and neater than a man in regard to certain work, she can be a real power for good. Her very presence will put a stop to a great deal which is objectionable among young clerks. They will stop their bad language which they think so fine, and their stupid little vulgar stories. So she will create an air of refinement about her, which the heads of departments will appreciate, and which will lead to better work being done. And presently these right sort of men will know that "the typewriter girl" is responsible for the pleasant change, and will want to know her, and one day they will want to marry her.

These opportunities of marriage will certainly come more often if you go out to earn your living than if you stay home. But in your city life you must never grow unsexed, or forget that you are a woman. Don't talk boisterous slang with young clerks.

VELVET THE THING

Velvets, those most becoming and even flattering of fabrics, are to rule the fashionable roost for the autumn and winter seasons. Those dainty and exquisite model gowns that the great French couturieres prepare for the guidance of the lesser lights are seen at their best in the soft pile, and many and various are the models daily arriving on these shores, later to be seen at all of the fashionable functions.

The chiffon velvets, those soft and airy fabrics that have but little in common with the old-time velvets that stood alone for richness—well, they will resume with an added zest the triumphant career that was interrupted by the coming of summer. On the other side of the Atlantic, and especially in England, velvets are worn all summer for dinner and ball gowns, but then, one must concede, their summer is far from being as sultry as ours, and what might prove unbearably warm and stuffy here would be only just about comfortable for the elderly dames over there. In these new chiffon weaves there is the most exquisite "bloom" on the surface; it really looks like the soft down on the pink side of a peach. In the more delicate tintings this is especially noticeable, and adds a chameleon-like luster to the already rich-looking fabric.

A new variety of chiffon velvet has made its appearance that will appeal especially to the heart of the girl who always follows the very latest of fashion's manifestations. It is the chiffon ottoman. It has a silkyribbed surface, just like the ottoman silk that was so fashionable a few years ago, and you can crush and crumple it up in your hand without a single crease remaining on the surface. This would seem to dispose of the last objection to the general use of velvets, for in the olden times to sit down in your velvet gown almost invariably meant that the skirt got creased, and badly creased at that, and if you happened to sit on a cane or rush bottomed chair, well, the pattern became more or less indelibly stamped in the velvet pile, a mortifying consequence, indeed.

When Dame Fashion smiles upon anything the so-called fickle lady does it in no half-hearted way, and so she has decreed that all manner and styles of velvet are to be used, the differing costumes and occasions being marked by the varied weaves.

For the early morning informal and run-about costumes — those that are more correctly fashioned with the instep length skirt—the English velvets, or velveteens, as they are better known outside of France, are to be much used. The girl who leans to the severely tailored gowns will be very likely to select the corduroy in some one or other of the irregular groupings which mark this season's production, and when she has added a vest of pale-colored chiffon broadcloth, braided or embroidered in Chinese designs and colorings, she will have attained the acme of style.

Widely varying opinions are quoted from Paris as to what the best lines are to be in the coats for these morning costumes. Some leaders declare for the fitted coat that follows the Directoire lines. Others, again, declare that it is a sin and a shame to cut exquisite velvets into tight-fitting shapes, and insist upon the unbroken lines of the blouse coat in some one or other of its many modifications; while still others say nothing, but have achieved a clever compromise in the coat that assumes semi-fitted lines, and opens in front with softly draping revers over a fancy vest. But one and all of them are agreed that the sleeve is to be full and puffy, so that the exquisite lights and shades of the new weaves shall be seen to perfection.

That the skirts are all to be fuller is already a foregone conclusion. No need to argue over that, it has already arrived. The very short instep-length skirt is somewhat conspicuous by its absence, and its place is taken by the all-around skirt that barely touches or barely escapes the ground all around, as the case may be. Assuredly the combination of this smart fabric and a short skirt that suggests the extreme of purely utilitarian purposes is anything but harmonious, and since the clever dresser recognizes that harmony is the foundation of fashion one readily sees the raison d'etre of the longer skirt.

And even the smallest of the little tots are to have their garments in velvets, too, just the same as the grown-up folks. Their frocks are chiefly of the Russian blouse order, and their coats are long and loose.

For the older girl, who is sufficiently grown up to have her skirts meet the tops of her shiny black shoes the Norfolk coat and plain skirt make an ideal every-day costume. The coat is semi-fitting, and the skirt, plain over the hips, usually has side or box plaits let in somewhere about the knee, so that there is the requisite fullness at the hem. Then there are the tourist coats, with their smartly loose lines, semi-belt at the back, and satisfying abundance of pockets. These are particularly becoming to the immature figure of the school girl, and with their broad shoulder lines are really ideal for the slender young miss whose proportions are inclined to be angular rather than graceful.

In the broadcloth costumes that are to share the vogue of velvet, no model seems complete until it shows some touch of this rich and elegant pile, and, since one good turn deserves another, the velvet costumes are showing the touch of the fine broadcloths in pretty nearly all of their trimming schemes. This is chiefly in the gowns for outdoor and informal wear. Vests and revers are usually fashioned in this wise, and there is simply no end to the exquisite embroideries, passementeries, appliques, needlework and such that are used in their embellishment. Here the girl who is clever with her needle can add that touch of originality and individuality to her velvet gown that will go far toward making it a conspicuous success, and when the buttons are made to match then the design is complete. The family button bag will be ransacked this autumn for treasures of long ago, and the more quaint and old-fashioned the buttons the better will they fit in with current and coming styles.—Cara.

Lever's Y-2 (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

An improved machine for sealing envelopes has been invented by a man in Topeka, Kan. The machine, it is claimed, will seal from 8,000 to 15,000 envelopes per hour of any ordinary bulk.



Style No. 543—Full-gored model, straight front, medium box hips.

¶ There is an E. T. Corset that will fit your figure as if it was expressly made for you. We don't try to fit every woman with one model. We make as many models as there are classes of figures. Each one is designed to give the greatest possible comfort with the most up-to-date style.

¶ Ask your dealer—he can fit you perfectly with

E.T. Corsets

5

NOBLE CANADIAN MOTHERS

owe their vigorous health to

Psychine

(Pronounced Si-keen)

These mothers of ripened experience and knowledge give Psychine (Si-keen) the praise of which it has proven worthy in combating disease.



Mrs. D. McKinnon, Ingonish, C.B

Mrs. Blais, 168 Artillery St., Quebec

writes: "Psychine does all that is claimed for it. I know of no better tonic or blood purifier. Through disease and overwork I became greatly run down; had no appetite; was weak and nervous; life was something to be endured rather than enjoyed. Growing steadily worse with other treatments, I tried Psychine, and with the most pleasing results."

Psychine is woman's truest friend. With Psychine your blood will be made pure and rich; new vigor will be instilled into your nerves; you will increase in weight and strength; health and vitality will displace weakness and disease.

Tends her garden at eighty-nine

Mrs. Blaisdell, Arnprior, Ont., writes as follows:

"It's a long time since I used Psychine and Oxomulsion. I had felt miserable for a long time. Had no appetite, couldn't obtain any sleep, and was unable to work or enjoy life. Psychine has proven a blessing. I work every day in my garden, and I am very grateful for what Psychine did for me."

Mrs. Thos. Blais (widow), 168 Artillery street, Quebec City, says: "I certainly can recommend Psychine for catarrh, colds, lung troubles, or decline. Some years ago I had la grippe, and it left me in a precarious condition. Psychine did me a world of good. I remain, with gratitude, yours very truly, Mde. Thos. Blais."

Psychine is pronounced Si-keen

For sale by all druggists. For further advice and information write Dr. Slocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Can. Through an enlarged laboratory, new labor-saving facilities, and recent ability to purchase raw products in Canada, Psychine, sold for years at $1.50 per bottle, is

Now Sold at $1.00



THE GRAND.

Tonight ..... Joseph Murphy
Thursday ..... "The Factory Girl"
Saturday... Quinlan & Wall's Minstrels

LONDON VAUDEVILLE THEATER.

All Week ..... First-Class Vaudeville

Next week there will be but two performances at the Grand—"The Factory Girl" on Thursday night, and Quinlan & Wall's Minstrels on Saturday, matinee and night. Tonight at the Grand the ever-popular Joe Murphy will be the attraction.

Monday next, Oct. 24, the London Vaudeville Theater management will open one of their popular vaudeville houses in this city. It will be the policy of this house to give its patrons the best obtainable vaudeville acts in the profession, or that it is possible to book, in conjunction with the latest moving pictures and illustrated songs, thus making a programme of unusual merit, surpassing many shows seen in opera houses where a dollar is charged for the best seats.

The management has already engaged a large number of excellent acts, which will appear in this cosy playhouse this fall and winter. The management has gone to great expense in renovating, decorating and fixing up this place for the comfort of the amusement seekers of London. It is the intention of the management of the London Vaudeville Theater to cater to the best people in the city. Nothing of a low or vulgar character will be tolerated at any time. Ladies and children will be as safe from insult and immorality in this theater as they would be in their own houses. One of the many good features of this theater is the prices of admission. 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents, including good, comfortable seats, which you may select in any part of the house

These performances will be given every night, weekly, and three matinees—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons—at 3 o'clock. These matinees are for ladies and children, and each child will be admitted for 10 cents, adults 15 cents. Humanity has been humbugged to such an extent that many will say that it is impossible to give even a semblance of a show for this price. In this particular case the public is in error. The London Vaudeville is not an untried experiment, as we have several of these houses running successfully in Western cities.

In "The Factory Girl," which will be seen at the Grand next Thursday night, there is a court-room scene, that is one continual scream of laughter. Here the comedy characters of the piece reign supreme until the trial of the sweet little factory girl appears. In the last act there is a country dance, which offers opportunities that are appreciated by the clever comedians. The feature of the production, however, is the great factory scene, where over a hundred people are engaged in actively operating the great machines of an aluminum plant.

At the Grand on Saturday, Oct. 29, the Dan Quinlan and Wall Imperial Minstrels will appear in all its entirety. The popular and genial Quinlan has this season surrounded himself with the very best talent, and among the many well-known performers are such gifted and widely-known artists as "Happy Cal" Warner, Frank Cushman, Keller Mack, Emile Subers, Nat Gill, The Fern Comedy Four, Charles F. Hackett, Frank Miller, Eugene Kelley, Oliver Mather, Boyd & McMann and W. R. Lindley. This season the first part will be the beautiful conception of Mr. Quinlan, entitled, "An Evening 'Mid the Poppies of Bayou Teche," and painted and constructed in the studios of New York's greatest scenic artist, Ernest Albert. No more beautiful and realistic scene has ever been seen on the stage in any production, and will be a revelation to our theatergoers. All of the acts in this Mr. Quinlan's latest and best effort, will be minstrel acts exclusively, and no old, worn-out circus or vaudeville acts that have no place in a high-class minstrel performance will be seen. The entire performance from the rise to the final fall of the curtain will be one continual feast for the lovers of pure refined minstrelsy.

Joseph Murphy has been playing "Shaun Rhue" for more than a dozen years, and it is equal, as money-maker, to the other one of Mr. Murphy's plays, "Kerry Gow," and yet when "Shaun Rhue" was first produced (at New Orleans), the manager of the theater came back on the stage, and, shaking his head at the famous Irish comedian, said: "No, no, Joe, it won't do, won't do." The next week at Galveston, the same play was acted again, and again the manager of the theater declared that it would not "do." These verdicts, honestly given, and based upon long experience with plays and close observance as to audiences, were incorrect. "Shaun Rhue" is a success by virtue of its exquisite scenic effects, the charming presentments it makes of Irish characters, and the concise and effectively beautiful story it relates. It is one of the "winners" so earnestly sought after by local managers when making their season's bookings. "Shaun Rhue" will be given at the Grand tonight.

The St. John's A. C. Minstrel Show will be put on four nights this season, starting Hallowe'en Eve, Oct. 31. The large chorus promises to be a great success.

"Red Feather" was produced in Boston for the first time Monday night, and, as usual, the opera made a big hit. Miss Cora Tracey, the London vocalist, is still with the company, and in its criticism the Herald pays her the following compliment: "Miss Cora Tracy, who has a splendid voice, made an excellent impression as Anita. Her song in the last act, "The Rose and the Breeze," was one of the hits of the evening. Her part in the quartet, "Lessons in Verse," was also exceedingly well done."

Annie Ward Tiffany made her debut in vaudeville at Proctor's Theater, New York, last Sunday night, and made a big success in a new sketch. The playlet is entitled "The Widow Rooney," and was written by Thomas Meegan. The principal character has been built about Miss Tiffany.

Joseph W. Herbert, who was stage director, producer and the leading comedian of the ill-fated musical play, "The West Point Cadet," which ended a disastrous season in New York, has been engaged by the new Fields Stock Company in New York.

Daniel Frohman has extended his contract with Cecilia Loftus to three years. "The Serio Comic Governess," Mr. Zangwill's play, in which Miss Loftus is now appearing in New York, has met with a splendid reception.

"Vivian's Papas," in which Blance Ring is now starring in the west, will close its season in Minneapolis Oct. 29. The management wanted to take the piece to California, but Miss Ring was needed in New York for the new comic opera by Victor Herbert and Frank Pixley, and without her it was decided to disband the company.

Frank Perley for the past two weeks has had in progress rehearsals of three attractions under his management. They are Margaret Anglin in "The Eternal Feminine," which opens in Rochester the 28th of this month; Thomas Q. Seabrook in "The Billionaire," which stated off in Monday last Monday night, and Roselle Knott, who goes out this season with "Cousin Kate."

Because of protests from Japanese students and others, filed at the state department, the name of the Japanese miniser to Washington, which appears in the list of characters in the comic opera "Fantana," now running at Chicago, has been dropped.

The number of visitors to the Shakespeare house at Stratford-on-Avon this year has beaten the record, having been at the rate of 30,000 per annum. American visitors have become so numerous that a special register for their names is now kept.

Grace Cameron, last seen in London in "A Normandy Wedding," sang at a benefit performance in New York recently and will probably go into vaudeville for the season.

Miss Eugenie Blair is to be seen this season in "Iris," the piece in which Virginia Harned created something of a sensation.

"Little Johnnie Jones" was given its first performance at Hartford last Monday night, George Cohan appearing as the star and playing the principal part.

Arnold Daly is authority for the statement that he has secured the rights for America to Bernard Shaw's latest play, called "John Bull's Other Island.

When Forbes Robertson closes his American season he will return to London and run the Haymarket Theater there, with Frederick Harrison. The old house is being entirely reconstructed.

Lillian Russell is reported to have under advisement a new musical comedy in which she may become the star under the management of the Shuberts. The piece is called "My Lady Teazle," and is based upon the Sheridan comedy, "The School for Scandal." The book is by John Kendrick Banks and Robert Penfield, with music by A. Baldwin Sloane. The success of adapting the old English comedies to comic opera usages has proved successful in the cases of Lulu Glaser and Fritzi Scheff's present vehicles, and it is thought that Lillian Russell can succeed equally as well in the same undertaking. A decision from the prima donna is expected shortly and if she consents to return to the stage she will be surrounded by one of the biggest companies organized in recent years.

Marguerita Sylva has still under consideration a flattering offer to become the prima donna of the Lew Fields Company, now being organized by Managers Hamlin, Mitchell and Fields. The offer has been open to Miss Sylva for a long time, and she is seriously contemplating its acceptance. So far the only thing in the road is that the beautiful singer is anxious to take up further musical studies in Europe this year and had made all arrangements to that end when Mr. Fields began negotiations with her. It is now quite likely that she will defer her European trip for some time and become one of the stars in the clever company this popular player is gathering for his New York theater. If Miss Sylva goes with Fields it will be in the same capacity that Lillian Russell so long occupied with the old Weber and Fields companies.

David Belasco and Maurice Campbell, managers for Henrietta Crossman in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," are having trouble booking that star. Last week, in Trenton, N. J., they brought suit against Manager Mishler, of the State Theater there, to compel him to permit the performance of the comedy in his State Street Theater and also in theaters under his control in Altoona and Johnstown, Pa. It turned out during the action that Mishler was a resident of the state of New Jersey and the action brought there was thrown out of court. Belasco now claims that he will demand that the Trenton house be opened to him on a contract calling for a performance there, for which he was to receive 75 per cent of the gross receipts. He will sue the management for damages he threatens unless Miss Crossman is given the dates originally booked for her in all the Mishler theaters.

Arthur Wing Pinero, in his latest piece, "A Wife Without a Smile," has departed from the run of problem plays he has been writing in recent years and turned back to the old French farces for his inspiration. The play was presented for the first time in London last week and apparently the older style of entertainment as handled by England's foremost dramatist is not as well liked as the other plays. It was only fairly received, and is hardly destined to meet with any extended success. Marie Illington and Dion Boucicault play the principal roles and are praised by the critics for their individual efforts in a rather listless opportunity.



The Great Sidonia,

America's Eccentric Wheelman, Who Appears at the London Vaudeville Theater Next Week.

When Klaw & Erlanger, the greatest and most daring producers in America, state that any new effort they are to make will surpass anything previously seen in any field of special entertainment in this country, the public accepts this as truth, for ten years of absolutely good faith, never once broken, have given these gentlemen a place in the esteem of the theater patrons of America, which makes every representation made by them received with the credit of a government bond. Klaw & Erlanger will present their great musical organization, headed by Thomas Q. Seabrooke, in Harry B. Smith and Gustav Kerker's spectacular musical comedy, "The Billionaire" for the first time in this city at the Grand on Monday, Oct. 31. The company numbers 100 prominent people of exceptional talent, and Klaw & Erlanger promise that this will be the greatest and most extensively staged musical comedy production ever seen in this country. The book is by Harry B. Smith, the most versatile and successful librettist in America, and the music by Gustav Kerker, whose "Belle of New York" made him famous the world over. It tells a most interesting comic story, relating to the humorous adventures of John Doe, an American billionaire, played by Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who believes it a disgrace to die rich, and who, therefore, leads a strenuous life in his endeavor to get rid of his money. It is in two acts, the first being located at Nice during the carnival time, in which all the brilliancy of this famous festival is represented in beautiful scenery and gorgeous costuming. The second act presents a full-fledged theater on the stage. The scene is one of the most massive ever utilized, and will represent in every detail, the exterior and interior of a New York theater. When the curtain goes up, the box office is shown, with various amusing squabbles between would-be ticket purchasers, the speculators and the haughty young man who presides over the destinies of the box office. The second scene shows the interior of a handsome theater, with its tier of boxes, numerous rows of seats, and a fair-sized stage of its own. Presently the audience come in and is seated, with more or less difficulty. It is designed as a satire on the fads and peculiarities of present-day theatrical audiences, and among the types shown is the familiar fat man, who insists on going out frequently, despite the indignation of his neighbors on whose toes he treads and whose apparel he disarranges. The young woman with the towering hat, decked with nodding plumes, is likewise in evidence and the desperation of the man who sits behind her, is truthfully portrayed. The principals of Mr. Seabrooke's support are the best-known and the most-talented artists in musical productions on the American stage. The entire cast is a notable one. The most important roles are played by Diamond Donner, Josie Intropidi, Helen Dexter, Lois Ewell, Vesta Stanton, Helen Carpenter, Ethel Intropidi, Eessie Kinsella, Pauline Harrice, Harry Macdonough, Tony Hart, Walter Percival, A. Seymour Brown, Frederick Scott, John Steppling, Charles Halton, James Grant and Abraham Friedland. The action of the piece is accompanied by numerous specialties and musical features. There will be a chorus of 75 specially selected voices, noted in its feminine department for some of the most beautiful "show girls" ever seen on the American stage. A special feature will be the Klaw & Erlanger orchestra, under the direction of A. M. Langstaff.

Nina David, the young woman who is being boomed as possessing the widest ranged voice in the world, and who is to make a concert tour of this country commencing on Oct. 24 in New York, will have a company consisting of the following singers and instrumentalists: Elaine De Sellem, contralto; George W. Jenkins, tenor; Anton Hegner, 'cellist; Maurice Kauffmann violinist, and M. Payans, flutist.

Massenet's "Werther," with the music of the hero transposed for a baritone, will be performed next season at Rome. Massenet made this transposition originally for Battistini at St. Petersburg.

Lionel Barrymore, who has made so important a success in "The Other Girl," will probably be starred by Charles Frohman next year in a new comedy by Augustus Thomas.

Margaret Crawford has been engaged as the understudy of Mrs. Schumann-Heink in the new operetta by Julian Edwards, which was recently seen here.

Yvette Guilbert will appear in New York in October, 1905, in a musical comedy. She will play in English, which, it is said, she speaks with a slight accent.

Henry Irving has outlined the plans for his farewell to the stage. It will be seen from them that the report sent broadcast that the celebrated actor would "create" a new role in a play which was being made for him from a sketch that had appeared in a certain magazine is without foundation. It may be stated in this connection that Sir Henry caused to be announced that he had never contemplated any such thing, and that the rumor was started by the magazine solely for the purpose of advertising itself. The plan for the tour is as follows:

"I shall play in provincial cities in the north and the west of England," he writes, "and in Scotland until Christmas time. After the holidays I shall pay farewell visits to my friends in other provincial towns, and after Easter I commence a season at Drury Lane Theater.

"In the autumn of 1905 I start my last professional tour in America, opening in San Francisco under the management of Charles Frohman, and I remain there until the end of March, 1906. On my return home I make my farewell appearance in some more provincial cities, and afterwards in London, where my last performance will be given. So you can imagine I will be pretty busy until then.

"I intend confining myself to 'Becket,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'The Lyons Mail,' 'Waterloo' and 'The Bells' for the present. Before I retire I may possibly revive 'Olivia,' 'Charles I.' and 'Don Quixote,' and repeat 'Louis XI' again, but I shall undertake no new parts.

New York Managers Cut Out the Lithograph Passes

[Special Letter to The London Advertiser.]

New York, Oct. 22. — Last week we had stage openings of importance all over the town, beginning with two or three simultaneous premiers on Monday night and stretching along into the middle of the week. By contrast the Monday evening of the present seven-day term has but a single first New York performance, with the further announcement that Weber & Ziegfeld would bring their twice-postponed production of "Higgledy-Piggledy" to the Weber Music Hall on Thursday. This situation offers a clear illustration of the old theory that the human race is perpetually between feast and famine. The solitary novelty of Monday was Charles Frohman's superb revival of "Romeo and Juliet," with E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe as the love-lorn hero and heroine, respectively. Tremendous interest had been awakened in this really important event, as shown by the advance sale of tickets for the entire engagement, the house having been practically disposed of from the first performance to the last. In this instance evidently Shakespeare doesn't spell ruin, as some caustic observer of the olden times remarked. On the contrary Shakespeare spells riches for Mr. Frohman at least, since his only expenditions into this field of dramatic literature have netted him exceedingly large returns. Of the Sothern-Marlowe performance it isn't necessary to speak at great length, first for the reason that the sweet and tender charm of Miss Marlowe's Juliet is already known familiarly to a great part of the public, and second because it will not be difficult for the great throng possessing intimate knowledge of Mr. Sothern's personality and scholarly training to imagine him just as he is in the role of Romeo. There is no striking novelty in either personation, but both are vivid and human, and as real as it is possible to be under the heavy handicap of blank verse. Indeed, it is doubtful if our stage has ever provided a more convincing Romeo or a more maidenly and heart-touching Juliet than those introduced to us through the instrumentality of Mr. Frohman. The players were received by Monday's multitude with great acclaim and at the end of the evening they were cheered with a vehemence that left no possible room for doubt as to the overwhelming triumph that had been scored.

The action of the New York managers in banding themselves together to do away with certain abuses, such, for instance, as lithograph passes, has met with very great success, up to the present writing at least, and there is very little doubt that the deadhead prohibition will be permanent in this neighborhood. Prior to the formal adoption of this action against the window pass fiends, it was possible in a hundred or more cigar stores on Manhattan Island to buy at greatly-reduced rates theater tickets which had been given in exchange for window and billboard privileges, and in this manner a great stream of patronage was diverted from the box offices. Now that the lithographs have been dispensed with altogether and the pass system is abolished, the people who used to purchase of the cigar-store keepers find it necessary to step up to the window and settle at the regulation rates, and the theaters are beginning to feel the consequent growth in their receipts. It is thought by entirely conservative persons that from $25,000 to $30,000 a week formerly went astray from the playhouses through the advertising-pass plan — so that if not more than one-half the loss is regained under the new arrangement, the amusement directors of the metropolis will have ample cause to pat themselves approvingly on the back for having had the courage to sweep out and begin afresh.

The unauthorized but circumstantial report that David Belasco has chosen the story of Lucretia Borgia for the play he has written for the use of Mrs. Leslie Carter may be viewed with skepticism. It isn't Mr. Belasco's custom to allow any leakage of his intentions as to plays for his different stars, and there isn't the slightest reason to suppose he has made a misstep in the present instance. In fact it may be set down as pretty nearly a sure thing that the Borgia theme will not be in evidence when Mrs. Carter reintroduces her brilliant dramatic genius to the New York public.

The greatest interest is apparent in the forthcoming engagement of Mme. Rejane at the Lyric Theater under the direction of Liebler & Co. A vast number of mail subscriptions for all the plays of the repertoire have already been received at the box office and the opening of the regular sale will unquestionably secure the financial success of the engagement. There is curiosity in particular to observe Mme. Rejane's interpretation of the central role of "Zaza" by way of comparing it with the stirring impersonation given by Mrs. Leslie Carter.

One of the very great hits of the Dockstader Minstrel season at the Herald Square Theater is a new song called "Dar's a Dark Man Comin' Wif a Bundle." Dockstader's rendition of this ditty puts the audience in convulsions of laughter every night. The minstrel engagement, which has been very successful, reaches its conclusion with the current week.

It seems a pity that the arrangements made for the immediate future of Lyric Theater will not permit Otis Skinner to remain indefinitely at this establishment with his fine production of "The Harvester." The remarkably beautiful and artistic representation increases steadily in public regard, reinforced by the most unanimously enthusiastic critical commendation noted in New York in recent years. "The Harvester" grows as surely as the "Shore Acres" of old, and might last as long if it had but the chance.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has made a very great financial as well as artistic hit at the New Amsterdam Theater with "The Sorceress." Mrs. Pat can remain but three weeks more, and will then take up her journey through to the other large cities.

Some of the newspapers didn't care very much for George Ade's "The Sho Gun," possibly on the ground that praise of Ade was growing monotonous. Nevertheless, Wallack's Theater has been filled at every performance, and the piece will have an extended run.

Hall Caine's "Prodigal Son" won't be produced by Liebler & Co., until next season. A large block of time has been set aside for the drama at the New Amsterdam Theater.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.



THE BRADYS

The Famous "James" and Kitty," who appear in a smart act at the London Vaudeville Theater next week.

THE ART OF "MAKING UP"

Character and eccentric actors covered themselves with glory in "the old days" of dramatic history when "make-ups" were of the most primitive kind, says a writer in the Theater Magazine. Grease paints, crepe hair and the hundred and one accessories of the actor's toilet were then unknown. Such transformations as they did accomplish were achieved through the ingenious use of whitewash rubbed from the walls of their dressing-room, red from the bricks of the chimney, and black from the carbonization of an old cork. With these simple aids something was accomplished, but a glance at the prints and engravings of theatrical happenings when Garrick was king show that much was left to the imagination, and some remarkable anachronisms may be marked in the way of wigs and costumes. To have achieved a sensation as Macbeth togged out in a full-bottomed wig and the uniform of a Scotch soldier of the seventeenth century speaks wonders for the effectiveness of the acting. Contrast such a picture with Irving's wonderful "make-up" as the Thane of Cawdor, and the marvelous advance that has been made in this phase of the actor's art will be seen at a glance. It was a German who made face transformation an art. Carl Baudin was his name. A member of the Leipziger Stadt Theater, he, like many others, felt the need of something that would hide that demarking line between the forehead and the wig band. His grease paint was first used for this purpose alone, but its possibilities were recognized and he and his associates quickly widened its sphere of usefulness. Today grease paint can be secured in any shade from corpse-like pallor to the ruddy hue of windbeaten sailor. The color of any nationality is on immediate tap, and a few dabs from these sticks of pigment and you have an Indian, a Mongolian or an Ethiopian ready at hand. A palette may contain all the colors of the rainbow, but it needs the brush of an artist to blend them into a picture. So it is with these sticks of grease paint. To utilize them to the full advantage study and experience are needed. How to cast shadows, how to bring wrinkles into relief, how to lengthen or broaden the face and all the other phases of theatrical "make-up" are subject to rules as imperative as those employed in the composition of an oil painting or a water color. It will be seen that the player who knows something of drawing and painting has a distinct advantage at the game. There are many instances where a clever make-up has deceived even experienced actors familiar with all the tricks of the business. Joseph Jefferson, seeing Wilton Lackaye for the first time in "The Children of the Ghetto," could not be brought to believe that the apparently aged actor was a man barely in his forties, and J. E. Dodson tells this story: "When I was playing the Jew in 'After Dark,' I made up the nose to suit the part. One night at the close of the performance I was sent for by a Jewish gentleman who wished to meet me. I divested myself of my 'make-up' and went to him, saying, 'Well, sir, I am Mr. Dodson. What can I do for you?' he replied, 'I want Mr. Dodson, the actor.' 'I am he.' 'No, no,' rejoined the visitor, placing his finger on his nose. 'He is one of us.'"



"A quintette" of prize beauties with "The Billionaire" Company which will be at the Grand a week from Monday.

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE

To Prove What Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill Will Do—Your Name and Address on a Post Card Will Bring It—Has Cured Thousands Already.

Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill has ushered in a new era in the treatment and cure of disease. Thousands who had given up hope have been restored to perfect health, and every cure seems to be perfect and permanent. Here is a case of Dyspepsia:

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for many years. I have been treated by local doctors, and have taken nearly all the advertised remedies with only temporary relief, but since using Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill I can eat anything the same as when a boy. My old-time vigor has returned, so that my spirits are buoyant and temper normal. I give all credit to Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill."—M. N. Dafoe, 29 Colborne street, Toronto.

A month's treatment at your druggist's for 50 cents. A sample free by addressing the Wilson-Fyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

Life Insurance Oddities.

There was undoubtedly more opposition to life insurance among "old women in the rural district" than among the clergy as a body; and far more serious than either, thirty or forty years ago, was the intense prejudice which was encountered from the wives of the insured, writes Henry Wysham Lanier, in the October World's Work. They did not want to "have any interest in the death" of their husbands, and it took years to eradicate this queerly morbid point of view—which is still occasionally encountered. As a very successful life insurance man said: "Twenty-five years ago there wasn't a week that I didn't fall with somebody because of one of these ignorant prejudices." The fact is that comparatively few people a quarter of a century ago knew what life insurance was.

But it would be difficult today to find any respectable citizen who had not been "tackled." There is a woman in a Carolina town who recently added three children at once to her family; she is selling photographs of these tripie blessings and using the proceeds to insure the youngsters' lives. The rich man takes out policies for great sums. Mr. John Wanamaker carries more than a million and a half, a dozen or more men are insured for a million, hundreds carry half a million, and the hundred-thousand-dollar policy—which created a sensation twenty years back—is now issued in thousands, finding it possible in this way to bequeath ready money with more certainty and quickness than by will. The other day a show manager insured the life of a trained baboon for $25,000.

BRACING STRENGTH; GOOD SPIRITS

After cleansing your system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, you'll feel like new. No medicine brings such lasting health, such uplifted spirits, such appetite and desire to work. In just one day you are braced, invigorated, strengthened. Isn't such a medicine well worth using? Be wise and get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. Twenty-five cents buys a box in any drugstore. Get the genuine, yellow box.

Easy Diamond Tests.

In addition to the process of subjecting the suspected stone to the action of the rays of an arc lamp, there are various effective methods of testing the genuineness of diamonds.

Cover the stone with a little borax paste, heating it in the flame of a lamp burning spirits of wine, and then throw it in a glass of cold water. If the stone is an imitation it will break into a thousand pieces, while the true diamond will remain intact.

On a diamond which has been well cleaned and carefully dried let fall one drop of water. Touch this drop of water with the point of a needle; if the stone is false the water will spread or disperse, while with the real stone the drop of water will retain its spherical form.

Throw the stone you wish to "detect" into a glass of water. A diamond is perfectly distinct, whereas the imitation mingles with the hue of the water in such a way as to be almost invisible.

Fluorhydric acid has no action on a real diamond, but dissolves imitations.

The test of making an ink-dot on paper and looking at it through a magnifying glass with the stone held between is also a good one.—The Jeweler's Circular Weekly.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

The blue glass cure is used in Italy for neuralgia.

A unique tree on the Island of Goa, near Bombay, is the "sorrowful tree." That name is given to it because the tree has a drooping, sad appearance during the daytime, but its aspect changes as the sun goes down; then its leaves open and no longer droop, and fragrant blossoms come into bloom upon it.

DID THEIR DUTY IN EVERY CASE

How Dodd's Kidney Pills Banish Pain in the Back.

Cured Mrs. Jas. Murphy and Everyone Else She Recommended Them To.

River Gagnon, Que., Oct. 21. — No complaint is so common among women as Pain-in-the-Back. It is a safe estimate that fully half the women in Canada are afflicted with it. For that reason every evidence that there is a sure and complete cure in existence is thankfully received. And there is abundant evidence that Dodd's Kidney Pills is just such a cure. This district could furnish a dozen cures, but one is enough for an example. The one is that of Mrs. James Murphy. She says:

"I suffered for 38 months with a pain in my back. I took just one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I have never been troubled with the pain since. I also recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to other people, who complained as I did, and in every case the Pills did their duty and brought relief."

HOME MISSIONARY PRO TEM.

A SHORT STORY BY ELLIOT WALKER.

"Run now, you bow-legged rascal! Hustle right back. Leave the note with anyone. No answer. Hold on a second. What is she saying? Ah, fainted, poor thing. Did you catch her whisper?"

"Yes sah, I knows, I knows. 'Mind de baby,' she was a-tryin' ter tell us. I lives nex' floor."

"Where? I'll attend to it."

"Hunnerd an' sixty-nine Caville street, one flight up. Firs' door right. Dere's de baby."

"Come back there, then. Skip!"

The bare-footed colored lad tucked the envelope in his dirty blouse and disappeared through the gathering, curious crowd.

"Lend a hand, a couple of you men. That's right. Easy with her. Right to the drug store yonder. I'll have an ambulance in a jiff."

The big, athletic fellow, bloody, soiled and bruised, made a cradle of his strong arms for the drooping head and shoulders. Others took her feet. So they crossed the noisy thoroughfare. The onlookers gaped and passed by. Only a poorly-dressed woman knocked down by the truck. She would be taken care of. A stir in front of the druggists, a hurrying bluecoat, a sharp command, and presently the ambulance.

* * * * * * *

The new novel that Rosalie Armitage was reading might as well have been held upside down for all its printed characters conveyed to the brain beneath her crown of golden hair. At last she closed it with a disgusted snap.

"Absolute trash," was the scornful comment. Yet it was a good book and clever.

She glanced unhappily about the richly furnished room, her eyes resting upon a bowl of white roses, and her lips curled.

"I told him to stop sending me flowers," she said aloud. It's simply got to cease. I never saw such a man. He just takes everything for granted. I'll never marry so erratic a creature. I can't. I won't!"

The even brows scowled at the roses.

"It's too bad," she pouted. "I cannot comprehend it. Of all men, Torrey Wheelock is the last to suspect of taking up such foolishness."

Rosalie laughed disdainfully.

"Three years ago, when I saw him carrying the ball through the Columbia line, I thought I'd found a man—not an old granny. I worked to meet him. I labored to reach him. I dreamed of him. I was a fool. Look at it. Money, position, friends, abilities—that great, splendid thing, now a crank, philanthropic—missions, doing good. Bah!"

Her foot was too aristocratic for so profound a stamp.

"And in he comes all excitement over his beggars, deeming me idiot enough to champion his nonsense. I will not be tied to his whims. I'm not engaged to him, thank goodness! And it goes no farther. Rosalie, he will never do for you. Be sensible and firm. Better to suffer a little now than to endure a lifetime of disappointment. Oh! I pictured him settling down into such a home man, a successful business man, all devotion to me, and, by and by—" The girl sighed drearily. "He'll never be that," she whispered, choking back a sob. "This mania grows on people. No one can foresee the end."

A clock struck three.

"Heavens! He will be here in a minute. I must bring matters to a climax this very day. I'll make him say something—then. Dear, dear me! I wish it were over. There's the bell now."

The butler strode in, glaring.

"Only a note?" asked the girl, languidly. "Why, what is it, Bryan?"

"A small colored lad," returned the man, his nose in the air. "He ran away, directly."

"Give it to me and go!" sharply, and paling at the red blot with a quick pang of apprehension.

The scrawl read:

"See you at four, prompt. Wait! Very interesting. T. W."

Rosalie's breath went out in a gasp of mingled relief and wrath.

"Another case," she groaned. "Oh! such assurance. I'll not wait. I'll go to Marie Stark's 5 o'clock."

Yet, after this unpleasant billet deaux had been consigned to the fireplace with an angry toss, Miss Armitage sank into a great easy chair and waited.

"Four o'clock. Another sharp peal, and again Bryan, quite purple with repressed indignation, but wisely speechless save for two words of delivery: "Another one!"

Rosalie perused it blankly. "Come to 169 Caville street, second floor, first door right, and help me. In trouble. T. W."

"Bryan, where's Caville street?" excitedly.

"Miss Rosalie—"

"Tell me!" She was on her feet impatiently, vehement.

"It's no place for anyone like you. Your mother—"

Her hand went up commandingly. With a flash in the gray eyes, suddenly dark and eager.

"Bring my brown cloak!" she cried, "and a veil. I will find it."

"Are you going alone, ma'am?"

"Yes, alone! Do as I say and be quick about it."

The tenement stairs creaked dismally, but Miss Armitage did not hear them. Her ears were filled with a strange, most unmusical duet, accentuated by a rhythmic tapping of considerable violence. A deep bass voice crooning a college song of a bacchanalian character, mingled with a young child's steady, exhausted cry. On the landing Rosalie halted, her fingers hesitating on the latch for a brief resolve; then she opened the door a crack, peering in upon a picture never to be forgotten.

In the center of a square, barely furnished room, whose appointments included both culinary and sleeping arrangements, the form of her stalwart admirer sprawled ungracefully in an old rocking chair.

His head was tied in a none too clean towel, knotted at the top with ends which flapped like rabbits' ears, as he nodded, in time with his heels' beat, and through this covering showed a crimson streak. A badly discolored eye and a nose minus a patch of cuticle added no attractiveness to Mr. Wheelock's rugged, dirty countenance. His clothes were a sight.

On one big knee sat an infant, clad in pink flannel, and strongly but gingerly clutched by two sinewy hands, as in a cage. From its wide-open mouth issued the continuous wail.

Opposite this uncomfortable pair stood a small deal table, upon which was displayed an array of cakes, buns, confectionery, two rattles and a Noah's ark.

Over this bazar hovered a ragged little colored boy, wearing an expression of immense cheerfulness, his jaws working with a rapid demolition of refreshments.

Rosalie gazed, her wrath smothered by a rising burst of mirth.

"The wretch!" she thought. "It's too ridiculous. The idea of bringing me here for this. I would go right back if I didn't need his escort home."

Then she walked in.

"Hullo, Rosalie!" saluted Mr. Wheelock, stopping his ditty and grinning. "I knew you'd come. How's this?"

"Torrey Wheelock, what has happened to you?" trying to speak sternly.

"To me? Why, nothing's the matter with me. Look at him, Rosalie. Ain't he cunning? I swear I'm glad you're here, though. Now, old man, show off to the lady. Up-a-daisy! Up-a-daisy! Whew!"

"Bop poo!" wailed the baby piteously, "Bop poo!"

"Keeps calling me 'popper' all the time," explained Wheelock, placidly. "It's the only word he can say. Kind of cute to talk to me so, isn't he? I suppose his governor gets his skull cracked occasionally, and he thinks—eh! What's the joke?"

For Rosalie had exploded in a shout of laughter.

"Oh, my soul!" she cried. "The poor mite wants its bottle, you stupid. That isn't meant for 'popper.' It's hungry. Of course, it cries."

Wheelock looked very blank. "Shucks!" he remarked. "Isn't that it? Pshaw! I thought it liked me. Hungry? I've been trying to feed him all kinds of truck for an hour; won't touch a thing except to lick candy sticks, and got tired of those. Bottle be hanged!"

"Here it is, filled and ready, right by the stove," said Rosalie, investigating. "Under your nose all this while, you bat. Why didn't you think of it?"

"Take it, Rosalie," gasped Wheelock. "I—I guess I've had enough. Say! I'll run out and get fixed up a bit. I want to telephone the hospital, too. Then we'll go home. I'll put someone in charge. Do you mind unboong this infernal towel? My hair's been tied up in it. Been pulling pretty sharply, but I couldn't let go the baby. There. Thanks."

He turned at the door with a long, peculiar glance at the graceful girl and her quieted charge, nodded and went out.

"She's almost asleep," whispered Rosalie. "What occurred, Garfield? Do not talk too loud."

"Mis' Casey, she come downstairs an' on to de sidewalk. I see her comin' and manoovered erlong. She follered. Didn't ketch up till I got ter de corner. I knowed. Den she say, will I stay wid Gwinderleen till she don an erran'? I does dat fer Mis' Casey. An' she starts across de street, hurryin'.

"Dey was a car an' a truck team. She jumped back from de car, right front de hosses, all rattled an' skeered. De drivah wasn't lookin'. Golly! I hollered. Den sumthin' breshed by me like de wind. 'Twas dis gemmen. Lordy! how he jump! An' he grab Mis' Casey wid one han' an' bunt a hoss wid him head—yas'm, jes' same's a goat, an' bang de todder hoss wid him todder fist. Bif! Up dey rares, down dey come, an' dere was a mix-up. An' he roll ober like er rubber ball, an' snake her out ob it. Got him head cut. Den he set on de curbin' an' held her, an' her eyes was er rollin' up ter me, an' she sorter say, 'De baby—de baby!' an' I ketch on, an' tell de gemman. Den I run de note an' come back here, an' he was mindin' de baby."

"Oh," said Rosalie Armitage, softly, "all this time, Garfield?"

"Yas'm, all dis time. Mos' pashenest man I eber see. Nebber cussed, quit grinnin'. Gwinderleen bit him an' clawed an' kicked an' yowled, but he nebber gib up. An' he gib me five bones ter buy wid. Says de change was fer me. I'm-m-m!"

"Why didn't he call some woman in?"

"My ma's gwinter be home 'bout five. Out scrubbin'. He say wait fer her, an' ef he couldn't manage de baby dere was a young lady would be oberjoyed ter help. Dat's you, I s'pose?"

Miss Armitage waited a moment.

"Yes," she replied. "Anything more?"

"Says he's a mishenerry, an' you was, too. What's those?"

The girl did not answer. She rose and tenderly laid the sleeping Gwendolen in her cradle.

"Got a cold?" inquired Garfield. "Molasses candy am good fer dem sniffles. Hab some?"

Rosalie's head shook a vigorous negative. She did not turn.

When Wheelock returned the apartment was very still. Rosalie put up a warning finger, checking his gleeful shout.

"She's all right—her mother I mean. More shock than anything, and will be home by six o'clock. I don't want to see her. Let's sneak off, Rosalie. I can't abide these thanking bees. Come on."

"I kin mind Gwenderleen, long's she's quiet, till ma or Mis' Casey gits here," vouchsafed Garfield. "It's wuth suthin', but I won't ask you no more."

"Better not, you grafter," Wheelock made a wry face. "Well, you've earned the money. Say, Rosalie, am I passable? Court-plastered, brushed and new hat. Saw my old one in the gutter as I came by. Will I do?"

"Yes," said the girl, dreamily, "you'll do, Torrey. I'm ready. Good-bye, Garfield."

"Hold on!" exclaimed Wheelock. "I—yes—look the other way, Rosalie. It—he—she—that is—well! I held her a long time, you know."

He strode over to the cradle, stooped and kissed the soft little head, then came back, very red of countenance and wearing a rather belligerent air.

"Don't care if I did," said he, gruffly.

Out in the street, already darkening, the girl passed her arm through his. "Let's walk," she urged. "Torrey, what made you think I would come?"

"I knew you would; never doubted it. You've been mighty good, Rosalie, to appreciate my work, and be so interested. Of course, you haven't said much, but I've seen your cheeks glow and your eyes grow bright while I've talked. It's made the blamed job easier. I hate to tell you, but it's over now. Braintree is coming back tonight. I'm a whited sepulcher, Rosalie." Mr. Wheelock groaned dismally.

"I—don't—understand, Torrey."

"It's too bad to disappoint you. I—I—no—I don't believe I could keep it up even for you, Rosalie. You see, Braintree—only minister, I know, good sort, too—had to go away for a rest—three months of it. He asked me to help him out on the tough part of his mission racket." He laughed at him. Then he said he couldn't go. Said I, 'Go! I'll try it, old boy. I'll shake up your beggars. Not a word to anyone, though, from either of us. I want all the credit. How'll I act?'

"'Go into it heart and soul,' said he. That's the kind he is.

"I did, Rosalie; body, too. Largely body. Bless me! I've had seven good scraps. The men didn't seem to like my methods. Lucky I knew how to handle them. Never told you about that part; knew you'd rather hear of the old women and the tracts. You're not crying?"

Miss Armitage was shaking on his massive arm. "I—I'm all right," she stammered, coughing.

"I'm not cut out for missions, and that's a fact," went on Wheelock mournfully. "Honestly, the only thing I've really enjoyed was holding that baby; that and the fights. The worst of it is, I'm going into the commission business with Uncle Jim—junior partner—and I've promised, so I can't back out."

"I—I'm sure it's a wise plan, Torrey."

Rosalie was holding on with both hands.

"Well, now, that is a relief. After I've deceived you so, too. I—ahem!—I thought if I could establish a credit with you for doing some good it would sort of—sort of touch you, you know."

"It—it did. Don't walk so fast."

"All right. Rosalie, you were the sweetest thing holding that kid. I—gracious! what have I said now?"

"N—nothing." Her voice trembled a little. "Go on, Torrey; I'm listening."

It was like Wheelock to blurt it out. "It's a blasted shame. There I was all dressed up, right on my way to ask you to—to take me, Rosalie. You know I've loved you for two years, but I wasn't good enough. And, rehearsing my speech, what should I fall into but that runaway. I don't remember a word of it. I thought you'd take me for what I wasn't, and—and—now."

"I'll have to take you for what you are, dear," whispered the girl, half laughing, half crying. "Kiss me, Torrey. No one will see."

"Don't care if they do," cried Wheelock, with a bear-like clutch. "You angel! I don't deserve it!"

"I'm the best judge of that!" breathed Rosalie.—Twentieth Century Farmer, Omaha.

Scented Dogs.

Nowadays the pet dog must be perfumed, but it is not enough to scent him with any old perfume. Modish women who consider their pets try to select an appropriate odor for them.

Thus, Japanese poodles are perfumed with frangipani, which has a spicy Japanese odor that suggest the Oriental nativity of the animal.

Mexican hairless dogs, which are enjoying quite a vogue just now, are scented with chypore, which has a heavy, tropical odor that suits these dogs of the south. Very little of it is used, as the scent is powerful. Two or three drops on the long hair behind the head, where the dog cannot indulge his tendency to lick it off, is all that is needed.

The shaggy Skye terriers are scented with a stimulating extract of Scotch heather sold by one of the Fifth avenue druggists, and redolent of the Scotch flower's perfume.

French poodles, which are not nearly so popular now as they used to be, smell delicately of some Parisian perfume.

Boston terriers have received as their special perfume a scent made by a New York druggist, and declared to be the sportiest of all odors.—New York Sun.

SEAGULLS CROSS THE BROAD PACIFIC

FOLLOW TRANSPORTS AND PICK UP SCATTERED CRUMBS.

We are proud of our great ocean liners and the speed that they make, a speed which have made foreign countries ridiculously near, and has brought the nations close together. To the people of a hundred years ago the story that a vessel could cross the broad Pacific within a month would seem like the sheerest fancy of a romancer. Yet at that time seagulls existed as they do at the present day, and they made the long trips without provoking any especial comment. Today it is looked upon as nothing very marvelous that birds are able to fly from America to Asia and back again. But if we pause to consider it the feat is really something, after all.

These birds are especially fond of the United States army transports, for these ships carry many men, who, denied the taste for books which renders an ocean journey less tedious, and having limited facilities for deck sports, take to feeding the gulls as a pastime. When one of the big vessels leaves the Golden Gate and passes the Farallone Islands a hundred or more brown bodies, with long, sweeping wings, leap sport their resting place and take up the flight in the wake of the transport.

Then some soldier who has made the trip before says: "Here come the seagulls. We'd better feed them if we want a quick passage this trip," and many soldiers invade the steward's premises and gather up the waste bread and victuals.

These birds seem to know when they are to be fed, for they come flying in ever-narrowing circles until they are within a short distance of the ship. Then the food begins to fall on the waters, and the brown-winged forms swoop eagerly down upon the waves and seize what has been thrown forth. This is continued until the food is exhausted, and then the soldiers go below, leaving the gulls to get away with their food as they fly. They never seem to rest, these queer birds. Day after day they follow the ship, cleaving the air with swift wings, flying easily and without apparent effort. Indeed, it seems as if they were not made to rest.

On the last trip of the transport Logan one of the gulls had its wing muscles injured in some way, and dropped fluttering upon the deck, its wide, gooselike bill open and strange squawks coming from its throat. A soldier spied it and took it to his bunk, where he fed it daily until it became strong again. Then he allowed it to fly away. But the bird had not forgotten his benefactor. Every day it would alight on the deck, and allow none save this particular man to feed it. It followed the boat to Honolulu, to Guam and finally to Manila. Where it rested during the two weeks the Logan lay in Manila is not known, but when the vessel turned on its homeward course, bound for Nagasaki, the first day out found this gull, easily distinguished by a fleck of white on its neck, resting on the stern. As its favorite soldier did not appear, the gull graciously allowed others to feed it) and continued its trip with the ship until the Logan passed the Farallone Islands.

A peculiar incident was one that occurder on the R. M. S. Athenian on her last trip from Yokohama to Vancouver. Five days out, 1,000 miles from land in any direction, a little owlet alighted on the deck and was captured by the second steward. It was a baby owl, a little bundle of brown and white feathers, and it blinked its eyes in the daylight as it rested contentedly in the cage which the steward provided.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A German naturalist recently made a census of ants. He arranged an appliance that permeated an ant hill with sulphur vapors until all the inmates were dead. Then he carefully dug up the entire colony and put earth and all into a bag, which he carried to his laboratory. The sorting and counting of the ants required more than a week of steady work. He found 22,580 ants and 13,500 larvae.

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DO WE THINK IN WORDS?

WHAT READERS OF "T. P. W." SAY.

This curious subject has aroused very great interest, and this week I print a further batch of typical letters that I have received with an article by my valued contributor, F. L.

WORDLESS THOUGHT AS A REST CURE.

The interesting question raised by W. S. B. has given me much food for thought, and if the discussion is not yet closed I should like to suggest a possible solution. In the undeveloped state the process of thinking is immature, and at that stage we are not even capable of thinking in words. For instance, a week-old baby neither sees nor hears, and no impression is made on the brain, it being unsensitised; but in about three years that development takes place, so that then the brain is capable of receiving mind pictures. This, however, is merely negative thought, for the habit of thinking in words is not yet formed. From three to seven years of age is the transition stage from negative to positive, when the desire to reproduce creates a necessity for words in which to frame the ideas.

The exercise of thinking develops thought, and it is only when we arrive at some amount of perfection in the study of any language that we are able to think in the words of that language. It is impossible to definitely fix the exact age at which the power to think in words actually begins. Some never attain to it (possibly because there is no desire to reproduce), while others who are perfectly able to do so often lapse into wordless thought; it being a means of resting the brain from effort. Perhaps there is nothing more restful than to allow oneself to drift just as A. T. B. describes.—B. J. S. (Burford).

WHERE WORDS BEGIN.

I have read with great interest the various communications which have appeared in T. P.'s Weekly, on the subject "Do We Think in Words?" It struck me that the different correspondents, although stating the main facts on the subject, failed to be convincing because they did not make the necessary separation between our mental operations. I therefore venture to send you the following remarks, which have been suggested to me by a long acquaintance with psychology. I beg to be excused for what may seem barbarous words, but am afraid it is impossible to treat this subject thoroughly without employing scientific terms:

A horse in a field is walking towards a hen. I see both, with the characteristics which distinguish them. My eye gives me a photograph of them, which is called a visual perception. I also see the horse and the hen moving: I get a succession of photographs that gives me the perception of movement. But as the horse walks towards the hen, this one runs away; I say to myself, the hen is afraid. I am bound to use words, because here it is no longer a perception of one of my senses, but the result of a mental operation, the process of which can easily be traced. The first impulse of every being facing a danger is to flee. I have felt this impulse, and seen others moved by the same. I therefore conclude that the hen is afraid, a conclusion which must be expressed in words. From this it can be seen that there are two kinds of mental phenomena; one which includes all our perceptions of the outer world, which are communicated to our mind without the intermediate of speech. The other includes all the mental operations, generalization, comparison, etc., by which we modify according to our liking the data supplied by our senses. But here it is obvious that speech is necessary, for we could no more compare two birds of different feathers, for instance, without using words than a weaver could weave a piece of colored cloth without using the threads of the various colors he wants to get in his cloth. To think, we need words, because thought is abstract, and words are the abstract representatives of the concrete facts which come within the range of our senses.—L. (Gillingham).

SONGS WITHOUT WORDS.

I cannot agree with P. B. (Manchester) that "we do think in words, and that without words coherent and controllable thought is impossible." I should say it would be well nigh impossible to think coherently, inasmuch as thought comes to the mind in "bulk," and takes an individual many years to acquire the art of expressing the thought coherently. You have an idea, and an idea is practically a thought; but if you were asked to expound that idea in all the phases in which it presented itself to the mind you would be at loss for words to express the thought coherently, simply because your thoughts on this idea were mental visions, and could only be expressed coherently by a trained intellect.

P. B. may as well dispute the ability of the "deaf and dumb" to think at all—or do they think in signs? Unlike your correspondent, I have had thoughts without the semblance of words, like Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, and I maintain that when we think, not in words, but of words, it is merely to recollect words necessary to give expression to a thought already complete in the mind.—J. C. M. (Glasgow).

DO DOGS THINK IN WORDS?

If one person's own actual experience will throw any light upon a subject which is creating such interest I shall be glad to give you mine. As soon as a thought becomes distinct in my brain it shapes itself into words, and if I set myself to think a thing out my thoughts go on steadily talking to me. If I walk along the street and see a horse and trap coming straight upon me I do not think to myself, "I will get out of the way," because before the thought has time to clothe itself in words I am safe, and the horse and trap has passed. In a case like this it may be called instinct; but in my opinion, instinct is thought in a flash. There are many thoughts which pass through my brain which I cannot put into words—they slumber. Sometimes I realize a thought which I have long been conscious of, but which has lain dormant. The moment if realization is the moment I find words to express the thought to myself. Thus words in my case seem to be the birth of thought. I believe we human beings think in words simply through habit of speech.

I quite believe "coherent and controllable thought" (to use your correspondent, P. B.'s words) exists in the lower animals, and I think ample proof could be found to justify my belief. A dog may "desire a bone," but sometimes a dog will plan and scheme to get one (which he knows he should not have), in a way which requires thinking out, and who is to prove that his thoughts do not shape themselves into doggy words?—Solo Ferry, Hanley.

A VOICE FROM BETHNAL GREEN.

I have been much interested in your correspondence, re "Do We Think in Words?" and beg to state my view, which may be interesting to some of your readers. As a boy I formed a habit (unconsciously, for I do not demember its formulation), of self-introspection, in which in my unoccupied moments I would stand aside, as it were, and watch myself at work. This habit grew upon me to such an extent that it invaded even what I may term my saner moments, and I would often catch myself in the midst of an eerie chuckle at my own inconsistencies. I found as this habit took more definite shape that my mind seemed to move on three planes, or levels, entirely distinct, and yet in some mysterious and unfathomable manner indissolubly connected.

The third, or lower level, dealing altogether in words already formulated, and governing their utterance when talking. Second, or middle level, performs several offices. First, that of putting into definite or coherent form the words required to carry on the conversation, and which is always a few words in advance of the utterance or lower level. The second may be described as separate thought, by which thoughts (still in words) of an entirely foreign nature to the utterance are conducted or regulated, by which means we are enabled to talk about one thing and at the same time be thinking of something that bears no connection with the same subject. This plane is also responsible for the translation of the feelings or passions into coherence, such as anger, hate, sympathy, love, hunger, cold, etc.

The first, or upper level, the real seat of thought and feeling, it so elusive as to be almost indescribable. It is here we seem to find our true or higher selves, which, sleeping or waking, is never still, which retains no impressions, but moves irresistibly forward, always calm, always critical. It is here that I place the birthplace of thought, not in words, but in feelings and transient impressions, which are immediately handed down to the middle plane for translation, there to be used, retained, or discarded as the case may be. This, I may say, is the result of my own examination, but have no doubt that others will find the same results with a little self-investigation.—J. W. (Bethnal Green).

Sheridan's Charger.

A skillful demonstrator has mounted Winchester for the Governor's Island Museum, just as he looked rushing into action at the memorable ride. After the horse died in Chicago in 1878, Gen. Sheridan was inundated with requests for his hide for exhibition purposes. Those not of a strictly patriotic nature received no attention. But there were a number of requests from Grand Army posts and military societies that the general felt bound to consider. Most pressing of all, perhaps, was the claim of West Point. Finally, through the efforts of Brigadier-Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, secretary of the Institute, Winchester was awarded to the Governor's Island Museum. Gen. Sheridan appreciated the fact that it was the only institution of its kind of a national scope in the United States. He foresaw the future its founders had in view.

Gen. Sheridan sent Winchester's body to Professor Ward at Rochester, and paid about $300 to have him put in condition for the museum. He also wrote a brief history of the charger, with a list of the engagements in which he took part. Sheridan got the horse as a present when 3 years old. He was of Black Hawk blood, foaled near Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1859, and an animal of great strength and endurance. "It is doubtful," writes Sheridan, "if his superior as a horse for field service was ever ridden by any one."

In the present cramped quarters of the museum on Governor's Island, Winchester does not get a fair show. He is surrounded by too many interesting rivals to appear to advantage. The old museum building was given over to the ordnance department at the time of the Cuban war, and has never been restored. At least half the war treasures were packed in boxes, where they still remain. But in the new Governor's Island, which is already beginning to assume formidable proportions from the 50 odd acres filled in on the southwest shoals, the museum will be provided with a new, spacious building, large enough to permit of giving Winchester a room to himself, surrounded by the tattered flags of the battles in which he participated.—Washington Post.

Artists and Titles.

A story which the late Mr. George Richmond, R. A., the portrait painter, used to tell may be quoted here apropos to the bestowal of titles on presidents of the Royal Academy in particular, and arsists in general. He was walking with Mr. Gladstone one day, and passing down one of those streets in which doctors chiefly dwell, his eye caught the name on a brass plate, "Sir William Gull, Bart." He pointed it out to Mr. Gladstone, and said: "Is it not rather strange, sir, that men of all kinds of professions have been made baronets, but an artist never?" "Oh," replied Mr. Gladstone, "you are certainly mistaken; Sir Joshua Reynolds was a baronet." Mr. Richmond had some difficulty in convincing him that the mistake was on his side; but the remark appears to have borne fruit, as not very long afterwards, Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A., who for private reasons refused the honor, then Millais in 1885, and Leighton in 1886, were made baronets at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Leighton's peerage was on the recommendation of Lord Salisbury.

Reynolds was knighted, as we learn from his notebook of that year, at a levee held on April 22, 1769, at St. James'. Benjamin West on his election as president was offered a knighthood, but declined it, not, as is popularly supposed, because he was a Quaker, but because he wanted a baronetcy and a pension. These were refused, and the other was not again offered. George the Fourth knighted Lawrence immediately after his election to the presidency, and at the same time presented the academy with a very massive gold medal and chain to be worn by its presidents. The medal bears the inscription: "From His Majesty George the Fourth to the President of the Royal Academy." All subsequent presidents have been knighted directly after their election.—From "The Royal Academy," in Scribner's.

Blame the Proofreader.

Former Employe—And what's become of old Balemup, who used to be working in the proofroom?

Editor (sadly)—Gone. Hated to part with him, too. But the pressure became unendurable. Although he made me say that old Munnybaggs, who died, had "by industry and frugality accumulated a lonesome future," when I wrote it "handsome fortune," I forgave him and let him stay on. But when he had me say in a society item that Miss Fitznoodle's coiffure "was the arrangement of her soft brains," instead of "delightful by reason of the careful arrangement of her soft braids," the pressure brought to bear by influential citizens was something I could no longer withstand.—Baltimore American.



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If he attempt it he will fail. By the aid of **Bu-Ju**, The Kidney Pill, he can put aside the trouble and go on to success.

Symptoms of kidney disorders are many—too many to enumerate here. Among the most common may be mentioned: lame back, rheumatism in its various forms, pallid complexion, puffed face, swollen feet, dropsical conditions, irregularity of kidney secretions, sick headache, sick stomach, weak eyes, loss of memory, brain fag, tired feeling, loss of ambition, sleeplessness, melancholy, and many other ailments.

Bu-Ju, The Kidney Pill, cures all these troubles and maladies, by attacking the seat of the disease, the disordered kidneys. It restores the kidneys to their normal condition, so that they perform their functions properly. The stream of poison which had been carried throughout the system ceases. The man or woman is restored to health and is able to climb to the top rung of the ladder of life.

Toronto, Ont., June 14, 1903

The Claflin Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I have been speaking to several people who have tried your kidney pills and they say they are the best they have ever used. I have been troubled with a severe pain in the small of my back for the last 10 months, and I will try one of your boxes, and if they do me good I shall continue using them. Yours,

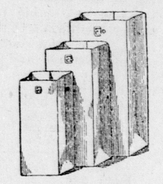
THOMAS HALLAM,
St. Michael's Hospital, Ward 21.

Do not wait longer. Delays are dangerous. Next week, next month, may be too late. Begin to-day. Your druggist can supply you with **Bu-Ju**, or if not we will mail it to you on receipt of price, 50c per box

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED
NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

The Best Grocery Bags in Canada

.... ARE MADE BY ....



THE E. B. EDDY CO.
LIMITED.
HULL, CANADA,

Light Bags are securely wrapped in red paper and every package branded "LIGHT."

Heavy Bags are wrapped in blue and branded "Heavy."

DONALD McLEAN, Agent, 436 Richmond Street

Nordheimer Pianos

—possess a charming individuality which appeals to music-loving people throughout all Canada.

Responsive to the most delicate touch, the pianist can produce the sweetest of tones and execute the finest technique.

Sold at the same price to every purchaser.

Easy terms of payment if desired.

Write for booklet giving complete information.

Nordheimers LIMITED.

188 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,

WINDSOR, 36 OULETTE AVE. ST. THOMAS, 356 TALBOT ST. STRATFORD, W. McMILLAN'S.

USE **FERROVIM** TRADE MARK

A Splendid Tonic

Builds up the System

Strengthens the Muscles

Gives New Life

Sold by all medicine dealers.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Free for a Post Card

It costs just **one cent** for you to get relief from Kidney and Bladder Troubles. A simple request on a post card brings a free sample box of Gin Pills. We don't ask you to buy. Simply try Gin Pills at our expense, and let them prove themselves all that we claim for them. And we know the samples will do you so much good that you will voluntarily buy Gin Pills until a complete cure is effected. We intend to give away

100,000 Boxes Free of Charge

in order to show our confidence in this remedy. We know what Gin Pills will do. We have implicit confidence in their power to relieve and cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. We know that you have only to try them to believe in them.

Gin Pills Never Fail to Cure.

All over Canada, Gin Pills are known as a certain and speedy cure for Inflammation of the Kidneys; Gout and Rheumatism, caused by uric acid in the blood; Catarrh of the Bladder; Painful and Suppressed Urination; "Burning" Urine; Gravel or Stone in the Bladder; Bed Wetting; Pains in the Back, and all other Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal properties of one and a half ounces of best Holland gin, without the alcohol, and combined with other curative agents of recognized value.

Don't Delay—Write To-day.

Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample of Gin Pills, and start yourself along the road to a certain cure.

Use a post card, ask for a free sample of Gin Pills, say in what paper you saw this advertisement, and sign your name and address. Write to-day—now—to

BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. X, Winnipeg, Man.

What made your linens coarse? Common soap! Sunlight Soap saves linen.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Old-Time Manners.

In "Social England" the following appears as indicating the exaggerated courtesy of fashionable people early in the eighteenth century. "Chesterfield teaches that it is boorish to congratulate a friend on his approaching marriage with merely 'I wish you joy,' when he should have said: 'Believe me, my dear sir, I have scarcely words to express the joy I feel upon your happy alliance with such and such a family.' The 'compliment of condolence' on a bereavement should be, not 'I am sorry for your loss,' but 'I hope, sir, you will do me the justice to be persuaded that I am not insensible of your unhappiness, that I take part in your distress, and shall ever be affected when you are so.' His child began his lessons in 'breeding' at nine years old, having till then learned Latin, Greek, French, history and geography. He is warned to beware of using proverbial sayings in his speech, such as 'One man's meat is another man's poison,' or 'Every one to his taste, as the good man said when he kissed the cow.' He must attend the graceful motion of his arms, the manner of putting on his hat and giving his hand. Horace Walpole's entrance into a room is described by an eye-witness as 'in the style of affected delicacy which fashion has made almost natural, chapeau bras, between his hands, as if he wished to compress it, or under his arm, and feet on tiptoes as if afraid of a wet floor.'"

During the reign of King George I., Lord Hervey, a cultured man, gave this description of the fine dress of a distinguished woman: "The Duchess of Queensbery's clothes pleased me most; they were white satins embroidered, the bottom of the petticoat brown hills, covered with all sorts of weeds, and every breadth had an old stump of a tree that ran up almost to the top of the petticoat, broken and ragged and worked with brown chenilles, round which twined nasturtiums, ivy, honeysuckles, periwinkles, convolvuluses and all sorts of twining vines, which spread and covered the petticoat. Many of the leaves were finished in gold and part of the stumps of trees looked like the gilding of the sun."

At the same period says the author of "Social England," a fashionable gentleman ordinarily "wore a toupee of curls raised high over his forehead. For daily wear most gentlemen were dressed like George I.—dark tie, wig, plain coat, waistcoat and breeches of snuff-colored cloth and stockings of the same color; for ceremony, like Horace Walpole, in a lavender suit, the waistcoat embroidered with a litle silver, or of white silk embroidered in the tambour frame, partridge silk stockings, gold buckles, ruffles, lace frills and powdered wig. The linen for shirts was bought in Holland, costing from 10 to 14 shillings the English ell."—Chicago News.

Beecher's Ready Repartee.

That Henry Ward Beecher was spared much embarrassment by his quickness at repartee is illustrated by the following story:

One evening, as he was in the midst of impassioned speech, some one attempted to interrupt him by suddenly crowing like a rooster. It was done to perfection; a number of people laughed in spite of themselves, and the speaker's friends felt that a moment the whole effect of the meeting, and of Mr. Beecher's thrilling appeals, might be lost. The orator, however, was equal to the occasion. He stopped, listened till the crowing ceased, and then, with a look of surprise, pulled out his watch. "Morning already!" he said; "my watch is only at 10. But there can be no mistake about it. The instincts of the lower animals are infallible."

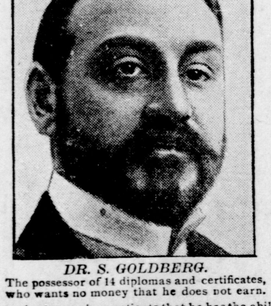
There was a roar of laughter. The "lower animal" in the gallery collapsed, and Mr. Beecher was able to resume as if nothing had occurred.

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Making Men's Diseases a Specialty for Years, Will Accept Your Case, Giving It Individual Treatment. You may Use it in the Privacy of Your Own Home.

You May Pay When You are Cured.

A Detroit Specialist who has 14 diplomas and certificates from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, and who has a vast experience in doctoring diseases of men, is positive he can cure a great many so called incurable cases;



DR. S. GOLDBERG.

The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

in order to convince patients that he has the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg will accept your case for treatment, and you need not pay one penny until a complete cure has been made; he wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but like wise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, heart disease, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up; so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured, he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It seems, therefore, that it is to the best interests of everyone who suffers to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, which will receive careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of your case will be made free of charge; if you have lost faith write him, as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; you must remember not one penny need be paid until you are cured. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 630 Detroit, Michigan. Medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., consequently there is no duty to be paid.

WARRANT OUT FOR A SPOOK

A RUMPUS AMONG BROOKLYN MEDIUMS IS TAKEN INTO COURT--A HAUNTED TYPEWRITER.

The "Rev. Dr." Moore Accused by Rivals of Passing Off Persons as Spirits.

The "Rev. Dr." Hugh R. Moore runs a medium business and spook shop at 324 Madison street, Brooklyn. He is a materializing medium, a ghost producer and he carries as a side line a haunted typewriter which turns out messages from the departed at the very creditable rate of 80 words an hour.

Mrs. Ida Vittum is a medium of 20 years, standing who is at home to all spirit friends at 219 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn. She's an inspirational medium. She doesn't believe that ghosts ever appear in full view of the audience. The spirits show their bright faces to her alone, and she passes it along.

Ever since Mr. Moore showed up from the wild west last May and set up his cabinet and his haunted typewriter in the front parlor of 324 Madison street, Mrs. Vittum has been after him. Last Tuesday night she gained admission to the circle.

"I saw right away," said Mrs. Vittum yesterday, "that he was a fake, and I got ready to run him out of town. I got Mrs. Sawtelle—she's another inspirational medium—and Mr. Rasmussen, one of our most earnest believers, and two young men who agreed to help and we went there to show him up.

"Well, Mr. Moore got into his cabinet and asked for notes from the audience giving the names of the spirits they wanted and their relationship on the flesh plane. Did you ever? Why any medium could see how he did it after that. One of the young men that was with us asked for his daughter. He ain't married, so he hasn't any daughter unless—well, anyhow, it would be queer.

"Well, the first spirit that came out of the cabinet was Little Pansy, the guide of the circle. The light was low, but I knew her in a second. It was the daughter of that Moore. She walked right around the circle and collected the names of the parties wanted on the other shore. They brought out his daughter for the young man that was with us and she hugged and kissed him. The young man said she didn't kiss like a ghost at all.

"Mr. Rasmussen asked for an Indian named Running Water. There was a grunt inside the cabinet, and an Indian came out in feathers and things. The light was low, but you could see him. And one of the young men talked to him. He got the Indian by the wrists and began to pull him out of the cabinet.

"'Be careful,' says that man Moore, 'the spirits can't stay if you get 'em too far from the cabinet,' and when he says that I gives the signal. Everybody jumped for the ghost.

"We pulled the feathers off his head. Would you believe it, 'twas Moore's old father! Yes, sir, we were that taken back to think he'd drag the poor old man into his fake that we didn't move for a second, and then somebody put out the little light in the room.

"I grabbed, but I was too late. All I got was a red kimono, with feathers all over it. And just then Mr. Moore pulled a blackjack and cracked Mr. Rasmussen over the head. We all jumped on Mr. Moore, and just then the door of the cabinet opened and back came Mr. Moore's father. The old reprobate had put on a coat and hat and spectacles and come back with a club.

"'What's the matter up here?' he asked, like he was just woke up out of sleep.

"'Matter enough, Running Water,' says I.

"'Hugh, where's your revolver?' says he. And when they talked about revolvers we got out. Those people would do anything."

All of the Vittum faction were in the Gates avenue court yesterday to swear out warrants for the arrest of Mr. Moore. They didn't know just what they wanted, but they wanted it bad. Mrs. Sawtelle charged petty larceny because Moore taxed them $1 to see spooks that weren't spooks at all—and if a medium can't tell a real spook, who can? Rasmussen had a charge of assault, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children wanted "Little Pansy" taken away from bad influence. Magistrate Furlong looked with favor upon the petty larceny charge, but didn't know whom to arrest.

"Arrest Running Water," said Mrs. Sawtelle.

"Suppose we call him John Doe?" said the magistrate. "You can never tell about their right names over yonder."

A Brooklyn policeman will try to serve a warrant on John Doe, spirit, today, even if he has to cross the Styx to do it.

"Now, ain't this shameful?" said the Rev. Hugh Moore, when the case was passed up to him last night. "Instead of brothers and sisters in one faith, these Brooklyn mediums are knockers. Just a set of knockers. I came to this town after 20 years of marvelous demonstrations that have convinced skeptics the world over, and because I am successful and know all the best people, they knock me."

Mr. Moore led the way to his black-draped cabinet. It stands in a corner of his "front parlor." On the mantelpiece are many Indian statuettes, Indian curios are hung about the room, and there are a number of slates with spirit-writing produced in full glare of the electric light. Shrined in a corner is the haunted typewriter which will transmit a message, with signature, from any spirit the sitter may designate.

"I noticed that there were many other mediums in the circle," said Mr. Moore, "and I thought they came to unite with me for truth. But they ain't mediums. They're low hoodlums. Just as soon as I produced Running Water, my best friend on the spirit plane, they came for the cabinet. Running Water got scared and dematerialized right through the floor. Then those hoodlums smashed at everything they saw. They hit me. They slapped my wife. Me with a blackjack! If that man Rasmussen got hit at all, he banged his own head on the mantelpiece.

"My old father heard the noise and came running up from downstairs. And when he saw what was the matter, he got mad, and they got out pretty quick. Of course some of the real believers in the circle helped us out them out. They didn't pay a dollar. Nobody pays here. We just ask them when it's all over to pay the rent of the hall. I'm proud to say that nobody ever found cause to refuse."

To prove it, Mr. Moore showed a sign which reads:

"If you aren't satisfied, you needn't pay."

"One of those false guides. I won't call them mediums," said Mr. Moore, "showed a piece of red cloth with feathers on it, and said she tore it off my father. She brought it herself under her cloak.

"Did any of those that call themselves mediums ever show a spirit to a circle? Did any of them ever give any tests that could compare with my marvelous daylight slate and typewriter tests? Just think that over, and you'll find why I'm persecuted," said Mr. Moore.

"Did he say that?" said Mrs. Vittum, when Moore's remarks were quoted to her. "Well, let me tell Mr. Moore that he leaves town or stops trafficking with the name of spiritualism. He ain't the only one. There are others going with him. The parties I mean know who I mean. Let them take warning."—New York Sun.

GETTING EVEN WITH THE DEADLY SERPENT

SCIENTISTS ATTEMPT TO FIND ANTIDOTES FOR POISON.

The method pursued by medical science in its treatment of the more fatal diseases is to set back-fires; that is, use the cause of the malady to effect its cure. This is particularly true of those that develop active and virulent poisons, or more particularly the germ diseases. This has now been brought forward to hopeful experimentation with the poison of venomous snakes. That is a danger that perhaps does not possess much personal interest for dwellers in cities, but if a genuine antidote for the bites of all kinds of serpents, from the cobra to the copperhead, could be discovered, thousands of painful deaths in the old world and the new could be annually prevented. Even the United States possesses its share of poisonous reptiles in its mountain regions and its semi-tropical belt, and a great many thousand people would feel more comfortable did they know that an adequate antidote to their venomous attacks existed.

In the Bangal Province of India the statistics show that over 1,000 deaths occur from snake bites every year, and in the other districts the fatalities from the same cause are proportionally more numerous. The cobra is the principal offender, and as its bite, unlike that of the rattlesnake and most other venomous serpents, causes a comparatively painless death, it may be preferable to undergoing experiences with famine or bubonic plague. Still, there are many other sections of the world where life is still regarded as worth living and where the bites of poisonous serpents are very much dreaded.

It is stated that Dr. Marshall, of the pathological department of the University of Pennsylvania, has allied himself with scientists of Europe in the effort to discover an efficient antidote. It is proper that this enterprise should be international, because if results of value are obtained the whole habitable globe will become their beneficiary, and perhaps spots on it not now considered habitable will then become so. Dr. Marshall is now in Europe making his experiments, but he has enthusiastic co-laborers working for him at the university and at the storehouse of the Philadelphia Zoo. To this latter post twice a month representatives of the university repair to "milk" the rattlesnakes and other venomous specimens. The snake is throttled so it is impossible for him to use his fangs and the poison sacs are then pressed, yielding perhaps a teaspoonful of yellowish venom. When the entire stock has been milked the snapes are returned to the storehouse to secrete a new supply.

The product is taken to the laboratory, filtered and mixed with salt solutions until it crystallizes, and is then consigned to Dr. Marshall in Europe, who experiments upon guinea pigs, rabbits and dogs to test its toxicological effects. Enough progress has been made to learn that snake venom is not a simple poison, but is composed of several constituents of a proteid nature, each of which acts on one tissue class of cells. The only human subject upon which the antitoxin has been tested was the colored janitor of the Zoo, who was bitten by an escaped rattlesnake, and recovered by the use of the serum. Serpents will never be agreeable associates, but their neighborhood will be robbed of most of its terrors should this scientific quest attain a completely successful issue.—Washington Star.

Whip the Criminals.

A. M. Lewis, selectman of Southington, Conn., advocated at the annual session of the State Association of Selectmen and Boards of Charities in Hartford, the whipping of criminals. During his many years of service as selectman, he said, he had been convinced that there are men who were more brute than human, and for whom jail or state prison is no good. He realized, he said, that the whipping post was a harsh institution, but he knew that there were men for whom nothing was too cruel. He told of one man who laughed when sent to jail, and who, when asked what should be done with his children, laughed and said:

"Oh, I don't care; kill them if you want to."

"I believe," said Mr. Lewis, "that the whipping post would just about fit such men as that, and I believe that it could be used in such a way that it would greatly reduce pauperism."

Several members said they believed whipping would be a good thing in certain cases. The whipping post will be advocated by Mr. Lewis before a committee of the Legislature.

J. Howard Morse, of Hartford, Conn., president of the charity commission, and Democratic candidate for Congress, opposed the whipping post. He is distantly related to the Vanderbilts. There appears to be a sentiment all over the state for harsher measures for criminals, owing to the unusual outbreak of crime during the past few years in Connecticut.

Some Seasonable Advice.

It may be a piece of superfluous advice to urge people at this season of the year to lay in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is almost sure to be needed before winter is over, and much more prompt and satisfactory results are obtained when taken as soon as a cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system, which can only be done by keeping the remedy at hand. This remedy is so widely known and so altogether good that no one should hesitate about buying it in preference to any other. It is for sale by all druggists.

The chemist Laudin, in Sweden, has discovered a large deposit rich in uranium, the element in which radium usually occurs, and Mr. Laudin has already produced radium from it. The location of the deposit is still kept secret.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

In the center of Rildine, an island in the North Sea, is perhaps the most curious lake in the world. The surface of its waters is quite fresh and supports fresh-water creatures; but, deep down, it is as salt as the greatest depths of the sea, and salt-water fish live in it.

We often refer to the doctors. Why? Because we make medicines for them. We give them the formula for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. We trust them; they trust us. Ask your own doctor about taking this medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

WHAT GOES IN SULTAN'S HOME

THE "SICK MAN" DRAWS HIS DAILY PAY OF $8,000 IN HARD CASH.

Feasts His Family of Three Thousand Twice a Day—A Visit to the Yildiz Kiosk.

When on the occasion of a visit to Constantinople I expressed the modest wish of seeing the Yildiz Kiosk, be it only from the outside, I was laughed at for my pains. My friends asked me whether I wished to see impenetrable walls, high as bastions, in the vicinity of which one dare not even come. For such is the aspect of this famous residence of the Sultan, round which so many tales weird and romantic cluster. In spite of this guarded seclusion, interrupted only by the short drive on Fridays to the mosque, it is rumored that the Sultan, not feeling safe even in the kiosk, is having a new "place of hiding" built in Brussa—Brussa in Asia, the cradle of Ottoman glory and power. Long before the conquest of Constantinople was effected, this city was the capital of the Turkish Empire.

The people of Constantinople speak but rarely, and then only with great caution, of the Padisha, and yet some interesting little story of his private life finds its way now and then to the public. So, for instance, it is whispered that in one of the ante-chambers leading to the inner apartments a life-sized figure of the Emperor, closely resembling him in appearance, even to the most insignificant minutiae of dress, has been placed for the purpose of misleading and holding back assassins so that the guard might seize them before they would have won the time to carry out their murderous intents.

The truth of the following occurrence, proving his fear of assassination, is vouched for: The Sultan having formed a great attachment to one of his daughters, the little princess, a beautiful and very clever child, was permitted to be with him almost constantly. The child, playing, quite innocently caught hold of a small revolver belonging to the Sultan, who, at once imagining that the little girl was chosen by the conspirators to be his murderess, banished her immediately and for all time from his presence.

An employe of the palace told me of a visit he had once paid to the outer part of the harem. It was to see about the cleaning of a costly carpet, disfigured by stains and spots, that he was sent for. Clothed in a long black walking coat and the inevitable "stambulin," high collared and buttoned up to the very chin—after being strictly enjoined to fix his gaze continually on the floor and to raise it on no account whatever—he was led by a eunuch through long galleries and many flights of chambers, through small gardens and paved courtyards into the harem. Passing through one of the great ante-chambers he was assailed by a monstrously large dog, which rushed upon him with eyes blazing and jaws wide open. But at a word from the attendant the huge dog became quiet and crouched on the floor, though never taking his eyes off the strange intruder. Suddenly a window was opened above, and a deep-toned voice, which our Mussulman recognized as that of the Sultan, said a few words to the guide. Soon after this the carpet-cleaner, having given his opinion as to the possibility of repairing the damage, was led away.

Enormous sums are swallowed by the needs of the Sultan's household. Twice daily 900 tables are set and 3,000 persons are feasted. After everybody in the palace has dined the gates are thrown open, and hundreds of dogs, already awaiting this summons, rush in to devour the rest of the meal. I have heard that some economical reductions are being made in the imperial household by which, among others, a few rather antiquated harem ladies are said to be affected. The Sultan owns, besides his four legitimate wives, by whom he has five growing sons and several daughters, an infinite number of favorites and slaves. Not satisfied with these, he is presented on every great fete day with the most beautiful girls to be found as additions to his harem. Before these novitiates are brought to the Padisha, they are taken in hand by women specially trained for the purpose, and are then for a period of two months instructed, dressed and prepared. On reaching his 13th year each one of the princes is given his own harem. All the women becoming members of the harem do not remain there—in fact, the building would be found insufficient to hold them all. Many are endowered by the Sultan and given in marriage to officers and high dignitaries. In spite of the firman abolishing slavery, Stamboul has several slave markets still, though secret and well hidden and inaccessible to Europeans.

The "sick man" draws a salary of £2,000 Turkish daily. This is equal to about $8,000 in American money. Every day the wagon with the official detailed to "call in" this money may be seen on its rounds; first, making its way to the custom house, then to the treasury; and it never returns empty. For whatever happens the Emperor's salary must be duly paid. The Sultan is said to be a man of great intelligence. Since the beginning of his reign—in fact, since the day he ascended the throne—he has made himself of his own free will the prisoner of his palace, leaving it only on Fridays to drive through double rows of soldiers for the purpose of making his selamik in the mosque close by.—A. Von Moor, in New York World.

Grazing Under Water.

While on a cattle station in Western Australia, Henry Taunton had an opportunity of seeing a remarkable instance of the way in which animals can adapt themselves to their surroundings.

"On the upper reaches of the river there was a large pool just fordable at most times, but in a dry season very low," he says. "Among the horses making their run in the vicinity of this pool, an old mare and a number of foals and yearlings used to come down every day in the long, dry summer, when the herbage was scant and scorced into dryness. They waded into the pool until the water nearly reached their heads, and stood there for hours, diving to the bottom for a mouthful of succulent weeds, which they chewed at leisure, with their dripping heads raised above the water.

"The first time I witnessed this strange sight was during a dry season, when I was riding with the overseer in search of some strayed stock. As we approached the pool my companion bade me keep quiet if I desired to see something well worth looking at. As we rode quietly up to the pool I saw a group of horses standing in the water and disappearing from time to time as they ducked their heads below the surface. My wonder was soon at an end, when I saw one of their heads suddenly come out with a mouthful of dripping weeds. No sooner was this mouthful disposed of than the head disappeared in search of another.

"The overseer told me that during a long drought some five or six years previous, when hardly a vestige of feed was left on the run, and bush fires had laid bare the sandy plains, the old mare had discovered that there was plenty of luscious feed at the bottom of the pools, which could be procured by diving for it, and, having once put her discovery into practice, she continued to do out of preference what she had been driven to do by necessity.

"The several generations of foals which she had reared had all followed her example, although none of the full-grown horses had joined the amphibious group. Here, then, seemed to be a new variety of horse in evolution, which, if left undisturbed, might breed and separate from the run, perhaps to survive through droughts severe enough to exterminate all others."—Australind.



Pandora Range

A Ventilating Oven that Ventilates.

There is only one practical way of ventilating a range oven and that way has been adopted in the Pandora—is an actual, positive, working feature and not a mere talking point.

Fresh air is drawn from the outside through small vents into the oven while the odors and cooking fumes are forced by the fresh air out through small vents into the smoke flues, and up the chimney.

Roasts cooked in a Pandora oven retain their sweet, natural flavor, entirely free from cooking odors, absolutely unmixed with any foreign flavor. Puddings, cakes, bread, meats, etc., are always light, fresh and free from mixed odors or flavors.

In the Pandora range you get all that scientific study, practical experience, skilled workmanship and an immense and finely equipped plant combined, can produce—the highest possible attainment in range perfection.

Ask your local dealer to show you the Pandora range, or write to us for free catalogue before buying any other.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

Petrified Giant.

The giant of Abo Pass, or, at least, a portion of that historic personage, is now in Albuquerque. He is not in a museum, nor is he in a coffin, although he is very decidedly a dead one. Instead, that part of him which is in Albuquerque is suspended by a wire from the wall of the office in W. L. Trimble's Second street livery stable, where recently a number of ethnologists examined him and pronounced him the real thing. That portion of the giant which has been transported from the original resting place is the head complete and the neck to the shoulders. W. L. Trimble and F. E. Sturges, the discoverers of the head, tell a remarkable story of its discovery and transfer from the pass to Albuquerque.

Several weeks ago these gentlemen made an overland trip to Abo Pass to see the work on the Santa Fe cut-off. While driving through the pass one day, thus runs the story, Mr. Sturges espied a queer-looking rock sticking out above the ground and called his companion's attention to it. Mr. Trimble immediately pronounced it a human skull, and in another instant both men were down on the ground making excavations around the rock. They found it not only a human skull, but also a solid petrifaction of an entire human body of great size, imbedded in the solid rock. For hours the discoverers toiled with their prize. They borrowed a crowbar and an axe and cut away the hard flint formation around the head. After working three days and three nights without food or drink they brought the head unbroken from its long resting place. Mr. Trimble wanted to go after the rest of the body, but Mr. Sturges protested that it would be cheaper to import a set of air drills and shoot it out. So they marked the spot and came away, bringing the head with them. It is a remarkable specimen, whether genuine or not. The head is that of a giant, with perfect features and having a distinctly Ethiopian cast of countenance. The neck is massive and the veins and muscles are perfectly outlined in the rock. Even portions of the teeth show where the rock has worn away.—Albuquerque Herald.

The City of Mukden.

Mukden is a series of three concentric squares. The outer, with a wall of clay, incloses the suburbs, and is three miles each way. The second is Tai Tsong's city, and is the original Manchu capital. Its walls, of stone and brick, crenelated and buttressed like the walls of Pekin, are a mile each way. The third and innermost square is the old Manchu palace. The retreating Russians and the advancing Japanese, after crossing the Hun River, some two miles south of the suburbs, were apprised of their nearness to Mukden by a lofty pagoda, which stands at the point where the road enters the outskirts of the town. If they had found the roads from Liao Yang heavy going, those within the city were not much better, though the Russians, during their years of occupation, did something to abate the streams of ill-smelling liquid mud, dotted with islands of refuse, which formerly did duty as streets in Liao Yang and Mukden. But before entering the city the hurrying troops were greeted with a charming sight—the Manchu Park before the southern gate, with its splendid pines, its flowering shrubs, its Chinese pagodas and Manchu memorial temples, all gorgeously decorated with many-colored glazed tiles. This park, with those at the tombs of Nurhachu and Tai Tsong, give Mukden a singular charm, making it quite unlike the ordinary city of the Chinese Empire. Mukden has many beautiful buildings, of most varied styles. Chief among them is the imperial palace, in its sacred inclosure at the center of the town, corresponding to the Forbidden City of Pekin. The palace is covered with glazed tiles, colored yellow, the imperial hue everywhere in China.—Harper's Weekly.

The Lapland Limited is perhaps the most curious of through express trains in that it carries fewer passengers and runs over a longer distance than any other train. This flyer leaves Stockholm, Sweden, once a week during the summer months and runs straight through to Narvik, a Norwegian harbor, within the arctic zone. The distance is 1,336 miles.

Teaching Him a Lesson.

A wealthy broker is so fond of flowers that he frequently spends some time in and about his plants, sometimes doing a little gardening himself. A few days ago he thought he would water some plants, so he called to his new coachman, who was standing near a watering can, and told him to fill it and bring it to him.

"Beg pardon, sir, I'm the coachman," said the importation, touching his hat.

"Well, that's all right; bring that can here."

"Beg pardon, sir; I'm the coachman."

"Well, well, I know that. Bring the can here. I want it."

The coachman touched his hat and still made the same reply. Then something dawned on the broker.

"Oh," he said, "you're the coachman, and can't bring the can. Well, coachman, go and have the black team hitched to the family carriage and bring it here. Have one of the 'ostlers ride on the box with you."

The coachman touched his hat again respectfully and went. Presently he drove up in style.

"Now," said the broker, "drive to where that can is; and you, 'ostler, pick it up, get back on the box, drive round to the stable with the coachman, fill it with water and have him drive you back again."

It was done and the can brought, filled.

"Now, 'ostler," said the broker, "you may go. Coachman, you remain where you are. I may need you again. Don't drive away until I give you leave."

The coachman saved his dignity, but he sat on the box of that coach for two hours after the broker had finished watering the flowers.—Tit-Bits.

WHAT IS BILE

The Important Work It Accomplishes.

How to Insure a Healthy Supply.

The principal work of the liver is the secretion of bile—a golden brown, mucilage-like substance, composed of certain liver elements or salts, mucus and coloring matter. It is the natural antiseptic and cathartic of the bowels. A torpid liver means deficient bile secretion, which later means constipation with its attending evils.

The bile plays a most important part in promoting healthy digestion. Its absence results in congestion of the bowels, with indigestion, and to correct this and secure healthy bile secretion Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills have a very selective action—in fact, they cure biliousness with the bilious headache, driving the fecal contents out of the body, which, if permitted to remain, would poison the whole system and rapidly undermine the general health.

Never permit yourself to become bilious. A sick headache, a sudden attack of indigestion, or a fitful diarrhoea with dizziness and a yellow-coated tongue call for the prompt use of Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills. They are by far the best remedy to empty the bowels and relieve congestive conditions. They act as a true tonic to the liver, preventing as well as curing constipation. One or two of these pills taken every night mildly stimulates the liver and corrects biliousness without the driving purgative effects of harsh drugs. Their gentle laxative action especially commends them to ladies, who bloat after eating and are subject to periodical headaches. To secure a healthy secretion of bile, thus establishing perfect bowel regularity, these little pills possess merits peculiarly their own, not found in other remedies.

Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills always cure constipation, biliousness and sick headaches in one night. All dealers, 25 cents. All genuine signed W. F. Smith.

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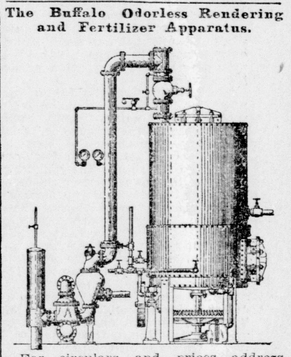
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Mr. Dooley Talks About Short Term Marriages

FINLEY PETER DUNNE IN CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD

"Who is George Meredith?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Ye can search me," said Mr. Dooley.

"What is th' charge against him?"

"Nawthin'," said Mr. Hennessy, "but I see he's in favor iv short term marredges."

"What d'ye mean?" asked Mr. Dooley. "Reducin' th' term f'r good behavior?"

"No," said Mr. Hennessy. "He says people ought to get married f'r three or four years at a time. Thin if they don't like each other, or if wan gets tired, they break up housekeepin'."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "it mightn't be a bad thing. Th' throuble about matrimony as I have obsarved it fr'm me seat in th' gran' stand is that afther fifteen or twinty years it settles down to an endurance thrile. 'Women,' as Hogan says, 'are creatures iv such beaucheous mien that to be loved they have but to be seen, but,' he says, 'wanst they're seen an' made secure,' he says, 'we first embrace, thin pity, thin endure,' he says.

"Most iv th' ol' married men I know threat their wives like a rockin' chair—a great comfort whin they're tired, but apt to be in th' way at other times. Now, it might be diff'rent if th' ladies, instead iv bein' secured f'r life, was only held on a short-term lease. Whin Archybald, th' pride iv South Wather sthreet, makes up his mind that it wud be well f'r his credit if he enthered th' holy bonds iv mathrimony an' selects th' target iv his mad affections, he thinks that all he has to do is to put a peeranyum in his buttonhole an' inthrajooce himself be his first name to be carried to th' altar. But th' ladies, Gawd bless thim, are be nature skilled in this game, an' before Archybald has been coortin' two weeks, he begins to shift his idees iv his own worth. He finds that at be st he has on'y an outside chance. He wondhers if he is really worthy iv th' love iv an innocint young girl iv 32. Has he money enough to support her as she shud be supported?

"He even has doubts f'r th' first time in his life iv his own ravishin' beauty. He detects blemishes that he niver see before. He discovers that what he used to considher a merry twinkle is a slight cast in th' right eye an' that th' fillin' shows in his teeth. He consults a manicure an' a hair dhresser an' buys th' entire stock iv a gent's furnishin' store. Whin whin he's thurly humble he goes thremblin' to Belinda's house rayselved to ask th' fair wan rayfuses him, as she prob'bly will an' surely ought to, he will walk off th' bridge an' end all.

"It's at this time that th' short-term conthract shud be sprung. I don't know how men propose. I niver thried it but wanst, an' th' hired girl said th' lady was not at home. No wan will iver tell ye. Most married men give ye th' impressyon that their wives stole thim fr'm their agonized parents. But, annyhow, we'll suppose that Archybald, layin' a silk handkerchief on th' carpet an' pullin' up th' leg iv his pantaloons to prevint baggin', hurls himself impetchoosly, at th' feet iv his adored wan an' cries: 'Belinda, I can only offer you th' love iv an honest South Wather sthreet commission merchant an' member iv th' Brotherhood iv Wholesale an' Retail Grocers. Will ye take me f'r life?'

"Belinda blushes a rosy red an' replies: 'Archybald, ye ask too much. I cannot take ye f'r life, but I'll give ye a five-year lease an' resarve th' right to renew at th' end iv that time,' she says. 'Will that do?' says she. 'I will thry to make ye happy,' says he. An' she falls on his manly bosom an' between her sobs cries: 'Thin let us repair at wanst to th' title Guarantee an' Thrust Company an' be made man an' wife,' she says.

"Well, afther Archybald is safely married his good opinyon of himsilf returns. Belinda does her share to encourage him, an' befure long he begins to wondher how as fine a fellow as him come to throw himsilf away. Not that she ain't a good creature, d'ye mind, an' slavishly devoted to him. He hasn't anything again' her, still, think av what he might have done if he had only known his thrue worth. Whin a man gets a good reyptation he doesn't have to live up to it.

"So, bimeby, Archybald, knowin' fr'm what his wife says that he is handsome enough without anny artyficial aid, f'rgets th' mannycure an' th' hairdhresser. Sometimes he shaves an' sometimes he doesn't. So far as he is consarned he thinks th' laundhry bill is too high. He advertises th' fact that he wears a red flannel chest protictor. His principal conversation is about his lumbago. He frequently mintions his face that he likes certain articles of food, but they don't like him.

"Whin he comes home at night he plays with th' dog, talks pollytics with his next-dure neighbor, puts his hat an' a pair iv cuffs on the piannah, sets down in front iv th' fire, kicks off his boots an' dhraws on a pair iv carpet slippers an' thin notices that th' wife iv his bosom is on the premises. 'Hello ol' woman,' he says. 'How's all yer throubles?' he says.

"Wanst a year Belinda meets him at the dure with a flower in her hair. 'Well,' he says, 'what are th' decorations about?' he says. 'Don't ye know what this day is?' she says. 'Sure,' says he, 'it's Choosdah.' 'No, but what day?' 'I'll give it up. St. Patrick's Day, Valentine's Day, pay day. What's th' answer?' 'But think.' 'I give it up.' 'It's the annyvarsary iv our weddin'.' 'Oh,' says he, 'so it is. I'd clean forgot. That's right, I raymimber it well now that we mintion it. Well, betther luck nex' time. There, take that,' he says.

"An' he salutes her on the forehead an' goes down in th' cellar to wurruk on a patent skid that will revolutionize th' grocery business. If he suffers a twinge iv remorse later he tells her to take two dollars out iv th' housekeepin' money an' buy hersilf a suitable prisint.

"He's pleasant in th' avenin'. At supper, havin' explained his daily maladies at full length, he relapses into a gloomy silence, broken only be such sounds as escape fr'm a man dhrinkin' hot coffee. Afther supper he figures on th' prob'ble market f'r rutybagy turnips, while his wife r-reads th' advertisements iv th' theayters. 'Jawn Drew is here this week,' says she. 'Is he?' says Archybald. 'That's good,' he says. 'I haven't been to a theayter since Billy Emerson died,' he says. 'I hate th' theayter. It ain't a bit like rale life as I see it in business hours,' he says.

"After awhile whin Belinda begins to tell him a thrillin' says-she about wan iv th' neighbors, he lapses into a pleasant sleep, now an' then arousin' himsilf to murmur 'Um-m,' at 9 o'clock he winds th' clock, puts the dog out f'r th' night, takes off his collar on th' stairs an' goes to bed. Belinda sets up a little later an' dhreams Richard Harding Davis wrote a book about her.

"But th' five years ar-re up at last. Wan mornin' Archbald is glarin' fr'm behind a newspaper in his customary jaynial breakfast mood, whin his wife says, 'Where will I sind ye-er clothes?' 'What's that?' says he. 'Where d'ye live tomorrah?' 'Don't be foolish, ol' woman. What d'ye mean?' says he. 'I mean,' says she, 'that th' lease has expired. At tin-thirty today, it r-runs out. I like ye, Archybald, but I think I'll have to let ye go. Th' property has r-un down. Th' repairs haven't been kept up. Ye haven't allowed enough f'r wear an' tear. It looks too much like a boardin' house. I'm goin' into th' market to prospect f'r a husband with all modhren improvements,' says she.

"Well, wudden't that be a jolt f'r Archybald? Ye bet he'd beat th' quarter-mile record to th' joolers. He'd haul out ol' pitchers iv himsilf as he was th' day he won his threasure an' he'd hurry to a beauty upholsterer's an' say: 'Make me as like that ther Apollo Belvydere as ye can without tearin' me down altogether. It wud be fine. He'd get her back maybe, but it wud be a struggle.

"An' afther that about a year befure th' conthract expired again, ye'd see him pickin' purple ties out iv th' shop window, buyin' theayter tickets be th' scoor an' stoppin' ivry avenin' at a flower shop to gather a bunch iv violets. He'd hire a man to nudge him whin his birthday came around an' ivry time th' annyvarsary iv th' weddin' occurred he'd have a firewurruks display fr'm th' front stoop.

"Whin he'd succeeded in convincin' th' objeck of his affections that she cud put up with him f'r another five years they cud go on their weddin' journey. Ye'd read in th' pa-apers: 'Misther an' Mrs. Archybald Pullets were married again las' night be th' president iv th' First Naytional Bank. They departed on their twelfth weddin' journey, followed be a shower iv rice fr'm their grandchildher.' It wud be fine. I hope George What's-his-name puts it through."

"Ye don't believe wan wurrud ye say," says Mr. Hennessy.

"P'raps not," said Mr. Dooley. "In me heart I think if people marry it ought to be f'r life. Th' laws ar-re altogether too lenient with thim."

The Worst Kind.

After Piles have existed a long time and passed through different stages, the suffering is intense—pain, aching, throbbing, tumors form, filled to bursting with black blood.

Symptoms indicating other troubles may appear to a thoroughly Pile-sick person.

This is when Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, the only absolute Pile cure, brings the results that has made its fame.

It will cure the most stubborn case in existence and a bonded guarantee to that effect goes with each package.

It is to be had for $1 at the drug store, or from The Wilson-Fyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Interesting Malay Country.

"In all my jaunts in eastern lands I have found no country as interesting as the Malay States, that long strip of peninsula which is encompassed on the east by the China Sea, and on the west by the Strait of Malacca," said Mr. Marcus Luning, of San Francisco, at the Arlington, Baltimore. "I lived over there for more than a year, and got pretty well acquainted with the people and their institutions. There are five of these Malay States, lying just to the north of the Straits Settlements, and they are under the rule of Great Britain.

"In the old days piracy was about the chief occupation of the people, but the English Government broke up these evers of the sea in 1876, and since then the natives have been good. The interior of the country has the richest and most productive tin mines in the world; in fact, 68 per cent of the total tin of the world is obtained there and finds an outlet by way of Singapore. There is an export tax on it which brings in about 25,000,000 of Mexican dollars yearly. This money is all spent for the public good, and the English have built a splendid system of public roads, good steam railways, telegraph lines, hospitals and public buildings.

"The English Government is represented by a resident governor, who sees that the affairs of the states are managed prudently and economically. To add to the public revenues there is a sale of the opium, spirits, and gambling privileges, and I should say that $2,000,000 more come from these sources.

"In no country of equal size is there such a mingling of races as in the Malay States. Besides the natives, there are Javanese, Bengalese, Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos, and white men from every part of Europe and America. The Malays are in many ways a fine race. With them personal cleanliness is held in high esteem, and the common custom is to take two baths a day. They are likewise the politest folk I ever met. I had a whole retinue of servants, and yet I could never get used to thinking of them or treating them as servants because of their superlative courtesy. So polite were they that it seemed as though they were doing me a favor when they asked for an advance on their wages, and they were continually in my debt, because of the impossibility of denying requests made in such an ornately deferential way.

"I found plenty of excitement over there in hunting wild game. The jungles abound in lions, tigers, and a native buffalo that is one of the fiercest beasts known to man. This animal is bigger than our bison, cleaner limbed, and with straight horns. It fights with such desperate and savage intent to kill that the bravest hunters dread it, and yet the fascination of engaging in a conflict with it has caused many a man to lose his life."

ENGLISH COLLEGE BOY PRANKS

The American reads his newspaper and is edified to learn that the Harvard boys have incarnadined the dull gray statue of some ancient worthy, or that the bright and shining lights of Princeton have tried to break up Pawnee Bill's circus and been dragged along the streets at the end of the cowboys' lariats.

And as he reads of these strenuous doings, his bosom swells with pride, and he says:

"Well, I guess our college boys can lick creation when it comes to foolin'!"

But they can't. They are a sober and serious crowd when compared with the college boys of old England and Scotland, to say nothing of those roystering blades whose alma mater is Dublin University.

Who has not read of "bump suppers" and wine parties and the screwing-up of obnoxious dons in the pages of Thackeray, Lever and a host of lesser British novelists? They wrote of spacious, full-blooded days, when a gentleman simply had to be "rusticated," and to ride his nag into "hall," and to be pinked through the shoulder for maintaining that his Clorinda at the play was fairer than some other gentleman's Araminta. "The past was goodly once," but the present is a colorably good imitation.

The undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge have a high standard to live up to when they contemplate the pranks of their predecessors, but they do their best.

It was not so long ago that the dons of Brasenose were horrified, when they took their morning walk, to observe that the statue of one of the most revered luminaries of the college had been painted a brilliant pea green, a battered plug hat stuck upon its head, and a pair of old trousers draped upon its outstretched arm, as if it had gone into the old clothes business and was offering stock for sale. The leading spirit in this diabolical outrage on the dignity of the college was the eldest son of a duke. He was "sent down" for a term.

ON A WAGER.

Last summer, for a wager, a freshman at Trinity College, Cambridge, dressed in his sister's clothes and called on the head of the college to complain that "her brother" was being brutally ill-treated by the college authorities. He was, so "she" asserted, overworked, underfed and cruelly flogged.

The benevolent old head—a man much more sinned against than sinning—listened to these charges in helpless amazement.

"But my dear young lady——" he exclaimed.

Thereupon "she" burst into a storm of sobs and would not be comforted. His protestations of innocence only made "her" weep the more copiously. The dear old man never had a worse quarter of an hour.

The following week he saw the freshman play a woman's part in a comedy given in the A. D. C. Theater, and the truth slowly dawned upon him. Meanwhile the freshman had collected the bet and spent the money on a "wine party," which ended in half a dozen students trying to fight the police force of Cambridge and spending the night in jail.

The old "town and gown" riots, which used to be such a strenuous feature of life in English universities, seldom occur nowadays, but there was one in Oxford not many years ago which raged for three days and nights uninterruptedly. Over five hundred policemen were eventually required to restore the peace. Houses and shops were wrecked, and many a townsman and gownsman had to be patched up in the local hospitals afterward.

ACTIVE POLITICIANS.

At all the British universities the students are ardent politicians. Their debating societies are divided into Liberal and Conservative parties, and many of the most brilliant members of the House of Commons have graduated straight from them into parliament. Lord Curzon, for example, was one of the finest debaters the Oxford "Union" ever possessed. It was one of his fellow members who wrote the jeering couplet that has stuck to him throughout his career:

"My name is George Nathaniel Curzon,
I am a most superior person."

Being such ardent politicians, it is natural that the undergraduates should make the college elections, which are fought on political lines, exceedingly lively affairs. Some of the leading universities return members of parliament to represent them in the House of Commons, but they are elected by the dons and graduates without much fuss and excitement. The real fun is over the election of the chancellor, the lord rector, or whatever the honorary head of the university may be called, for in that election the undergraduates take a hand.

This position is sought by the greatest men in the land—men of the caliber of Gladstone, Salisbury, Morley and Balfour. And they are willing to go through a most severe ordeal to win it.

A great statesman who sways the House of Commons and helps to shape the destinies of Europe goes electioneering among a mob of yelling college boys, and they think nothing of pelting him with red ochre, washing blue and rotten eggs if he happens to be of the opposite political stripe. Election day is always a wild pandemonium in a university town. Wise people stay at home and put up the shutters.

A LIVELY ELECTION.

One summer's day in 1897, Glasgow, the rowdiest of all British college towns, was in an uproar. It was election day for the lord rector of Glasgow University, and Lord Kelvin was the favorite candidate. Of course the other candidates had followers, too, but the majority of the students were in favor of Lord Kelvin.

From early morning there was an air of excitement all through the town, for no one knew what the students were going to do. But all knew that something startling would happen—and it did.

The start of the proceedings was comparatively mild. There was a long procession of every possible kind of vehicle around the streets, from a two-wheeler to an old stage coach drawn by six horses, with a university "man" on the box, blowing a horn for all he was worth.

The college lads in the procession were dressed in startling fancy costumes of two colors, for they belonged to both sides. One party wore blue and the other red—but all soon looked alike, for they were covered from head to foot with flour. When a student thought that a handful was not enough to throw at the opposition, he used a small bucket; and so the flour battle raged until noon. Flour was not the only missile. Eggs and soft soap formed a goodly portion of the ammunition. The grocers made a good profit that day.

A MEMORABLE CELEBRATION.

Some time after noon Lord Kelvin was officially declared elected, and the Kelvinites were so jubilant that they determined not to let the city forget the event in a hurry. After dark they started a torchlight procession. Several hundreds of college boys paraded, dressed in all sorts of fantastic costumes, but the medical students far outdid the rest.

One "man," with a mind for the gruesome, purloined the bleached skull of some terrible prehistoric animal from the college museum, and, fastening it over his head and face, marched along in the procession, uttering horrible yells that would have done credit to a monster of the neolithic age.

Others wore their clothes inside out, and had their faces blackened by burned cork, relieved by dashes of red paint, which looked like big, gaping wounds in their faces. Yet others walked on crutches and kept their arms in slings, now and then withdrawing them to fling rotten eggs at some particularly dignified or gorgeously-dressed person in the crowd—at an old gentleman's plug hat or at some elderly matron's satin dress.

On they marched, down from the university through the principal streets of the town, with a crowd of onlookers and admirers following them. The din was awful. Among the hundred or so college songs that were being shouted at the same time, the mournful ballad of the medical students could be distinctly heard:

This leg was cut off months ago,
But when 'twill be finished we do not know,
Although for weeks past we have had
Hash for breakfast!
Hash for dinner!
Hash for supper!
Hash! Hash! Hash!

The medicos sang other songs, but every now and then they simply had to return to this old favorite.

At last they reached the Panorama. The Panorama was an ice skating rink of the most fashionable sort. The entrance fee was high and the price of the refreshments within was still higher. But the college men did not propose to throw away good money paying for things on a night when the whole town was supposed, by ancient custom, to be wide open to them.

STORMED THE BUILDING.

They marched up to the entrance and, despite the protests of the doorkeepers and attendants, just walked in. Once inside they helped themselves to anything in the way of refreshments that they could lay their hands on. They sat in the reserved seats and watched the circus performance that was in progress on a small stage in the center of the rink and the skaters on the ice beneath.

The manager was new to Glasgow and did not know it was the custom to tolerate any pranks of the college boys on election day. He got "mad clean through." As he saw no other way of getting rid of the uproarious crowd, he ordered the fire hose to be played on them.

This insult the students could not endure. They made a rush for the nearest grocery store and seized whatever they could lay their hands on—potatoes, hams, bars of soap, bags of sugar, tins of milk, and eggs. This ammunition was taken to the field of battle and used to vanquish the manager and his staff, drive the circus into the street, and then to smash the glass doors and windows of the gorgeous Panorama.

When the fierce fight was over the students looked like drowned rats, and the building was an utter wreck, as far as glass and satin and plush were concerned. The audience had fled in terror at the start of the fight.

An old man who watched the scene said afterward:

"Eh, mon, the laddies would have skeert the de'il hisself."—Washington Star.

A Woman Who Swears

Because her corns ache should get Putnam's Corn Extractor; it removes corns in 24 hours, causes no pain, doesn't injure the flesh; a thousand imitations prove the value of "Putnam's." It's by far the best corn cure.

His Fortune in His Hat.

Mrs. Juana Garcia N. Viuda de Junco has been put in possession of the property and money left by her husband, Saturnino Junco. The money amounts to $125,000 in banknotes.

Junco, as stated when he died, some five months ago, owned a tienda at the corner of Rebeldes and Callejon de Santisimo, opposite the Nuevo Mexico drug store. He always and at all times by day and by night wore a black hat which he had worn for years. Everybody believed that he was superstitious about his hat, because he never put it aside. Even when he went to the barber shop he sat in the chair, having his hat in his hands. When he died it was found that the crown of another hat was carefully sewed in the interior of the hat, and between the two there was $125,000 in banknotes.—Mexican Herald.

Colds

How often you hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

has gained its great popularity and extensive sale by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It always cures and is pleasant to take. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Price 25c, Large Size 50c.

GEORGE ADE'S NOTABLE FARM

HIS COWS LIVE IN A CLUB-HOUSE—THE FERRIS WHEEL. CROPS.

The Tales Related by Visitors Are Marvelous But Are Not All Vouched for—Labor-Saving Devices.

No two visitors to the Indiana farm of George Ade, the humorist and playwright, come away with the same stories of its agricultural marvels. Considered collectively the following deductions concerning the place are unavoidable:

For his 200-acre wheat field, Mr. Ade has a machine that takes the place of a harvester and reaper and binder combined. In addition to the usual crew of eight it carries a cook and a spare hand.

A new attachment, with all sorts of little machines in it, catches the biggest grains of the wheat, grinds them, hulls them, adds the necessary ingredients to make batter and fries flapjacks over the waste heat in the flues as the machine moves through the fields. The cook simply turns the flapjacks as required and hands them to the men, who get syrup from a little drip cock on the side of the harvester, connected with a tank.

The spare hand relieves one man after another for dinner, and as the knives kill quail squatting in the fields, he picks them, cleans them and tosses them to the cook, who has them in the pan while they are still kicking and served out to the men ten minutes after they are killed.

The machine, it should be stated, bags the wheat and stencils the address of the buyer on the bags.

COWS' CLUBHOUSE.

The dairy arrangements of the farm especially interest Mr. Ade's neighbors. His herd lives in a stable, the like of which has never been seen in this country. It looks like a clubhouse inside. The cows' boxstalls have malachite pillers, and nouveau art bronze decorations serve for scratching posts. The runlets of water through the stalls for drinking purposes go through little troughs of purest topaz, and the racks where the cows twitch hand-weeded clover are barred with silver. Overhead each cow's name is set in brilliants, with electric lights behind. The cows are named for jewels, and each cow's namestone is used; rubies, diamonds, opals, pearls, all shine in order there.

The attention to detail is seen when one looks at Mr. Ade's milk pails. Each one is a piece of pure rock crystal. Celluloid was tried, but a pail exploded under a cow one night, and glass pails broke.

The stable on Mr. Ade's farm is stable, enginehouse, garage, machine shop and carriagehouse, all in one. All his vegetables go to market in automobiles. There is only one horse on the place, which is kept to keep a pet coach dog company. The dog was pining away among the machinery, and the coming of the horse saved his life. The power from the natural gas well which was developed on the farm soon after the humorist's arrival supplies the dynamos, engines, etc., and artesian wells give an ample supply of water.

FENCES MADE OF RADIUM.

All the fences on the farm are of radium. This obviates the necessity of any lighting apparatus whatever on the roads, for visitors drive between lines of light. And all the crops are grown by artificial light; electric lights dot all the fields, and on dark, foggy nights, the Ade farm throws up a glow from its 8,700 acres like that over a great city. Some of the corn grows so fast under this light that it has to be cut back every morning, and the ears on this corn have no cob. They are solid kernels from one side to the other.

Nor does this crop fear frost or "cold spells" to retard growth; between the rows run electric heaters, and the crops grow right along, night and day.

Mr. Ade has introduced a seedless melon and a skinless cucumber; an olive grove, which is planted with lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers and onions between the beds, has also attracted considerable attention. It is called a "salad garden," and depends for its usefulness on the machine which is used to plant it.

SALADMAKING MACHINES.

This is a swift automobile machine, which strips the various products from tree, stalk, vine and ground. As they go up into the machine each is washed, peeled or cut, and the olives from the trees are pressed. Vinegar is carried on the machine, with little spice boxes, and the salad is made while the machine is running, and shot out in separate portions through the dining-room window at the end of the run, so that the guests at the playwright's house have their salads never later than 5 seconds from the gathering of the constituents. If necessary, the onion digger can be switched off.

The consequences of giving fields to staple products, like wheat and corn, has limited Mr. Ade to very little space for his garden crops, but he devised a great Ferris wheel, with garden beds on gimbals where the cars would hang at fair grounds. The crops are planted in these generously deep trays of rich soil, quarter of an acre in each bed, and the wheel is set revolving slowly. As each bed reaches the bottom of its revolution it passes through an ever-playing needle bath of fine spray, getting a thorough wetting. Then it goes on to the pure sunlight of the upper air, and the candent heat obtainable only at great heights.

By this device almost all weeding is obviated and the crops get a fine chance to grow. Squashes that weigh on the ground perhaps fifteen pounds apiece in good seasons on the wheel gardens grow to a weight of fifty and even one hundred pounds, and the vines run riot so luxuriantly that the great golden lumps often hang over the edges of the cars, like molten gold falling through the air.

Russia in Defeat.

Despite the suppression of most of the foreign journals and the blotting out of page after page of the newspapers allowed to enter the empire—despite all that the secret police could do in repressing unfavorable comment—it became generally known that all was going wrong in the Crimea. News came of reverse after reverse, of the defeats of the Alma and Inkerman, and as a climax the loss of Sebastopol and the destruction of the Russian fleet.

In the midst of it all, as is ever the case in Russian wars, came utter collapse in the commissariat department; everywhere one heard hints and finally detailed stories of scoundrelism in high places, of money which ought to have been appropriated to army supplies, but which had been expended at the gambling tables of Homburg or in the Breda quarter of Paris.

Then it was that there was borne in upon me the conviction that Russia, powerful as she seems when viewed from the outside, is anything but strong when viewed from the inside. To say nothing of the thousand evident weaknesses resulting from autocracy—the theory that one man, and he generally not one of the most highly endowed, can do the thinking for a hundred millions of people—there was nowhere the slightest sign of any uprising of a great nation, as, for instance, of the French against Europe in 1792, of the Germans against France in 1813 and in 1870, of Italy against Austria in 1859 and afterward, and of the Americans in the civil war of 1861.

There were certainly more noble characters in Russia, and these must have felt deeply the condition of things. But there being no great middle class, and the lower class having been long kept in besotted ignorance, there seemed no force on which patriotism could take hold.—The Century.

"A sotnia of Cossacks" has been frequently mentioned in the dispatches from the Far East and everybody perhaps does not know what a "sotnia" is. It is a term which has a social as well as a military application. For war purposes the mounted Cossacks are organized in "polks" or regiments of light cavalry about nine hundred strong and formed usually of six "sotnias" or squadrons.



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In a Souvenir Range the oven is constantly and thoroughly aerated by a current of hot, fresh air.

The fire box is the best that long experience can devise.

The ash pan is broad and deep.

The grate can be removed and replaced by a novice in a few seconds.

The top will not warp.

The direct draft damper makes quick fires or checks a fire to small proportions. It saves worry and coal.

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Any Size or Shape. We Make Specialties.
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GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS ARE APPRECIATING MORE AND MORE THE GOOD QUALITIES OF OUR CONFECTIONS.

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"I had stricture for eleven years. It finally brought on Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I had an uncomfortable shooting pain in the groin and feeling as though something was in the urethra. My back was weak and I could scarcely stoop over. Urine was full of sediment. Had a desire to urinate frequently. Family doctors, so-called specialists, patent medicines, electric belts, all failed. I was discouraged. I had spent hundreds of dollars in vain. Finally I consulted Drs. Kennedy & Kergan as the last resort. I had heard a great deal about them and concluded from the fact that they had been established over 25 years that they understood their business. I am delighted with the results. In one week I felt better and in a few weeks was entirely cured. Have gained sixteen pounds in weight."
G. E. WRIGHT, Lansing.

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CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

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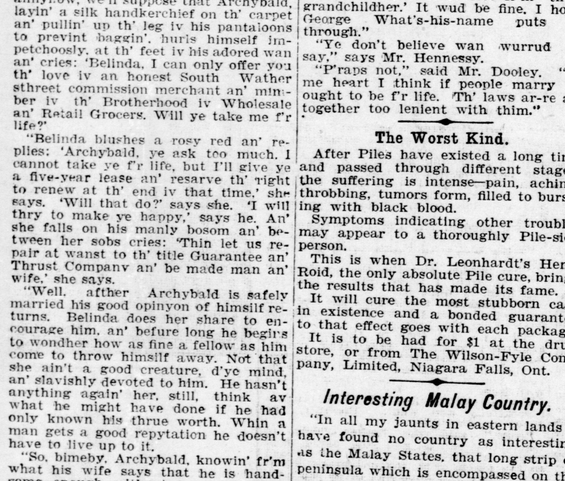
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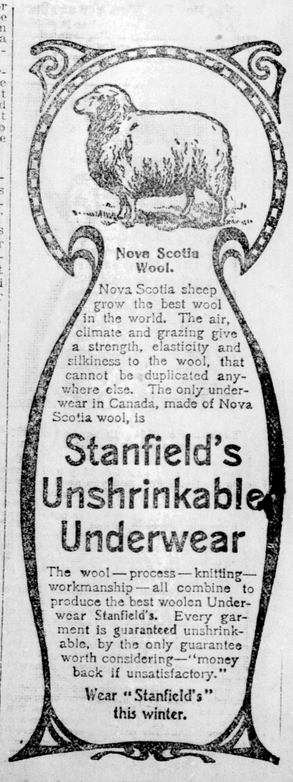
Nature resents any infringement of her laws. Overeating—hasty eating brings indigestion. Indigestion means dyspepsia and constipation. Too rich food and drink mean biliousness and kidney troubles. But nature is generous. She gives us a cure for all these troubles.



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