

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.)

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The Manitoba Elections.

The result of the Manitoba elections is still a matter of some doubt. Both sides claim a victory, but there are some close majorities, an independent or two elected, and a couple of contests still to come off, which may upset present calculations. It is claimed by friends of the Government, that although its following has decreased almost to the vanishing point, it will be able to pull through and gather strength. The Opposition make an equally strong claim to a decided majority. The situation will doubtless clear in a very short time.

Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, the leader of the Opposition, is what is known as a very good fellow, though not credited by either his friends or opponents with a particle of his father's political ability. It is rather difficult for dwellers in Ontario to quite understand the local conditions in a distant community like Manitoba, where people are subject to private influences and separated by personal antagonisms to a greater extent than in the older provinces. The saying that the smaller the pit the fiercer the rats fight is illustrated both in British Columbia and Manitoba. The campaign just closed has been exceedingly bitter, and rife with personalities. It has very little relation to federal politics. If it has any, it will, perhaps, be salutary in the sense of suggesting the danger of over-confidence in any direction.

The causes of the change in Manitoba are not far to seek. The Greenway Government, at the last election, was swept into power by the popular excitement over the school question, which became the rallying cry, not so much of religion as of provincial rights. The Opposition at that time had no real existence, and practically stood on the Government's platform. Mr. Macdonald offered the electors no definite policy on this occasion, but in the absence of any exciting elements, the electors naturally divided again on the old party lines which had been broken up by the school issue. Our Winnipeg correspondent asserts that enormous efforts were put forward by the Opposition who imported agencies of the most devious kind to defeat the Greenway Government, if possible.

"Paper Famine."

English cables say there is a great scarcity of white paper in Great Britain, caused by the enormous demand for newspapers consequent upon the commencement of hostilities in South Africa. In the United States there is also an increasing consumption of white paper for newspapers, and this is coincident with a decreasing supply of the raw material out of which paper is made. The price has gone up, both in England and the United States. In the latter country, newspaper publishers are making mutual agreements to lessen the excessive sizes of their publications, especially the Sunday editions. It is predicted that with the advance in price of white paper and other expenses, there will be long necessarily be few papers published at less than 2 cents per single copy. The direct result of the situation in Great Britain and the United States described above must necessarily be to bring the manufactured paper of Canada into increasing value and importance. Canada possesses unlimited tracts of pulp-producing forests. We must make the most of them. It is better to export wood pulp than to export the crude logs. It is better still to export the completely manufactured paper than to export the pulp. That is the opinion of the Ontario Premier—an opinion most heartily indorsed by The Advertiser.

The Baboos.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports a meeting of leading Mohammedans, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the propaganda of the Indian National Congress. The Congress is accused of spreading discontent and unrest in India and wasting energy, thought and money in "the fruitless task of trying to bring about political changes for which the country is not prepared." It is also charged with "impeding the political and moral progress of the country and creating a daily widening gulf between the rulers and the ruled, as well as between the different sections of the people."

This action by the Mohammedan leaders is a valuable tribute to British rule, but it calls attention to a real menace. The Indian National Congress is composed chiefly of Baboos. Baboo is the name given to the educated Hindu of a certain type. He has acquired a measure of European culture—sometimes he is an English university graduate—but his education often proves a dangerous graft on his mental constitution. All the culture of Europe cannot change his Hindu nature and temperament. Poor in purse, but proud in spirit, he thinks his superior knowledge entitles him to live in the highest social and political altitudes. Unless he is placated with a post in the civil service he is apt to become a sullen enemy of the government, conjuring up imaginary wrongs and representing the British as tyrants and oppressors. He knows he cannot bridge over the chasm between himself and the members of the ruling race, and the thought feeds his bitterness of the Indian National Congress the Baboos indulge in a great deal of bombastic rhetoric, demanding that the native races be given

on a share in the government, and putting their seditious notions into the heads of their Hindu followers. This mischievous propaganda has been carried on with considerable success and some day the British will have to reckon with it seriously. It would be chaos come again to intrust the franchise or any large political powers to the heterogeneous masses of India, divided by race, creed and caste, and steeped in ignorance and fanaticism. The various sects hate one another and only the central control of the British Government saves the country from disruption.

The Mohammedans have no love for the Hindus and that may have something to do with their denunciation of the Indian Congress, but it is permissible to think that the Moslem subjects of the Queen, having so long enjoyed liberty of worship under the British flag, have accepted British rule as final, and will staunchly defend it against Hindu treason.

Butter as a Barometer.

Canada's butter exports have increased to an enormous extent in the last year or two. Look at this significant contrast:

Butter exported in 1894 . . . 32,065,000 lbs.
Butter exported in 1895 . . . 48,460,000 lbs.

The Montreal Gazette announces that the farmers of Canada received \$2,000,000 more for their butter this year than last.

These returns speak volumes in favor of the condition of things established under the new regime. And this is but the beginning of the new era!

Greenway is not a "goner" yet.

The German Reichstag has decided, after all, to allow workmen to associate. How kind!

It is one thing for foreign nations to call Great Britain an idol with feet of clay, and it is another thing for them to come in contact with the aforesaid feet.

The Toronto World thinks the surplus of teachers might be reduced by making it more expensive for students to obtain certificates. This is a fine democratic policy. No doubt Mr. Ross would like to see it adopted—by Mr. Whitney.

If, as is reported, a New Zealander has been successful in compounding a fluid for marking cattle, which will take the place of branding, it will prove a great boon to our northwest ranchers. But until the new material has been well tried, old-timers will be sceptical about its effectiveness.

A consignment of 20,000 turkeys, 2,000 geese and 4,000 chickens has left Lindsay, Ont., for British Columbia. The mining industry in that province has opened up a large and growing market for the products of Eastern Canada. The Crown's Nest Pass Railway has been a great factor in developing this trade.

It now appears that the Boers sent numbers of empty railway wagons into Natal for the purpose, as they declared, of carrying the garrison of Ladysmith to Pretoria. But Ladysmith stood firm, and the wagons were used to take the fleeing Boers away from the pursuing victorious British. "The best-laid schemes," etc.

Our oil producers will be interested to learn that at the late meet of motor carriages in the British metropolis nearly all of the 100 cars in competition were propelled by oil. Electricity, indeed, was just represented, and only a single steam vehicle on a lorry, apparently bearing a heavy load of electrical plant, was exhibited. Electricity may supersede the horse on the highways, but it must be cheaper before it competes with oil as a motive power.

Staats Courant (Government Gazette), for that purpose, in every notice it is distinctly stated that applicants must be of the Protestant religion. Dr. Leyds has himself signed hundreds of these official notices, and his denial is only one more of those shameless lies which have lately so frequently been turned out of that factory of falsehoods at Brussels, presided over by the said Dr. Leyds.

That is a pretty strong declaration, but Dr. Leyds has nothing further to say on the subject, and information received from other channels bears out the view that under the Kruger regime, only those adhering to the Dutch Church had any chance of office in the republic. The view herein expressed is sustained by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kimberley, who has recently been on a visit to this continent.

What Others Say.

Too Grave for Joking.
[Hamilton Herald.]
Many a Boer goes from his laager to his bier.

A Rebuke.
[Toronto Telegram.]
Howlers against the French-Canadians might allow something for the fact that the Quebec name of Des Lauriers is written in the death notice of the first soldier who died in Canada's movement to the Transvaal.

The Same Old Stock.
[Buffalo News.]
The British soldiers have not changed much since the battle of Waterloo. Their steadiness under fire then astonished Napoleon. At the battle of Morder River, which lasted fourteen hours, the British infantry would not retire, though the storm of bullets from the Boer trenches was fearful, and men fell by scores in their unprotected position.

THE OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS

More Seasonable Weather Helps Trade in Canada.

The Situation Across the Border—Commercial Agency Reviews.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—Dun's weekly review of the state of trade says: Much more seasonable weather has increased activity in winter clothing and kindred lines at nearly all points in Canada. St. John reports special activity in drygoods, clothing, hardware, groceries and provisions, while jobbers report increased trade and improving collections at Halifax, with business generally larger than it was a week ago.

Wholesale trade is more quiet at Montreal, but weather conditions are more favorable to trade, and payments are well met, but money is tight.

Colder weather improves trade in Toronto, especially in heavy goods, groceries, teas, hardware and metals. Snow and colder weather at Winnipeg help the demand and improve collections.

In Manitoba more seasonable weather promises increased activity, and conditions show slight improvement. British Columbia reports trade conditions fairly quiet, although comparing favorably with former years. Bradstreet's says: War weather earlier in the week exerts a depressing effect upon Canadian trade. This effect was removed by cool weather, which improved retail trade, and it is expected to better collections. The drygoods market at Montreal is reported quiet, but the year's results are satisfactory. The holiday trade is large for this part of the month. Fair activity in trade is reported in the Maritime Provinces, and collections about equal expectations.

In British Columbia business is good, interior demand being especially brisk, and collections have improved. Coal shipments in November were the largest of any month this year.

Cold weather has also favorably affected business at Toronto. Canadian cotton goods have again been advanced.

Raw wool is held above recent offers on export account. A heavy output of Canadian lumber is looked for as a result of the saw logs decision, and American lumbermen are preparing to establish plants in Canada.

Business failures for the week number—

FALLING HAIR RESTORED

By warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressing with CUTICURA, the greatest of emollient skin cures. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, heal eruptions, stimulate the hair follicles, and supply the roots with nourishment and energy, thus producing a clean, wholesome scalp, with luxuriant, lustre hair.

Hair Came Out Freely.
I had the trouble fever after which my hair came out freely. My mother suggested that I use CUTICURA remedies. I did so, meeting with untold success. My hair grew in thicker and faster than before. I used CUTICURA (ointment). H. J. PATTERSON, 1200 W. St., N. Y., Washington, D. C.

Bad Scalp Humor Cured.
I had a bad scalp humor, and thought I would go to the doctor. The doctor said I had a bad scalp humor, and that I should use CUTICURA. I did so, and my hair grew in thicker and faster than before. I used CUTICURA (ointment). H. J. PATTERSON, 1200 W. St., N. Y., Washington, D. C.

Bad Dandruff Cured.
Dandruff made my hair fall out so bad I got discouraged. I tried CUTICURA (ointment) and it cured me. My hair grew in thicker and faster than before. I used CUTICURA (ointment). H. J. PATTERSON, 1200 W. St., N. Y., Washington, D. C.

ber 21, as compared with 25 last week, and 29 in this week a year ago.

OVER THE BORDER.
Dun's review says: Failures in five weeks ending Nov. 30 were \$86, and in amount of liabilities, \$8,046,348, against \$13,891,094 in the same weeks of last year, \$14,590,197 in 1897, and \$17,168,062 in 1896. Hides are again stronger at Chicago. Leather holds strong, with the demand apparently exceeding the supply. Wool has advanced further, with much speculative buying. Wheat has risen 3 cents, and corn a fraction, with decline in western receipts of both. Atlantic exports of wheat for the week, flour included, were only 3,395,677 bushels, against 5,836,767 bushels last year, and Pacific coast exports, \$85,172, against 556,223 last year.

Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States, against 248 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 22 last year. Bradstreet's report: The last month of the year has opened auspiciously for trade and industry: stocks well employed; trading close upon and even passing supply; labor troubles averted in some instances by wide-spread advances in wages of small importance, except in one or two cities, and with the general level of values of staples at the highest point reported for eight years past. More seasonable weather conditions, not, however, extending throughout the entire country, have lived with the distribution at retail at many markets.

IDA KNIGHT'S CONFESSION

Girl of Thirteen Perpetrated the Bowmanville Outrages.

Tried to Burn Her Employer's Home Poison the Family and Incriminate Her Brother.

Bowmanville, Ont., Dec. 8.—No evidence could be produced at the police court, at Bowmanville, that Ida Knight, a girl of thirteen, who is alleged to have perpetrated the Bowmanville outrages, had any part in the same. She was charged with the poisoning of the family, and with the attempt to burn the house of her employer, Frank Osborne, on Saturday, and the charge against her was withdrawn by Chief of Police J. H. Knight.

The guilty one is believed to be the young girl, Ida Knight, who, it is alleged, concocted the whole story, and performed the wicked deed, both on Sunday and Tuesday night. Chief Jarvis arrested Ida, and she will appear before Police Magistrate Haines, charged with trying to poison the family with which she lived, and of attempted incendiarism. She has always borne a good character, and was lived with the Osbornes for a considerable time.

IDA CONFESSES.
Bowmanville, Ont., Dec. 9.—The sensation at J. H. Knight's house, that has set the whole community in a terrible dread lest their house should be next visited, came to a sudden climax by the confession of the girl, Ida Knight, to being the perpetrator herself of all the shocking devilry perpetrated at the house of the Osbornes. Yesterday she came before the police magistrate on the charge of attempting to burn Osborne's house. She requested a private interview with the chief of police, who gave her an hour, and she told him during the night that she was to tell the whole truth, and she then confessed to everything in connection with the destruction of the property at Osborne's, the mixing of Paris green in the provisions, groceries, preserves, the two attempts to fire the house, and the writing of the bits of composition that is too profane to publish, and which were found in the house on Monday.

CASE OF DEGENERACY.
She says she had no cause for committing the terrible deeds; that Mr. and Mrs. Osborne had always treated her kindly, and she liked them both. She had no reason or inducement whatever for her conduct. Why she tried to connect her own brother with the affair is equally puzzling. A great sensation was caused in the town.

BACKACHE.
Weak, Lame, Aching Backs, the Result of Sluggish, Inactive Kidneys, Are Permanently Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Backache is in reality kidney ache. The kidneys become clogged and fail in their work of filtering the blood. Backache is nature's warning that the kidneys are on strike, and that the blood is going through the system laden with four poisons, which will cause Bright's disease, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism or other equally painful and fatal complications.

Those who are suffering with backache to set their kidneys right. The experience of tens of thousands of people tells him that to accomplish this there is no means so successful as the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills—the world's greatest kidney cure.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure permanently by making the kidneys healthy, active and vigorous. They are purely vegetable, act naturally on the kidneys, and are wonderfully efficacious. As a prompt and positive cure for kidney disease, liver complaint and all the common ailments of the urinary organs they are unapproached by any remedy ever discovered. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

AM kinds of coughs and colds will promptly to the influence of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine.

Phone 1046 THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO. Phone 1046

Clothing--Great Discount Sale

THE ridiculous prices at which we are selling Winter Clothing is the subject of much comment among our competitors, and the satisfaction of the many customers whom we have served. The discount prices still continue. Our stock must be reduced fully \$5,000 (Five Thousand Dollars). Slaughter prices will give the desired result. Every Man's Suit, Overcoat or Ulster, Boys' Suits, Reeters, Overcoats, cut in price from 10 to 50 per cent.

Men's Ulsters, Overcoats and Pea Jackets.

Men's Ulsters, heavy black and brown frieze, heavy tweed linings, full complement of pockets, collar and every part made for comfort; regular price \$7 and \$8. Saturday and Monday.....\$5 95

Men's Blue and Black Beaver Overcoats, single and double breasted, Italian linings; regular \$8. Saturday and Monday.....\$6 95

Men's Black Cheviot Pea Jackets, storm collar, hair cloth sleeve lining, Italian body lining, very dressy and warm; regular \$6. Special sale price.....\$4 95

Big Cut in Men's Suit Dept.

35 Men's Heavy Tweed Suits, dark patterns; regular \$10 and \$11. Discount sale price.....\$7 95

20 only Men's Suits, heavy double-breasted, heavy Italian linings, warm, dressy suit; regular \$7. Saturday and Monday.....\$5 95

20 Per Cent off any Man's Single-breasted Tweed Suit in the store on Saturday only.

25 Boys' Reefers, blue pilot cloth, good large collars, warm linings, for boys 10 to 18 years; regular \$4 and \$4 50. Saturday and Monday.....\$2 95

10 Per Cent off all Boys' Clothing during this special sale.

FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT

10 dozen Men's Undressed Kid Warm Lined Gloves; regular \$1. Special.....75c
10 dozen Mitts, lined, heavy, strong and durable.....50c
15 dozen Men's Shirts and Drawers, wool flannel linings, blue and brown. Special.....75c

Special display of Ties, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Umbrellas, Shirts, etc. For Christmas presents see our display before buying.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

BUSY HERE—Our popular prices keep things moving. Many Christmas novelties, always useful as well as pretty. Nothing nicer or more appropriate than a pair of warm slippers for mother or sister. We have some specialties for your selection. Men's Slippers in Fancy Velvet and Leather. Don't miss seeing our assortment when making your selections.

For Saturday's and Monday's selling we have arranged some special lines on our Bargain Tables.

TABLE NO. 1.—Misses' and Women's Laced and Button Boots in oil, pebble, laced and fine Dongola button boots; regular \$1 and \$1 25. Table No. 1.....75c

TABLE NO. 2.—At 98c, special assorted lot Men's Dongola Laced Boots, Boys' Laced Boots and Men's Congress; regular \$1 25 to \$1 50. Saturday and Monday, Table No. 2.....98c

TABLE NO. 3.—\$1 25 Women's Laced and Button Boots, Warm Felt Boots, in button, laced and congress, Dongola Laced Boots, heavy soles, all sizes. Table No. 3, special.....\$1 25

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

court when the chief gave his evidence of the confession, as the people could not conceive of such a little girl, only 13 years of age, and small for her age, doing such daring and wicked acts or writing such profane language.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.
She acknowledged all the crimes committed at Osborne's the last few days, and was committed to Cobourg for trial at next assizes. She is a bright, and rather intelligent girl, with fair complexion, and has lived with Mrs. Osborne for nearly two years. She has been trusted in every way, as may be judged when she was left Sunday night with the four young children in the country home, away from other neighbors.

Many people will believe so young a girl incapable of performing, unaided, such diabolical deeds as are laid to the charge of little Ida Knight, and it certainly is very mysterious conduct for a mere child.

KILWORTH

Can Boast of Many Interesting Features—Reminiscence of Ontario's New Premier.

Kilworth, Dec. 9.—We cannot boast of the number or magnificence of our public buildings, but we can point with pride to the large area over which our town extends—one mile each way from the river, and two miles along the river, including part of London, Westminster, Lobo and Delaware townships. Within these boundaries there is, in the summer season, probably as much fine scenery as is to be found in any place of equal size in Western Ontario. Clear, rippling streams, miniature lakes, hills that are almost mountains, ivy-clad ruins, pleasing landscapes, are all here in abundance. A short distance down the river there is a very rare natural curiosity, a petrifying spring, where are to be found the petrified remains of animals and plants. A familiar object in the landscape here is an old windmill, unique of its kind in Canada, perhaps in America. It was designed and constructed by the late Mr. Wilson, an Englishman of means and leisure, who had been accustomed to windmills in England. There are many other interesting features of this district that may be described at another time.

Mr. Woodhull's new barn, with stone wall beneath and concrete floor in the basement, is one of the best in the neighborhood.

For lightning rods this district is probably ahead of any other in the province. Only a man here and there sticks to the old-fashioned method of trusting to Providence for protection from thunder storms.

Miss Sharp, of this place, who has been teaching in London township, is re-engaged in the same school for 1898.

Mr. Glenn, teacher, here, has been re-engaged for next year.

An alleged case of blackmailing is reported from an adjoining township. The victim, a gentleman well known here, is said to have been pretty thoroughly fleeced.

Mr. John Sharp has been on a visit to his sons, Edward and John, in Southwestern Ontario.

Mr. Aaron Reynolds, teacher, Strathroy high school, who is a native of this place, has completely recovered from his recent severe illness.

About 28 years ago, just before he entered politics, George W. Ross delivered an excellent lecture in St. Andrew's Church, Delaware, on "Success in Life," concluding it with a stirring rendition of Longfellow's "Psalm of



Corticelli Skirt Protector is a wet weather "insurance policy" for a lady's skirt.

It never shrinks, it cannot pucker the skirt bottom—its colors will not run.

It is steam shrunk before it is dyed—it cannot shrink any more under any possible usage.

Its colors won't run because they are fixed permanently and unfadably when dyed.

Every dress goods shade. Sewed on flat, not turned over—one or two rows of stitching. Genuine only with this label

Corticelli

LIFE." The lecture was evidently the reflex of his own high aims and aspiration that have been so grandly crowned with success. West Middlesex was proud of having produced such a man, and confidently expects to have the honor of being represented by him, as premier of Ontario, for many years to come.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Williams' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Williams' English Pills are used.

J. Callard, chemist, 230 Richmond street, London, Ont.

B. A. Childs, Chemist, Gothic Hall, London, Ont.

W. T. Strong & Co., Chemists, 134 Dundas street, London, Ont.

E. W. Boyle, Druggist, 62 Dundas street, London, Ont.

J. G. Shuff, Chemist, 540 Dundas street, London, Ont.

H. J. Childs, Druggist, London, Ont.

C. McCallum, Druggist, London, Ont.

N. W. Emerson, Druggist, 120 Dundas street, London, Ont.

N. I. McDermid, Druggist, corner Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

W. S. B. Barkwell, Chemist, corner Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 240 Dundas street, London, Ont. 526k t

THE COLD SNAP.
Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 7.—There was a cold snap throughout the Adirondacks last night. At Saranac Lake and Lake Placid the mercury was 1° below zero. There is good sleighing in that vicinity now. Almost all of the small lakes and ponds are frozen over.

LIFE ENDS IN THE JURY BOX.
Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 8.—John Schalkopf, a salesman drawn in the trial of John Campbell, of Rushford, for the murder of Alphonse Sanden, an old French hermit, died suddenly in court, while sitting in the jury box. Apoplexy is thought to be the cause. Schalkopf, who was a well-to-do contractor, apparently was in robust health.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.
The strawberry crop was worth \$15,000 to \$25,000 a day for ten days to one town in Michigan.

A Dainty Dinner
For 20 cents
At FRIEND'S, 117 Dundas St.

CLARKE & SMITH,
Undertakers and Embalmers
Scientific work, first-class appointments.
113 Dundas St. Phone 568.

An Awful Scrawl..

How often you hear people use those words in referring to hand-writing. The Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont., would like to correspond with you if interested in good writing.

J. W. WESTERVELT,
Principal.

Fur-Lined Overcoats...

\$40 and up.
There's cold weather ahead and this is the time to prepare for it. You will have no dread of Jack Frost if you are provided with a good fur-lined coat.

O. Labelle, 372 Richmond Street.

Doyle's Liniment.



TRADE MARK Registered.
The Greatest Known Remedy for the Relief and Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, MUSCULAR SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST OR BACK, or wherever a LINIMENT is required. It also cures the worst case of PILES.

London, Ont., Nov. 3, 1899.
Mr. J. W. Doyle—Dear Sir—For a number of years I have been using an artificial leg. At the knee it swells and produces corns, which nothing would remove till I tried your liniment. I think very highly of your liniment, and would recommend it to anyone troubled with corns, bunions, etc. I also found it a preventative of corns on my feet.
JOHN WILLIAMS, 233 Grey street.

The only known Remedy that will cure the Sprained Coffin-Joint of a Horse.

Price 60 cents per Bottle.
Sample Bottle, 25c.

JOHN. W. DOYLE, London, Ont., wye

FITZGERALD
and FITZGERALD,
Larriars 171 Dundas street,
Fitzgerald Block



DO NOT FAIL
to take advantage of the cheap sale of our handsome Wall Papers. Thirty per cent discount for the next 30 days.

H. & C. COLERICK, 443 Richmond Street.

FAIRBAIN
MERCHANT
TAILOR
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

To Win Business
You Must Deserve It
Dean & Co. deserve the patronage of every union man in the city. They were the first to ask and are the only firm authorized to use the union stamp on their breads.

DEAN & CO., Bakers,
547 Hamilton Road.

ECUMENICAL
FOREST QUEEN FLOUR
IS ALL FLOUR.

Not a grain of adulterated substance will be found in our flour. They are pure wheat all the way through. Gaining hosts of women admirers for it. Have you tried it yet?

+++
J. D. SAUNBY,
Proprietor.
PHONE 132.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
OINTMENT

Is unequalled as a remedy for Chafed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Eyes, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Eczema, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Pains, Throat Colds, Ringworm, and Skin Affections generally.

Large Pots, 15¢ each, at chemists, etc., with instructions.
Illustrated Pamphlet of Calvert's Carbolic Preparations sent post free on applications.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE
paid for old gold and silver, lead and copper dross.

Canada Smelting and Refining Company,
Corner Richmond and King Sts., London, Ont.

Electric plying on the Prussian royal train has been found to cost a mile less than \$15 an acre; steam power, \$20.



Delays Are Costly.

Raw Furs are steadily advancing in price, and the supply is very limited, especially in Sable and Persian Lamb. If you intend purchasing Furs this season, do so at once—you'll save money. We have an elegant assortment of everything just now.

SPITTAL, SABINE & CO
152 Dundas Street.

Starr Hockey

..and..

Spring Skates.

The famous Starr Hockey Skates, \$1.00 per pair up. This skate is the strongest, lightest and most graceful in the market.

Boys' Hockey Skates, 60c pair.
Starr Spring Skates, 40c pair.
Ladies' Hockey Skates, \$1.00 pair.

Skate parts of all kinds, straps, etc.

WM. GURD & CO.

185 Dundas Street.

FINE TAILORING

SOUTHCOTT'S

361 RICHMOND ST.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, Dec. 8-3 p.m.—The pressure continues low throughout the North-west, and is decreasing over the South-west States. The indications point to higher temperature over the lake district, and showery weather by night. Higher pressure is developing over Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec, which will likely cause lower temperatures throughout the Eastern Provinces. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 40-50; Kamloops, 36-46; Calgary, 22-41; Prince Albert, 16-30; Port Arthur, 22-36; Winnipeg, 20-34; Toronto, 32-44; Ottawa, 18-32; Montreal, 22-30; Quebec, 14-26; Halifax, 14-28.

Local temperatures.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here on Friday, Dec. 8, were: Highest, 38°; lowest, 26°.

Today the sun rises at 7:40; sets at 4:41. The moon rises at 12:07 p.m.; sets at 12 a.m.

A New Thing...

A live business man has a new wheels—progress demands it. JOHN STONER'S NEW Jersey Cream Bread now on the high wave of popular favor; proof positive, ever increasing number of new customers. If not now using it try it and be convinced of its superior quality. Phone 315.

Diamond Rings.

See our north window.
A Diamond Ring for \$5.00.

Also a Lady's Gold, Pearl and Garnet Ring for \$1.00. Mailed to any address free.

THOS. GILLEAN,

JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
402 RICHMOND ST.

Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.

UNION LABEL

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Rev. W. J. Ford will preach in Bodwell tomorrow on behalf of the educational society of the Methodist Church.

—Rev. E. C. Oakley, the new pastor of the First Congregational Church, will preach tomorrow on "The Lost Caravan."

—Rev. Dr. Potts announces that the Methodist century fund has crossed the half-million mark, and now stands at \$508,856 61.

—The many friends of Miss Miller, of the Talbot street school staff, will regret to learn that she is a patient at St. Joseph's Hospital.

—The anniversary of St. John's Church, London township, will be celebrated tomorrow by special services morning and evening. The sermons will be preached by Rev. W. T. Hill, of St. John's the Evangelist, and Rev. G. B. Sage, of St. George's Church, West London.

—The Socialist Labor Party has issued a notice of the following list of candidates for the municipal elections here: For mayor, Fred J. Darch, Water commissioner, Henry B. Asplund, Aldermen—Ward 1, Fred Hazlegrove; ward 2, A. B. Barter; ward 3, David Ross; ward 4, Frank Radway; ward 5, Fred Appleton; ward 6, Ed. Westland.

—The members of Mr. James Fitzgerald's Sunday school class of the Dundas Center Methodist Church, the other evening presented him with an address expressing regret at his departure from the city for Arizona. Accompanying the address was a band-

Gentlemen's Watches

The puzzling question of what to give a man for Christmas is easily answered here. Watches, those necessary business monitors, are especially appropriate gifts.

WARD, THE JEWELER,
374 Richmond St.

RANGES

Steel Ovens.....\$30-\$32
Baseburners.....\$20-\$22
Cook Stoves.....\$10-\$12
Air-Tight Heaters.....\$5-\$8
Palmerston Cutters.....\$25

collected for every month and every fraction of a month the pupil attends.

BRIGHT STORY OF LIFE ON BOARD

By Private William West of "B" Company, Canadian Contingent.

Private Wm. West, of B Company, after touching on family matters in a letter to his parents, under date of Oct. 31, says: "Our kit weighs 70 pounds, and we carried it six hours across the streets of Quebec to see how well we could stand the strain. I felt all right when we got through, and have just had breakfast on the Sardinian—bread, coffee, and sea biscuit. Never felt better in my life. My bunk is about 6 feet long and 2 1/2 wide. Chester McLaren sleeps near to me, and T. Hennessy next. The air is very cold, but we have a good warmer climate soon. Do not trouble about me. In writing, address 'Second Battalion, Royal Canadian Special Service Corps,' I am writing this on all-fours in my bunk. We had a grand send-off in Quebec."

A second letter was written on Nov. 10, in which he says: "We have to touch land tomorrow, I am writing a few lines to you. After getting on the ocean the weather was rough for two days, and we had a good shaking up, some of the boys being compelled to lighten their cargoes. When dressing I have to lay on my back, and the boys lay on their sides, and shapes. Every two or three days we have to strip and go on deck, when the hose is turned on us. Weather is pretty warm, and we have a good shake every day. The Sardinian being a slow boat, every one of us will be glad when the Cape is reached, for we are crowded and the latrine is not supplied with nearly everything. We think the campaign will be short after the general gets things in shape, for those who know say he is a hustler. At any rate I will miss the good old Canadian winter, and think we will be home early in the spring. The weather the past week has been splendid. Last Sunday we had divine service on board. The text was, "Redeeming time, because the days are evil," in which the chaplain made a point of advising the boys to make the best of their opportunities, for the mission was a dangerous one. Of course I was a thinker of you all, but am not in the least bit discouraged. I am on board every night. As far as I can learn we are near the northwest coast of Africa. We have bread and butter for breakfast, and potatoes for dinner, and bread and tea for supper. We would like to see the best of things at home. WILL."

FROM PTE. W. G. REED.

Ald. Reed also received a letter from his son, Pte. W. G. Reed, who is in B Company. He spoke of the departure at Quebec, and the sea-sickness, with which he, in common with his comrades, was affected. He spoke of the excellent provision that had been made for their table supplies. Writing on Nov. 7, he said that the previous day all the men had been vaccinated. It was so warm when he was writing that the men were going to sleep on the open deck in their close quarters down below.

In reply to a letter written to him by Frank Eddy, he has one of the routine of their work, and of the difficulties under which they drilled.

The Slave

Of Circumstance and Condition

SUFFERS

If He Uses the Wrong Kind of Food. He Thrives on

Grape-Nuts.

NATURAL FOOD

For Highly-Organized People.

How to select food that will make a sick body well, is a problem. There are food experts that make the question the study of their lives; to know what the human body is built of, and just where to look for the nerve elements in the grains, fruits and vegetables, and to know the various forms of food furnished by Mother Nature.

The food Grape-Nuts was originated for food experts with the above in view. It is perhaps the most popular food on the American table today, for while it has been in use but little over a year, many of the best people have discovered its unquestioned value.

It is pre-digested and ready to be immediately assimilated. It is also thoroughly cooked at the factory, and therefore ready for instant service. Grape-Nuts can be digested by a child in arms, and is appreciated by the athlete because of its flavor and strength. Sold by all first-class grocers, and made by Postum Cereals Company, Limited, at their factories in Battle Creek.

TWO TEACHERS RECOMMENDED

No. 1 Committee of the Board of Education Considers Appointments to the Staff.

At the meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education last night, the city engineer's communication, asking that the teachers co-operate with his department in the effort to keep the streets tidy, was discussed. Mr. Graydon suggested that the school-boys be educated not to litter the streets and park with lunch papers, cut across lawns, nor pick flowers in the park. The committee commended the engineer. The move was in the right direction, they said, but so far as they were concerned, was not a new one. The attention of the school-boys was being constantly directed to the necessity of keeping the city tidy.

Miss Jessie McDonald was appointed to the teaching staff of the Maple avenue school, to succeed Miss Gray.

Miss Lee was recommended for the position to be vacated for one year at the Wortley road school by Miss Powell.

The matter of refunding fees at the Collegiate Institute was brought up. It was suggested that there be no debates allowed, but this did not meet with approval. The board will be recommended to adopt a rule that all be



A DELICACY.
Bread is usually regarded as a necessity, but our customers consider Eureka Bread a real delicacy. It is the best business to please customers and it is a bread insures the best—never fail to make good. Prompt delivery, too.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY,
75 Bruce Street. Telephone 929.

Debentures - \$100,000

The Canadian Savings & Loan Co

OF LONDON, CANADA.

Are issuing \$100,000 worth of debentures, in amounts to suit investors, repayable in 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 years, interest payable half yearly. This is a splendid opportunity for persons looking for permanent and absolutely safe investment funds, and investors are authorized to invest in these debentures.

For further information inquire at the office of the company, interest on deposits, and money loaned for building, repayable in monthly or quarterly installments.

RESERVE FUND.....\$25,000
TOTAL ASSETS.....\$200,000
OFFICE—M. H. ROWLAND, Manager,
120 yw

collected for every month and every fraction of a month the pupil attends.

BRIGHT STORY OF LIFE ON BOARD

By Private William West of "B" Company, Canadian Contingent.

Private Wm. West, of B Company, after touching on family matters in a letter to his parents, under date of Oct. 31, says: "Our kit weighs 70 pounds, and we carried it six hours across the streets of Quebec to see how well we could stand the strain. I felt all right when we got through, and have just had breakfast on the Sardinian—bread, coffee, and sea biscuit. Never felt better in my life. My bunk is about 6 feet long and 2 1/2 wide. Chester McLaren sleeps near to me, and T. Hennessy next. The air is very cold, but we have a good warmer climate soon. Do not trouble about me. In writing, address 'Second Battalion, Royal Canadian Special Service Corps,' I am writing this on all-fours in my bunk. We had a grand send-off in Quebec."

A second letter was written on Nov. 10, in which he says: "We have to touch land tomorrow, I am writing a few lines to you. After getting on the ocean the weather was rough for two days, and we had a good shaking up, some of the boys being compelled to lighten their cargoes. When dressing I have to lay on my back, and the boys lay on their sides, and shapes. Every two or three days we have to strip and go on deck, when the hose is turned on us. Weather is pretty warm, and we have a good shake every day. The Sardinian being a slow boat, every one of us will be glad when the Cape is reached, for we are crowded and the latrine is not supplied with nearly everything. We think the campaign will be short after the general gets things in shape, for those who know say he is a hustler. At any rate I will miss the good old Canadian winter, and think we will be home early in the spring. The weather the past week has been splendid. Last Sunday we had divine service on board. The text was, "Redeeming time, because the days are evil," in which the chaplain made a point of advising the boys to make the best of their opportunities, for the mission was a dangerous one. Of course I was a thinker of you all, but am not in the least bit discouraged. I am on board every night. As far as I can learn we are near the northwest coast of Africa. We have bread and butter for breakfast, and potatoes for dinner, and bread and tea for supper. We would like to see the best of things at home. WILL."

FROM PTE. W. G. REED.

Ald. Reed also received a letter from his son, Pte. W. G. Reed, who is in B Company. He spoke of the departure at Quebec, and the sea-sickness, with which he, in common with his comrades, was affected. He spoke of the excellent provision that had been made for their table supplies. Writing on Nov. 7, he said that the previous day all the men had been vaccinated. It was so warm when he was writing that the men were going to sleep on the open deck in their close quarters down below.

In reply to a letter written to him by Frank Eddy, he has one of the routine of their work, and of the difficulties under which they drilled.

The Slave

Of Circumstance and Condition

SUFFERS

If He Uses the Wrong Kind of Food. He Thrives on

Grape-Nuts.

NATURAL FOOD

For Highly-Organized People.

How to select food that will make a sick body well, is a problem. There are food experts that make the question the study of their lives; to know what the human body is built of, and just where to look for the nerve elements in the grains, fruits and vegetables, and to know the various forms of food furnished by Mother Nature.

The food Grape-Nuts was originated for food experts with the above in view. It is perhaps the most popular food on the American table today, for while it has been in use but little over a year, many of the best people have discovered its unquestioned value.

It is pre-digested and ready to be immediately assimilated. It is also thoroughly cooked at the factory, and therefore ready for instant service. Grape-Nuts can be digested by a child in arms, and is appreciated by the athlete because of its flavor and strength. Sold by all first-class grocers, and made by Postum Cereals Company, Limited, at their factories in Battle Creek.

BURGLARIZED WORTLEY SCHOOL

Langley and Potter Confess—Potter's Bad Record.

James Langley, 19 years old, and Wm. Potter, 16 years old, South London boys, are in custody, charged with having forced an entrance to the Wortley road public school, and taking a quantity of crayons, pencils and pens, and seven pairs of scissors. The theft occurred on Sunday afternoon last. Potter was arrested early in the week for stealing some rubber from John Sussex, and on being questioned, acknowledged that he and Langley broke into the school. He said that the stolen articles were buried in an orchard opposite the school, which the police found to be true. The boys effected an entrance to the school by prying off the padlock on the coal chute leading to the cellar. A parol belonging to Miss Henderson, the kindergarten teacher, and 30 cents were also taken. Langley admits being implicated in the affair. Potter is now awaiting sentence for stealing the rubber. He has also been in court before and let go on suspended sentence.

SAY LABOR UNIONS ARE A BENEFIT

Interesting Debate at the Meeting of the Varsity Literary Society.

At the regular meeting of the Literary Society of the Western University, last evening, the executive committee announced that Jan. 19 was the date fixed for the conversation and that an excellent programme had been arranged. The following numbers were rendered: Solo, Miss Wright; instrumental, Miss Graves; solo, Mr. Doherty, and solo, Miss Brock. The feature of the evening was a debate, "Resolved that labor unions in the present state of society are a benefit." Messrs. W. Spence and W. W. Hodgins were for the affirmative, and Messrs. S. N. English and A. Carville for the negative. They held their respective sides with great vigor. The judges, Dr. James, Mr. J. Vining and Mr. Apple- yard, gave their decision in favor of the affirmative. Dr. Tupper was critic for the evening, and his remarks were practical and pointed. The attendance was large and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Matrimonial.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

An event of more than ordinary interest occurred at the Mawhinney homestead, Stephen township, on Dec. 6, when Miss Maggie and Miss Fanny Mawhinney, daughters of George Mawhinney, now of Lucan, were united in marriage, the former to William H. Martyn, and the latter to John James Lawson. The interesting ceremony was performed by Rev. James Husser, of Crediton, in the presence of more than 30 friends and relations of the parties. William Mawhinney and Miss Alicia Law assisted the couples through the ordeal. The brides looked charming in their pretty cream cashmere robes. Many valuable presents were received by both the brides, attesting to the high esteem in which they are held. The late James Mawhinney, for many years a resident near Hyde Park, was an uncle of the brides.

GIVENS—RILEY.

Mr. John Givens, traveler for the Bowman Hardware Company, was married the other morning to Miss Katherine Riley, of Oxford street, at St. Peter's Cathedral. Rev. Father Aylward, rector of the cathedral, performed the ceremony. In the presence of a large number of the friends of the young couple. Many presents, among them a silver tea service from the Bowman Hardware Company, testified to the popularity of the young couple.

DICKIE—SUTHERLAND.

A happy wedding party gathered at the parsonage of the First Methodist Church, St. Thomas, Thursday evening, when Rev. Dr. Philip united in marriage Miss Janet Sophia Sutherland, sister of Mr. George D. Sutherland, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., to Mr. Herbert Andrew Dickie, of St. Thomas. Mr. Sutherland and Miss Edith Dickie, of London, attended the bride and groom in the wedding ceremony.

WOODHULL—IRELAND.

On Wednesday, Dec. 6, Mr. Frank Woodhull, of Kilworth, and Miss Mary Ireland, daughter of the late John Ireland, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Euphemia Ireland, near Lambeth. Mr. Clifton Woodhull, brother of the groom, and Miss Janet Ireland, sister of the bride, discharged the duties of groomsmen and bridesmaids. Rev. H. D. Moyer, of Delaware, officiated. There were over one hundred guests present, and the numerous and valuable presents attested the popularity of the bride and groom. After a bounteous wedding dinner the bridal party started on a tour to Niagara Falls and other eastern points, after which they will take up their residence near Kilworth.

Obituary.

MRS. ANN DUFF.

Word has been received by G. T. R. Station Master, Mofarg, of the death in Montreal of Mrs. Ann Duff, widow of the late James Duff, of Whitby, and mother-in-law of Mr. James Shand, formerly of this city. Deceased was 78 years of age. She resided in this city for a number of years, and many friends here will learn of her demise with deep sorrow.

TROUBLES OF TEACHERS.

Perhaps no class of persons meet with so much or so severe criticism as teachers. Much of this criticism is unjust, and exists solely because parents and others listen to unverified reports, and do nothing to acquaint themselves with the real inner workings of the school room. Says the Woman's Home Companion. Any person experienced with children knows that these reports, even when absolutely truthful from their point of view, cannot be relied upon. Again, anyone who has had the training of children has experienced the mortifying fact that even the best trained children sometimes woefully lapse from their knowledge of good manners and courtesy when away from home among other children. Some mothers will not tolerate any correction of their children's manners by the teacher, taking it as a direct insult to their home training.

Kingsmill's

Annual Clearance Sale

BEGINS TODAY.

A GREAT OFFER IN LADIES' COATS.

We put on our bargain counters today ONE HUNDRED LADIES' COATS—no more—no two alike—for one hundred ladies who appreciate a FIRST-CLASS COAT. They are the very best manufacturer's samples; VERY ELEGANT; each worth from \$6 75 to \$16. Strictly up-to-date in style—small sleeves, length 22 to 24 inches. Take any one of them at

\$4.58

There's a superiority of style, a completeness and finish about Fit-Reform garments that makes itself felt with the wearer.

It may be well to lay stress on the point that we assume a personal responsibility for every Fit-Reform garment.

Fit-Reform Clothing... makes certain the chances of your being satisfied.

The question of buying a Winter Overcoat is now paramount.

Get a perfect-fitting, conscientiously-made Suit or Overcoat on which we put our unlimited guarantee of satisfaction.

PRICES—\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

Robt. M. Burns, 180 Dundas St., London, Ont.

THE Canada Business College.

Chatham, Ont., CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS

Public school teachers should notice.—This institution has prepared over seventy teachers for other Business Colleges and Commercial Schools in Canada and the United States, more than twice as many as all other Business Colleges in Canada combined have so placed.

The proprietors of five of the leading Business Colleges in Western Ontario, who are today among our strongest opponents in the field of Business and Shorthand training, received THEIR training under the principal of this institution. Besides these, there are five others holding teaching positions as teachers in Business Colleges in Ontario.

Since Sept. 1, seven or eight of our pupils have accepted positions as teachers in Business Colleges and Commercial Schools in Canada and the United States; another is now negotiating for a similar opening in a Business College in a leading American city, and there are still five unplaced of this kind on hand.

DOES IT NOT PAY TO ATTEND THE BEST? You must decide.

28 of our pupils hold good positions in seventeen months, and the good work of placing our students still continues.

For catalogue of either department address D. McLaughlin & Co., Chatham, Ont. 214 St. 724

COMING TO TOWN

J. Y. EGAN, Rupture Specialist.

After all, there is no better test of an article than popularity. Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

TOMMY ATKINS AT HOME

An American's Impressions of the British Soldier.

The Magnificent Life Guards—The Most Immaculate Thing on Earth.

[Detroit Free Press.]

You cannot get away from the military in England. The red coat meets you at every turn. In the park you spy the pill-box cap, and in the music hall the back of your neck is tickled by the 18-inch cane that Tommy Atkins always carries when off duty. Around the monument in Trafalgar Square, and at the steps of the National Gallery, you are often compelled to crowd your way between soldiers representing every branch of her majesty's services, from the little militiaman from up-country to the splendid fellow of the Life Guards, probably the most interesting pictorial regiment in the world, hardly equaled by the Imperial Guard of Germany.

But if you want to see the London Tommy Atkins taking his enjoyment go out to Earl's Court on a warm July night. There he reigns supreme. He is redder than the red lights that surround the court of the Queen. Earl's Court is the annual show place of London, where everybody goes at least five times during a summer, and the soldiers just as often as ever they can. They swarm the place like decorated beetles. They yelp themselves hoarse with shouting and cheering, and the air is filled with the shrill cry of "Savage South Africa." Little did they think those warm nights that before many weeks they would catch a personal taste of Savage South Africa. I would like to wager that as they saw the exhibition everyone of them gritted their teeth and said to his "pal," sotto voce, "We don't think we send him down there for a bit of a scrimmage."

Off duty, Tommy Atkins appears to be just a boy. And not a very refined boy, at that. In fact pretty much such a young rascal as you find in any other members of his company. His amusement is rather brutal in its nature. He likes to get a party of his fellows into a boat on the chutes, then, when the contrivance is sent to the slide, to throw everyone out by rocking the descending box, and seeing them shoot the rest of the way on their bodies, enjoying it to such a degree that he is willing to tumble out and slide himself, to the definite destruction of that uniform of his. But refined amusement doesn't seem to be exactly with him. He likes to carry 40 pounds around on one's back, and to eat food that you and I would turn up our noses at. The amusement he takes is just the amusement one would expect him to take.

In St. James' Park Tommy cuts his bumble over the back with that cane of his, a blow that would send an ordinary man into paroxysms of pain. But bumble doesn't mind. He keeps quiet and waits for an opportunity to get around behind Tommy when he fetches him a cut quite as hot. One soldier will be reading a paper, and the other will be passing with cut the paper out of his hands with that miniature cane. The first doesn't get angry. He says simply, "What a mischief's all over you?" and picks up the paper, but he remembers the cut.

On returning to his lodgings from his first trip "down town" the American visitor in London is sure to ask his landlady, "What are there so many soldiers around the National Gallery for?" Do they have to keep a guard there?

And she tells him. On the iron fence surrounding the great building are endless placards printed in all the colors of the rainbow, telling the passer-by that recruits are needed in her Majesty's service. The spot is Charles Cross, and through the great railway station there come hundreds of boys each day for their little taste of London, country boys to whom a visit to the city means the first of the year. Of course they are attracted by the military. They cross to the palling where hang the signs. It is the duty of those apparently hotting soldiers to get into conversation with the boys and explain to them the glories at

tendant upon the wearing of a uniform. Then they call their attention to the placards and ask them what branch of the service they would like best. How many country boys do you suppose are able to withstand the temptation? About three in seven. The other four, before the stars come out, are recruits, duly enrolled upon the lists of fighting men.

And the placards are always there. The army of the Queen is never full. There is always room for one more, as there is in the Boston omnibus. I had almost said the London omnibus, but that would have been incorrect, for a London omnibus is full when all the seats are occupied. Twelve inside and fourteen on top, with that number aboard, no more are taken.

In appearance, the soldier that one meets everywhere in London, and the south of England, more than in the north, is big. I have no recollection ever having seen a little soldier, nor one that could be described as wiry, full of strength, though small. Big is the only term to apply to the men of the Queen's troops. And of these the Life Guards are the biggest. The Life Guards barracks in St. James' Park, and two of them stand guard all day long at the portal of the park, historically known as the Horse Guards. I have seen a crowd of Americans linger before those two soldiers, sitting there upon their horses of satiny black, for many minutes at a time, watching them, simply. The Life Guard man on duty sits his horse in the doorway like a statue. He does not move a muscle until a certain number of minutes have elapsed, then he shifts his position slightly. For the rest thus to be obtained. He is separated from his comrade, on the other side, by the great, stone arched passageway, leading into the park, and viewed from across the street, the two riders appear more like paintings upon the stone, than flesh and blood men and horses. There is not a man in the Life Guards dress than six feet, and his height, their uniform consists of pure white dress breeches, very tight, and patent leather boots, that rise to the knee, which is shielded by a flapping guard of the same color. Their coats are red, their gaiters, as white as their breeches, while upon the breast glinting the sun's rays is strapped a polished metal sword, which is held in the right hand, that holds the sword and pocket on the left side. Their helmets are white, and from the spike droops a white horse tail. In a leather case hanging parallel with the leg, he carries a polished, blue metal carbine.

The most immaculate thing on earth, to me, is a soldier of the Life Guards. I remember one morning seeing a horseman, as he was to the gate to relieve his watching comrade, pull on his gaiters. He managed it by jerking the glove by the edge of the flapping wrist. Of course, the fingers, clean as they were, were smudged by the white leather. He examined the smudge closely, then thrusting his other hand under his cuirass he drew out a little damp cloth, and with that he wiped the spoiled spot until the wrist of that glove was again as white as snow. Then he replaced the lump in his breast.

In order that the pictorial effect of those two soldiers that guard the entrance to St. James' Park may be the deeper accentuated, neither makes a move upon his horse, slightly. Though both are separated by the wall of which I have spoken, they know each ten minutes what the "pally" on the other side is doing. In the pommels of the saddles are sunk two little watches, accurately timed, watches that compare to a second. These watches govern their actions. Each ten minutes or thereabouts they change places, and the one who was on the left, though they cannot see each other, their movements are made at the same instant and so in accord that, to one across the street who can see them both at the same time, throw their legs over the backs of the animals, dismount and then take two steps forward to the horses' heads, and there stand for five minutes. It seems as though they must be moved by some sort of hidden mechanism. The five minutes up, they wheel, take those two steps back and mount their horses again, and actually I have heard the spurs clink in the stirrups at precisely the same instant. It sounded as though but one man had struck the hanging iron.

But the Life Guardsman doesn't only make a magnificent show of himself for the benefit of visiting and wondering foreigners. When there is work for him to do he does it. And he does it most precisely as he mounts and dismounts his horse. On day I spoke to a guard, just relieved from

duty, as he walked back through the park. "What is it all the result of?" I asked him. "The training," was his reply. "And my question could not have been better answered. It is the training that has made the British soldier what he is. The training and the breed, for the soldier is bred exactly the same as a blooded dog is bred. His father was a soldier before him and his mother lived in barracks in the old days. The old man died in India and the son is going to die in South Africa. That's all. As for the mother, she wishes she were going to die somewhere else than at home."

STORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

A Sketch of the Oldest of Great Britain's Colonies.

Which May Soon Link Its Destinies With Canada.

Colonizing Began 400 Years Ago—Desperate Struggle in the Early Days.

[From the Insurance and Finance Chronicle, Montreal.]

When there is a probability of a new member being introduced into the family by a matrimonial alliance there arises a natural curiosity to know his antecedents and ancestral history. Such a situation now exists as regards Canada and Newfoundland. Although so near a neighbor little is generally known about the island and its people, so far as its and their historic record are concerned. As they are likely to become a portion of this Dominion, it is highly interesting to read their annals, which are as fascinating as a romance, being full of incidents and adventures which bring before us most attractive and instructive pictures of the life of a very peculiar people, and of an island which has played a very prominent role in the stirring drama of Great Britain's struggles for naval supremacy. Newfoundland has done a large share of the work by which Britain can now sing, "Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves." Sir Walter Raleigh said: "If any harm could be the greatest calamity that could befall England." When, then, the day comes for the island to enter confederation, Canada will add to her family a member who, as rich as some of her sons, has a record of which she may well be proud as one of the old-time builders of the British Empire. Though long known to the world, it was not until 1497 that the island became known to English navigators by its being reached by Cabot, of Bristol. In 1501 some of the natives, Indians, were taken to England as curiosities and evidence of the new discovery, which won the prize of £10 offered to the finder of this new island. After 1504 there were fishing vessels, French, Breton, Norman and English, that came to the "harvest of the sea" off Newfoundland coasts. This trade led to colonization. When the Puritans asked permission of King James to go to America, they phrased the request in these words, "what profit might arise?" They replied, "Fishing," to which the king responded, "So God have my soul 'tis an honest trade." It was the English, however, who were the first to settle on the island. Queen Elizabeth passed an act, "purposely intended to increase fishermen," by ordering a fish diet to be adopted two days a week. In 1522 there were 40 to 50 boats on the island, which no one then claimed. The sovereignty, and settlements became established and grants of land being made. In 1588 the English Newfoundland fleet stayed at home to fight the Spanish armada, reprisals for which were attempted in 1601 by Spanish vessels attempting to stop the British fishing fleet. Another act of Queen Elizabeth was passed to prevent foreign vessels bringing Newfoundland fish into England, and to protect the phase of protection to native industries.

There is evidence that, as early as 1604, the vessels in this trade were insured at the rate of 7 per cent. The story of this era shows that constant struggles went on between the fishing vessels of England and those of other nations, and serious damages also suffered from pirates.

Gradually settlements spread, and Newfoundland came slowly to be more and more regarded as an English colony, needing the establishment of law and order by a governing authority, and the provision of necessities for the extension of its local facilities for attracting settlers. In 1612 a number of workmen and farmers, with horses, tools, and implements, were sent over, accompanied by a Church of England clergyman. As the boys and infants were visited by many thousands of rough fishermen, and no civil or military force existed, the place was a scene of bloodshed and disorder.

In 1627 Newfoundland official intimated in a letter that he had hopes of iron and silver in Newfoundland, but it took 270 years to realize these hopes. With characteristic folly, Charles I. and II. tried to stop the settlement of the island, each captain of a vessel being bound by a penalty of £100 to bring back every man he took out. There can hardly be a doubt but both these kings were traitors to England. English soldiers were sent to Canada and those there being threatened with extermination, and no woman allowed to land, a number of French entered and became aggressive. In 1695 St. John's was captured by the French who had been allowed to land soldiers and built forts in defiance of the island being an English colony. But, as the English inhabitants, by order-in-council had been administered to return to England or betake themselves to some other colony, the French cannot be blamed for seizing the opening to establish themselves in the island. About the period a number of "youngsters" from Ireland were landed in Newfoundland, and from their descendants, and other emigrants who went later, was born a new people in Canada a large number of domestic servants whose picturesque names tell of their ancestors being drawn from the Green Isle. In 1687 a fleet with 2,000 soldiers was sent by England to recover the island taken by the French a year before. A year later William III. put matters in order by establishing a garrison at St. John's, and by his vigorous defense of English interests won to his side the seamen who had been such staunch defenders of the Stuarts. In 1705 the island had 1,130 inhabitants widely scattered along the coast, who for many a year were harassed by the French. There is a record of 78,000 quintals of fish being caught in 1705. In 1703 the treaty of Utrecht was signed between England and France, which has been the cause

of so much controversy and ill-feeling between those powers. The treaty, however, declares that Newfoundland, "belonging of right wholly to Great Britain," but the French are allowed to fish between Bonaville and Pointe Riche, about half way round the island, and to dry their fish on the shore. The French are not to be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said Island of Newfoundland, or to erect buildings there, besides stages made for drying fish, and such necessary and useful for drying fish. But it shall be allowed to subjects of France to claim fish and dry them on land in that part only, and in no other besides that of the island which stretches from Cape Bonaville to northern part of said island, and from thence down by western side reaching as far as Pointe Roche.

We see nothing in this treaty, which was confirmed by that of Versailles in 1763, which need by any serious obstacle in the way of Newfoundland joining Canada. The terms are most clearly stated, and if adhered to by France need create no trouble between that nation and the Dominion, and, if not adhered to, our territorial rights would be protected by Great Britain, by whom the treaty was signed. Of course, it would be able to have all possibility of friction obviated by this treaty being canceled, but, looking at the question from an impartial standpoint, we are free to admit that the subjects of France, or compensation given for their abandonment, which arrangement would devolve upon Great Britain, who, if the island came into confederation, would still retain an interest in the Newfoundland fisheries, would continue to find the island "a nursery for seamen," and be bound to protect the colony from trespassing intruders by any power. We repeat there is no insuperable obstacle to our absorption of Newfoundland raised by the treaty of Utrecht. In 1776 an act passed to exclude Americans from the island's fisheries, Canadians also being excluded. At this period "the Irish were so much concerned with Newfoundland that the bounty on the fishery then given was said to have been granted to the 'Irish Newfoundland fishery.' The trade with Ireland was very large, and caused a large settlement from Cork and other places to whom, and to West countrymen, says the island's historian, Judge Provost, "We owe the good cultivation and picturesque homesteads around St. John's and Conception Bay. In 1802 Admiral Campbell, then governor, urged the British Government to give Newfoundland a legislature for its self government, which was withheld for over 30 years. Complaints were made that the fishermen were grossly unfairly dealt with. They bought fish at the price they fixed, and sold goods in exchange also at their own price. There was no open market and no competition. This 'truck system' has been a great curse to Newfoundland for generations. It yet exists in the island, as it does in England, in spite of the law which imposes a penalty upon payments in 'truck.' We are fully satisfied that one of the great benefits to Newfoundland which would come from its union with Canada would be the abolition of this abominable system, as there would soon be established more business-like, more equitable arrangements for conducting the trade between the fishermen and the merchants who supply them with goods and with capital on terms which keep the fishermen in deep poverty. Were the island not of Canada these brave fellows would be in close touch with the government and with the mercantile life of this country that their grievances would be publicly heard and a remedy would soon be found. Already the island has been blessed enormously by the introduction of branches of Canadian banks, the pioneer being the Bank of British North America in 1856. The help given by the Bank of Montreal in the time of the financial distress a few years ago is well known. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that Newfoundland owes a debt of gratitude to Canadian banks and capitalists far greater than it does for any service rendered by the traders or financiers of the old country. In 1856 a responsible government. The above is a brief outline of the island's history up to modern times. Details of the endless fighting of the last century ago will be found graphically told in Judge Provost's work and other histories. The story is full of romance. It tells of almost incredible blunders by the home authorities, of tyrannies, and of gallant deeds by naval commanders, of fleeing and neglect, and striving for justice and trade expansion by governors and other English officials. The record is full of the misdeeds of English rulers, who seem to have had not a care for this colony beyond getting the treasures of the sea at any cost to the fishermen and any sacrifice to the island's welfare. Newfoundland, if they have any ambition to advance in political freedom, in social rank, in financial strength and independence, will look to a European country, and destinies will be linked with this Dominion as an integral, honored and welcome member of the Canadian family.

There are three conditions: When the blood is poor; When more flesh is needed; When there is weakness of the throat or lungs. There is one cure: that is Scott's Emulsion. It contains the best cod-liver oil emulsified, or digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. It promises more prompt relief and more lasting benefit in these cases than can be obtained from the use of any other remedy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

From Dread Catarrh—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Kills the Disease Gently and Cures the Distressed Parts—Relieves in Ten Minutes.

Alf. Leblanc, of St. Jerome, Quebec, says he used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for an acute case of catarrh in the head and it cured him. He had a vessel being built by him, the lumbering camps, and what it has done for him it has done for many of them. He buys it for camp use and pins his faith to it as the quickest relief for catarrh in the head and throat cure for catarrh. Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

There are three conditions: When the blood is poor; When more flesh is needed; When there is weakness of the throat or lungs. There is one cure: that is Scott's Emulsion. It contains the best cod-liver oil emulsified, or digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. It promises more prompt relief and more lasting benefit in these cases than can be obtained from the use of any other remedy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand."

—Dorchester Medical Monthly.

A copy of Miss Parlo's "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

A Handsome Jewellery Catalogue.

That Christmas Gift problem is at hand. Birks' beautiful jewellery catalogue will help you solve the pleasant difficulty.

Birks' catalogue is a work of art, it describes and illustrates Birks' jewellery, the highest quality and most moderately priced in Canada.

The catalogue illustrates all sorts of jewellery, silver and plate. It shows gold rings, with all sorts of settings, as exact as colors and paper can show them.

The catalogue is sent free to any one writing for it. With it you will readily dispose of the difficulty of selecting suitable holiday gifts.

Henry Birks & Sons
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
MONTREAL.

DR. HOPE'S NERVE PILLS.

THE END OF THE CENTURY REMEDY FOR THE END OF THE CENTURY DISEASE.

This Great Remedy has until now been obtained only by the wealthy patients of an eminent Nerve Specialist. A scientific treatment for Nervous Exhaustion and its allied evils, Headache, Dizziness, Mental Depression, Irritability, etc. Tiny Tablets will positively cure NERVOUS PROSTRATION and loss of Physical and Mental vigor. At Druggists for 50 cents, or by Mail from the Dr. Hope Medicine Company, Ltd., Toronto, Can.

A Tiny Dose—Positive Results.

NEAVE'S FOOD.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

For INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"Very carefully prepared and of high nutritive value."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL OPINION.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in the Russian Imperial Family.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.

Wholesale Agents in Canada: THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Toronto.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH H. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

FREE TO MEN.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Ready Reference Guide of London—Banks, Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

TAXES.—J. owned a house, which was burnt by fire. Can he corporation collect full taxes? Ans.—Yes; but the court of revision may remit or reduce the taxes on petition, by your setting forth the facts.

COMPANY.—Is it valid for the promoters of a cheese factory to transact business without being supplemented with a directorate? Ans.—Until the company is organized there is no board of directors, and the promoters transact the business as they prefer. After its incorporation there must be directors.

DORCHESTER.—A man lost his pocketbook, containing \$12, recently. Suspicion points towards the custody of the inheritance. Elucidate the legal steps to recover the inheritance. Ans.—As you do not state the facts upon which suspicion is based, or whether the pocketbook or inheritance is desired to be recovered, we cannot form any opinion. You had better consult a lawyer, who will advise whether criminal proceedings or a civil action is the proper remedy.

PARENT.—My child, with others, was playing in the middle of the road last August, and was severely injured by being run over by a buggy, driven by a gentleman whose name I know. Is he liable for the doctor's bill? Ans.—Not unless he willfully ran over your child, which is not likely. Children have no right to play on the street, especially in the middle of the road, and if an accident happens to them while unlawfully using the street for a playground, the damage must be borne by their parents.

BOUNDARY.—The River Thames forms a boundary line of one of the extremities of a farm. Elucidate the distance from the shore the land extends. Ans.—We do not undertake to elucidate any question, but merely to answer it when capable of being so done shortly. The answer to the question depends upon the wording of the deed or grant from the crown. If the boundary is the water's edge of the river, and if it is that part of the river which is not navigable, the boundary would be the center of the stream. The boundary may, however, be the high water mark, or otherwise may be limited by the description in the deed.

The Struggle For Existence.

Where there is brain-fag and utter limps, what is to be done? This is the time when Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills are a boon and a blessing, as they not only revive the exhausted nervous system, but they give tone to what may be called the fountain of life and vigor.

The tired woman, exhausted through cares and suffering from "house nerves," finds relief in a wonderfully short time; the worn out business man, and the teacher are revived, restored and strengthened by their use.

Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills brighten the eye, and store up reserve power in the nervous system.

The Approach Of Indigestion.

Indigestion is very insidious. The appetite becomes poor, capricious, or is altogether lost. Pain accompanied by nausea and flatulence follows the taking of food; nutrition being arrested, the blood becomes impoverished, and then appear various nervous affections such as headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, hysteria, and the collection of distressing symptoms to which the name of "nervous debility" and "heart trouble" has been applied. The liver is speedily affected, and then we have constipation, foul tongue, offensive breath, depression of spirits, and salivary skip.

The means of prevention and cure are simplicity itself.

DR. WARD'S BLOOD AND NERVE PILLS

ALWAYS

TOUGH

THE

SPOT

50c per box, five boxes \$2.00. All druggists or Sam Williams & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LILY LANGTRY LEAVES THE TURF

In Compliance With the Wishes of Hugo.

On the Whole Her Career in the Horse Li ne Has Been a Prosperous One.

London, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, known in racing circles as "Mr. Jersey," under which name her horses are nominated in the English stakes, is about to dispose of her racing stable, and to wash her hands forever of the turf. She will do this at the expressed wish of her husband, Hugo Gerald de Bathe, who does not think it is a woman's province to own race horses. So it may be honestly said that Mrs. Langtry is giving up the amusement which she loves best of all amusements for the sake of her husband.

It was not until 1892 that Mrs. Langtry's colors, turquoise and fawn hooped and turquois cap, were noticeable on English race courses. Her infatuation for the sport was encouraged by Abingdon, Bedford, better known as "Squire Abingdon," who died in this country in the early nineties, when touring with "Charley" Mitchell, the celebrated pugilist.

The story tells that Mr. Baird and Mrs. Langtry were dining in London when a friend of Mr. Baird made him an offer for the horse Milford. Several sums were named, and a forty thousand dollar offer made and refused.

"I like a good horse myself, sir," was Mr. Baird's reply to all offers.

After his friend left the dining-room, Mrs. Langtry intimated that she would like to own a race horse.

"I'll give you Milford," was Baird's immediate reply, and Milford became the nucleus of Mrs. Langtry's stable. Milford, however, did not prove the gold mine one might naturally expect, as he won few races, and finally developed into a rogue, and became very unreliable. But Mrs. Langtry was in the thoroughbred business for money as well as pleasure. She purchased and sold horses during the season of 1893, finally offering to release Milford for \$5,000, but his reputation was too well known to be sold for such a price.

Mrs. Langtry's racing stable was known as Regal Lodge, Newmarket. Her trainer was "Sam" Pickering, and she employed two jockeys, Trundley and Feakes.

When not otherwise engaged Mrs. Langtry spent much of her time at Regal Lodge, paying all attention to her horses. She was in the morning when she would be on the heath watching the morning gallops on the private track connected with the lodge. She then had it in training, including Milford, Nobleman, Garrick, Pride of the Sea, for which she paid a high price to Lord Cathorpe; Chillingham, which was knocked down to her for 50 guineas, and a dozen others of more or less note.

During that season Regal Lodge was credited with some big winnings, nearly every horse in the stable earning winning brackets in stakes and purses. The year 1896 was not so productive as the year before, and in 1897 "Fred" Webb was the trainer at Regal Lodge. It was he who fitted the Australian bred horse Merman for the Cesarewitch. It was on Carewiche day that Mrs. Langtry raised herself several notches in the estimation of English racegoers through the victory of Merman.

It was a great day in Mrs. Langtry's history. The crowd cheered, and she was the queen of the meeting.

Cesarewitch day of 1897 was made more notable by the fact that the Prince of Wales escorted Mrs. Langtry into the enclosure and mixed with Jockey Club society.

On Merman's victory it is estimated that Mrs. Langtry won anywhere between \$100,000 and \$200,000. She sent Merman to the post a 100 to 7 choice, besides having won considerable money in the future books. It was in this race that "Tod" Sloan rode St. Cloud for James R. Keene. August Belmont's Keenan also started in the race, but St. Cloud, finished among the tailors.

Up to the fall of the present year "Mr. Jersey's" colors were not very prominent, the stable having, in racing parlance, "gone off," but she was the goddess of Goodwood, as the sterling horse Merman won the Goodwood stakes and the Goodwood cup. He was then sent to Birmingham, where he took the Birmingham handicap. At Epsom Uniform carried Mrs. Langtry's colors in the handicap, and another horse from her stable, Muluma, won the Prince Edward handicap, at Windsor, worth \$10,000. Gazette also won two smaller stakes at Windsor.

All told Mrs. Langtry's career on the English turf has been prosperous. She spent thousands to retain a good string of horses, and won many thousands. Fortune smiled and frowned at intervals, but the emites were more frequent.

The notable woman delights in superintending all affairs she is interested in and during her career on the turf changed trainers four times, substituting "Joe" Cannon for Picking, and following with Webb and W. T. Robinson. When at home she never missed a race meeting, and would parade the paddock before every race, chatting with Mrs. Langtry and getting the opinion of the Prince of Wales, and comparing her own notes with those of her trainer.

She rarely let one of her horses run a race without giving it some support, and her winnings have been very large on several occasions. The actual amounts are her own secret, but a frequent remark among some of the turf members, after the races, was "The Jersey Lily crushed me today."

Mrs. Langtry's first idea of going into the thoroughbred business developed in 1889, when she bought a tract of six thousand acres in California, making an extensive ranch. She made many purchases of fine bred horses and mares. The venture did not make the success anticipated, and her project is almost abandoned. She also had a ranch in Nevada, close to Carson City, which, like the other, was unproductive.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

There were others, too—Miss Graham, Mrs. Langtry's friend, who was of whom spent thousands in thoroughbreds, but none of them was as successful as Mrs. Lily Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is not the first woman who has been prominent in English turf circles. There have been several, notably the Duchess of Montrose, who succeeded in the name of Mr. Langtry. The duchess was a tall, gaunt woman, and dressed almost in uniform with the colors of her racing stable, all scarlet. Before Mrs. Langtry had tripped out of her teens, the Duchess of Montrose was a track notable, buying and selling horses like a man, an excellent judge, and a diplomat.

It was at this time last year. The impresario lost \$20,000 by his three weeks' stay in Chicago.

James A. Herne, the actor-author, always has real children and a real dinner in his plays. His latest play, "Sag Harbor," now on its seventh week in Boston, is no exception to the rule, and as a sort of celebration of his success, Mr. Herne achieved a combination of juveniles and virgins on Thanksgiving Day, when he gave a special entertainment and feast to nearly 2,000 poor children of the Hub. There was a special programme provided by Mr. Herne's players and volunteers from other companies playing in Boston. Mr. Herne made one of his genial, off-hand speeches to the children, who voted him the most generous actor in the world.

When George Primrose entered the Royal Academy, he registered as from London, Ont., and Lew Dockstader registered next, as from New London, Conn. Over 20 years ago George Primrose was a bell boy in the Tremont House, London. Another boy who used to run races with George in the hope of being the first to sell a guest.

Any loose change he had, was Tom Winnett. Primrose quit the hotel business about 1867, drifted into minstrelsy, and has made money in large bunches. His partner in the old Tennessee bell stand stuck to the hotel business, and is now senior partner in the largest hotel firm in Toronto. Mr. Primrose will be his guest this week at the Queen's.—Hamilton Times.

Some of the battles of the American civil war were fought in its results. At Shiloh the confederate loss was 12,217 out of 32,000 men.

At Antietam, the union loss was 12,469 and the confederates lost 13,532. Murfreesboro resulted in a loss of one man in every four, the union forces suffering to the extent of 11,500 and the confederates losing 14,700. At Chancellorsville the union side lost 17,197 men and the confederates 13,019.

The battle of Gettysburg was one of the worst of the civil war. The union lost in the three days, 23,000, and the confederates 20,451.

The losses at Chickamauga were: Union, 14,338, out of 55,000; confederates, 20,500, out of 70,000.

In the Wilderness the union losses amounted to 15,387 men and the confederate losses to 11,400.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

July 3, 1865, was the date of the great battle of Konigsberg, or, as it is often called, Sadova. The Prussians numbered 221,000, defeated the Austrians, who had a numerical strength of 205,000. The Prussians lost 10,000, while the Austrians suffered the terrible loss of 40,000.

French lost 10,000 men while the allied armies sustained a loss of 30,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

At Eylau, in Prussia, Feb. 8, 1807, the French had 30,000 and the Russians 35,000. The armies fought in an open field, close together, where artillery and rifle fire were frightfully disastrous. The total loss was 50,000 men. Each side sustaining an equal loss. Oct. 14, 17, and 18, 1813, were terrible days at Leipzig. The armies of Napoleon lost 60,000 men and those of the allies 50,000.

The losses at the siege of Sebastopol, although it lasted some time, were terrible. The English lost 20,000 men, the French 30,000, the Turks 2,000, the Sardinians 1,000, the Russians 80,000, a total of 133,000.

In the battle of Waterloo Napoleon lost 30,000 and the allies 17,000 men. Gravelotte, the decisive battle of the Franco-Prussian war, resulted in the loss of 30,000 men by the French and 20,000 to the Germans.

At Ligny, the French lost 8,000 and the Prussians 12,000.

On Oct. 14, 1806, resulted in the Prussians losing 10,000 men and the French 7,500.

At the battle of Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870, the Germans lost 8,900 killed and wounded, while the French losses were 17,000.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIVIL WAR.

Some of the battles of the American civil war were fought in its results. At Shiloh the confederate loss was 12,217 out of 32,000 men.

At Antietam, the union loss was 12,469 and the confederates lost 13,532. Murfreesboro resulted in a loss of one man in every four, the union forces suffering to the extent of 11,500 and the confederates losing 14,700.

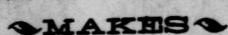
At Chancellorsville the union side lost 17,197 men and the confederates 13,019.

The battle of Gettysburg was one of the worst of the civil war. The union lost in the three days, 23,000, and the confederates 20,451.

The losses at Chickamauga were: Union, 14,338, out of 55,0

CHAPTER IX

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION



A TRUE TEMPERANCE MEDICINE
Contains no Alcohol, Opium,
or other Narcotic.

CHAPTER X.

"He has been married," she said
"over two years."
"Whom did he marry?" was the
next question. And the woman's face
brightened.
"A Miss Dacre, sir, the daughter
the curate of Glen. She is the most
beautiful woman, they say, in Eng-
land—but she does not look the hap-
piest."
"Why?" I asked, abruptly.
"To be continued."

"Oh, I say," says he, just like the
"Oh, I say, you know, what's that
blooming bird on the table for?"
"She's a-setting on four billia
balls," answers Hendershot, proud
Lucifer.
"Ex-tro-rdinary, by jove!" says the
feller: "does she think she can haze
ern?"
"That's her jee. And I don't know
but she might—you hear wot I say?"
says Hendershot, swelling up with
pride.
"Oh, I say now, she'll soon get thr

Matthias Foley, Oil City, On
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Chas. Whooten, Mulgrave, N.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mu
grave, N.S.
Pierre Landry, sen., Pokemo
che, N. B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N.

© 1997 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. This publication is protected by copyright. Any unauthorized reproduction or distribution, in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., is prohibited. This consent does not extend to multiple copying for promotional or other special sales. ISBN 0-07-058455-5

Billy! If you doubt it—ask his
ther.—Harper's Bazar.

London's population is 5,650
