Twenty Pages

London Advertiser

Pages 17 to 20

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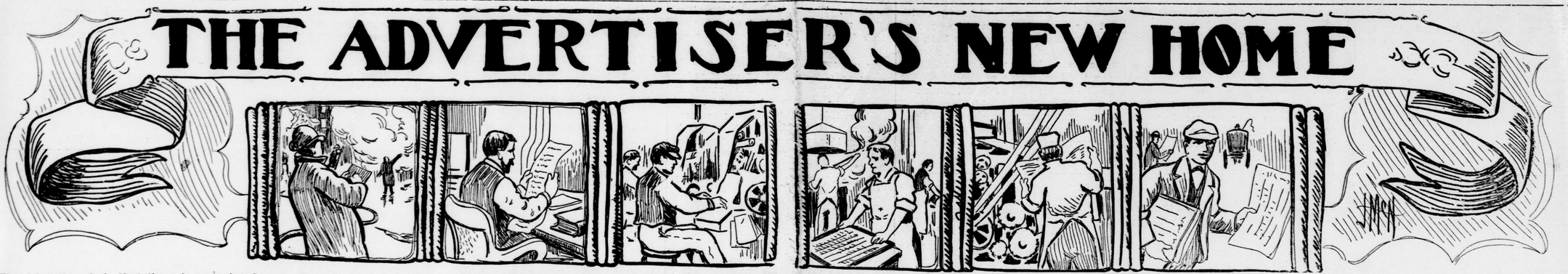
THE ADVERTISER'S NEW HOME



The Advertiser feels that there is no need of an apology in presenting to its readers some idea of its new home and of the interior economy of it. It does so with considerable pride and satisfaction, feeling justified in the claim that it now has one of the very finest homes in the Dominion, certainly the finest, both in respect to its building and its plant, in Western Ontario. In the 40 years of its existence The Advertiser has developed its plant from a single hand press, housed in an unpretentious shop, to its present fine equipment. It has multiplied its size, circulation, advertising and influence. It has fostered and quickly utilized all improvements of the telegraph, telephone and camera, Press Association facilities, typesetting machines, printing presses and every item of perfect mechanical equipment to facilitate the collection of news, the setting of the type, the printing of the papers and their distribution to the public. This notable development of The Advertiser is elsewhere described in detail. The time that The Advertiser was in the building it has just left was marked by satisfactory advancement. It was the first paper in any place west of Toronto to install a Bullock-Webb press, with a stereotype outfit. The Advertiser was the first newspaper west of Toronto to abandon typesetting by hand and install linotype machines. It has always been in the lead; the progress of the paper has been linked with the progress of the city; their histories have gone along side by side.

With this description of the new home of The Advertiser an endeavor has been made to convey to the general public, with pictures and letterpress, some idea of the workings and the production of a great daily newspaper. Subscribers to a newspaper accept the printed sheets which come to their homes each night and rarely think of the truly marvelous system by which it is possible for it to go to them in the form that they receive it. Very few of them have ben in a building where a newspaper is printed, but even a visit to one would give only a shallow surface impression of the intricate maze of departments, the work of which results finally in the printed pages that are read each evening. It is only by minute subdivision of labor that a daily can now be printed. The modern newspaper office, with its astonishing mechanical equipment, presents a remarkable comparison with the simple plants that papers had in the first existence of them in this country. Perhaps in nothing else has the evolution that has taken place in the past half century or less been so strikingly shown as in the making of a newspaper. In that time the work has changed from the most primitive methods to the most complex and elaborate. Then the news of the outside world was weeks old before it was put in type, when it was set by hand, each letter being picked up and put in place separately; now the type is set by intricate machinery, which, by an almost perfect system of newsgathering, is set into motion to describe within a few minutes after they occur, the important events that take place throughout all the world. Small hand presses have given way to the wonderful printing presses, the perfection of mechanical ingenuity, that are used today. In every one of the multitude of departments into which the work of producing a newspaper is divided, there is evidence of the great changes that have been made in newspaper methods. In the new building of The Advertiser these improvements are seen in their newest form. The entire plant has been renovated, and made in keeping with its magnificent home. Everything in it is up-to-date. The equipment is the best, for the purposes of The Advertiser, that it is possible to procure. The facilities for the co-operation which is essential to produce a newspaper in the end, are the result of the expenditure of much money and the exercise of much thoughtful discrimination. There is no greater line of industry in this city than in the various departments of The Advertiser, and in its new home every worker in every department will be able to get better results from the high pressure activity which exists from the first minute the power is turned on until the press seizes the news-laden forms and rushes out the papers that are to go to its thousands of readers.

MAGNIFICENT HOME OF THE ADVERTISER OF TODAY

Building Is Distinctly Creditable to the Paper and the City.

Complete Accommodation Provided for all Departments.

The new building, which is situated on the south side of Dundas street at numbers 191 and 193, is one which adds to the creditable appearance of London's main thoroughfare. Standing as is does with its three story front elevation of an architecture of the Renaissance type and built of gray stone, it is an imposing structure. The material is known as Indiana gray stone, being brought from the state of that name. The Advertiser is the only building built of this stone in this city. The new King Edward Hotel in Toronto, and a few other important structures in this country have been built with this Indiana gray stone, which is a handsome material.

In accordance with the demands of modern newspaper methods, the building has been constructed with a view to supplying every facility needed in the different departments. It is first of all, spacious. The arrangement is in due proportion to the requirements and the whole place is well supplied with natural lights. This last feature is an important one, and one which figured prominently in the plans. On one side is a light court from the bottom to the top over which there is a large sky light. As well as providing light, this court serves as a means of ventilation. There are three other sky lights than the one mentioned, while the light of day enters through scores of windows.

The frontage of the building is 40 feet, while it extends in depth to a distance of 130 feet, with a lane along the side. Of the ground floor space, 19x46 feet is given up to a store at the eastern side of it. The balance leaves 21x 46 feet for The Advertiser office, and the rear 84 feet is given up to the hall for the side entrance, the circulation to the business manager's office. This its oaken woodwork and its murenese glass windows has a decidedly finished appearance. The same applies to the advertising manager's office, which is at the rear of the main office proper. It is reached by passing along between the counter and the six large windows on the west side of this part of the building. This advertising manager's office is also nicely finished with like glass and woodwork. The ceiling also, of the business office, is paneled in quarter-cut oak and a pleasing effect is given to this part of the interior by an arrangement of dull incandescent electric lights. The rest of the fittings of the business offices are of a modern and rich style.

In the southeast corner of the office is the vault. The idea of permanency is without doubt embodied in the construction of this part of the office furniture. It is well built in regard to safety and also as commodious as the business of the office requires.

THE PRESSROOM.

The pressroom, in which the press, which is further on described, is located occupies a space of 30 by 22 feet. On the ground floor, between this room and the business offices, are situated the distributing room and the entrance corridors, while along the east side and at the rear is the paper storage room. In the latter room is a trolley system by which the huge rolls of paper are brought into the pressroom and deposited at the proper place.

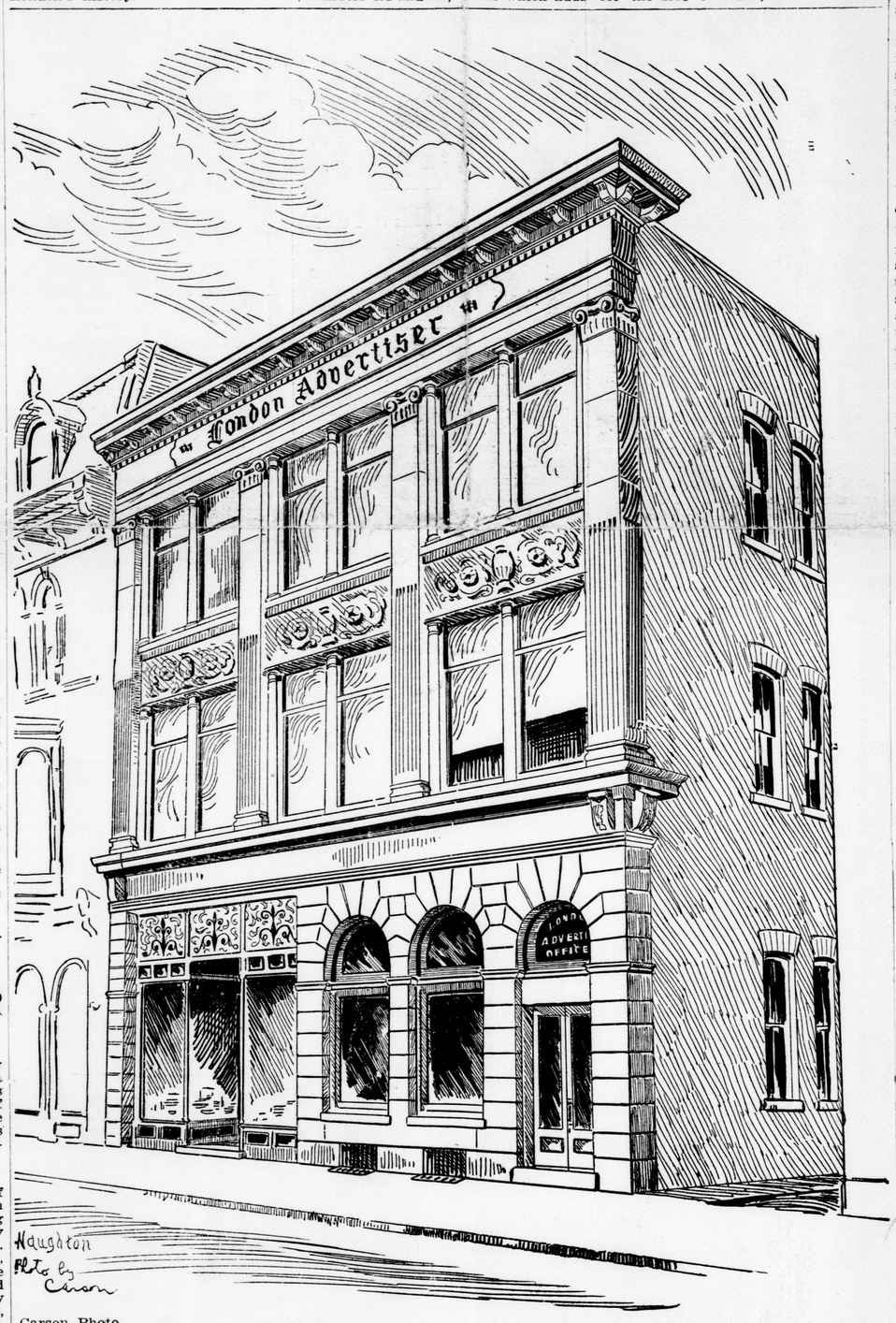
The stairway is opposite the side entrance ascending at the rear of the business offices. This leads to the composing room, which extends the whole width of the building, 40 feet, and provides all the space required for the composition of the newspaper, running back as it does a depth of 70 feet except for that part cut off by the stairs and the light court. The machines, or Linotypes, as they are called, are placed on a raised platform at the west side of the room and at the rear of the proofreader's office.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

There are a couple of small rooms immediately at the rear of the composing-room and located on the west side. These are the cloak-room and the motor-room. Behind these and extending the full 40 feet again in width and the larger part of it having a depth of 54 feet, is the job department. Here, as in all the mechanical parts, there is every facility for turning out the best work in the most economical and labor-saving manner. There is an abundance of natural light, and in case of necessity there are ready numerous incandescent lights. There is no crowding so that there is no hindrance one to another among the workmen. A feature of this room is the new job press which is further mentioned below. The room includes a commodious office for the foreman of the job department.

EDITORIAL ROOMS.

On the top story is the editorial department. The frontage is divided into three equal rooms of 13x15 feet each. Ascending the stairway on the eastern side of the building one comes to the reporters' room. The next of the three rooms is that of the telegraph or news and city editors, and the last or the one at the west end is the office of the managing editor. Across the hall from the last of these offices is the library. Back of this is the office of the Weekly Advertiser editor, and at the south end of the top story is the illustrating department. The third floor has a depth of 46 feet and in the balance of the space not occupied by the rooms already mentioned are a couple of mail-



Carson Photo.

The New Home of the London Advertiser.

HISTORY OF FORTY YEARS TOLD BY THE ADVERTISER

First Edition of the Paper Was Printed in 1863.

From a Small Beginning It Grew Rapidly in Favor.

Forty years ago the 28th day of October of this year, the first issue of The Advertiser saw the light of day. There was nothing pretentious about the little sheet, but it was destined to play an important part in the history of London, and since that time has made rapid strides, until today it is printed in one of the most modern and fully equipped newspaper buildings in the Dominion of Canada.

The history of the inception of The Advertiser is an interesting one, and those who are living today and who were in this city at that time, will remember with what interest, approaching curiosity, the paper was launched and the circumstances that led up to the establishment of it.

POPULATION ABOUT 10,000.

In those days London was not the city it is today, but it was an important place. Eight years before the starting of The Advertiser, London had received its charter, when it was dubbed the "Forest City," because it was situated "in the woods." The year 1863 found the City of London with a population of about 10,000, though the people claimed 14,000. At that time the council of the city was having most lively proceedings. The sensation of the year was an assault committed by the mayor, the late Frank Cornish, upon Major Bowles, which led to the withdrawal of the British garrison from London. The military took Bowles' part and a complaint was sent to headquarters. An order withdrawing the troops was made, and early the next year they were taken away. The year 1863 and the few years following were marked with many events of interest to the people at that time.

Some idea of the primitive condition of London may be gleaned from the fact that at this time London had only five constables, each getting $250 a year, and the chief who headed this force received the munificent sum of $300. Early in 1864 forty citizens were sworn in to act as special constables at fires, the regular force being unequal to a task of this magnitude.

AN EVENING PAPER'S OPPORTUNITY.

It was in this year of the birth of The Advertiser that the American civil war was at its most exciting period, and the war news was eagerly looked for and read with avidity. London then had two morning papers, in name only, the Free Press and the Prototype. Neither of them received the midnight telegraphic reports. They went to press usually about midnight, and as a consequence were little better than evening newspapers published the following morning. There was an open field for an evening newspaper, and Mr. John Cameron was enterprising enough to establish one.

The establishment of The Advertiser came about in this way: Rev. J. H. Robinson, who was previous to this time the editor of the Evangelical Witness, the organ of the New Connexion Methodist body, started a job office in connection with the paper at the old stand on Dundas street, about where the Parisian laundry now is. The work became too heavy for him, and one day he engaged Mr. John Cameron to take charge of the Evangelical Witness office for him. A few years before this a daily paper had been started by Mr. Thomas Evans. This was the Daily News, which, under the editorship of Mr. Moncrieff, was soundly Liberal. The News, however, collapsed about 1862, and the office and plant with which it was printed reverted to Mr. Robinson, who either owned it in his own right or held it as trustee for the New Connexion Methodist Church in Canada. The Evangelical Witness had been printed there and it became necessary to make new arrangements for its publication. It was then that Mr. Cameron applied for the position and his offer was accepted by Mr. Robinson. A short time after Mr. Cameron had taken charge, Mr. Robinson proposed that the former should buy the plant, paying therefor by printing the Evangelical Witness. Then Mr. Cameron decided to publish a daily paper. Such was the genesis of the London Advertiser.

MET INSTANT FAVOR.

The paper met with instant favor and so successful was this attempt to supply the people with live news that the managers of a morning paper then in existence rushed out another evening sheet to try and counteract the influence which the newcomer seemed to become possessed of so suddenly. The evening edition of the morning paper fell flat, for public sentiment was unanimously on the side of The Advertiser. In a very short time the Telegraph, as it was called, was abandoned, and when it ceased publication it left the whole field to The Advertiser. The morning paper was not furnished with a service sufficient to satisfy the people of that time who were so interested in the affairs of the United States, as well as their own affairs.

The Advertiser was at that time printed on a Hoe drum cylinder press and the power was supplied by a stalwart African.

It was in the paper's early days that its managers introduced what was then a novelty, the newsboy, and this means of the disposal of the papers each evening greatly increased the circulation.

Gradually The Advertiser grew from the unpretentious five-column paper of four pages to what it is today, and as time went on the plant kept improving, so that the paper became to be recognized as one of the leading Canadian dailies.

PUTTING NEWS INTO TYPE IS A WONDERFUL PROCESS

Marvelously Ingenious Methods Have Been Adopted.

Work of Many Departments Converge in Composing Room.

Since the time when The Advertiser was established, now nearly forty years ago, most marvelous have been the changes that have come over the methods by which the paper has been set up and printed. More wonderful than the advances that have been made in the presses of that day has been the means of setting up the type. The typesetting machine was a thing little dreamed of in those days, and it was not until comparatively recent years that the Linotype was invented. Its introduction into the newspaper offices of the world has entirely revolutionized the business.

It is in the composing-room, where these wonderful machines are located, that the "copy" finds its way into cold type. Here all that is written by the editor, the reporter, the contributor, the telegraph operator, or the advertisement writer, is set up and arranged in the order in which it is to go into the paper. The Advertiser's composing-room is one of which it is proud. Everything has been arranged to save time, the cases and the machines being placed so that no one is in another's way. The composing-room is situated on the first floor, as has been described above, and is a large and commodious one. At the front and on the west side are situated the "stones" or the tables where the paper is "made up," meaning that the forms are locked up here ready for the press. Next to these tables is the office of the proofreader, and also on the west side, on a raised platform, are the Linotype machines. These machines are so placed that the operator sits with his back to the windows and gets the benefit of all the light on his copy, that is before him. Opposite the Linotypes are the men who set headings. They have separate cases where they work. The men who set "ads" have their double row of cases on the eastern side of the front of the composing-room. The equipment is very complete, and the facilities in the new building have been greatly improved in the matter of composing. The staff is sufficiently strong to carry on the work of the establishment and is composed of competent men. The foreman has three assistants, and the balance of the staff consists of four Linotype men and three assistants, who attend to the clearing of the type and the arranging of the galleys; one machinist, two head-line setters, and four men who set up advertisements only.

The copy from the editorial room above is passed down the chutes to the foreman of the composing-room. This chute is located at the side of the city editor's desk, while another chute is conveniently arranged, so that matter can be sent up from the business office to the editorial rooms. The foreman of the composing-room, who receives the copy when it comes down, distributes it among the typesetters to the best advantage. The long articles are cut into sections called "takes," and given to different men. Thus, while one man would take perhaps 25 minutes to set a column of matter, five men, each setting one-fifth of it, would finish it in five minutes.

THE OLD METHOD.

The Good Old Days When Type Was Set By Hand.

Before the introduction of machine composition, which has become general only during the last decade, all typesetting was done by hand. A larger number of employes was necessary, as the work was slower and more laborious. Up to the time that the first Mergenthaler linotype was placed in use by a newspaper, it was universally conceded that nothing in the way of invention could ever supplant hand composition. The compositor and everyone else who gave the question thought were of the firm belief that human hands, directed by the mind, must for all time to come place on end the "leaden messengers of thought," and that the reading public would ever be dependent upon the hand compositor.

The object of this part of this article is to show in a concise way the development of composition and printing during the two-fifths of a century of the existence of The London Advertiser, and to do this it will be necessary—not uninteresting, perhaps—to describe briefly the old method of setting type. Each compositor had to himself a stand, on top of which were two pairs of cases. A pair consisted of an upper and lower case. In the upper case were the capital letters of the type used for reading matter. Small capitals, diphthongs, printing signs and fractions also had respective representation in the upper case. The lower case contained the smaller letters (technically called "lower-case" letters in consequence), figures, commas and points, spaces to put between the words, "quads," etc. The cases were really wooden trays, divided into boxes.

LETTERS PICKED OUT SEPARATELY.

The lower case was arranged, not alphabetically, but so that the letters most used would be nearest the compositor's hand, and have the largest compartments, an ingenious arrangement for saving labor. With his copy before him, and provided with a metal instrument, called a "stick," the compositor picked up the necessary letters to form words and sentences. Each line was carefully spaced out to fit accurately into the stick before proceeding to the next line. This was the one great thing that was supposed to stand

in the way of machine composition. It was argued by printers that no machine could ever be invented that would space out the lines.

When the "stick" was full the "matter" was carefully lifted with the fingers, aided by the setting rule, and put on to a galley, a brass tray with wooden sides and about two feet in length. When the galley was full, or the "take" or article, was ended, a proof was taken and read by the proofreader to mark any errors the compositors might have made.

When all the corrections were made the galley was sent, with many others, to the "forms," to be made into pages. The machine composition is placed upon galleys in the same way, and the process of proofreading and correction is familiar, with the exception of in the latter, where a single error means the setting over of the whole line, as the line is one piece of metal in itself.

Those were good old days, the days of hand composition. A rollicking happy-go-lucky set were the printers of the ante-machine period. They were men of bright intellects. Many of the best-known journalists and authors of today obtained their early training "at the case." The "art preservative," as the trade was called, was a school in itself.

By the old process the cases had to be replenished when they were "set out." This was called distribution. The compositor lifted from the forms a handful of type after it was thoroughly wet, and, holding it securely in the left hand, proceeded with the fingers of the right hand to return the letters to their respective boxes. This was a much quicker process than the setting of the type. The compositor became so proficient in his work of distribution that the letters took their places almost as if by intuition.

THROWING IN.

Compositors on morning newspapers usually repaired to the composing room a few hours before time was called in the evening and "threw in" their cases. If a compositor was anxious to use the time the following afternoon he remained in the office after the "jig was up" or "30" was in, expressions used to convey the information that the paper had gone to press, and distributed his cases before seeking his bed. On evening papers distribution was done before leaving the office in the afternoon.

The composing-room was always a place where good fellowship existed, and one might hear the choicest bits of reparatee and wit when the men were assembled for their work. Not so is it now. The noise of the machine makes conversation among the "operators," no longer compositors, almost out of the question. In the old days compositors working side by side oftentimes carried on interesting and animated conversations while their fingers were constantly traveling back and forth from the boxes of the cases to the sticks and all kinds of copy was being transformed into columns of reading matter in cold type.

TYPESETTING OF TODAY.

Wonderful Work of the Mergenthaler Linotype Machines.

In a modern newspaper plant like The Advertiser, the only typesetting by hand is for display advertisements, and for the headlines. There are four linotype machines, all run by an electric motor. The linotype machine is, as everyone knows, a comparatively recent invention, and the acme of mechanical genius. It would be vain to attempt to describe in limited space so complicated an apparatus. It embraces thousands of parts, many of them as delicate as those of a watch, and so nicely adjusted that the derangement of the minutest detail throws the whole machine out of gear. The manipulation, however, required by the operator, is comparatively small. He uses a keyboard similar to that of a typewriter. As he touches the keys, the corresponding letters or matrices fall from a magazine above, and arrange themselves in line. When the line is full, of which a bell gives warning, the operator pulls a lever, and the line is pushed to a casting box in front of a pot of molten lead metal over a gas flame. By a process which is so wonderful that it almost defies analysis, a quantity of this molten metal is injected into the casting box to meet the letters. These stamp themselves on the metal, which quickly hardens, and is ejected on to a little shelf in the form of a solid finished line—a linotype. The letters, or matrices, having now done their work for the time being, by impressing themselves on the metal, are caught up by a great steel arm, which reaches down, takes them up, and carries them up back to the magazine to be used over again. The action of this arm in catching up the matrices and redistributing them is almost human. Each of the matrices resembles a small flat brass key, the letter being stamped in one edge; all are notched differently, so that when the steel hand shoves them sideways over the magazine each one drops into the particular groove which corresponds with its notches or wards. Thus the magazine is constantly replenished and the letters used over and over again.

"TAKES" IN THE "DUMP."

When the operator has finished his "take" he removes the type he has set up to a table at his elbow; from there it is immediately conveyed to the man in charge of the "dump," whose duty it is to arrange the "takes" in order, with —at the commencement—the proper heading which has meanwhile been set. The "dump" man also inserts, according to the marking by the editors, based upon the importance of the item, the "leads"—thin strips of brass, the exact width of the columns, which are placed between the lines of type to make them stand out more prominently. The type is placed on "galleys," long, shallow trays of brass about the length of a column, and a little wider. These are put through the proof press and the proof is sent to the proofreader with the original copy. On The Advertiser, there is one proofreader and one copyholder. One man reads from the original copy, while the other makes corrections on the proof-sheet. The marked proof is then returned to the linotype operator for correction. Of course, wherever an error occurs, the whole line has to be reset. These corrected lines are then inserted in their proper places in the galleys.

MAKING UP THE FORMS.

When all this is done the type is carried to the making-up tables, and here the news editor acts as a guide. It is his duty to determine the destination of the space, and on which page certain matter shall go. To begin with, he is cognizant of all the important news that is to appear in the paper, having read it in the proofs, which are supplied the heads of the departments. He knows the relative values of the different stories so as to give them their proper position, or weed out the least material of them when it becomes necessary to squeeze ten columns of type into seven columns of space. This discrimination must be exercised without waste of time; in a trained newspaper man it amounts to an instinct. As each page is completed it is trundled to the elevator and rapidly sent down to the pressman on the ground floor. Towards the close every minute becomes precious and the making-up of the final form, which now is the first page of The Advertiser, is invariably the scene of feverish activity, as many as three or four men jumping around it, each one piecing out a small section of type to make the columns the right length. The news editor keeps an eye on the whole process; he must be able to read type on the galley at a glance, so as to make his selections instantaneously, or to detect imperfections which will sometimes creep in through haste in handling. Very frequently the arrival at the last minute of important news requiring to be featured will necessitate the changing of the whole design of the make-up and the page must be pulled to pieces. The decision and the alterations must be made instantly, for the clock is inexorable

THE PROOFREADER.

As responsible a position on a daily paper as any is that of proofreader. His requirements are the same in many ways as those of the editor, and his knowledge of type-setting as great as that of the printer. Few people have an idea as to what is demanded of the proofreader. He must exercise the greatest possible care; at the same time the utmost speed has to be used.

His duty of course is to read the proofs which are pulled on the galleys. The copy from which the matter was set is read by some one at a rapid rate. With an eye so trained that any error is detected he follows the reading of the copy. There is a capital letter where the "lower case" would have been proper; where there is a number in figures or spelled out as it should be, where a colon is used to punctuate instead of a semi-colon, or the small quotation mark left out when it should be in, and a general "style" of composition has to be followed, these are instances of times when the proofreader's eye must tell him what to do as he rapidly reads. The errors are indicated on the proofs by certain marks to denote the desired changes.

When one considers that he has all these little things to attend to besides having to know how to spell any word that might come before him, and to detect any lapsus calami on the part of editor, reporter or correspondent, it will be seen what an education and training in carefulness and quickness a proofreader must have. In the reading of advertisements, where a misquoted price might mean the loss of much money, great care must be taken, and it is important in every particular that the writing of the paper should be correct. The proofreader is the last person who has the power to change any errors, and hence the responsibility of his position.

Frank Cooper, Photo.

Section of Composing Room Showing "Make-Up" and "Ad" Alley.

THE ADVERTISER'S PRESS.

Best Results Can Come Only From Best Machinery.

In This Regard The Advertiser Is Splendidly Equipped.

Seemingly ravenous, from the fact that it gets but two feeds a day, the iron-jawed press awaits the going-to-press time, but must have its daily rations of paper at regular hours. At 1 and 3:30 o'clock everything must be ready for it, and so it is, day after day. The huge press, however, is dependent upon the fitting of its mouth with the page forms of type, which are its teeth. Hungrily it awaits the putting in of each form, and when at last the eighth one is in place, and all the necessary screws have been tightened, the paper is at once begun to be fed into it, and it is to have this in operation exactly at half-past three every day that every effort is put forth with the haste that has been described.

A FAST FLAT-BED PRESS.

In the new place the stereotype system has been done away with. Of course, there is a plant for what stereotyping is necessary, but the stereotyping of the page plates for the press, which has been the system employed for some years on the old press at the former establishment, is not done. That system is probably the best for the greater metropolitan dailies, but for papers of from 12,000 to 15,000 circulation it would have been much better to have been able to do without the stereotyping. For years attempts were made to supply the want—a flat-bed perfecting press, with speed sufficient to print and deliver within the required time the editions of daily papers with circulations up to 12,000 and 15,000. These attempts, however, were futile, and it was not until til 1891-92, that Cox succeeded in producing the "Duplex Press," developed in the "angle-bar," to a speed of 6,000 an hour. Naturally the experience gained in the years since that time has enabled the makers to bring these machines to a greater degree of perfection and speed. It is one of the latest models of the "Angle-bar" that The Advertiser has installed in their new pressroom, and after several weeks' running the pressmenn are more than satisfied.

MINIATURE TROLLEY SYSTEM.

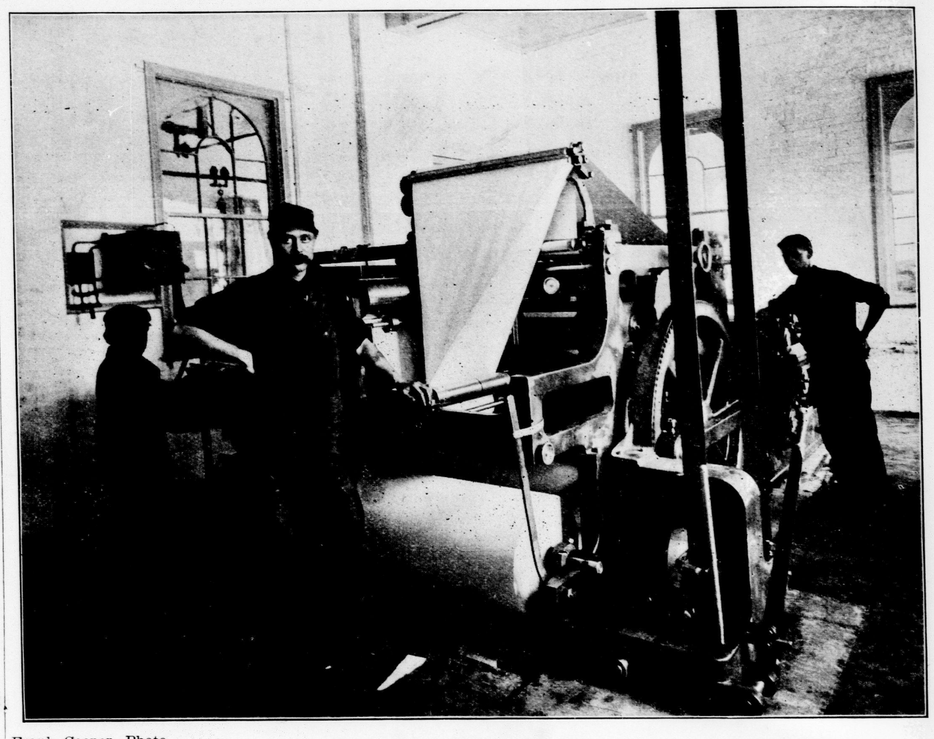
The press was installed some days before the rest of the plant was moved from the old building, and it was put up in three days, under the makers' agent, Mr. L. H. Bechman, of Battle Creek, Mich. A special foundation was built for the machine, as it weighs 12 tons. The room in which it has been placed is well lighted and ventilated, and is convenient for all purposes. Instead of the paper being brought in on trucks, according to the old-fashioned way, it is caught up as it enters the building at the south door by a clamp-hook. This is attached to a trolley from the ceiling, and whereas by the old way it would take a couple of men to move the huge roll, it can now be moved by anyone. As it swings along the track it is with ease brought around into the pressroom and swung into the proper position at the press all ready to go through the process below described.

The machine is constructed with two side frames, two beds, one over the other, two oscillating cylinders, and a crank motion. The paper is fed in from a roll which is two to two and a half miles in length. It enters the feed rolls and from there it takes its first impression on the bottom cylinder. From there it takes turns over what are called coaxer rollers, then entering for its second impression on the top cylinder. The paper then goes into the delivery roller, which has a slitter in the center, slitting the web in the middle, one-half going over the angle-bar, a bar at the top of the machine placed at an angle of 45 degrees, and the part of the machine from which it derives its name. The other half of the web goes straight to the top of the former, which makes the first fold. The sheet is all printed, pasted and folded when it enters the cutting cylinder, which is one page wide. From there it has either a mail or a carrier fold, which can be operated at the will of the pressman. The paper is made by the Eddy Company, of Hull, Que., and the ink that is used comes from George H. Morrell & Co., of New York.

NEW PRESS' ADVANTAGES.

The new press has certain advantages that the old one, which was operated in connection with the stereotype system, did not have. It can be started immediately after locking the forms, and any desired change in the form can be made easily, while plates, half-tones, electrotypes and line cuts can be used, as on any flat-bed press. At the same time it has all the advantages that the costliest stereotype presses have, such as, keeping the forms all open until the last moment; printing four, six or eight pages at will; pasting, folding and delivering with pages cut. The first time that the new press was used to run off The Advertiser the difference was noticed, and we have had many congratulatory remarks passed on the excellent print that The Advertiser has appeared in. The typographical appearance of a paper counts for much, and this is a good reason for having the best press for the purpose. When it is considered what an assurance it will be that there will be no delays in the getting out of the various editions, our readers will understand the importance that is attached to the obtaining of such a press.

The operating is done by electricity. The motor is situated just outside the pressroom. Beside it stands the motor which supplies the power for the job printing presses upstairs. The motors are furnished with current from two different electrical supply companies. Should anything happen to the power from one, connection can be immediately made with the other motor for the running of the press. This would prove invaluable in the case of emergency. There is also another advantage, should one of the motors become ineffectual at any time, there would be the other motor upon which to fall back.



Frank Cooper, Photo.

A View of the Press Room.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

Methods Employed to Get and Supply Readers.

Mailing Room Must Work With Amazing Celerity.

The circulation and mailing department brings one to that place where the final stage of newspaper-making is reached. It is at that point where the writers, artists, typesetters and pressmen have all done their work, and the product of these persons' brains, energy and skill can be placed in the hands of the reader at the earliest possible moment. The functions of this department are twofold; in the first place, to extend the limits and increase the number of subscribers; in the second place to furnish them with their newspapers as soon as time and distance will permit.

The first of these functions is the never-ending effort to bring the paper before a wider circle of readers. Collections are made by agents who have been identified with The Advertiser for years. The fact that the agents are on the territory, all the time, looking out for collections, brings them in close touch with the readers, and this keeps The Advertiser well informed as to the reasons people have for taking the paper or discontinuing it. The agents of The Advertiser never permit an opportunity to go by to advance its interests. When a family moves into a house the agent or the route boy calls upon him in behalf of the paper, and as the agent's profits are entirely dependent upon the strength of the subscription list in his territory his most earnest efforts are enlisted.

Having determined how much circulation a newspaper has, it becomes important to know what kind of circulation it is. First of all, The Advertiser is a family newspaper. The family newspaper is admitted by all advertisers of wide experience to be the most valuable for advertising anything, whether it is high priced or low priced, whether it is for men or for women. The family newspaper naturally interests all members of the family, and The Advertiser reaches most of the families of London and thousands in Western Ontario.

The pulling power of a newspaper is dependent upon the thoroughness with which it is read, the length of time its readers have been in the habit of reading it, and the confidence they place in its contents. In all three of these respects the pulling power of the Advertiser is a maximum. It is read through and through by the people of London, every column in it, every advertisement in it, by both men and women and by people in all circumstances of life. It has been read in this way for nearly forty years. The confidence its readers place in it is proved by every sort of evidence, and accounted for by the fact that The Advertiser has always aimed to be thoroughly reliable in everything admitted to its columns.

THE MAILING DEPARTMENT.

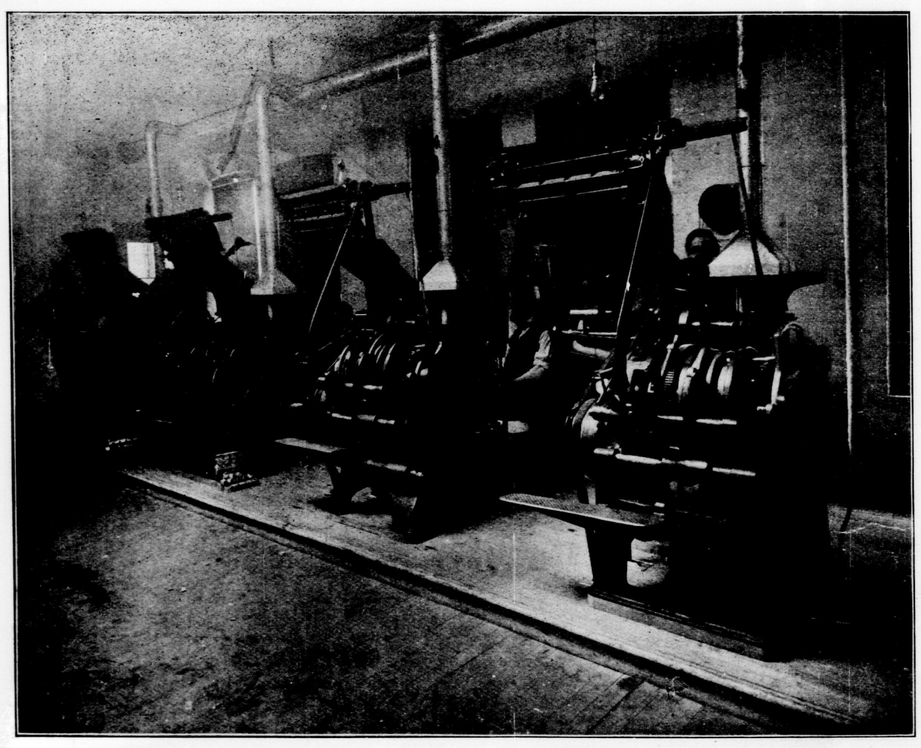
Papers Must Be Quickly Sent to the Subscribers.

The mailing machine is an ingenious time-saving device. It might be described as a trough-like affair of brass about 15 inches long, the depth tapering towards one end. Down the center runs a belt of rubber, working smoothly over rollers. Underneath it is a reservoir full of paste. Just beyond the lower end of the rubber is a knife, held by a spring, but easily depressed by the operator's finger. In using the machine the operator holds it with his left hand, and between his forearm and his left side. He passes one of the long proof slips through the back and lays it on the rubber belt, wet with paste. With one finger he turns a metal key projecting from the front roller, causing the belt to move and shove the paper over the front of the machine and under the knife. Then the mailing machine, which is slightly elevated from the surface of the wrapper, is pressed down, which cuts and sticks the label to the wrapper. Then he repeats the operation, the paper slip moving along the belt as he turns the roller, while the belt is kept constantly covered with paste from the reservoir underneath. With this machine the operator passes from one pile of wrappers to another, clipping and dropping the pasted addresses with his left hand and turning the ends of the wrappers up as they art finished. A glance is enough to show him which size of wrapper each address needs. When he has finished all the wrappers addressed to towns reached by a certain train, he lays the piles carefully to one side, and begins on those for the next route. This operation is repeated until every mail subscriber of The Advertiser is served.

The preparation for the use of this mailing machine is started in the morning, the 2 o'clock edition having a large circulation throughout the country, and nearly all of it requiring to be mailed. The wrappers for news dealers and subscribers are made ready the first thing in the morning, in a room which is fitted with long tables, covered with smooth sheets of zinc. Here the galley proofs from the mailing-room are used. These galley proofs are taken from the galleys on which the names of those who receive the papers through the postoffices are kept in type. No time is lost in making changes ordered. As soon as a letter or telegram is received, the alterations are made at once in the type. At the end of the day proofs are taken of all the galleys, and these long sheets are sent to the delivery-room, down alongside the presses, where the names and addresses are clipped and pasted on the wrapping sheets. In many cases where changes of trains are numerous or where connections are close, special labels must be printed in bold type to assist in rapid routeing at transfer points.

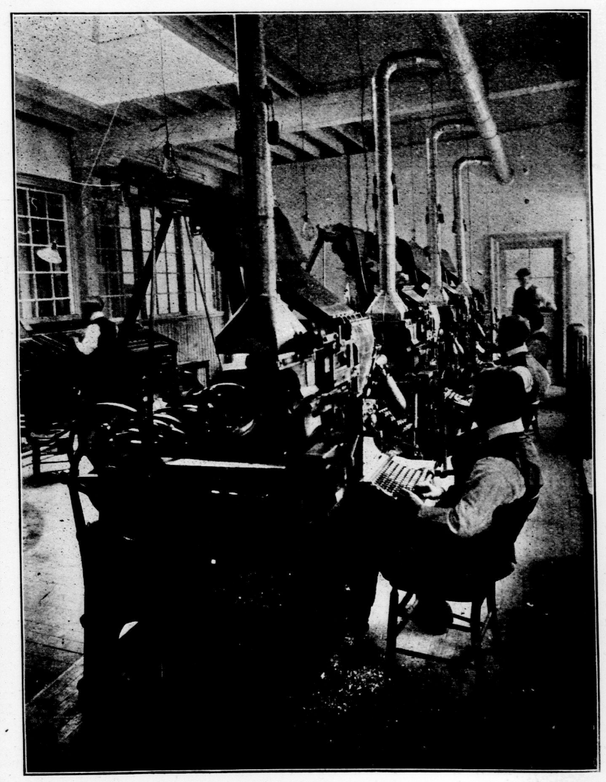
The galley proofs are cut into strips —there are four columns to each proof— and the strips carefully arranged according to routes. Then the addresses are clipped off the lists and pasted on the wrappers, which are laid aside in groups ready for the papers. This work is done with great rapidity by the mailing machine above described.

The circulation department also has to make the calculations in regard to train times, and often this involves considerable difficulty. However, The Advertiser's circulation department has so systematized matters that railway and stage connections are so figured out that no time is lost in having the papers delivered to subscribers outside the city, while in the city an excellent delivery service is maintained.



Frank Cooper, Photo.

Rear View of Linotype Machines.



Frank Cooper, Photo.

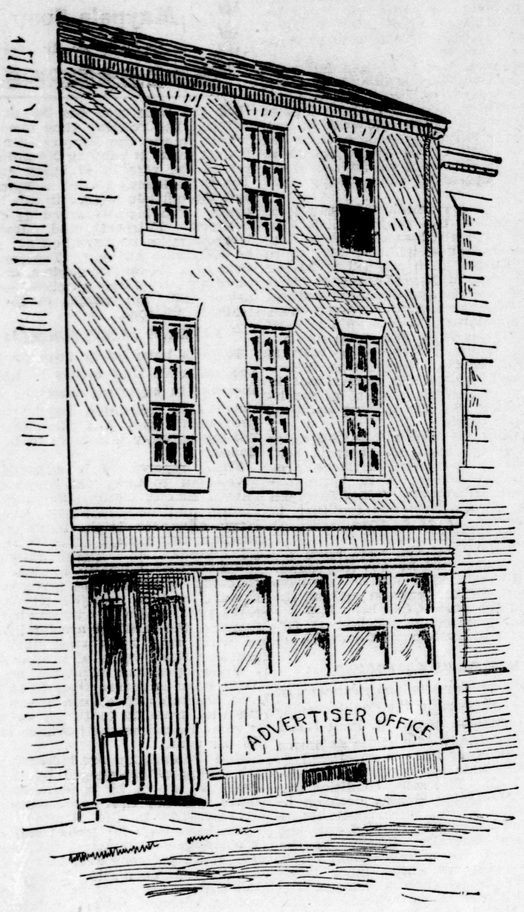
Front View of Linotype Machines.

PRICE ONE CENT

London Advertiser

PAGES 9 TO 16

40TH YEAR NO. 441. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903. WHOLE NO. 16832.



The Advertiser's Building, 1863.

'VARSITY'S NEW ORGANIZATION

The "Areopagus" Club Has Just Been Formed.

TRAINING CLASS FOR SPEAKERS

Reverse for the Basketball Team—The Literary Society—Huron College Notes.

A unique organization, the "Areopagus," called after the ancient council of Athens, has just been formed at 'Varsity. The membership to this club is open to all male students of the university, whether in arts or medicine, and its object is to develop public speaking. It is expected to act as a stimulus to the literary society, and to produce speakers who may worthily represent the Western in intercollegiate debates.

A large number of students attended the recent social held in St. James' Schoolroom, South London, on Tuesday evening, where a very enjoyable time was spent.

The inmates of No. 6 have started a magazine which is to be "a sister to McDunky." Its first appearance on Thursday morning created considerable excitement among the young lady students.

The university students received a very hearty invitation to attend Prof. Hutton's lecture in the Normal School Friday evening.

BASKETBALL.

Our basketball team suffered defeat for the first time on Wednesday evening, when they played against a strong team of St. John's Athletic Club in the latter's gymnasium. The game was a hard-fought one, each side being anxious for victory, and the result was in doubt up till the very last minute. The "Saints" played a particularly fast combination game, a point in which the 'Varsity men were somewhat lacking. The 'Varsity team, on the other hand, being considerably heavier than their opponents, put up a very strong defense. Woolley, for St. John's A. C., played a very fast game, and was always at hand to shoot. Up till five minutes before time was called the score stood a tie, 13—13, but the better condition of the "Saints" then showed itself, and they scored two more goals, thus making the score at close of game 17—13 in favor of St. John's A. C.

From a spectacular point of view, the game was most interesting and exciting, being entirely free from roughness throughout. Mr. Ted Douglass as referee gave the best possible satisfaction, being altogether impartial. Mr. K. McGoun acted as timekeeper.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the literary society was held on Thursday evening before a fair-sized audience. There were counter attractions in the city in music circles, and in consequence the musical part of the programme was not as good as on previous occasions Mr. G. B. Cox, a first-year student, opened the programme by giving a reading. A feature was the reading of "Crumbs" by K. McGoun. "Crumbs" is a new magazine to be found in No. 6. The other afternoon "Crumbs" mysteriously disappeared, no one seemed to know where. Its unexpected contribution to the evening's merriment was a great surprise, particularly to the ladies of No. 6. Mr. Kennedy's Scotch readings were well given and Rev. Canon Dann delighted the audience with a reading from Dickens. Encores were willingly responded to. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

The students of the university have organized a tobogganing club which bids fair to be a great success. The slide is on the college property, commonly known as Brock's Hill. The club met for the first time this week. About 30 members were present, and as the hill was in perfect condition a very pleasant evening was spent. It is purposed to hold the meetings as often as possible.

HURON COLLEGE NOTES.

The preaching allocation for Sunday, March 1, are as follows: Sarnia, C. Ryan; Teeswater, T. B. Clarke; Sombra, K. McGoun; Charing Cross, A. Carlisle; Westminster, W. H. Snelgrove; All Saints, C. Simpson.

Rev. Principal Waller preached at Port Stanley on Sunday last and will preach at Wingham on Sunday, March 1.

Mr. F. E. Powell, '05, is to spend Sunday, March 1, at his home, Wingham.

Mr. Christopher Simpson spent Sunday at his home in Mooresville.

Mr. Kenneth McGoun paid a visit to friends in Denfield this week.

The regular meeting of Huron College Missionary Society was held on Tuesday evening, Rev. Principal Waller in the chair. After the reading of the minutes and the transaction of general business, the study class was led by Mr. Simpson, in the life of Miss Isabella Thoburn. Mr. Henry Shore was chosen to lead the class next week in the conclusion of "The Life of Miss Thoburn."

On Tuesday morning, St. Matthew's Day, the sacrament of holy communion was administered in the college chapel by Rev. Principal Waller.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, being Ash Wednesday, all lectures in arts and divinity were suspended.

Rev. E. W. Hughes, of Tilsonburg, and Rev. A. B. Farney, of Aylmer, were visitors at the college this week.

Mr. H. P. Westgate delivered a short Lenten address at Christ Church on Friday afternoon, and Mr. C. W. Sanders preached a special Lenten sermon at All Saints Church on Ash Wednesday.

AIRSHIPS TO CARRY 50

Also 2,000 Pounds of Freight—Will Make Round Trips.

Mexico City, Mex., Feb. 28. — The Mexican Aerial Navigation Company has been organized under the laws of this country, with a capital stock of $500,000. The stockholders are wealthy Americans of this city.

The purpose of the company is to build and operate air ships on the design of Charles Stanley, an inventor, of San Francisco, Cal.

It is now constructing in this city an airship, which will have a capacity of 50 passengers and 2,000 pounds of freight.

The first trip will be between Mexico City and Washington, D. C. This round trip, Mr. Stanley says, can be made in four days.

HE TRAINED THE RATS

Was Found Starving, But Put Them Through Their Paces.

New York, Feb. 28.—John Berg, an old man was found starving yesterday among a herd of rats in an untenanted attic at the corner of Grand and First streets, Hoboken. The rats scampered to their holes when Patrolman Meyers entered the attic, but reappeared again at a whistle from Berg. Berg said that he hadn't eaten anything in two days and had tried to forget his distress by putting the rats through tricks he had taught them since occupying the attic.

He made them go through their performance for Meyers, who says it was the most unique thing of the kind he ever witnessed. The rats, according to the policeman, marched like soldiers, juggled with broom straws, turned back and front flips, and gave a weird squealing concert. Berg was committed to the Hudson County Almshouse.

Mr. D. Kyle, Richwood, under authority of the government veterinary inspector, has killed all his horses, by reason of infection with glanders.

Mrs. Georgina Gilbert, Delaware, died on Tuesday morning from pneumonia, aged 60 years. She had been ill but four days.

GHASTLY MURDER OF BUFFALO MAN

Well-Known Citizen Is Killed in His Own House.

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS

The Victim Was Discovered in His Smoking Room With His Brains Scattered About Floor.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Edwin L. Burdick, president of E. L. Burdick & Co., of the Buffalo Envelope Company, was murdered early yesterday at his home in Ashland avenue.

The theory at first advanced that the crime was the work of a burglar, was abandoned as the police probed deeper into the case, and tonight, while the police claim to have several important clues, no arrest has been made.

Burdick was last seen alive Thursday night, when he bade the other members of the household good-night and started for his room, apparently with the intention of retiring for the night. In the morning his body, clad in an undershirt, was found lying on a couch in a small room off the lower hall used by Burdick as a smoking-room. The body was covered with a rug and a number of sofa pillows. The couch was saturated with blood, and the walls of the little den were bespattered with Burdick's brains and blood.

The body when uncovered presented a ghastly sight. His head had been crushed with some blunt instrument and the blows were delivered with such force that the skull was fractured in several places and the brains were oozing out upon the couch.

Some interesting discoveries were made in the smoking-room. To begin with, no weapon could be found anywhere. The body was clad only in an undershirt. At the foot of the couch were found the drawers and stockings. The trousers and other articles of clothing which Burdick had worn were in his bedroom on the floor above. The bed had not been occupied. On the table in the smoking-room the detectives found a bottle partly filled with whisky, and the remains of a light lunch. Members of the family declare that Burdick never partook of food of which the lunch was composed and never drank liquor while eating. For whom, then, was the lunch?

In this connection Chief Cusack this afternoon gave out the following statement: "From what investigations I have made I would conclude that Mr. Burdick was called downstairs by a ring or knock at the door after he was ready for bed, for he was clad only in his underclothing. He evidently admitted someone he knew well and took the visitor into the den for a talk and to partake of the luncheon found there. There are some signs of a struggle. The fact that two of the fingers of Burdick's left hand were broken indicates that he put up his hand to ward off a blow which he saw coming. The body was covered with a rug and several pillows, so that nothing could be seen but the blood which flowed from under the pile."

Mr. Burdick was very fond of feminine company. The force with which the blows that killed Burdick were struck, however, seems to preclude the possibility that a woman delivered them. Mrs. Burdick, the murdered man's wife, left home two months ago with the intention, it is said, of not returning. It is known that they did not live happily together. On Dec. 3 proceedings for divorce were filed in the county clerk's office by Mr. Burdick. It is understood that Mrs. Burdick went to Atlantic City. What connection the domestic troubles of Mr. Burdick may have had with the crime the police do not pretend to say.

The Old Method of Setting Type.

THE EX-SECRETARY SUES

Declares He Was Engaged to Spy on Lady Cook's Husband.

After Acquiring Information Could Not Collect Wages.

London, Feb. 27.—John Henry Wallace, the former private secretary of Lady Francis Cook, who was Tennessee Claflin, is suing the widow of the famous banker for $50,000 damages.

Sensational disclosures are expected. Wallace declares that in June, 1897, Lady Cook, suspecting Sir Francis of an intrigue, agreed that if Wallace, in addition to his secretarial duties, would undertake certain special work for her she would make him independent for life. Wallace asserts that he performed this special work in 1897, and again in 1901, which involved investigations of a detective nature to discover whether Sir Francis was involved in intrigue.

Wallace asserts that he reported his information to Lady Cook, but has never been paid.

Wallace also alleges that Lady Cook accused him of an effort to blackmail her by circulating a rumor that Sir Francis had not died a natural death. Wallace also alleges that Lady Cook caused the publication of a paragraph stating that since the death of her husband she had learned of a plot concocted before his death to blacken his character and blackmail her. Wallace alleges that it was hinted he was the blackmailer.

Wherefore he sues for $2,500 damages for slander and $50,000 for unpaid services of the character mentioned.

TWENTY EMPTY COFFINS

Another Startling Turn in the Graveyard Ghoul Case.

Knoxville, Feb. 27. — The county court's investigating committee resumed its work yesterday of examining graves in the county pauper cemetery.

Twenty-eight coffins were exhumed, and of these 20 were found empty. The coffins were buried in 1901.

It is understood that every coffin buried within the last six years will be exhumed, and that evidence will be secured to prove or disprove alleged grave robbing for medical college purposes.

Jim Goins, the negro charged with having committed "fake" burials during the past few months to secure payment from the county treasurer, swore on the stand that he had taken coffins to the county cemetery, knowing there was nothing in them.

W. C. McCoy, the undertaker employing Goins, disclaims responsibility for Goins' actions, and also denies ever having had knowledge of the commission of frauds.

WILL SHOOT THE EDITOR

The Governor of Illinois Takes Law Into His Own Hands.

Objected to Published Quips Abou His Wife.

Chicago, Feb. 28. — Gov. Richard Yates has his ideas of what constitutes legitimate liberty of the press. Those ideas have been instilled into the mind of Percival Linwood Harden, editor of the Club Fellow, and in a manner that will not allow of forgetfulness.

The Club Fellow is a journal devoted to what it deems "spicy" items of society. On more than one occasion it has printed matter concerning the wife of the governor, one being a statement that, at the Prince Henry ball, she was not so attractive in garb and manner as Mrs. Carter H. Harrison.

This and other "squibs" the governor bore, but not in meekness. Finally—and a considerable while ago, though news of it did not become public until last evening—the chief magistrate of Illinois, attended by his aid, Col. J. H. Strong, visited the office of Editor Harden in the Auditorium tower and declared himself:

"If ever again you mention the name of my wife in your sheet or make any even remote insinuation concerning her, I'll end your career. I'll have you shot, and I'll see that anyone who shoots you gets a quick pardon."

The foregoing may not have been the governor's exact language, but that it was his substantial declaration is affirmed by Mr. Harden's wife and by one of his contributors.

The governor's anger was intense as he talked to the editor. He is said to have threatened further:

"I have the police power of the commonwealth, and its militia, 8,000 strong, back of me, and I can drive you out of business if you do not reform your ways."

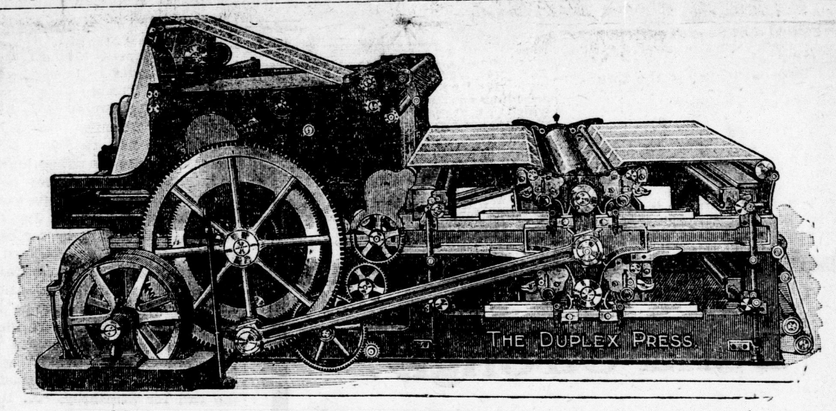
Mr. Harden was thoroughly frightened, according to the accounts told by his friends. At any rate the name of Mrs. Richard Yates has not since graced the columns of the Club Fellow.

A Counter Petition.

Stratford, Feb. 27. — A counter-petition has been filed by Mr. John Brown, M. P. P. for North Perth, against Mr. John C. Monteith, ex-M. P. P. The petition makes the usual charges of corruption.

Married and Suicided.

Toronto, Feb. 27. — A 15-year-old girl, Rone Mills, of 14 Regent avenue, step-daughter of Robert Armstrong, purchased carbolic acid and glycerine yesterday and took a large dose this morning. She was taken to the general hospital, but died of the poison. Worry over family relations is said to have been the cause of the act.



The Advertiser's New Cox-Duplex Press.

OUR GOODS IN AUSTRALIA

The Commissioner Speaks Favorably of Shipments.

Great Shortage in Australian Wheat Crop This Year.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The department of trade and commerce is in receipt of a lengthy report from Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian commercial agent for Australasia, in which he states that "rains of November and December have been followed by exceedingly hot waves, with scorching winds, which undid the advantages of the rains in many sections of New South Wales. The growing grass has been withered, and the maize crops shriveled as by a flame. The other states have not suffered to the same extent. Experts are still at work estimating the Australian wheat crop, but the latest figures still indicate that some 10,000,000 busheis will be required to make up the shortage. It is supposed that about 130,000 tons of wheat and flour have been ordered, leaving about 170,000 to be bought. Nearly all the flour purchased is strong wheat flour, but the wheat is largely softer wheat from California. The mixture used for bread is one-third or one-fourth Manitoba flour, balance from soft wheat. Towards the close of the year there may be an opening for considerable quantities of Canadian oats. Mr. Larke proceeds: "Something over ten tons of frozen turkeys and geese arrived here by the Aorangi from Smith's Falls; it was perfectly preserved and as sweet as when killed. As a whole, it was a very nice lot of birds." Orders have been given for continued shipments of frozen hogs. Some of the last shipments are declared superior to Chicago hogs, but rather heavy, prices 12c to 13c, c. i. f.

May Be World Record.

London, Feb. 27.—The Hon. Charles Rolles, riding in an 80 horse power Mors machine today made a speed that is given by the Times at 82 4-5 miles an hour. It is uncertain whether this will rank as the world's record, as a slight gradient favored the machine. Mr. Rolles is a son of Lord Llangattock. The course was on a road on the Duke of Portland's estate at Clipstone. The start was a flying one. The timing was done by officials of the Automobile Club.

SHIPLOAD OF TIGERS

Got Hold of a Sailor and Nearly Tore Him to Pieces.

New York, Feb. 28.—The British steamer Orono, Capt. Oswald, which made port yesterday, brought a consignment of animals which will probably go to the Bronx Zoo. Three of the collection are fierce specimens. One, a Sumatra tiger, killed three natives at Singapore after he had been in captivity some time. All through the trip he made desperate efforts to break out of his cage.

Two black leopards, which occupy cages adjoining the tiger, are equally fierce, and one of them succeeded in fixing his claws in the leg of the carpenter, who was fastening his cage when the animals were first loaded. In his struggles to get away the carpenter backed up against the other cage, and the second leopard made a plunge at the man, tearing off most of his clothing. The carpenter had to be sent to a hospital for treatment.

A giant wave carried a cage with six Borneo crowned pigeons overboard. The only other animals which the Orono brought were a couple of Anoas.

IDEAL RANCHING COUNTRY

Choice Section 50 Miles North of Calgary.

Interesting Description by a Settler—Plenty of Grass and Game.

Didsbury, Alberta, Feb. 20.—The village of Didsbury is situated on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, about 50 miles north of Calgary. Although only about two years old, the village is already of considerable size, and has four general stores, one hardware, a drug store, two lumber yards, feed and livery stable, a saddlery, blacksmith shop, butcher's shop, printing office, a bank, creamery, hotel, four churches and a graded school of two rooms.

Last year about $1,000 were spent in improving the village, and during the coming year a greater sum will doubtless be expended. The surrounding country is such as, when settled, will be able to support a large city. The land is a clay loam, and yields good crops of oats, barley, wheat and potatoes. Oats have yielded over 100 bushels per acre, barley 75, fall wheat 50.

The country might be described as rolling prairie, and is very suitable for ranching. The cattle and horses fatten very quickly on the rich prairie grass, and require very little feeding in the winter, as they can range out nearly all the time except when a snowstorm comes, and that does not last more than four or five days.

This part of the country is in the Chinook belt, and consequently enjoys a much milder climate than the country farther north, the winters being mild except for very short periods occassionally. This, together with the abundance of rich prairie hay, makes this part of Alberta an ideal ranching country.

Last year the Clover Hill Creamery at Didsbury from May 1 to Dec. 31 had an output of over 30 tons of butter, for which the patrons received 18¾c per lb., or $11,341 53. This was the first year the creamery has been operated, and the coming year the output will be much greater.

When we consider how little trouble it is to feed the cattle, one cannot fail to be impressed very favorably with this country for dairying. Within easy access of the settler are large tracts of timber lands, where wood, rails, posts and building materials can be obtained.

Coal is also plentiful, and where some mines have been located it is probable that much coal remains to be discovered.

For the sportsman this is indeed "the happy hunting ground." Chickens and ducks abound, while on the lakes back from the settled parts wild geese are found in large flocks. The coyotte, or prairie wolf, roams the prairie, and one rancher I know has killed 40 since November. This is profitable sport.

At the foothills deer are quite plentiful, and during last season quite a number were shot. The Rocky Mountains rise up to view in the west, and are even to the ordinary individual a grand and wonderful sight.

Homesteads may still be obtained in this locality, and land may be purchased at from $4 to $10 an acre.

ADDING TO THE NAVY

United States Senate Committee Reports a New Bill.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Senator Hale from the committee on naval affairs today reported the naval appropriation. The most important amendment recommended by the committee relates to the increase of the navy. The entire house provision is stricken out, and in its stead provision is made for four first-class battleships of the general type of the Oregon, and two first-class armored cruisers of the type of the Brooklyn. The battleships are to cost not exceeding $3,200,000 each, and the cruisers $2,750,000. The battleships are to be of 12,000 tons displacement and the cruisers of 9,500 tons. The bill carries $81,277,281, and also provides for two steel sailing training ships for landsmen at a cost of $270,000 each, and a wooden brig for the same purpose at a cost of $50,000.

PRAISES THE METHODISTS

President Roosevelt's Address at the Wesley Celebration.

Speaks of the Early Preachers as Grand Pioneers.

New York, Feb. 28.—President Roosevelt was the chief speaker last night at a great mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, held "to do honor to the character and labors of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. The meeting was held under the auspices of the New York thankoffering commission, which has had charge of the local work of the Twentieth Century Thankoffering Fund of $20,000,000 that has been raised by the Methodists throughout the country to celebrate the advent of the twentieth century of the Christian era.

"Since the days of the revolution not only has the Methodist Church increased greatly in the old communities of the thirteen original states, but it has played a peculiar and prominent part in the pioneer growth of our country, and has in consequence assumed a position of immense importance throughout the vast region west of the Alleghenies which has been added to our nation since the days when the continental congress first met.

"For a century after the declaration of independence the greatest work of our people, with the exception only of the work of self-preservation under Lincoln, was the work of the pioneers as they took possession of this continent. Together with the rest of the pioneers went the pioneer preachers; and all honor be given to the Methodists for the great proportion of these pioneer preachers whom they furnished.

"The pioneer preachers warred against the forces of spiritual evil with the same fiery zeal and energy that they and their fellows showed in the conquest of the rugged continent. They had in them the heroic spirit, the spirit that scorns ease if it must be purchased by failure to do duty, the spirit that courts risk and a life of hard endeavor if the goal to be reached is really worth attaining. Great is our debt to these men and scant the patience we need show towards their critics."

MRS. PAT OBJECTS

Actress Displeased With Orchestra Changes Her Hotel.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27. — Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, playing here this week, did not appreciate the orchestra at the Russell House, where she put up on her arrival, and yesterday evening sent out word that she wanted the music stopped. There was considerable commotion in the clerk's office, until the steward, Wm. J. Chittenden, jun., came along, and soothingly asked her if some other apartments would not do. She consented to look at them, but none would suit. Then Mrs. Campbell, taking on the Paula Tanqueray passion, turned on the hotel man and demanded that the orchestra go out of business while she was in the hotel.

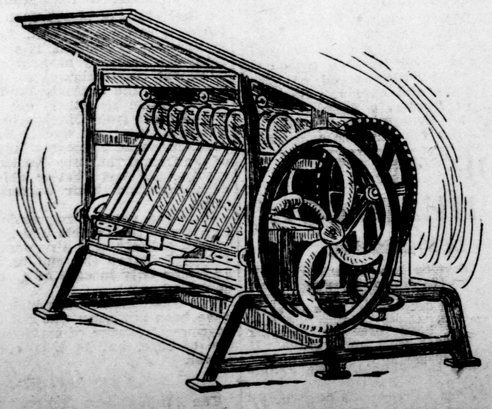
"Such vulgar rasping disturbs my desire for a restful atmosphere," said she, her English foot tapping the floor with weight and impatience. "It must be stopped at once! Do you understand? At once, I say!"

Chittenden allowed that the other guests were satisfied with the orchestra and that it would in all probability keep on grinding out melodies.

"Then we do not remain," said Mrs. Campbell.

"Where shall we send your trunks?" asked the hotel man, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Campbell and her retinue were at the Cadillac, where she has been assured the orchestra won't rasp on her artistic soul.

Mr. Moses Hughes, one of the pioneers of Yarmouth, died at the residence of his son Hector, at the age of 96 years. Mr. Hughes was born in New Hampshire. He came to Canada when 12 years of age, and when 23 years old he moved to Yarmouth and hewed out of the forest the farm on which he spent the remainder of his life, having lived at Yarmouth Center for 72 years. His wife died twenty years ago, and he leaves two sons, Hector, of Yarmouth Center, and John, of Southwold Station.



The Old Press, 1863.

THE GREAT SUCCESS

attending the sale of

"SALADA"

Ceylon tea is owing to the fact that when once tried it is never orsaken. Sold only in lead packets. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. Black, mixed or green. By all grocers.

FOR LOVE OF A LADY

BY

ALICE MAUD MEADOWS

Author of "One Life Between," "The Eye of Fate," "Days of Doubt," etc.

"And your Leah very soon died of the diet," Joel answered. "I want my Rebecca to live. Well, it's take it or leave it, Mr. Cohen. If you say 'no,' I'm going to clear out. I fancy I could do better on my own."

"What, without capital?"

"Oh, a Jew can almost make capital. Come, now, is it a deal?"

Moses Cohen looked hard at Joel, saw he was determined, and answered that it was. Five minutes later a sort of preliminary deed of partnership was signed.

"We'll give the job to a lawyer to-morrow," Joel said pleasantly. "This will make matters all right in case you should peg out tonight. Now, I'm off to see Rebecca, and then I've another little bit of business to see to."

Rebecca was naturaly pleased to hear the news. She was very much in love with Joel and quite ready to name the happy day. When her lover suggested it would seem like hurrying up things if they bought the wedding ring, she was nothing loth.

They took some little time. Rebecca, thinking perhaps this experience might not take place many times in her life, tried on a great many. The jeweler was pleasant, jocular and affable. He suggested a keeper as being the proper guard for the badge of wifehood, and Joel agreed with alacrity to buying the extra ring. He was quite happy and contented, and wanted to do the thing properly.

The rings being fitted on Rebecca's finger, the jeweler and Joel looked at them admiringly.

"They do become the lady's hand," the jeweler said. "I don't know that I ever saw rings to better advantage."

Rebecca giggled.

"I shall hardly like to take them off," she said.

"Well, you sha'n't for long if I have any say in the matter," Joel answered.

Soon after, feeling very pleased with themselves, they left the shop, Rebecca's hand resting with a loving, almost wifely clasp upon Joel's arm.

He was only human, and very soon his hand closed over hers.

"Rebecca," he said.

She gave him a longing glance out of her dark eyes.

"Joel," she answered. At that stage of their courtship the name was sufficient.

"It's an ill-wind that blows no one good," he went on, "a very ill-wind. The old boy was frightened. It's a jolly good thing for me to be a partner."

She gave his arm a little squeeze.

"For us, Joel."

"Yes, for us, dearest. It means comfort, at least. We'll be married at once, Rebecca."

"Whenever you like, Joel."

"Friday. It's a convenient day."

"Friday will suit me perfectly, I've got all my things, even down to the wedding dress. Shall we go away, Joel? It's just as you like. I'm not set on it."

"We'll see how things pan out," he answered. "Let me see, today is Wednesday. I'll look for rooms and we shall be all right anyway. Friday to Monday at Brighton would do, but we won't fix it up. Oh, come in here for a moment, Rebecca, I want to buy something."

He had paused at a chemist's shop. Rebeca followed him in. Joel grinned a little as the chemist came forward.

"I want some poison for a dog," he said, "a big, strong, savage dog. Don't make any mistake about it, please, let it be powerful and sure."

"For Aaron," he added, looking at Rebeca.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The accidental death or suicide of Jasper in Philip's chambers was a nine days' wonder. The knowledge that the woman Carline had been Jasper's wife and that he had most certainly murdered her came upon society with something of a shock. Leslie was the heroine of the hour, though to be made a heroine of was the last thing she wished.

"How you can have done it all I can't think," Mrs. Strangeways said. "It's a mystery to me."

"Because you don't love Philip, because you are not going to marry him," Leslie answered. "If you were, you would understand soon enough. I was working, fighting for more than his life."

"Well, it's to be hoped that he'll be duly grateful," Mrs. Strangeways answered, "though it will be a wonder if he is. Gratitude is not by any means a man's strong point. It's the women who treat men badly, not those who work and slave for them, whom they generally adore. So Mr. Gilchrist is not be arrested after all."

"No," Leslie answered with a little laugh. "When they know the guilty man even the police do not want to arrest the innocent. Of course, there will be an inquest, and it will be all very disagreeable and terrible, but that is a storm Philip and I will weather together. As soon as it is over we are going to be married quite quietly."

Mrs. Strangeways looked absolutely shocked.

"Married quietly! You, the heroine of the hour, as well as one of England's greatest heiresses! It's not to be thought of," she said. "I never heard such nonsense. What can you and Mr. Gilchrist be thinking about?"

"Just of ourselves and no one else, I fancy," Leslie answered. "It is selfish, is it not? But we both feel we deserve a little happiness."

"You're throwing yourself away," Mrs. Strangeways said. "You ought to do very much better. However, a wilful woman will, I suppose, have her way."

The next few days were very trying to Leslie and Philip. The inquest took place and was adjourned. They had to appear and appear again, but it was all over at last. No shadow of suspicion rested upon Philip. Jasper had indeed been guilty and Jasper was dead.

Philip looked at the clock as he and Leslie left the coroner's court, and took their seat in a waiting brougham. It had just gone 12. As soon as the horses started he took Leslie's hand in his.

"Are we to go back to Grosvenor Gardens," he asked, "or did you mean what you said the other day, dearest, that you would be glad to come to me as soon as possible? If you did, Leslie, it's all arranged——"

She looked at him a little startled.

"It—what?" she asked.

He laughed and drew a paper from his pocket, gave it to her to unfold, and watched the swift color leap into her face.

"Oh, Philip!" she said.

His hand held hers more closely.

"We could be off abroad today," he said, "away from all the fuss and notoriety. The affair would be forgotten by the time we returned. Everything is arranged if you will say 'yes.'"

She looked down at her dark blue tailor-made costume.

"Oh, but I couldn't in this dress," she said.

He laughed lightly.

"Does the dress matter?" he said. "Not a bit, darling, to me. You are as lovely and dear in one thing as another, and you, I know, are above all vanity. Leslie, I don't feel I can let you go again. I should be miserable without you."

She looked at him shyly.

"I don't want you to be that, Philip."

"Then say you'll be my wife today. Come away with me out of England today. I am asking a great deal, I know, you have done so much for me already, darling, that I dare ask you for the greatest gift of all. Leslie, here is the church, sweetheart, shall we"—his voice was full of joyous excitement—"shall we have a wedding?"

She hesitated a moment. She grew first pale, then red as a rose. She drew back for an instant half afraid. Every emotion almost of which the human heart is capable thrilled her through and through. She loved him with her whole heart and soul, she wanted to be with him always, and yet——

The carriage had drawn up, but the footman still sat with folded arms. Neither of the men servants looked around; they might have been images for all the movement they made. One or two passersby lingered an instant, then seeing a girl dressed in a dark costume and a man with no flower in his buttonhole, moved on.

"Say 'yes,' Leslie," Philip said again. "Oh, dearest, dearest, say 'yes.'"

She looked up at him quickly. She searched his face with her eyes as though she would read his very soul, then, quite satisfied, she smiled.

"If you like," she answered.

"If I like," Philip repeated and flung open the carriage door. "If I like. Oh, Leslie!"

He led her into the silent church. He took her in his arms and kissed her again and again, then he drew her hand through his arm and together they went up the aisle.

"People will say we are mad," she said, with a little nervous smile.

"Let them," he answered. "Leslie," he paused a moment, "you are giving yourself to me of your own free will, you are glad to give yourself to me?"

"Quite glad," she answered. "Oh, quite, quite glad."

"You have no fears for the future?"

"None."

"You are quite happy?"

"Quite."

"Please Heaven, you always shall be," he said, reverently, "if love and care and tenderness can make you so. Ah, our footsteps have been heard, the clergymen and witnesses are ready. Leslie, you don't want to turn back?"

"With you at my side? No, no, Philip, let us go on—to our happiness."

And with a smile on their faces they went.

[The End.]

NATURE'S BLESSING

Is Found in Health, Strength and Freedom From Pain.

This Gift Is Meant for All—On It the Happiness and Usefulness of Life Depend—Without It Life Is an Existence Hard to Endure.

Health is nature's choicest gift to man and should be carefully guarded. Ill-health is a sure sign that the blood is either insufficient, watery or impure, for most of the diseases that afflict mankind are traceable to this cause. Every organ of the body requires rich, red blood to enable it to properly perform its life-sustaining functions, and at the first intimation that natures gives that all is not well, the blood should be cared for. Purgative medicines will not do this—it is a tonic that is needed, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been proved, the world over, to surpass all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening and health-renewing qualities. From one end of the land to the other will be found grateful people who cheerfully acknowledge that they owe their good health to this great medicine. Among these is Mr. Elzear Robidoux, a prominent young man living at St. Jerome, Que. He says: "For some years I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia. My appetite became irregular and everything I ate felt like a weight on my stomach. I tried several remedies and was under the care of doctors, but to no avail, and I grew worse as time went on. I became very weak, grew thin, suffered much from pains in the stomach and was frequently seized with dizziness. One day a friend told me of the case of a young girl who had suffered greatly from this trouble, but who, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had fully regained her health and strength, and strongly advised me to try these pills. I was so eager to find a cure that I acted on his advice and procured a supply. From the very first my condition improved and after using the pills for a couple of months I was fully restored to health, after having been a constant sufferer for four years. It is now over a year since I used the pills and in that time I have enjoyed the best of health. This I owe to that greatest of all medicines, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a good word to say on their behalf."

Through their action on the blood and nerves, these pills cure such diseases as rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, indigestion, kidney trouble, partial paralysis, etc. Be sure that you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

J. W. Burnett, a resident of Jordan, N. Y., is a visitor to his old home in Woodstock. He left for New York State in 1859. This is his first visit to the scenes of his childhood, and he finds the Woodstock of today vastly different to the place known as Woodstock in 1859.

BE THERE A WILL, WISDOM POINTS THE WAY.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

Rev. Levi Master, brother of the late Isaac Master, registrar of Waterloo County, died at his home in Big Rapids, Mich., Feb. 18.

Mr. W. M. Ford has been appointed salesman for the Bayham and Malahide cheese factory.

STANDARD RULES ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE ABOLISHED

No Reliance Placed in Story Sent Out From Montreal.

Railroads Say That Ticket Scalping Must Be Stopped.

New York Central Regains Lost Title—Works Have To Be Abandoned—Labor Too High.

Local railway officials do not place any reliance in the story sent out from Montreal this week to the effect that Manager McGuigan, of the Grand Trunk, was considering the abolition of the standard rules, which have been in use on the road for the past three years. Such a move is looked upon as being most unlikely, as it would practically amount to an admission that the system was a failure. One of the first steps taken by the new regime was to adopt the standard rules, which are in force on every road across the border and have proven satisfactory. The change from the old Grand Trunk system involved much inconvenience and expense to the company, and now that the new rules are working to the satisfaction of the company it is unreasonable to expect them to be set to one side. There is no doubt that such a change would be welcomed by the employes, who have not taken kindly to the standard system, it is said.

Inside of a month the force of men at the Grand Trunk car works will complete another lot of 200 freight cars, making a total of 800 turned out since last June. The new cars are 36 feet long, with a capacity of 60,000 pounds, and over 600 are now in use on all parts of the system, having been sent out as soon as finished, owing to a scarcity. The order could have been filled some months ago were it not for delays occasioned by a lack of material, chiefly castings and timber. The road has not yet introduced steel into the framework of their cars, nor is there any word of their doing so, as the present class of cars has given good service. Railways on the other side of the line have been building pressed steel cars for the carrying of coal and iron ore, besides flat cars.

A number of railway men who were gathered at the Grand Trunk station the other day fell into a discussion of the Wanstead wreck, and of the long chain of mischances that led up to the terrible affair. They paid particular attention to the failure of the night operator at Kingscourt Junction to answer the call of Train Dispatcher Kerr when the latter was endeavoring to have the express stopped there to receive the order to meet the freight at Wanstead. The operator, who gave evidence at the inquest held by Coroner Harvey at Wyoming, was a boy of 18 years, who had passed a satisfactory examination in the offices here, and had only gone from Strathroy on the day of the wreck to take the position of night operator at the Junction. He had been at Strathroy for some time, took orders for the trainmen and did the usual work of an operator in a railway office. His explanation, given at the inquest, was that he had been in the office at Kingscourt when Kerr wanted to get him, but he failed to recognize the call, "K. C.," which was new to him. He was accustomed to the call for Strathroy, "X. R."

"The operator was telling the truth," said one of the railroaders, and his experience is not unusual. The only difference is that his failure to answer the call that night led up to the accident, where other instances occur almost daily, but are never heard of, for the simple reason that no loss of life or property occurs in consequence."

"Not long ago," he continued, "an operator was transferred from an eastern office to one on the west end. He was a capable man, if ever there was one, yet the first night he was on duty the dispatcher spent a whole hour trying to get him to take an order. The operator failed to answer and finally the dispatcher learned that he was a new man there. Then the call for the place where the operator had been stationed was given, and a ready answer came. The operator was asked for an explanation of his conduct, and his answer was that he was accustomed to his old call and did not recognize the new one. This but goes to show that the story of the boy at Kingscourt was true."

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

The International Railway Journal says: "From Hamilton Inlet, in faraway Labrador, to Port Simpson, far up on the Pacific coast, is the proposed route of a new transcontinental line, as a sort of American-Siberian line. The coast of Labrador is a sort of livery stable for icebergs.

"Late prospecting has shown that the basins of the vast territory north of the line of the Canadian Pacific are enormously rich in products indigenous to the soil, while the mineral possibilities, both developed and prospective, are unsurpassed. The territory contains nickel, copper, zinc, iron, lead and gold. The mountains in the region between James Bay and the Atlantic are known to be vast storehouses of minerals.

"A vast amount of prospecting for minerals has been going on almost unnoticed for years in parts of Northern Canada that are almost blanks on the published maps extant. The natural demand now is for railroads, for the prospectors have found not only metals, but a great agricultural and timber country as well.

"It has been announced that the Grand Trunk will expend $100,000,000 in crossing the continent to make an eastern terminal at Quebec and a western terminal at Port Simpson, on the Skeana River, where it flows into the Pacific Ocean. The Canada Northern is building to the Pacific coast, and will go down the Peevie River. Four hundred miles of track have been laid during the last season.

"The new Hamilton Inlet Railway is a project which appeals to the imagination. James J. Hill made a trip to Hamilton Inlet in his yacht last summer to examine into the prospects. Little is known of the territory through which the road is to pass except to a few men.

"The inlet, which divides Labrador and Ungava, extends inland 100 miles, and never freezes. Boats, according to Capt. Bernier, who has navigated those waters for 40 years, and who is now engaged in a Polar expedition, can sail into the inlet at all times, but there is some trouble with ice floating down from the Greenland coast during April and May.

"The territory which this road is to traverse will, the projectors declare, be a highway of great commerce. The eastern terminus will be 600 miles nearer Europe than any other harbor on the coast of North America. It is easy of access, and contains natural resources capable of supporting a large, hardy population. Gold is said to exist in large quantities, and there are undoubted fields of iron. The plan is compared to that which was undertaken and successfully carried out in Norway for the sole purpose of reaching the rich iron mines lying north of the Arctic Circle.

"The proposed road will be 1,000 miles long, and will tap a great grain belt, where there is already a large production. At present it is estimated that there is annually raised 50,000,000 bushels of wheat in the territory to be traversed by this road, with at present no outlet.

"Concessions for the road have already been granted by the Newfoundland Government, which controls Labrador, for the eastern end of the line, and the project has been laid before the government officials at Ottawa, with every hope of favorable action."

HAD TO BE ABANDONED.

The reason for the abandonment of plans for completing the double tracking of a division of the St. Paul Road, is that the supply of labor is so scarce that contractors have been forced to make their bids for further work unusually high. The same condition applies to the Alton Road's decision to stop further work. Such contracts as have been let will be carried out, but the roads generally throughout the West have found it impractical to let further contracts while labor is so scarce. There is such a demand for unskilled labor everywhere in the country that wages have advanced to figures which are prohibitive for some lines of work.

As an evidence of the class of men who have been in a position to demand high pay the experience of a Wisconsin railroad is recalled by a railroad president. Out of a score of track laborers killed in an accident last summer seventeen remained unidentified.

This condition, it was added, indicates also that improvements being made now, because forced by heavy traffic requirements, are costing very much above the average; also that such railroad building as is being pushed, particularly in the Southwest, will be found to have been at a high cost per mile.

DISCIPLINE.

Railroad officials as a rule wish to treat their men fairly, says Railway and Locomotive Engineering, but a great deal of injustice is inflicted on account of rules of discipline framed to inflict punishment for offenses and delinquencies, without providing credit for efficient service and good behavior. If there is to be a debit account maintained against a man, there certinly ought in justice be a credit account as well. The Brown system of "discipline without suspension" has been adopted by many roads in a modified form, and in some quarters it is much more unpopular than the old style of punishment, when a man was suspended for any serious violation of rules with the understanding that the punishment condoned the offense. The system, as worked under Mr. Brown, was eminently a just way to manage men, as the credits were always liable to overbalance the debits; but the people who modified the system have, as a rule, modified out nearly all the credits. There was a time when a petty officer would go through a division like a roaring lion, discharging men right and left for offenses that were due to his own incapacity. The Brown system cuts the teeth of this kind of a tyrant, but it is only half acting when it permits him to put a debit against a man without providing a system of credits. Where this is done, it is only a matter of time when sufficient debits will be recorded against first-class men to have them discharged. A half acting system of this kind has depleted some roads of their best men, many of them having resigned before their time was due for discharge. On such roads the men look back longingly to the "good old days" when a superintendent suffering from a toothache would discipline with his tongue every men who came within reach of his voice, and there the end of the castigation would be. It is easier to stand a little unjust abuse than to feel day after day that a silent record is being built up against you from trifles that will soon bring ignominious discharge.

LOST TITLE REGAINED.

By an official change in the running time of the Southern express, the flyer of the Orleans railway of France, the Empire State express of the New York Central has regained its lost title of "the fastest train in the world." When the Empire State Express was started ten years ago it established a long distance record which was not equaled until the Southern Express, which runs from Paris to Bayenne, was inaugurated. This train humbled the American flyer, for it made the entire run of 448 miles in a few minutes less than eight hours. Its average speed, including stops, was 54 miles an hour. The Empire's record had been 440 miles in eight hours and 15 minutes, the average speed being 53½ miles an hour.

By a new arrangement the Southern Express runs over its own tracks 365 miles at an average speed of 52.57 miles an hour and over the Southern Railroad of France, a distance of 123 miles, at an average of 46 miles an hour. Traffic officials there consider that the pace was too fts and have reduced the running time one hour.

This leaves the Empire train the fastest train, it running 216 miles of its 440 at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The same average speed is maintained and the officials believe it can be continued. The highest speed is reached between Fairport and Rochester, where 9 miles is clipped off at a speed of 66.33 miles an hour. The train consists of a 144-ton locomotive, one combination car, three coaches and one parlor car. The weight of the entire train is 405 tons.

EARNINGS LARGELY INCREASED.

Reports have lately been spread by the railroads that owing to the large increase in expenses, which is cutting down their revenues, important improvements they had planned for the coming summer will have to be abandoned.

These reports, is is asserted, are given out to allay the bitter feeling caused among western shippers, merchants and manufacturers over the large advances lately made by the western and eastern roads in rates on all kinds of merchandise and commodities. Scarcely a week passes that the rates are not given a twist upward, and so remunerative are the rates now that with a largely increased tonnage, the earnings are far in excess of what they have been during the previous three years of prosperity.

While operating expenses on most roads have increased from 10 to 15 per cent, the rates have been advanced all the way from 20 to 50 per cent, and in some instances the advance is fully 100 per cent.

That the earnings are increasing, and not falling off as alleged by the railroads, is shown by a statement just issued showing that gross earnings of all roalroads in the United States which have thus far issued statements of earnings for January, 1903, made a gain of 8.6 per cent over last year and 17.7 per cent over 1901. There are included in these earnings many of the leading systems, which continue to show heavier tonnage than last year, when traffic was unusually large. There is an increase in earnings on all classes of roads, the western lines making large gains over all preceding years, with excellent prospects for a continuance of large earnings.

INJURES HAT TRADE.

At a first glance the connection between the vestibuled platforms of the modern railroad train and the retail hat trade is not manifest. Yet it is estimated that this modern contrivance for the comfort of the traveling public has cut hat sales in Chicago by more than 10,000 a year, though a thousand men and boys a month still land in the passenger stations, hatless, whether it be summer or winter.

Time was when the traveling public was a martyr to the hat. The platforms between the smoking car and the first day coach were dedicated to lost headgear, and from every open window in the season of summer hats were whisked to the four winds. Not only this, but at many of the stations where through trains stopped in the night there were hat "collectors" who levied on the headdress that was worn out of the windows as these trains moved out of the stations.

SCALPING MUST CEASE.

The extermination of ticket scalpers will be the war cry of the new National Railroad Protective Association, which was formally organized in Chicago.

Arrangements have been made which will place detectives in all parts of the country to watch the markets and thwart all efforts made by scalpers to defraud the roads by the misuse of tickets, passes or any other form of transportation. The new bureau will be operated practically on the same lines as the bankers' and jewelers' protective associations.

It is claimed that enormous losses have been suffered in the past through the practices of scalpers. There is scarcely a form of ticket, no matter how ingeniously it may have been gotten up, they say, that baffles the ingenuity of scalpers. Perforations, indelible inks, water-marked paper and other safety devices prove no protection. Owing to the lack of united effort on the part of the railroads it has been only in rare cases that conviction for ticket forgery or manipulation of tickets could be secured.

PHONES FOR TRAINS.

According to Electricity, the French Railway Administration is about to establish throughout its entaire system what is known as the "rail telephone." It is believed the new invention will reduce the minimum if not render impossible the chances of railway accidents which have lately occurred with frightful frequency in France. Experiments conducted with the apparatus for some months have proved its entire practicability. Trains on the same section of road have been able to communicate with each other with the greatest ease, have been warned of each other's presence and rate of speed while miles apart, notified of obstructions on the track ahead through the breaking of the continuous current and kept in almost constant communication with the stations.

SOON BE A THING OF THE PAST.

It seems that compartment cars will soon be a thing of the past on this continent. The Pullman Company has issued an order to discontinue the use of that class of sleepers on the roads between Chicago and St. Louis. The revenue, it is claimed, is smaller than from the ordinary sleepers, the compartment cars weighing about a third more than the ordinary kind.

The traffic situation on the eastbound roads from Chicago has improved during the past week. Most of the roads managed to move a large amount of the freight that was blockading their tracks, and were better able to take deliveries from their western connections.

It is the general impression that in two weeks the trouble will have disappeared entirely, and a recurrence is not expected before the end of this year, and then only in case of a superabundance of crops.

The congestion from which the roads have been suffering was not due to an enormous pressure of traffic or a shortage of cars, but to a lack of motive power.

A BIG OUTLAY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is preparing to spend about $10,000,000

[Continued on page 14.]

Dye! Home dyeing is easy, safe, profitable and pleasant, if a woman will only use that English Dye, Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at the same time. "No mess, no trouble." The colors are brilliant and they cannot fade. If you can't get it of your dealer, send to the Canadian Depot, 8 Place Royale, Montreal.

Maypole Soap

15c. for Black. 10c. for Colors

Made in Canada 50 Years

Ready to Cook, Served Hot.

Build Strongly.

Your canny man uses sound materials to build with.

Also, he builds his body with wholesome food.

He uses no shoddy fads—he eats what he knows, he has no use for quack "foods," he wants a hot breakfast, not a cold-served fad.

And **Tillson's Oats** is the soundest, most wholesome food he can eat—being **Pan-Dried** it is neither "smoky" nor "mushy"—it cooks finely and deliciously.

It is a tried-by-centuries food, not a vagary of a modern food-faddist's brain.

Packages only. All Grocers.

Tillson's Oats

Pan-Dried. A Food, not a Fad

219

STOP THAT HEAD COLD

in 10 Minutes,

or it will develop into chronic catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder stops cold in the head in ten minutes, and relieves most acute and deep-seated catarrh after one application. Cures quickly and permanently. "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder with best results. It is a great remedy, and I never cease recommending it."—John E. Dell, Paulding, O.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure is the best remedy of the age for nerves, heart and stomach.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 13

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

You Passed My Door.

You passed my door today—although
You would not have me think so;
Unheralded by ear and eye,
Unseen, unheard, I knew you nigh,
As springtime knows when blossoms grow.

A fancy Nay, I only know
Love whispered 'tween a smile and sigh,
"The little one you love goes by—"
You passed my door.

Dear, were your footsteps fast or slow?
One look or none did you bestow?
I wonder if you care that I
Waited and listened wistfully
When carelessly as strangers go,
You passed my door.
—Theodosia Garrison, in The Criterion.

Troubles of Regal Wives.

When wives seek refuge from their matrimonial misery beneath the roof of their parents, it is not only cruel, but likewise impolitic in the extreme for the latter to deny their unhappy daughter shelter, sympathy and assistance. And if the wife, finding that her parents decline to extend a helping hand and protection, is driven by desperation to do something rash, they have only themselves to thank for the scandal which ensues. When life at Dresden became intolerable for the crown princess of Saxony she went to her parents at Salzburg and pleaded with them to let her stay with them and to help her to secure relative freedom by means of a judicial separation. It was only when they refused both requests, invoked their parental authority to command her return to her husband, and threatened to have her placed under restraint as insane if she declined that she fled to Switzerland, where she was joined by Giron.

It is not generally known that Princess Louise of Coburg underwent a similar experience at the hands of her father, King Leopold, before she finally created a public scandal by her departure from Vienna in the company of Captain Keglevich.

One night several weeks before the climax the princess left the Coburg Palace alone and unobserved, hailed a passing cab, drove to the railroad station, and took train for Brussels. She arrived in the middle of the night at her father's palace at Laeken in a hack, but was stopped by the sentry on duty, who would not believe that the solitary woman arriving unattended at that hour was the king's eldest daughter. At length he summoned the officer of the guard, who recognized her, and who caused the king and the queen to be awakened.

A dramatic interview took place that night between the princess and her parents, to whom she unfolded a long tale of matrimonial misery, of indignities without number, and the most brutal maltreatment. She implored them for refuge and to secure for her by means of judicial separation freedom from that bondage which was a matter of common knowledge at Vienna. Queen Henrietta was ready to yield; but Leopold would not hear of it. He insisted that his daughter should return to her husband at once, treating her with a harshness and absence of sympathy even more pronounced than that of the grand duke and grand duchess of Tuscany in the case of their daughter, the crown princess of Saxony. Princess Louise, like the latter, was threatened by her father with the madhouse if she refused to obey his command. And so she returned to Vienna on the following morning, tried to bear with her drunken, brutal husband a little longer, and then at length, becoming desperate, left Vienna escorted by Keglevich, vowing never to return to her husband. Less shrewd than the crown princess of Saxony, she ventured after a time back to Austria, where she was placed under restraint as insane on the demand of her husband, and has been ever since confined in a madhouse at Dresden.

Should Widows Marry

There is a prejudice among many people against the idea of a widow entering a second time matrimonial alliance. The cynical woman—especially the woman whose married life has not been as happy as she had hoped it would be when, in the full flush of her young womanhood, she gave her hand and heart with perfect confidence to the man of her choice—is apt to echo the familiar proverb, "Once bitten, twice shy," and to declare that once is far too often. Happily, however, in spite of what a certain set of people say, and in spite of the fact that even with the most romantic marriages the sun of happiness does not always shine in an unclouded sky, the majority of marriages and not productive of disillusion, and misanthropy, and women do find in the love of a man not only a compensation for the inevitable disappointments of life, but a positive gain.

If, then, a woman has the misfortune to lose her helpmate, she may for a time feel that her sun has become lost in the blackness, and life can never be the same again. It may be questioned whether any more beneficial thought or emotion could come to a woman at such a time, for the soul expands with sorrow, just as, under the influence of an unclouded sky, the soft rain besprinkles the earth, making the seeds of life within it ready to sprout again into beautiful life after a certain period has elapsed, a period which may not be inaptly described to that of mourning. Shakespeare, who searched out the mysteries of man and woman, made the queen-mother in "Hamlet" ask her son,

"Why shouldst thou with thy veiled lids,
Seek for thy noble father in the dust?"

And we all know by experience that time is the great healer of all ills, whether they be of the body or of the soul. To a woman in the full tide of her grief for the loss of her beloved husband, the idea that anyone could fill his place after the lapse of time must seem heartless brutality, yet we know by experience that the edge of grief is worn dull in time, and the bowed heart revives again under the influence of sympathy.

If a woman is alone in the world, without a son or daughter in whose society she can find companionship, it would be a hard lot indeed which would consign her to perpetual widowhood. Perhaps a new love introduced to her life will restore the old happiness and thus make up for the sorrow which the previous years have given as their legacy.

It is not, however, always that a widow is left without children, and, though the case is complicated by their presence, there is no doubt that they may serve to bring a solution of their own to a problem which may cause their mother much consideration. Perhaps the woman has a daughter, or more than one daughter, and she sees that, with the means with which she has been left, she is unable to advance their interests in the world, as she feels she ought to do. If she marries again, she will find not only a home for them, but a better prospect of settling them in the world, and enabling them to marry well and have homes of their own.

Again, a woman may be left with a son whom she loves dearly. Indeed, she may adore him to such an extent that she is not only blind to his shortcomings—and every boy has them, since he is only human—but she may, by her constant indulgence, so spoil the lad as to seriously hamper his chances in the world, when the time comes for him to take his place among men and submit to the buffets which fate bestows sooner or later. Such a child is apt to rule his mother rather than be ruled by her. If she marries she gets the advantage of a man's strong hand in the bringing up of her son, and the constant presence of a man's point of view, which is always different from a woman's, and is of eminent use to a boy who learns instinctively, merely from his association with his stepfather, the attitude to adopt towards the ever-recurring questions which he will be called upon to decide for himself in the future.—New York Tribune.

A Wife's Secret.

On his way to his office after a hurried breakfast the merchant, Karl Namenlos, received a letter from his wife. "For the letter box?" "No, dear; it's for your own self, but ——." "For me? A letter from ——" "Yes, darling! Please ask no question, but do as you are bidden. Don't read it until you are in your office. Now go." It was an uncommon experience. His own wife, with whom he had just been chatting at the breakfast table, now formally gives him a letter, which he is to read in his office. Curious! What could it mean? At the office he opened it. The writing was straggling. The beginning was solemn. He read: "I am forced to make you a communication, which will doubtless evoke your displeasure. But it is my duty to make the fact known to you, and I am firmly resolved to follow the dictates of my conscience and divulge it, be the consequences what they may. For more than a week I foresaw that I should be driven to take this step, but I locked the secret in my breast until this morning, and now the truth must be told! But do not blame me too harshly for the action I am taking, and, above all things, do not let it worry you too much." Here Herr Namenlos turned the page, with trembling hand and palpitating heart. "The fact is," the letter went on to say, "the coal cellar is empty, or very nearly so, and I want you to order coals this very moment, or else we shall have no fire even in the kitchen. You always forget it when I ask you in the ordinary way, and, at the risk of rousing your wrath, I determined to bring it to your notice in an extraordinary manner. I trust that you will not forget it so easily this time." And he did not. Neither did the lady, if the gossips speak truth.—Berlin Correspondence London Telegraph.

How Some Women Progress.

"Women's progress, what do I know about it?" exclaimed Lily Langtry a few days ago, when questioned on the subject, "why certainly she has made progress."

"I have just heard from an old friend of my father's, named Blake. He lives in a spacious old house in Jersey. The rooms are large, but the ceilings very low. Ten years ago, as the wedding day of his daughter approached, he ordered chandeliers for gas illumination, placed in the house.

"'Five years after he requested his plumber to shorten the chandeliers several inches, as their length would interfere with the dances at the wooden wedding celebration. The plumber, naturally, asked why the chandeliers didn't interfere five years ago when all danced at the wedding.

"'Ah,' said Blake, proudly, 'Alice is fashionable now and wears stylish high-heeled French shoes.' The chandelier's length was diminished.

"A few weeks ago the plumber was again requested to take off another slice of chandelier. The tin wedding must be celebrated.

"'I presume your daughter Alice is more stylish than ever and is now walking on stilts,' suggested the plumber satirically, as he gazed at the stunted gas pipe.

"'No,' said Blake, somewhat dejected, 'but we must make room for her pompadour.'"—Detroit Free Press.

WEALTHY WOMEN NURSE THE POOR

Society Girls Band Together to Become Servants.

Devote Their Energy and Skill to Helping Denizens of the Philadelphia Slums.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

Yearning for something more substantial than the frivolities of the social whirl, a number of Philadelphia society buds have banded together to emulate the example of Florence Nightingale. The two daughters of William N. Ashman, judge of the orphans' court, led the way, and soon had a following of pretty girls of culture from the best circles of Quaker City society.

The girls wear the ordinary uniform of the professional nurse and are pledged to answer calls to attend the sick at any hour of the day or night. Competent instructors are employed to teach the girls the art of nursing, and twice a week a company of earnest young students gather in a large room in the Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, and listen to lectures practically illustrated.

The girls are not anxious to proclaim from the housetop the work they do. For this reason it was with difficulty that the writer obtained permission to accompany a party of volunteer nurses on a visit to the poorer quarters of the city. With the group that left the Witherspoon building were a Vassar graduate, an heiress, the daughter of one of the most eminent physicians in the Quaker City and a prominent society belle. Over their spotless white uniforms the girls wore long coats. The caps of the party, to be donned later, were carried in a satchel which, it appeared, also contained a number of delicacies for the sick, purchased by the willing nurses.

FIRST CASE A SICK NEGRO.

A call had come that morning from a medical man who knew of the existence of the nurses' society. A typhoid patient in the colored quarter had been attended by his wife, who also had to support the family while the breadwinner was in the grip of the fever. It being physically impossible to attend to both duties, although she struggled hard, the devoted wife had been forced to neglect the man and look to the supplying of the daily wants through the washtub.

Into this despairing household came a noonday glare of sunshine in the person of the four volunteer nurses. Each wanted to take the job of nursing the colored man, who seemed to regard the invasion of his room with philosophic indifference.

Ultimately the heiress secured the case, divested herself of her automobile coat, removed her Gainsborough hat and substituted the natty nurse's cap, gave a business-like glance around the poorly-furnished room and set about arranging the bed with deft hands, propping the patient up, smoothing the ruffled pillows and applying to the unpromising case the lessons learned in the lecture room at the Witherspoon building.

NEXT AN ITALIAN BABY.

The remaining trio of volunteer nurses left the heiress to her work and traveled down a narrow stairway into a sloppy little court under a dirty archway down a mean-looking street, and so in due time came to the house of an Italian woman whose baby had developed summer complaint in the heart of the winter. Handicapped by a large family of very small children, and not much helped by a fiercely bewhiskered husband, who wore immense gold earrings, the mother of the infant was at her wits' end.

The Vassar graduate took charge here with amazing alacrity and skill. She had the baby undressed in a minute, washed (a by no means unnecessary proceeding), dressed in clean clothes and feeding contentedly from a bottle of sterilized milk.

"If her people could see her now!" was the significant comment of the society belle as the Vassar graduate was left to her self-imposed task. "They have forbidden her to do this, and think she is merely down town shopping. She simply will do it, and they may as well give in to her. She might have worse hobbies. Now they were opposed to my going out in this way because they feared that I would bring back all kinds of disease germs. There is, risk, of course, but we have profited by the lessons we have learned, and are very careful not to run unnecessary risks."

OLD WOMAN'S GRATITUDE.

It was not easy for a newspaper writer to see where the particular enjoyment at nursing the sick poor came in, but at the next place of call there was a partial explanation in the joyful greeting extended to the remnant of the party. At this house an aged woman lay dying, apparently of old age. Her daughter, who looked as old as she, although she said she was "only 64," while her mother was well along in the eighties, could barely find time to stop work long enough to speak to the nurse who was coming to relieve her of the duty of attending the invalid.

The society belle and the physician's daughter descended upon the octogenarian from opposite sides of the bed, kissed her, consoled her, administered her medicine, shook up her pillows, conjured delicacies from the depths of the satchel, wiped away the tears that immediately began to flow from the old woman's eyes, and acted as if this ancient dame were their nearest and dearest friend. All the time the old woman and her daughter were chorusing their blessings on the girls' heads.

Suddenly a neighbor burst into the room carrying a child from whose head the blood was flowing freely. The woman was as helpless as the child. The cut was not dangerous, but looked terrible because of the amount of blood flowing. It had no terror, though, for the society belle. Leaving her companion to attend to the old woman, the girl snatched the child from the distracted mother, and in a few minutes had the wound washed and bound up and the infant sobbing contentedly in her arms.

NURSES PERFECTLY SAFE.

"You can see why we are not afraid to come to this part of the town," said the nurse answering a question the writer had asked previously. It would certainly have gone hard with anyone who interfered with the girls in that house.

The writer learned that while the volunteer nurses were allowed to select the cases they fancied to a great extent, there was quite a competition among the girls to take charge of the most trying. In typhoid cases, where constant attention, almost day and night, was imperative, the girls had attended the patient in pairs, relieving each other, and never for a moment suffering the ailing one to feel the lack of attention.

The entire campaign is planned daily at the Witherspoon building, where a secretary, a volunteer like the rest, receives the calls and assigns the nurses. There is never any falling off in the demand for attendants from the sick of the slums; neither is there any failure in the supply, for so earnest are the amateur nurses in the work they have undertaken that when an unexpected rush of calls has overtaxed the energies of the workers, they have paid for the services of professional nurses to fill the gap until some of the volunteers could be released.

Physicians who have assisted the girls with lectures wish to see the movement extended to other cities, and it is likely that a great national society of amateur nurses will grow from the effort of these Philadelphia women.

Toilet Tips.

A salt footbath at night wonderfully rests and invigorates the whole system.

Rub a silk handkerchief gently but steadily over the face after washing it.

To remove dandruff use alcohol and castor oil, one ounce oil to half pint alcohol. Rub in well with a nailbrush.

In some cases gray hair is due to a lack of secretion of sulphur in the blood. The occasional use of sulphur soap is good.

Do not steam or dry all the natural oil from the face, for the skin burns twice as quickly and the wrinkles prematurely appear.

The wrinkles called "crow's feet" should be prevented by daily stroking of the folds, or where they would come. Keeping the blood in free circulation under the skin is the sure wrinkle preventive.

Ammonia and powdered borax in warm water should be used frequently in washing toilet sponges. A sponge should never be used unless it is sweet and clean. After washing it, dry in air and sunshine.

If we were a man we would refuse absolutely to love a woman who did not keep her hairbrushes clean. For if her hairbrushes are horrid you can be pretty sure that her topknot isn't any too cleany-nice. What man would wish to kiss a woman whose tresslocks are not nicely groomed.

Care for detail is one of the fundamental—wonder what that word means?—points of beautifying. You can forgive a woman for the freckles on her nose, but you can never overlook an unbrushed skirt, a soiled collar or untidy finger nails. You can't look pretty without giving up a certain amount of your time. But it is a first-class investment, so what do you care? The teeth, the hair, the hands, the complexion will become faded and ugly and unclean if they do not have a certain amount of attention. Take care of them and they will wake up and smile and grow fine and lovely. If you can do these things with your complexion and your hands and your teeth and your hair you can do a whole lot with your disposition. Stir up your conscience. Dig out those unselfish thoughts and make them get to work. Find out just how nice you are, and then be that way.

"Do Your Level Best Each Day."

To the Editor of New York World: I am very glad to note the good work Dr. Hillis is doing in the direction of emphasizing rules for success. It is highly commendable. I believe that any man's life will be filled with constant and unexpected encouragement if he make up his mind to do his level best each day—that is, tries to make each day as nearly as possible reach the high-water mark of pure, unselfish and useful living.—Booker T. Washington.

The Bow in the Bonnet.

"The location of the bow in the bonnet," said the antiquary, "told, about 100 years ago, whether the wearer was maid, wife or widow. The maid's bow was worn on the left side of the head, the wife's on the right side and the widow's in the middle, over her forehead. This custom, which originated in England, was a great advantage to young men with an eye to matrimony."

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Rapidly Repairs Wasted Tissues, Puts It in Firm Condition and Expels Waste Poisons From the System.

The tissues of the human body are rapidly wasted by fevers, and great quantities of waste poison are poured into the blood. The rapid breakdown of tissue and the charging of the blood with poisons, bring unfortunate victims to a condition of weakness and helplessness that is pitiable to behold. Thousands of young and old who have just passed the critical stages of typhoid, inflammatory, gastric, typhus, intermittent and other forms of fevers, demand the closest attention and best treatment if life is to be saved.

With true candor, honesty and earnestness we suggest and urge the use of nature's nerve food and nourisher, Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine in the world that has proved its value as a builder of wasted tissue, a bracer of weak and irritated nerves, a never-failing blood purifier and enricher. Paine's Celery Compound has made tens of thousands well and strong; it has saved afflicted ones from the grave when everything else has failed. No other medicine so quickly fortifies feeble men and women; it gives them robust health that makes life a joy.

The Brodhagen Lutheran congregation have built an addition to their church. They intend putting in a large pipe organ, to cost $1,000.

Mr. George Lane, Erin, has purchased an 85-acre farm for $5,500, near Arkell, a few miles from Guelph.

Economy in the Home.

True economy means obtaining the best value for one's money. Clark's delicious Pork and Beans give the most nourishment for the least money.

Positive Proof of Pinkham Cures

The wonderful power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over the diseases of womankind is not because it is a stimulant,—not because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic and reconstructor ever discovered to act directly upon the whole uterine system, positively CURING disease and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures, and physicians who have recognized the virtue in **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and are fair enough to give credit where it is due.

One of Many Women Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Without Submitting to an Operation, Writes:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was a great sufferer for three years, had some of the leading physicians, and they all said nothing but an operation would cure me, but to that I would not submit.

"I picked up a paper and saw your advertisement and made up my mind to try your medicine. I had falling and inflammation of the womb and a flow of whites all the time, pains across small of back, severe headache, did not know what it was to be without a pain or an ache until I used your medicine. After three months' use of it, I felt like a new woman. I still sound the praise of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**"—MRS. WM. A. COWAN, 1804 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Graduate Nurse, Convinced by Cures, Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She Writes:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ministering to the sick I have had numerous chances to compare **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** with other medicines in cases of diseases of women, and the number of cures recorded where your medicine was used convinced me that it is the **safest** and **surest** medicine for a sick woman. Doctors certainly must know the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I am convinced that you deserve the splendid record you have made.—Yours very truly, MRS. CATHERINE JACKSON, 769 Beaubier St., Detroit, Mich." (Graduate Nurse and President Detroit Emergency Association.)

Many Physicians Admit that no Medicine Known to the Profession Equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound for the Cure of Woman's Ills, and We are Permitted to Publish the Following:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It gives me great pleasure to state that I have found **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** very efficacious, and have often prescribed it for female difficulties.

"My oldest daughter found it very beneficial for uterine trouble some two years ago, and my youngest daughter is using it for female weakness, and as a tonic, and is slowly but surely gaining strength and health.

"I freely advocate it as a most reliable specific in all disorders which women are subject to, and give it honest endorsement.—Yours very truly, SARAH C. BRIGHAM, M.D., 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass."

If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** in severe cases of female ills, as they know by experience that it can be relied upon to effect a cure.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. No living person has had such a vast and successful experience in treating female ills. She has guided thousands to health. Every suffering woman should ask for and follow her advice.

Womanly Health

MEANS WOMANLY BEAUTY.

Many women look old, and lose their beauty—not through age, but because of ill-health and suffering. When you don't feel well, of course you won't look well. If your blood is impure, nerves unsteady appetite and digestion poor, the natural result will be a sallow, unhealthy pallor. Women in this condition can quickly make themselves well and beautiful by taking Ferrozone. It is a wonderful remedy for the blood and nerves, and brings good looks because it brings good health.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

Mrs. Mary Shanly, of Pittsburg, Ont., was cured of a most disagreeable type of face disfigurement and blood disorder by Ferrozone, and says: "For four years my face was disfigured by raw, bleeding eruptions that resisted all treatment. Three Kingston Doctors did their best for me, and acknowledged themselves unable to help me. I tried Ferrozone. The first box helped me quite a little, and after using six boxes I was cured. Ferrozone is a fine remedy for Skin Diseases, and a perfect marvel for the Complexion and Womanly Disorders of all kinds."

FERROZONE

For pale, anæmic women, Ferrozone is a wonderful tonic and restorative. It strengthens the nerves, regulates the heart's action, enriches and purifies the blood. It fills in angular irregularities, rounds off the form, develops the bust, beautifies the complexion. The entire system is benefited by the use of Ferrozone, and every woman who desires a vigorous constitution and the good looks that come with good health, should take it regularly. Give Ferrozone a trial—you'll never be sorry. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sold everywhere by druggists, or by mail to any address in Canada or the United States by

THE FERROZONE COMPANY, Kingston, Ont.

Why College Girls Don't Become Wives.

College girls do marry, of course, but not in such proportion to their numbers as to calm the fears of President Roosevelt and other profound publicists who see the dread spectre of "race suicide" blocking the national pathway right ahead.

The four years that a girl spends in college—from the time she is 17 until she is 21, say—remove her in large measure from the society of young men. These years embrace the most impressionable period of her life. When she graduates she has matured in mind and acquired a standard of judgment and taste that rules out the commonplace youth with nothing in his head and little in his pocket. She is not in nearly so great danger of marrying a fool as is the girl who has not had her training of brain and character.

And the college girl has been fitted to make her own living. She is relieved of the dire temptation to marry for support.

In brief, the college girl is a superior woman, and unless she is so fortunate as to meet and love a superior man she prefers to remain single.

It is absurd to say that education unfits a woman for wifehood and motherhood. The more a woman knows, and the better disciplined she is, the better for herself, her husband and her children.

Nor is it true that education deprives of charm the woman to whom nature has given charm. On the contrary, education enhances a woman's attractiveness in the eyes of men of the right kind.

No doubt many men are afraid of the college-trained girl. They fear her because they are conscious of their own inferiority. They want their wives to look up to and ignorantly admire them for acquirements and wisdom they do not possess. Such men would not be happy with nor give happiness to an educated wife.

Fortunate the woman who is equipped by a college course to be independent—to be in a position to refuse marriage unless her heart alone prompts her to wed.

Any one who harbors the notion that college girls are less attractive than their sisters who don't go to college will rid himself of his error by a visit to Bryn Mawr, Vassar, or any of the great female educational institutions which bless the United States. There he will see beauty in plenty, joined to intelligence and serious purpose—blooming young women with brains as well as hearts—the kind of "American girl" that every American who knows what is good for America and the world has most reason to be proud of.

The college girl who stays single does so because she wants to, and for cause. It is the quality of the men that is at fault.—N. Y. American.

LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICE.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder.

A unique and efficacious preparation for cleansing the teeth and strengthening the gums.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

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MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

The Only Food That Supplies Needed Energy and Strength to Body and Brain.

Delicious and appetizing Malt Breakfast Food supplies in full measure the needed energy and strength to body and brain for each day's work. It is the world's ideal food for all who toil with brain or muscle. Malt Breakfast Food easily holds first place as the most nourishing of grain foods. It has the best of gluten Wheat as its base, to which is added the wonderful properties of pure Malt. Try it. All Grocers sell it.

The Bell Telephone Company intend extending their line to Wheatley as soon as spring opens.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

A very enthusiastic reception was given recently at the residence of Mr. Richard Lethbridge, Scotch road, Southwold, in honor of the marriage of his daughter, Miss Mary, to T. B. Hamilton, of Oregon, N. S. Over 70 guests sat down to a fine repast. Abundance of vocal and instrumental music was given, and many old friends, who had not met for years, enjoyed a pleasant evening. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable.

THE GREAT lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

The manager of the new Metropolitan Bank at Brussels reports business very encouraging.

THE HEALTHY GLOW disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night, are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

The Arthur Enterprise has been purchased by Messrs. Bywater, late proprietors of the Meaford Monitor.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. Drake, Springvale Farm, Cainsville, when Miss Lottie Victoria Drake and Mr. Ross Swartout, of Avon, Dorchester Township, were united in marriage. The bridesmaid was Miss Harry B. Swartout, sister of the groom, while Mr. W. Drake, brother of the bride, was best man. The little Misses May Westbrook and Mary C. Cornish were maids of honor.

A True Nerve Tonic.

will act, not so much directly upon the nerves as upon the digestive functions and the abundant formation of red, vitalizing blood. Nerves can't be fed on medicine. They can, however, be restored and strengthened by assimilated food. The marvelous action of Ferrozone arises from its action over the digestive and assimilative processes. When you take Ferrozone the blood is purified, strengthened and grows rich and red. Then you grow vigorous, healthy and beautiful, ready for work, because you have the strength to do it. No tonic for the brain, blood or nerves compares with Ferrozone. Price 50c, at druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.
Children Cry for
CASTORIA.
Children Cry for
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SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Love Philtre.

On a narrow, dark street, called the Via Santa Maria, only a few steps from the Piazza Julius Caesar, there was an apothecary's shop, well known to every citizen of Rimini. Its retired situation was suggestive of mystery, if not of crime; for the narrow street was merely a cul-de-sac, with few inhabitants and fewer visitors. The projecting gables of the opposite houses almost touched each other over the center of the street, and only for a short time at midday, when the sun was at its zenith, did a ray of sunlight illumine this mysterious street; the remaining portion of the day it presented a gloomy and cheerless aspect. At night it was even more forbidding; there was no torch, no light of any kind, to guide the steps of a stranger, if any such should be bold enough to venture within its precincts. The apothecary shop—the only shop in the street—was no more attractive than its surroundings; rather, it was less attractive and even repulsive, for in its small, dirty windows were displayed sundry uncanny reminders of the apothecaries' trade, such as human skulls, stuffed reptiles, shark's teeth, and phials containing green, red or other colored liquids, all suggestive of fearsome thoughts, if not of death itself.

The residents of the Via Santa Maria were apparently affected by the dim, mysterious atmosphere in which they lived, for they passed in and out of the street with a silent, gliding motion like specters; and if, perchance, two of them should meet upon the way they would, as a rule, pass each other without the slightest sign of recognition, or if the occasion called for conversation, they would converse in whispers. No songs, no music, no laughter, ever sounded within these walls; even the few children gathered about the doorsteps of the houses amused themselves in silence. No childish prattle, no boisterous urchins, no gossiping housewives, no drunken revellers, ever disturbed the intense stillness of this obscure street. It would seem as if the strange medicinal odors of the apothecary's shop had escaped therefrom and, mingling with the dull atmosphere of the street, had lulled the people into a state of narcotism.

We are taught by M. Taine, the philosophic historian of "English Literature," that one of the chief influences in the formation of human character has been the nature of man's surroundings, and that this rule applies to nations as well as to individuals. It is only through the application of this principle that we can account for the prevailing lethargy of the dwellers of the Via Santa Maria. The narcotic odors that escaped from the apothecary's shop had paralyzed their energies and soothed their nervous force.

Let us enter this center of deadening influence and ascertain, if possible, the origin of its power. We must make a step of almost a foot above the street level, pass through a narrow door, and accustom our eyes to the semi-darkness of the shop ere we can explore its mysteries. A cresset, suspended from the ceiling by a chain, is kept burning day and night, and serves to relieve but not dispel the native darkness of the place. Ranged on shelves on either side of the narrow shop are numerous glass jars containing reptiles, lizards, and other repulsive creatures, preserved in liquor; other jars are filled with powdered herbs, roots and dried flowers; bunches of herbs are suspended everywhere; displayed in open vessels are sharks' teeth, animals' hoofs, snakes' skins, acorns, figs, snails and other remedies. Suspended near the ceiling is a large Egyptian crocodile with gaping mouth, whilst the skeleton of a monkey grins at the customers from one of the shelves. Innumerable small phials are here, filled with highly-colored liquids, nauseating even to the sight, and labeled with cabalistic figures. The rear portion of the shop is concealed by an arras, on which is woven a design representing the Egyptian Sphinx and pyramids.

The apothecary, when not occupied with customers, will be found seated at a small table blending various ingredients, which he afterwards separates into small powders. He is a short man, round shouldered, thin and emaciated; his cranium is bald, save for a fringe of straggling gray hair which falls to his shoulders; his face and hands resemble parchment, and are deeply wrinkled; his eyes are dark, glittering and restless. When he speaks it is with a nervous, rasping voice, and a rubbing together of the hands, combined with a look and smile suggestive of cunning and caution. Let us add him to his collection of curios and label him as a cross between a hyena and a fox. But he is known to every citizen of Rimini as Fabiola, the alchemist, the magician, the compounder of love-philtres, the vendor of charms and cosmetics, a dealer even in poisons and witchcraft. The people hold him in awe and respect, on account of their fear and veneration of his mystic powers.

Late in the evening of the day on which occurred the incidents narrated in the foregoing chapter, two girls, between 18 and 20 years of age, turned from the main street and, after groping their way slowly through the darkness of the Via Santa Maria, entered Fabiola's shop. He rose and greeted them with a grinning countenance and much rubbing of the hands. His manner so confused the girls that they blushed and stammered and could not speak. After he had twice asked them:

"How can I serve you, my dears?"

One of the girls recovered the use of her vocal organs, and replied:

"I have a lover whom I fear is faithless to me. I came to see if you can help me keep his love."

"Ah! my child, you want a love philtre!"

"Yes; something that will make Luigi love me always—and love no one else."

"'Tis easily done," replied the apothecary, taking a small phial from a shelf. "Two or three drops of this liquid in a glass of water, once in ten days, will keep him faithful."

"But he is so handsome, and the girls do seek to win him from me. Are you sure that this will hold him?"

"No stronger potion was ever brewed. Follow my instructions and you will be happy."

The girl was apparently satisfied; she paid her money and turned away, whilst her companion spoke to the apothecary.

"Master Fabiola, I am in great distress. I love a boy who loves me not in return, and yet I suffer myself to love him. I cannot help it, though I know he is not worthy of my affection. I am so consumed by this torment that I cannot eat or sleep."

"I understand, my child. You want a potion that will cure your love—dry up your heart, so you will love no more."

"I don't think that it what I want, Master Fabiola. Not to dry up my heart, for I may want to love another. I can't tell that."

"Well, my child, I will give you a potion that will cure your present love within a month. 'Twill turn the fondest love to bitter hatred, yet leave you free to love another. A few drops each day will do the work."

"I shall try it; and, if it fails to work. I shall return within a month."

After the girls had left the shop, Fabiola closed and barred the street door. It was the hour appointed by law for the closing of all shops. Then he walked to the rear, and was about to pass behind the arras, when a knock sounded on the street door. Fabiola stopped, stood still and listened to see if the knock would be repeated. In a moment it was repeated—louder and stronger than before. It was a knock suggestive of impatience and authority. Fabiola now hastened to obey it. A man entered, wearing a cloak that completely covered his figure, and a mask that concealed his face. Fabiola again closed and barred the door. He could not penetrate the disguise; but the stranger spoke with an air of tone and authority that enforced obedience on the apothecary.

"Did anyone see you enter, sir?" Fabiola inquired timidly.

"None."

"It is after hours, and I must be careful whom I admit. If it should come to the ears of our lord and tyrant that I had disobeyed the law, I should receive no mercy. He is a harsh and cruel master, whose own misdeeds——"

"Hush, fool! your tongue is longer than your wit, and will lead you into danger. Come, serve me quickly, for I must make haste."

"What can I do for you?" asked Fabiola.

"I want some charm, some drug or potion, that will draw me a woman's love and hold it unto death."

"Ah! let me see!" said Fabiola, as he searched his phials. "Ah! here is something that will woo a lady and lure her to your arms. It will procure at least one day and night of amorous bliss."

"One day and night! What use of that? You trifle with me. Did I not say to hold her unto death? Come, old man, give me your strongest potion—at any cost. Fear not! I have the price."

Fabiola renewed his search and, producing a small phial, containing a colorless liquid, he said:

"Here is my strongest potion, thrice distilled from purest drugs. 'Twill hold your love a week."

"A week! And after that?"

"You must repeat the dose. No drug yet known will longer hold the blood. This formula has been handed down to us from Esculapius. No better can be made."

"Give it me! Here is your gold!"

As Fabiola and his customer approached the door a knock was heard. They were startled and surprised. Then, the stranger grasped Fabiola by the arm and whispered:

"No one must enter whilst I am here. I must not meet a stranger."

The knocking at the door was repeated and a voice called out, "Fabiola!"

"Quick, hide behind the arras!" exclaimed the apothecary, as he pushed his strange customer behind the curtain. "Do not stir or speak till he is gone!"

CHAPTER XV.

The Waters of Lethe.

When Fabiola opened the door, Paolo entered. He was nervous and excited, and annoyed at Fabiola's delay.

"Old man! Why did you keep me waiting? Did you fear I was a cutthroat come to rob you of your nostrums?"

"Nay! I had fallen asleep, and did not hear you at first."

A groan was heard behind the curtain. Paolo turned, and asked:

"What noise is that?"

"'Twas but a rat. It could be nothing else. No one is here. How can I serve you, sir?"

Heaven. Do'st understand?"

"Aye, faith! I do. But is it for thyself or for another?" inquired Fabiola.

"What matters that to you, provided you get your price?"

"Ah, sire! I do not sell to murder; but it is no crime to sell to one who will use the drug himself. That is his own affair—'twixt him and God. If the world doth bear too heavily on his shoulders and crush him 'neath its weight, I do pity him, and will sell him the waters of Lethe. So much were charity."

"Well, old man, I tell you frankly, I wish it for myself."

"It cannot be!" said Fabiola. "You are young and handsome, and have the world at your feet to do your bidding."

"What matters it if I have the whole world and yet lack this one woman."

"Ah! Now I see!" exclaimed the old man. "You wish a love philtre to gain her love and bend her to your will."

"Fool! Be still!" exclaimed Paolo, "she is another's wife."

"And what of that?" said Fabiola, with a cunning smile and rubbing his hands: "'tis nothing strange— I meet it every day."

"You don't understand. This woman is my brother's wife—my sister."

"And does she love you?"

"That I do not know—I cannot tell. But this I know: if I do not stay, her heart will catch the flame from mine. I must not stay to kindle an unholy passion in her soul."

"And yet, what need to die? The world is wide—you need meet no more," argued Fabiola.

"I tried it once. I went away, but could not stay. The thought of her fair face did draw me back—ah! yes—to my destruction. I cannot live without her, yet I cannot have her love; so naught remains but death. Come, be quick! old man, the drug!"

"For such a drug the price——"

"What matter's price to me?" said Paolo. "Here's gold enough to buy your shop," and he threw a purse upon the table.

The apothecary searched, nervously, amongst his phials and, finally, he turned to Paolo and said:

"Here is a potion that will set a troubled heart at rest within an hour. It will not fail you."

Paolo thrust the precious phial within his pouch, and started to go. The apothecary unbarred the door, and, as Paolo passed out, he rubbed his hands and smiling, said:

"Good night, sir. Bon voyage!"

So soon as the door was closed and barred again, Fabiola ran to the arras to warn his first customer that the coast was clear. He pulled aside the curtain; as he did so, the man staggered forward a few steps, then fell to the floor insensible. The apothecary turned him on his back, and removed the mask. He was startled and amazed. Throwing up his hands, he exclaimed:

"Lanciotto Malatesta! Son of the lord and tyrant of Rimini. * * * What have I done? What will become of me? * * * Is he dead?" He felt his heart. "It beats—he has only fainted."

In a state of extreme agitation Fabiola hastened to get some water and a cordial to revive the Count. He bathed his face and head, and poured some of the cordial down his throat so soon as the man could swallow it; in a few moments he was sufficiently revived to whisper, anxiously, to Fabiola:

"Where is he? Follow him! Quick!"

Fabiola hastened to obey the command. Lanciotto, as he regained consciousness, rose and seated himself in a chair and let his arms and head rest on the table. Then he sought to analyze the full meaning of Paolo's words, and realize his own position.

"I heard him say 'it,' mused Lanciotto: "his very words were 'she is my brother's wife.' My God! my wife, my Francesca, whom I have learned to love with all the fervor of my virgin heart. On her I have lavished the pent-up passion of 30 years, only to have my heart cast aside and trampled upon by a woman who scorns me and loves another. And, God! to think that my brother should be my betrayer. My little Paolo, whom I watched over when a smiling infant in his cradle, whom I taught to walk and talk, and sought to become the bearer of all his childish troubles. To me, he has been more than brother—he has been a part of my own body, a part of myself. I forgot my own deformity, in gazing on is fair face and figure; I forgot my repoicing over his pleasures. On him, I had bestowed all the affection that others devote to women; for I never dreamed, never hoped, that a woman's life would be linked to my misshaped figure. And now, when a woman has been thrust into my life; ave! when I have come to love her with all the ardor of my turbulent nature, devotedly, jealously and fiercely, her love has been stolen from me by my brother. He has stolen my happiness, and, also, lost his own; for did he not say that naught remained but death? His guilty soul doth urge him to self-destruction. Ah! my Paolo! I do pity you, and even now would gladly give my life to bring you happiness."

At this moment, Fabiola entered the shop and, approaching Lanciotto, said:

"My lord, I could find no track or trace of him. He has escaped."

"Did the phial that you gave him contain poison?" asked Lanciotto.

"A most deadly poison, my lord."

"If any harm befalls him, your life shall pay the penalty."

Fabiola fell on his knees to crave pardon. Pushing him aside, Lanciotto advanced to the door, then turned and said:

"Hark ye! old man. Breathe not one word of what passed here tonight! Your life depends upon it."

Lanciotto passed into the street.

[To be continued.]

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Persons walking through Pine street, New York, nowadays, often stop near the corner of Nassau and look through a cellar window at the strong boxes of the new Hanover National Bank building. It is a wonderful array of gleaming steel and shining brass that greets any eye which chooses to behold it.

Two guards in their bright uniforms of blue and gold sit watching the treasure house. The four little clocks that regulate the time-lock tick away in full view on the back of the ten-ton door that stands open all through the busy hours of the day, and the gazer from the sidewalk may see just a little way through the grilled inner door into the region where the money lies snug and secure.

When the great doors swing to and the bolts click every night, there must be at least $15,000,000 within the vaults, for the law requires that the bank shall carry 25 per cent of the amount of its deposits.

If you are curious to know the minimum amount of money that must be stored in every bank in New York, just ascertain the aggregate of its deposits and divide by four, and you will know that the store cannot be less than the result thus obtained, and of course may be much greater. In the case of the National City Bank, for example, the sum always on hand is not less than $27,500,000.

In the banks the bulk of the money will invariably be in the form of certificates showing that somewhere or other the actual metal has been deposited, and is subject to the call of the person or institution having the paper. Some of these certificates are good in the hands of any innocent holder, while others, issued by both the Government and the Clearing House, are, like a check, made payable only to a certain person or institution.

When the Hanover Bank recently put its $60,000,000 of money and securities into a truck and moved around from its temporary quarters at 7 Wall street to its new home, much of its wealth was in such a form that if it had fallen into the street and been found by dishonest men it would have been just so much worthless paper to them.

STORES OF BULLION.

The vast stores of actual gold and silver in this city are in two places—the Sub-Treasury in Wall street and the Clearing House in Cedar street, between Broadway and Nassau street, and of these two that of the Sub-Treasury is much the larger, amounting usually to about $200,000,000 in gold, $65,000,000 in silver and $10,000,000 in certificates. The Clearing House store nowadays will average $80,000,000, though in times not long past it has gone as high as $167,000,000.

The means adopted for guarding the great sums that are stored in these places and in the banks are in all cases much the same, and they are so ample and so secure that, as an officer of the Government put it to a Sun reporter the other day, there is far more anxiety about stealing from within than from without.

The Clearing House vaults are usually spoken of as the most modern and admirable arrangements of their kind. They rest upon a platform of steel, supported by piliars of brick and surrounded by a walk, so that the watchmen may, and do, go all around them and look under them.

This scheme of elevation may have been suggested by a bank robbery which occurred in this city on June 28, 1869. A band of thieves hired a store next to the Ocean National Bank, at Dey and Greenwich streets, and after a month or more of burrowing entered the vault from the bottom and cleaned it out.

BURGLAR ALARMS.

That couldn't happen now, however, even if burglars could make a breach in the bottom or the walls of the Clearing House vaults, for as soon as they had blown away its six and a half inches of specially prepared steel and attacked the doors within, bells would begin to ring in the office of a burglar alarm company and armed men would pounce down upon them in a minute or two.

In fact, there is a series of buttons which the Clearing House watchman must press in a certain order at certain times, and this order is frequently changed. Every button rings is appropriate bell in the burglar alarm office or "central," as it might be called, and if each one doesn't ring at the proper time away goes a squad of thief-fighters on the run to find out what is the matter.

The same thing sometimes happens in banks when the officers and clerks, remaining at their work later than usual, come in contact with the electric signals and turn in false alarms.

From all these causes—from the impregnability of steel safes, from the care with which they are watched, the certainty that any tampering with them will give alarms by means of electric wires, and from the fact that many of them are so exposed to view from the street that the police can see them at any time—the New York banker feels far more secure about the millions in his bank than he feels about the silver spoons in his house.

CROOKS DISCOURAGED.

The bank burglars take the same view of it apparently—they have gone out of business in the big cities. No institution in New York of any consequence has been even attacked by them since Jimmy Hope and his partners got away with $2,747,700 from the Manhattan Savings Institution on the night of Oct. 27, 1878. Almost twenty-five years without a bank burglary and the race of really great safe-crackers died out. No wonder the bankers have ceased to worry.

"The bankers are among the least apprehensive property holders of New York," said the president of one of the richest banks in the city last week. "We take out our money in the morning, just as the grocer upens up his stock of peas and corn and flour and sugar. We pass so much out and take so much in, and at night we take account of stock, just as the grocer may, and find that we have so much more or less than we had in the morning. Then we put the goods in the safe and go home, more certain that they will be there the next day than the grocer is that all his cans of corn and peas will be on the shelf when he goes to look for them."

"GUESS who it is?" The mother knows the touch of the soft hands too well to need to guess, and for the moment she enters into the playful spirit of the child and forgets her toil and weariness. Then a sudden movement sends a thrill of pain through her and she realizes that though love may lighten labor it cannot lighten pain.

Thousands of women who have suffered from backache, headache, and other consequences of womanly disease, have been made well women by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as it has done me so much good," writes Mrs. Henry Harrell, of Tarboro, N. C., Box 109. "I was swollen so I could hardly walk when I began taking the 'Favorite Prescription.' I also had uterine trouble and could neither eat nor sleep only as I took morphine. Tried four different doctors and they all failed to do me any good, so one of my friends recommended your 'Favorite Prescription' to me and I took only three bottles and am now well and hearty. Can do almost any kind of work."

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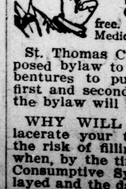

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St. Thomas City Council gave the proposed bylaw to raise $8,000 by issuing debentures to purchase Pinafore Park a first and second reading. The vote upon the bylaw will be taken on March 24.

WHY WILL YOU allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed

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Guelph, Jan. 30, 1903.

THE OZONE CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I have intended writing you for a long time regarding your preparation, Powley's Liquified Ozone. I think it is a grand remedy, as I am certain it has been the means of preventing myself and children from having that dread disease, consumption. We first commenced using it when my dear daughter had consumption in a very advanced stage, but she was too far gone to save her life. How I wish we had known of Ozone earlier, for I am sure if we had she would have been alive to-day. She was much troubled with her stomach, being unable to digest her food, so rapidly became worse. She was sick nearly a year before we heard of Ozone and decided to try it. It helped her and I know prolonged her life, but the disease had reached her bowels and it was impossible to save her. When she was in pain Ozone would give her almost instant relief, and I shall ever feel grateful to it for alleviating my poor child's suffering.

At the time, through overwork in caring for her, I was in very poor health myself, but Ozone built me up and restored my health. Last winter my baby, always a delicate little thing, had congestion of the lungs, and I am sure that Ozone saved her life.

Later I had eczema, when my leg was much swollen and inflamed I took Ozone internally and applied it externally and in a short time all trace of the disease was gone. One of my boys showed every indication of being likely to have consumption, his symptoms being similar to those of his poor sister. Ozone restored him to health and also cured his brother of a bad stomach trouble which the doctors could not help.

I am an enthusiast regarding Ozone and have every reason to be for it did much to relieve the suffering of myself and little ones. As a family medicine it has no equal and I would not feel safe without it in the house at all times. In cases of grippe it is particularly good, giving prompt relief and effecting a speedy cure. I have recommended it to many others, who in turn are now sounding its praises.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. WILSON,
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Ozone Is a Great Household Remedy For Just One Reason, viz: "It Cures Disease by Destroying Disease Germs Wherever Located."

"For a long time," writes one correspondent, "I was opposed to the use of Powley's Liquified Ozone because I regarded it as a cure-all. That was before I understood Ozone as well as I do now. I could not understand how one remedy could cure so many widely different diseases. I did not know then what I have since learned by experience, that is that Ozone cures disease by destroying the germs that cause it."

No extravagant claims are made for Ozone and Ozone will not work miracles, although some of the cures it effects may appear almost miraculous. The only claim made for it is that it destroys disease germs and that it does speedily and thoroughly.

Doctors, Druggists and Clergymen Endorse Ozone.

The doctors, druggists and clergymen of the Dominion have long recognized the fact that Ozone possesses exceptional merit. The following are samples of the many letters we have received:

DR. SHIER, LINDSAY, ONT.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is a preparation I respect and of which I have seen good results. D. W. SHIER, M.D., Lindsay, Ont.

A. BOYCE, SYDENHAM, ONT.

For a small place like this town the sales of Powley's Liquified Ozone are good and the prevailing opinion of its merits are such that in almost every case the customer comes back for more. One customer received great benefit in a case of lung trouble and gives it great praise. In my own family my wife and daughter, after suffering from a bad cough nearly all last winter, were cured of it early in the spring with one large bottle in a surprisingly short time. ALBERT BOYCE, Druggist.

REV. EDWARD SOFTLEY, GRIMSBY, ONT.

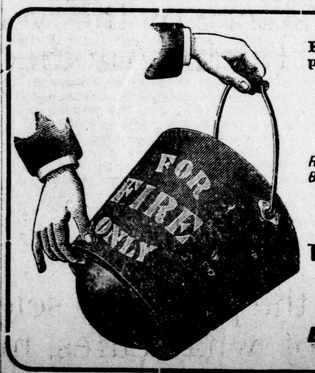
I have pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of Powley's Liquified Ozone, which cured my daughter of nervous debility with insomnia when ordinary medical assistance failed to do so.

I consider it fully entitled to public confidence as a valuable remedy.

(Signed) REV. EDWARD SOFTLEY.

WARNING In buying be sure to get Powley's Liquified Ozone. As a safeguard to your own good health it will pay you to exercise this precaution. Powley's Liquified Ozone is sold only by reliable dealers and is never peddled. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

THE OZONE CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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A Middlemarch correspondent says: J.

4 P.M. EDITION

London Advertiser

Twenty Pages

40TH YEAR, NO. 441. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903. WHOLE NO 16832.

CITIES AND TOWNS MAY SECURE ALL THE NIAGARA POWER THEY NEED

What Premier Ross Told the Deputation.

They Can Develop Electricity or Transmit It as They Choose.

Government Will Appoint a Commission for the Municipalities—A Flat Rate Asked.

Toronto, Feb. 28. — The deputation representing the principal municipalities of Western Ontario presented their power development ideas to Premier Ross yesterday and received from him a most pronounced statement of the Government's intentions. A bill will be introduced as a Government measure soon after the opening of the session, providing for the appointment of a commission with power to develop transmit, distribute and sell electrical energy, the commission to be under the control of the municipalities and to have power to fix rates.

The principal spokesmen for the deputation were Mr. Snider, of Waterloo, and Ald. Spence, of Toronto. The former stated that it was absolutely necessary to place the municipalities in a position to make use of the electric energy of Niagara, if they wanted to retain for Western Ontario its manufacturing pre-eminence.

The Premier asked Mr. Snider what method of charging they would advocate, and Mr. Snider's reply was that they would prefer a flat rate. That would be most satisfactory to all concerned. A small advance might be charged for extra transmission to those at a distance. For his part, he admitted that he saw the greatest difficulty in the Government undertaking the work. They were asking that the municipalities should be granted power to either develop, transmit, distribute or sell, or to buy the power, and then transmit, distribute and sell, or to buy the power delivered within the municipalities, and then to distribute and sell.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Premier Ross, in reply, spoke to the satisfaction of all present. In the first place he remarked that he could hold out no hope that the Government would be able to undertake the work of such development, or transmission and distribution of power, much as they would like to do so. Ontario was a large Province, and although the western part was undoubtedly the center of the greater part of the industrial activity of our Province, yet the east and the center had to be considered. The Government, if they should undertake the work for the west, would be bound to act in the same way for the east and center, under similar conditions.

The next question, not being able to undertake the work, was, Are we prepared to invest the municipalities with such powers as would enable them to help themselves? This the Government had decided to do in two forms. First, as to Toronto, if that city wishes to enter into a combination with other municipalities, or other municipalities wish to be independent of Toronto, provision should be made for this.

The next point is: How is that to be worked out? You cannot expect the Government to appoint a commission to serve the municipalities; that would be assuming a responsibility for the success or failure of the scheme, which would not be the case if appointed by the municipalities. The men to spend the money should be under the control of the municipalities whose money they spend, and we see our way clear to furnish you with a commission to be appointed through yourselves to receive your money and to spend it as may be agreed upon. That will involve that the combined municipalities should get the power to develop or to transmit and to distribute, or to do as the commission of their own appointment might consider best.

POWER AVAILABLE.

The next point is: Is the power available? I gave instructions ten days ago to the chairman of the Niagara Park commission to prepare a report as to the extent of the power available, and I am informed that the municipalities will not for a quarter of a century utilize the full power that has already been given out to private corporations. I will not say off-handed that a power as large as that already given out is available, although I am told that several powers are available just as good. In a short time we will know what power is available, and the relative cost of transmitting electricity for many years to come. When that report is done we will see where we are.

You will then be in a position to negotiate with the present franchiseholders or develop it yourselves, or to take power from them, or transmit it for yourselves, and distribute it among the consumers in your own way. So far as I can see there will be no difficulty in working the thing out. The whole thing is: You supply the money and you control the commission; they will serve you satisfactorily, and if not yiu can change them; you will be responsible yourselves for the success of the scheme, and, of course, there is no doubt about it being a success, and you will have the opportunity in your various municipalities of encouraging consumers of power to assist the scheme in order that the price will be reduced to the lowest figure possible.

Assessment Commissioner Fleming, of Toronto, asked whether power would be involved to expropriate property, cut down trees, etc. The Premier's reply was that such questions would have to be carefully considered in preparing the bill.

The members of the deputation were unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction at the Premier's words.

Canada Remonstrates.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 27.—The Canadian protest against the appointment of Messrs. Lodge and Turner as Alaskan boundary commissioners has gone forward to the imperial authorities. Of course, is is hardly likely that anything will come of it, as the British Government will not send an official communication to Washington on the subject. The protest, however, will do good in that it will open the eyes of the British people to the manner in which the United States carry out their obligations.

Another Ottawa dispatch says: "The officials in England, who are reported to have made the statement that no protest has been received from Canada on the subject of the nominations by the United States to the Alaska tribunal, are evidently playing upon words. Whether it be termed a 'protest' or 'remonstrance,' the Dominion Government has expressed its opinion in polite but emphatic language, that the treaty has been violated by selecting partisans to act as 'impartial jurists.'"

Changes in "Make-Up" of The Daily Advertiser

The Front Page for News Only—Changes in Other Pages of the Paper.

With this edition of The Advertiser several changes are introduced in the "make-up" of the paper—i. e. the disposition of the various classes of news, advertisements, and reading matter.

The most noticeable is the removal of advertisements from the first page. This will add greatly to the appearance of the paper, literally putting a new face on it. All up-to-date dailies are now reserving the first page for news, and The Advertiser is determined to be in the van. The improvement will appeal to readers and add to the value of the paper as an advertising medium.

The change necessitates a re-arrangement of other pages, and as the regular subscriber desires a particular class of reading matter to be in a particular place, so that he may always know where to look for it, the following order will be adhered to as closely as possible:

Page 1—General news and weather report.
Page 2—General advertising and reading matter.
Page 3—Condensed advertising, legal notices, auction sales and transient advertisements.
Page 4—Editorial.
Page 5—General advertising and reading matter.
Page 6—Markets and late local.
Page 7—Story and sporting.
Page 8—Local and advertising.

On Saturdays pages 9 to 16 inclusive will be devoted to news, advertisements, and miscellaneous reading matter.

JUDGMENT RESERVED ON BELL TELEPHONE CO. FIGHT

Decision Will Be Given Out on Tuesday—Bell Telephone Company to Be Indicted for Conspiracy at the Next Sessions for Ontario and York Counties.

Whitevale, Feb. 28.—Justices of the Peace Davidson and Parker, after listening carefully to the evidence submitted in support of the charge of conspiracy against President Sise, of the Bell Telephone Company, yesterday, reserved Judgment.

County Crown Attorney Farewell, in summing up the case, argued that the evidence clearly established that a telephone is a necessity in the conduct of modern business. The refusal to allow the telephone to be installed in the Locust Hill C. P. R. station unduly limited the facilities for conducting trade and commerce by depriving subscribers of means of rapid communication with the railway company and telegraph station.

He compared the action of the Bell Company to that of the dog in the manger; they would not put in a line themselves and would not let anyone else do it; they were apparently trying to restrict all trade that did not bring grist to their mill. He also charged that the Bell Company had shown discrimination in allowing Dr. Eastwoods' line to have connection with the C. P. R. station at Claremont, while refusing it to the Farmers' Co-operative line at Locust Hill, the next station.

Mr. G. Lynch Staunton, for the defendant, contended that there was absolutely no evidence to warrant the magistrate in sending his client to trial. He quoted English authorities to show that efforts of one person or concern to drive rivals out of business and secure a monopoly, provided the motive was his or their own gain, were not illegal; in fact, it was a recognized principle of trade. He argued that the contract between the two companies was reasonable, in view of the necessities of each, and as it was entered into before the connection with Locust Hill station was suggested there could not have been any conspiracy within the meaning of the act.

Steps will be taken at once to secure the indictment of the Bell Telephone Company for conspiracy before the grand jury at the next sessions for Ontario and York counties. The evidence elicited in the case against Mr. Sise is such that the promoters of the Co-Operative Company have been advised that the case against the company will be exceptionally strong.

The case arises out of the desire of a number of farmers in merchants in York and Ontario counties, who have constructed a co-operative telephone system, to put a telephone in the C. P. R. station at Locust Hill. The request was refused, as a contract exists between the C. P. R. and Bell Telephone Company, whereby the later has the exclusive right to put telephones on C. P. R. premises. The co-operative telephone company are trying to smash the contract and have indicted President Sise, of the Bell, on a charge of conspiracy.

WOMEN LEADERS ON ICY JOURNEY

Anxious to See Sick Parents, Two Girls Headed Party on a Thirteen-Mile Trip.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 28.—Impelled by anxiety to reach their parents, who were ill in Boston, two young women led a party of seven persons over thirteen miles of ice floes from an imprisoned steamer to Pictou Island, and thence to the mainland.

The steamer Minto, which runs from Nova Scotia to Prince Edward Island, became ice-bound on Monday. Among the 40 passengers on board were two young women who had received word that their parents were dying in Boston. When they realized the situation of the Minto they expressed their determination to start out for the mainland on foot. Another young woman and four young men also were willing to join in the undertaking.

The party left the steamer shortly before noon on Monday. The sun's rays on the ice proved almost blinding, and after the party had struggled along for some miles, one of the young men sank down from exhaustion. The balance fo the distance, however, was finally covered, although the young women were obliged constantly to assist the exhausted man. They reached Pictou Island about 9 o'clock in the evening.

After passing the night on the island, the balance of the journey was made to the mainland on Tuesday, where the Boston women caught the train. Members of the party belonging in St. John, reached here today, greatly exhausted.

RARE PORCELAINS BRING HIGH PRICE

Collection is Sold in London for £13,433—Chippendale Furniture Also Disposed of.

London, Feb. 28.—Sir Hugh Adair's collection of rare porcelains was sold at auction at Christie's yesterday. The sale realized £13,433. The chief interest centered in an ocuelle, with cover and stand marked with pale blue and pink arabesques on a pale canary ground, which is the rarest of Sevres. This was bought by Mr. Henry J. Duveen, of New York, who paid £1,000 for it. Mr. Duveen also paid £2,050 for an oviform vase and cover, painted by Morin, which came from the collection of the Earl of Dudley.

Sir Hugh Adair's collection of Chippendale furniture was also sold. Four chairs and four arm chairs were purchased for £500 by Mr. Cameron, a private collector. A pair of mahogany chairs with open backs, elaborately carved, from the Parish of Rigsby, Lincolnshire, were secured by Mr. Duveen for £400. It is understood that he purchased them for Richard Canfield, of New York, to complete his collection.

To Succeed Rev. J. Parker.

London, Feb. 27. — The members of the City Temple have decided to offer the pastorship to Rev. R. J. Campbell, in succession to the Rev. Joseph Parker, who died on Nov. 28 last. The formal election will take place on March 2.

SCATTERING HIS CASH

Strange Prodigality of an American at Milan.

London, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Milan says that an American who lately arrived at Genoa is attracting attention by his prodigality towards waiters, coachmen and boatmen, tipping them with gold for the most trifling services. On Thursday he scattered money from his window to passersby in the street. The police, with the view to checking the disorders occasioned by the scrambling for the money, arrested the man and communicated with his family in Boston. He had the equivalent of $10,000 in his pockets. His name is not given.

NOMINATES DR. JOHNSTON

Brockville Presbytery Recommends Him for Vacant Chair.

Rev. Dr. Johnston, of St. Andrew's Church, has been nominated for the chair of systematic theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Montreal, the chair rendered vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. McVicar.

It is usual for all the Presbyteries to make nominations for vacant chairs, and their recommendations will be received in a few weeks. It is complimentary to Dr. Johnston that the Brockville Presbytery, where he is less known than in many of the others, unanimously considers that he is worthy to succeed a man of such distinguished abilities as the late Rev. Dr. McVicar.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Much Colder Tomorrow.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

Sun rises..6:57 a.m. Moon rises...7:19 a.m.
Sun sets...6:04 p.m. Moon sets...7:39 p.m.

Toronto, Feb. 27—8 p.m.

Mild weather has prevailed from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces today, while in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories a change to colder conditions has set in. The southwest storm has now centered west of Lake Michigan, and is causing unsettled, showery weather in the lake region this evening.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 8 below—8; Victoria, 42—52; Kamloops, 28—42; Calgary, 20—28; Qu'Appelle, 10—24; Winnipeg, 12—22; Port Arthur, 22—34; Parry Sound, 22—40; Toronto, 26—41; Ottawa, 24—38; Montreal, 30—40; Quebec, 22—40; Halifax, 28—30.

Saturday, Feb. 28—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Today—Northwest gales; becoming colder; snow flurries.

Sunday—Strong northwesterly winds; much colder; a few snow flurries, 20° to 25° of frost probable in Ontario by Sunday morning.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	4	4	Clear
Winnipeg	0	—10	Fair
Parry Sound	38	38	Rain
Toronto	42	38	Rain
Ottawa	36	34	Rain
Montreal	38	38	Rain
Quebec	40	32	Rain
Father Point	38	34	Rain

WEATHER NOTES.

The storm, which has moved to the great lakes from the Southwest States, is of great energy, and a heavy rain in Ontario and Quebec is likely to be followed by southwest gales and cooler weather.

Local temperatures: Friday—Highest, 41°; lowest, 18°.

SHE GOT HER GUITAR

Swedish Maid's Letters Were Answered by Kindhearted Persons.

Stockholm, Feb. 28.—The postal officials of Osth-Gothland found in the mails a letter in a childish hand, addressed to "Our Lord in Heaven," and returned it to the office here, where it was opened. It proved to be a touching prayer of a girl of eight years, asking God to give her a guitar. When the matter became known the little girl's appeal was answered, several kind-hearted persons subscribing the money to purchase the desired instrument.

SHAMROCK III. IS READY

Will Not Be Put in Water Yet—Painted Green and White.

London, Feb. 28.—The Field says that the Shamrock III. is ready for launching, but it is understood that the date fixed for putting her in the water will not be anticipated. Her hull has been painted white below the water line, and her topsides green.

The four seasons are seldom on good terms with each other. Just now there is a decided coolness between autumn and spring.

TRAIN PLUNGED DOWN A HILL; SIX KILLED, SEVERAL INJURED

Near Lenior City, Kentucky—Rails Were Spread by a Landslide.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 28.—A fast passenger train, which left Chattanooga, at midnight, was wrecked near Lenoir City early today, through the spreading of the rails. Six persons were killed and several were injured.

Dead—Engineer Bibb and the fireman, baggagemaster, mail clerk, negro porter and one lady passenger from Texas, names unknown.

The wreck occurred on top of a steep embankment, down which the train plunged. Four of the coaches were telescoped and partly piled up on the engine. Three coaches were burned outright. The engineer of a Cincinnati Southern train, which followed the wrecked passenger, was detached, and taken to the scene. By pulling two of the rear sleepers back on the track and away from the wreckage they were saved.

Engineer Bibb, who was dying when a physician reached him, refused to take brandy, saying: "I have never touched it yet, and don't expect to begin to drink it now."

The Chicago and Florida Limited, one of the finest trains in the country, passed the spot only a short time before. It was heavily laden with passengers. Soon afterward a landslide swept over the rails, leaving them spread, thus causing the derailment of the next train.

ELGLISH COLLIER LOST

It Is Believed That Crew and Passengers Have Perished.

Brest, France, Feb. 28.—The steam collier Otter Caps, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, was driven on the rocks at Fountenot last night and broke up, and sank immediately. It is believed that the crew and passengers, numbering 30, perished. Up to the present, seven bodies have been washed ashore.

$100 WITH COSTS

Was the Fine Fixed on Two Referendum Personators.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 28.—In the referendum inquiry yesterday, Judge McCrimmon convicted J. D. Coulter on the charge of attempting to secure personators. Coulter was fined $100 and costs. In this case, Messrs. Robinette and Haverson gave notice of appeal, and as the grounds of appeal also affect the charges against John G. Clarke, James Frawley and Joseph J. McNally, all these, with other cases not yet mentioned, are adjourned until March 16, so as to give time for the court of appeal to hear the application of the defense.

A BIG C. P. R. STRIKE

Telegraphers Between Vancouver and Winnipeg Reported Out.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 28.—All clerks in the telegraph, freight and passenger departments, checkers and truck men, numbering 150, in the C. P. R., in Vancouver, went out on strike there at noon yesterday. It is stated all clerks between Vancouver and Winnipeg are out. The company's version is that the brotherhood demanded the reinstatement of an employe dismissed for cause; which the company refused. The strikers assert their stand was taken on account of threatenings of dismissal of individual members of the brotherhood.

A KLONDIKE IN CHINA

Large Deposits of Gold Found on the Banks of the Amur.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—According to the Amur Gazette, a new Klondike has been discovered by the Chinese on the banks of the Amur, opposite the Russian town of Blagoveshchensk. The neighboring country is greatly excited. Hundreds of people are rushing to the fields.

It is stated that the ore averages three pounds of gold to the ton. The deposits extend many miles up and down the river. The authorities are discouraging the dissemination of the news of the find on account of the political aspect the question of ownership may assume. Already influential Russians are contending that under no circumstances must this auriferous region be surrendered to the Chinese.

A WIND-DEFYING SKIRT

Eccentric Currents at Flatiron Building Suggests New Styles.

New York, Feb. 28.—If Paris dressmakers do not look sharp the Flatiron building and its windy vicinage are going to dominate the world of style. The latest fashion note from that haunt of curves is to the effect that a new skirt has been devised which will oppose an invulnerable circumference to all the envious winds of heaven.

The headquarters of the Dressmakers' Protective Association of America, at 174 Fifth avenue, is directly across the street from the frisky windjammer. The new skirt is the invention of Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, president of the dressmakers' association. The new skirt is an ingenious product of the "protective association," whose name now assumes new significance.

The skirt has at the bottom a wide flounce that flares outward boldly, yet gracefully, and gives to the skirt a lilylike appearance. Inside the flounce there is a band of haircloth about 7 inches wide. This does the trick. It does not add perceptibly to the weight of the skirt, but it holds the pesky thing down, like Columbia's fin keel.

Pope Has Severe Cold.

Rome, Feb. 28. — Notwithstanding a severe cold, which affected his voice, the Pope yesterday received the diplomats, who congratulated him upon his jubilee.

WIRELESS IN ONTARIO

Experimenting Between Toronto and Hamilton.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Dr. Lee De Forest, the wireless telegraphy expert, returned to the city this morning to personally superintend the experiments in sending messages to Hamilton. He frankly admitted that they had heard from Hamilton by their system today, but the real demonstration would not take place this week. They were still busily engaged in tuning up the instruments to the perfection point.

PSALM RESTORES VOICE

After Being Speechless Eleven Years Man Bursts Into Song.

Poland, Me., Feb. 28.—After having been speechless for eleven years William R. Gammon, of this town, amazed his family by joining in the singing of a psalm last evening, his voice as rich and as full as ever it had been. The loss of Mr. Gammon's voice was due to illness, and the most noted specialists in the state tried in vain to restore it. There was no indication of a return yesterday, and when it did come back as the family was singing, Mr. Gammon was as astonished as the others.

ASKING ABOUT CANADA

The Farmer Delegates Besieged by English Inquirers.

London, Feb. 28.—Twenty of the Canadian farmer delegates are already at work in different counties throughout Great Britain. They report that they are besieged with inquirers, but are encountering local opposition from the parsons, the squires and the farmers, who fear the loss of their parishioners, their tenants and their laborers. The average wage of the farm laborer in England is 12 shillings (less than $3 a week), and board and lodge himself, and then he usually dies in the workhouse. His condition is, in fact, only a shade better than serfdom. Such a man is naturally tempted to go to Canada if he is given the opportunity, and he is just the sort of man that Canada needs.

THEY THOUGHT HER DEAD

But the Undertaker Found Signs of Life and She Recovered.

New York, Feb. 28.—Miss Edith Curzon, of Redbank, N. J., is now recovering from pneumonia after her family thought her dead. She posed as the Goddess of Liberty in Red Banks' Washington's birthday parade, and caught a cold which quickly prostrated her. Yesterday she died, apparently, and an undertaker was called in. As he was about to prepare the body for the shroud he was startled to perceive that the right arm, which had lain outside the bedspread was now drawn up near the face. Then he noticed an eyelid twitch. The family was summoned, work begun to keep alight the slight spark of life, and after a time Miss Curzon was able to notice what was going on. Today she is improving with every chance of recovery.

A LUCKY DOG THIS

Wandering Mongrel Is Adopted Into the Astor Household.

New York, Feb. 28.—The little black and tan dog that was found by Mrs. John Jacob Astor on the steps of the mansion still frisks playfully about the Astor house, at No. 840 Fifth avenue. It is quite certain now that the little dog will become a part of the household, as all the family have grown quite fond of it.

The dog was found freezing by Mrs. Astor during one of the cold days last week and taken into the house, where it was warmed and fed. Since that time many have called and looked at the dog, but failed to identify it as belonging to them. Yesterday a woman drove up in a handsome carriage, and after inspecting the dog, she sighed regretfully, "It's not Fido," she said, almost weeping, and then drove away.

New Smallpox Centers.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Smallpox cases were reported to Dr. P. H. Bryce yesterday from Thurlow Township, Hastings County, in the Beaverstone lumber camp; also in Raleigh Township, Kent County, and Mornington, Perth County.

You often find that the boy who was always at the head of his class in school is now keeping a set of books for the fellow who was always at the tail.

FAMINE THREATENS THE PHILIPPINES

An Urgent Message From the Governor of the Islands.

PRESIDENT MAKES AN APPEAL

Asks Congress to Pass the Tariff Bill—Cause of the Suffering Described.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Gov. Taft, of the Philippines, yesteday cabled the President in an alarmist vein. The conditions of productive industry and business were growing worse each month, and the necessity for the passage of the tariff bill by Congress was most urgent. Customs duties had fallen off one-third.

President Roosevelt at once addressed the following message to Congress:

"As Congress knows, a series of calamities have befallen the Philippine people. Just as they were emerging from nearly six years of devastating warfare, with the accompanying destruction of property and the breaking up of the bonds of social order and the habits of peaceful industry, there occurred an epidemic of rinderpest which destroyed 90 per cent of the caraboos, the Filipino cattle, leaving the people without draft animals to till the lands or to aid in the ordinary work of farm and village life, the extent of the disaster can be seen from the fact that the surviving caraboos have increased over tenfold in value. At the same time a peculiar Oriental horse disease became epidemic, further crippling transportation. The rice crop, reduced by various causes to but a fourth of its ordinary size, has been damaged by locusts, so that the price of rice has nearly doubled.

"Under these circumstances there is imminent danger of famine in the islands. Congress is in course of generously appropriating $3,000,000 to meet the immediate needs, but the indispensable and pre-eminent need is the resurrection of productive industry from the prostration into which it has been thrown by the causes above ennumerated. I ask action in the tariff matter not merely from the standpoint of wise governmental policy, but as a measure of humanity in response to an appeal to which this great people should not close its ears."

The tariff bill referred to provides for a marked reduction in the duties on products imported by the United States from the Philippines.

EAST ELGIN LIBERALS

Elect Officers for the Ensuing Term—Resolutions Passed.

Aylmer, Feb. 28. — At the annual meeting of the East Elgin Reformers' Association, held in the town hall here, there was a good attendance and a most enthusiastic and satisfactory meeting was held. Alex. Grant, of Bayham, the president, occupied the chair. The following officers were elected:

President, Dominion purposes—Alex. Grant.

Vice-president, Dominion purposes — M. A. Glover.

President, Local purposes — C. M. Wonnacott.

Vice-president, Local purposes — R. Francis.

Secretary-treasurer—George A. Bingham.

Addresses were given by Messrs. Wonnacott, Haight, Hepburn, Lewis, Sinclair, McIntyre, Caron, Stevens and Harris.

A resolution was moved by Dr. Sinclair and seconded by G. H. Haight and signed by the officers of the association, urging the appointment of Dr. Wilson to a seat in the Senate.

A resolution was passed expressing confidence in Ros sand Laurier.

The meeting broke up with hearty cheers for the King and the Liberal leaders.

NEARED CENTURY MARK

Death of an Inmate of the Home for Aged People.

Possibly the oldest inmate of the Aged People's Home died in that institution last night. He was Martin Frawley, and he was credited with being within a year or two of the century mark. It is known by his relatives for a certainty that he was 95 years old.

Frawley was an Irishman, a native of County Clare, and he spent over 60 years in this country—a large portion of them in the city of London. He was at one time an inmate of Mount Hope, and it was only two months ago that he went to the Aged People's Home. He will be buried on Monday morning from the undertaking rooms of Smith & Son. Services will be held at St. Peter's Cathedral. The deceased is survived by one son, Robert Frawley, of Pittsburg.

TWO WILL CASES HEARD.

The high court met this morning at the court house, Chief Justice Falconbridge presiding. There was only two cases, both for construction of wills. One was re Webb, of London, and the other re Morris, of Chatham. Relatives in each case wanted a construction put on the will and the evidence was heard for the different parties. Judgment was reserved.

HISCOX BUILDING PURCHASED BY THE BANK OF TORONTO

Price $50,000—Bank Premises Will Be Increased on the Ground Floor.

The Hiscox building changed hands this morning, negotiations which were in progress for ten days between the Bank of Toronto and Mr. Hiscox, having been brought to a successful termination. The price paid is not to be given out for the present.

Mr. Pringle, the local manager of the bank, stated this afternoon that the intentions of the bank in regard to the building are not decided yet, but it was certain that the bank premises, now too small, would be increased by the addition of a portion of the ground floor. The entire floor, however, would not be utilized, as the leases held by some of the tenants prevented that being done for the present.

The upper floors may undergo several changes before the bank gets the building in a satisfactory condition. The plan of all the alterations may be prepared at an early date, as the bank premises are altogether too small.

It is said the price paid was $50,000.

Seven Miners Entombed.

Latrobe, Pa., Feb. 28.—Seven miners are believed to be dead from an explosion in the Hostettor-Connellsville Coal Company's mine. Those entombed are: Michael Flack, William H. Besser, Michael Flack, jun., Steve Hood, John Gakish, Chas. O. Benny and John Penzerie.

The explosion occurred when the full force of 800 men were at work, and it is considered almost a miracle that so many escaped. The explosion was not heard outside and none except those at work knew anything of it until the refugees came running to the main entry. The seven missing may be alive, but it has been impossible to reach them on account of the dense smoke and afterdamp.

Consumption's Small Beginning

No matter how strong you imagine yourself to be, if you are not breathing plenty of good air every day, if you are over-working, keeping late hours, or in any way using up your energies faster than they are repaired, you are making it easier for consumption to come into your lungs. This is the small beginning.

Let your own good sense and your doctor prescribe your habits and the necessary medicine. For nourishment nothing will do you more good than Scott's Emulsion. It contains elements which you cannot get from ordinary food and is rich in the best materials for making good blood.

Scott's Emulsion is a wonderful food; it furnishes a great deal of nourishment though you take so little of it. That little enables the body to overcome wasting and to build up the run-down and worn-out tissues. Moreover Scott's Emulsion is a great flesh-builder, and when the consumptive can gain flesh he is getting the upper hand.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 55 Front St., W., Toronto.

CITY WANTS ALL RADIAL LINES THAT IT CAN GET

Board of Trade's Opinion of Their Value.

Traction Company Should Not Be Obstructed.

The application of the Southwestern Traction Company for permission to enter the city was the chief subject for discussion at a slimly-attended meeting of the board of trade yesterday afternoon. But while the attendance was not very large, the company's request, together with all that it would mean to the city, and particularly the effect that it would have on the London and Port Stanley Railway when the latter is to be again leased, was carefully dealt with, the result being the adoption of a resolution asking the council to facilitate in every way the entrance of the company into the city.

That the line would bring business to London—that any radial line would be advantageous to the city—was undisputed, the members expressing the opinion that the sooner there were many of them the better it would be. There was the cry that has been raised against the traction company's admission—that there would eventually be a line to Port Stanley, and that it would mean a great depreciation in the renting value of the London and Port Stanley line when the road is again in the market, about ten years hence.

PERTINENT QUESTION.

The board came to the conclusion that the road would not suffer. "Even if it did," said one member, "is not the trade that the radial line will bring to the city better than the $10,000 rent that is received from the road?" Ex-Mayor Rumball, president. T. H. Luscombe, solicitor, and Secretary Welch, of the traction company, were a deputation that waited on the board to set their case clearly before it, and their remarks were much along the same line as those delivered on other occasions since their application has been before the council.

Mr. Luscombe dealt with the street railway bylaw, under which the company was compelled to give running rights over its lines to any radial roads desiring to enter the city, the company to receive one full fare for every passenger carried. The greatest difficulty, he said, appeared to be over the half mile of road required to connect the present company's line and that of the traction company, the street railway company desiring to have it counted under the mileage clause of their bylaw, while the aldermen did not want it to be reckoned in the mileage. The traction company did not care what route was followed in bringing its cars to the station on the court house square.

SHOULD BE CENTER.

Ex-Mayor Rumball said there was no question about radial roads coming. They were bound to. Nor was there any reason why London should not be the central point for all the lines in this district. The traction company's desire was to have its headquarters here, and other roads heading this way would want to do likewise. Mr. Rumball, speaking of the effect of the traction company's line on the L. and P. S. R., said that for some years past the number of persons wanting to go to Port Stanley was greater than the Lake Erie Company could handle. There was also a move on foot at St. Thomas to build a road from that city to the lakeside, and would it not be better for London to have a line through to the port instead of having only the line from St. Thomas? Even if the leasing value of the Port Stanley road should depreciate, it must be remembered that the rent was only $10,000 a year, whereas the radial roads would bring hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city every year. London would draw trade from places 40 and 50 miles distant. "The city is making a big mistake," Mr. Rumball declared, "if it does not wake up to the importance of radial roads." The traction company was willing to build the connection with the present company's tracks, but the street railway refused to allow it the privilege, saying it would do the work itself. Another obstacle in the way of the traction company was the fear entertained in some quarters that for spite the street railway company would haul the freight cars of the former through the main streets.

WILL WAKE FAST TIME.

Mr. Welch, who has interviewed many of the merchants—both wholesale and retail—and also a number of other prominent citizens on the question of the company's entry to the city, declared that the principal objection came from one or two legal gentlemen. Of the business men, only one wholesale merchant opposed the line coming in. The business men realized that the road would be a benefit to the city in every way. Replying to President Hunt, Mr. Welch made the statement that the traction company's cars would make better time than the Lake Erie trains have been making between this city and Port Stanley. Thirty-five to 40 miles would be made, according to the number of stops.

Mr. Mattinson looked upon the road as a great feeder for the city, and he considered it a pity that the council should see fit to place any obstruction in the way.

Mr. Greer did not question the benefit that the road would be to the city. The only question in his mind was what effect it would have on the value of the Port Stanley line. As long as the company did not ask for any concessions from the city he did not see any reason why the citizens should object to it coming in.

In the subsequent discussion, Mr. Mattinson said the city made a mistake when the extended lease to the Walkers was not finally ratified, to which Mr. Greer added that he always considered the offer a first-class one.

Mr. Mattinson moved that the council be requested to facilitate the entrance of the company, and the matter dropped.

LONDON DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

The question of freight rates was again brought to the attention of the board by Mr. W. C. Allen, who has been perusing the tariff of the railroads with the object of showing that London was discriminated against in the rates on iron commodities. Mr. Allen submitted a statement of the distances from London, Hamilton and Toronto to other points, and showed that in many cases where London was the nearest, the rates were higher than from either Toronto or Hamilton. Even Brantford obtained better rates to some places than did London shippers. As instance, Mr. Allen spoke of the rates from Toronto and London to Windsor. Although London was 116 miles nearer, the difference was only four cents in its favor. On goods sent to Wiarton, Toronto shippers got the same rate as London on car lots, while a cent a hundred more was charged on less than car lots, and this in the face of the fact that London is 22 miles nearer. Stratford is seven miles nearer to London than Brantford, yet the London shipper has to pay a cent more per hundred pounds all round.

Another statement by Mr. Allen showed the advance in the rates on iron commodities during the last five years, but as the board is only to deal with the discriminiation of the roads against the city, no action was taken on it. The increases in some instances amounted to nearly 50 per cent.

The committee dealing with the first matter was continued, as some local companies desire to submit evidence to the board. Many firms are affected by the action of the roads and steps may be taken to have the wrong righted.

The Goderich Board of Trade asked the co-operation of the London Board in having the Goderich harbor made deep enough to permit of the entrance of larger lake craft without fear of their being "grounded." The erection of a breakwater, 800 feet long, is also desired, as this would make it possible for lake vessels to enter the harbor in safety during a storm. As an instance of the need of the breakwater, the Goderich Board cited the case of a schooner which went down last year, involving the loss of five lives, simply because it cound not make the harbor. Goderich was the only harbor on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron, a distance of 180 miles, and the board of trade desired to have it made 23 feet deep on the south side and 15 feet on the north. As the harbor would be a distributing point for grain, etc., brought down from the Northwest for the western district, it was contended that the London Board should act. It was agreed to send a petition to the Government asking that the work be carried out.

The London (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce asked the board to appoint delegates to the annual congress of the chambers of commerce, to be held in Montreal from Aug. 17 to 20. A resolution was passed approving of the appointment of delegates, but deferring the choice for a later meeting of the board.

Accept My Help

And Get Well Without the Risk of a Penny.

You can secure the utmost that medicine will do by simply writing a postal card, or sending me the coupon below.

All I ask is your name and address, and to know the book you need. I will then mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds the cost is $5 50. If it fails I will pay the druggist myself. And the sick one's mere word shall decide it.

You must realize that this offer would be impossible if I did not know that my Restorative will cure. A man doesn't take a risk involving $5 50, and with hundreds of thousands of people, without knowing what a remedy will do.

I spent a lifetime in perfecting my Restorative before such an offer was possible. Itested it thousands of times, in hospitals and homes, in cases as difficult at physicians ever meet.

Then I let the world know of it. For twelve years, I have offered it on terms so fair that no reasonable sick one could neglect it. About 550,000 people have accepted that offer, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it gladly, because they got well.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. My Restorative brings back this power which alone operates the vital organs.

The common way is to doctor the weak organ itself, and many of you know how temporary are the results. I give the weak organ power to do its duty, and the results are not only sure, but enduring.

In little troubles my Restorative is the quickest help. In difficult troubles it is usually the only way to a cure.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For we all resolve to send for something, but forget. Mark the book desired and mail this with your name and address to

Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 4 for Women.
Book 2 on the Heart. Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all Druggists.

JOTTINGS FROM NEARBY PLACES

REBECCA.

Rebecca, Feb. 27.—Report of school section No. 1, West Nissouri:

Fifth class—Willie Ashman.

Senior fourth—Maggie McFadden 564, Stella Rogers 472, May Pinel 380, Nellie Ashman 330, Percy Bourne 151, Earlton Bourne 131.

Junior fourth—Lexie Rogers 499, Robina Duffin 256.

Third class—Blanche Piper 637, Myrtle Piper 542, Mamie McFadden 338.

Second class—Willie Rogers 320, Robbie Ashman 240, Mary Duffin 210.

Part II.—Tommy McFadden 70.

Part I.—Mabel Bourne 300, Georgina Duffin 180.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, Feb. 26.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Alex McIntyre, who passed away after a lingering illness, took place on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, from the Presbyterian Church, and was largely attended. Mr. McIntyre was well known, as she had been a resident of Komoka for a number of years. She was highly respected by everyone and will be much missed in the village. The bereaved family, Mr. McIntyre and Miss Rachel McIntyre, have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in their affliction, but we can look forward to the time when we will all meet in another world where there is no parting. Our deceased friend was a sincere Christian, and has only fallen "Asleep in Jesus."

Mr. Elvin Wiltsie, of London, spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Mowat, of London, visited here recently.

Mr. Will Frank, of Sarnia, spent Sunday at his home here.

The funeral of the late Mrs. McIntyre, of Hamilton, took place from the Presbyterian Church here, on Wednesday. Mrs. McIntyre, being a former resident of Komoka, the funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends, who have the sympathy of the community in their loss.

Mr. T. J. Lunnel, London, spent Sunday here.

Miss E. Campbell, of London, visited here recently.

Mr. Will McFarlane has been renewing acquaintenances here.

A number from here attended the hockey match at Delaware on Saturday night.

The Royal Templars are making preparations for a concert.

BRYANSTON.

Bryanston, Feb. 27.—The special revival services are in progress in the Methodist Church, and the interest is still increasing. Not for many years has there been such an awakening of religious interest in this church as has come to it in the past four weeks, during which time the pastor, Rev. A. McKibbin, has been assisted by Miss A. B. Mossip, evangelist. About 40 persons have been seeking salvation, and a much greater work appears yet to be in view. Miss Mossip's clear expositions of Gospel truth reach the mind and heart with searching power, and her solo singing, in a tender cultured voice, awaken the religious instincts in all who listen.

Whiskard's Three Busy Stores 228, 230, 232 Dundas St

The Great Closing-Out Sale

Of $38,000 Worth of Drygoods, Fancy Goods and Millinery,

Continues at the Three Busy Stores, with an increase of money-saving opportunities. The many customers who have been here during the last ten days will realize the full force of this statement, although they probably then thought, as did we, that prices had reached the lowest limit. We are selling lots of lines at cost and less than cost. That means a big saving to you.

Special Line 50c Corsets

The best we ever had at that price; we are clearing this line out in sizes No. 26, 27, 28 and 29, at **20c** pair. Any ladies wanting these sizes would do well to buy two or three pair.

Dress Goods Department

Some lines at a decided loss, some we are clearing out at **8c**, **10c** and **12½c** yard, about half price. They are worth 20c and 25c yard.

PLAID DRESS GOODS less than cost and nice plaids at that, worth 25, now **15c** yard.

BLACK SERGE DRESS GOODS, regular price 50c, now **34c** yard.

BLACK SERGE DRESS GOODS, 50 inches wide, regular 75c, now **59c** yard.

BLACK FIGURED LUSTER DRESS GOODS, regular 35c, now at **25c** yard.

BLACK FIGURED DRESS GOODS, regular 50c, now **29c** yard.

WOOL SHEPHERD PLAID DRESS GOODS, fine goods, regular 50c, now **39c** yard.

Silk Department

Special Cut to Clear

Plain China Silks, in all shades, 27 inches wide, regular 50c, to clear at **39c** yard.

PLAIN TAFFETA FINISH SILKS, 23 inches wide, regular 45c, in all shades, now **39c**.

PLAIN CHINA SILKS, 27 inches wide, regular 40c, now **30c** yard.

PLAIN TAFFETA SILKS, and Silk Checks, special line at **25c** yard.

Ribbon Department

Cut-Down Prices

Call and see our special lines on this counter at **3c**, **5c**, **8c** and **10c**. At COST AND LESS.

SPECIAL LINE OF PURE SILK NECK RIBBONS, in blue, white, pink, maize and black, worth 15c, now **10c** yard.

LADIES' FINE SKIRTING EMBROIDERY, at cost, and less, **50c** and **75c** yard. Must be cleared out.

SPECIAL LINES IN EMBROIDERY at **3c**, **4c**, **5c**, **8c** and **10c** yard. Must be cleared out.

Beautiful lot of 36-inch WASHING NET, regular 20c, now **12½c** yard.

BLACK RIBBON VELVET, SATIN BACK, at cut-down prices, wide widths at **12½c** and **15c**; 18c and 23c value.

SPECIAL LINE OF FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, for ladies and misses, regular 5c and 8c; now, in our window, at 3 for **10c**.

SPECIAL LINES IN SWISS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular 15c and 20c, now **10c** each. See our window.

Curtain Department

We are selling lots of Curtains. See our East Window.

CURTAIN NET—Specials for narrow windows, worth 20c, now **12½c** yard.

White Cotton Department

Big Values

Nice 12½c Cotton for **8c** yard. And it's going fast. Cannot buy any more for the money.

BED TICKING, regular 10c and 12½c, going for **7c** yard. Only a few pieces left.

HEAVY WHITE COTTON, 36 inches wide, now **5c** yard.

FANCY BALL FRINGES, regular 5c, now **2c** yard.

In Our Hosiery Department

We have cut prices right down. We have extraordinary values in Black Cotton Hosiery for ladies and children.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, Hermsdorf dye, 15c Hose for **10c** pair.

Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, regular 20c, now **15c**.

Ladies' Fine Extra Guage Black Cotton Hose, regular 25c, now **19c** pair.

Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, Balbriggan and Cashmere feet, regular 25c, now **19c** pair.

CHILD'S FINE RIBBED COTTON HOSE, all sizes, **12½c**, **15c** and **17c** pair.

Silk Chiffons

Double Fold

Big lines of these goods to clear out in black, white and colors, regular 50c, now **35c** yard.

SPECIAL LINE OF 10-INCH WIDE SILK CHIFFON, in all colors, regular 25c, now **10c** yard.

75c CRINKLED SILK CHIFFON, **15c** yard.

In Millinery Department

FLOWERS AT HALF-PRICE

FINE OSPREYS, in black, white and colors.

Black and White Ospreys, price cut nearly half, **15c**, **25c**, **35c**, **50c** each. See them.

COLORED OSPREYS, cut price, nearly half, **10c**, **15c**, **25c** and **50c**. See them.

Such an opportunity as this to get desirable goods at low pices was never known before.

WAS A PHYSICAL WRECK

How Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought Mrs. J. Barnett Back to Health and Strength.

Plattsville, Ont., Feb. 23.—(Special).—Mrs. J. Barnett, of this place, has given to the public a statement of how she was changed from a physical wreck to a well woman. "I had been ailing for years," says Mrs. Barnett. "My symptoms were nervousness, rheumatism in the left arm, pains in the small of the back, up the spinal column, back of the head, through the eyes, left side of the body and occasionally the right side. I grew weak, for I had no appetite, and I could not sleep. I was a physical wreck.

"Before I had finished taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt better. Gradually my appetite returned, the pain was lessened and I was able to sleep. I continued taking them till I had taken twelve boxes, and I was completely cured."

The Saltford Cheese Company has re-elected its old officers, namely: R. Harris, S. Foster, A. Tuttle, W. H. Chambers and J. Gregg, directors; A. Tuttle, salesman; James Mayberry, secretary, and J. P. Harris, auditor. Following is the annual report: Total pounds milk received, 4,070,270; cheese manufactured, 193 tons 650 pounds; sold for $39,294 42; paid to patrons, per 100 pounds of milk, 88 cents; overage yield, 10.53; average price, 10.16

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

The death of Mr. Thomas Clear at his home, lot 24, con. 2, Dereham, on Sunday, removed a pioneer settler of the township, a man prominently known as a successful farmer and for his strong personality. He was a devout Roman Catholic, and regular attendant at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll. A week ago Sunday the deceased was in his pew at the church, and was then in his usual health. He was in his 84th year, having come to Canada from Tipperary, Ireland, in 1849. He leaves a widow and six children.

THERE ARE a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best.

Matthias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Chas. Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.
Pierre Landry, sen., Pokemouche, N.B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

IT IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE.—There is not a city, town or hamlet in Canada where Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not known—wherever introduced it made a foothold for itself and maintained it. Some merchants may suggest some other remedy as equally beneficial. Such recommendations should be received with doubt. There is only one Eclectric Oil, and that is Dr. Thomas'. Take nothing else.

Co-operate with the Cook!

You can't expect the cook to turn out good bread and rolls unless you supply the best flour. The quality of flour has as much to do with good results in baking as ability. If you'd help the cook in her efforts to produce light, white, wholesome bread and rolls just order

Diamond Flour.

Sold by all grocers. Refuse substitutes.

HUNT BROS.
Wholesalers.

28c-ywt

Chicago to Colorado.

New overland service via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Union Pacific line. Through sleeper and free reclining chair car to Denver from Chicago, 10:25 p.m. daily. No Changes nor delays.

A. J. TAYLOR, Canadian Freight and Passenger Agent, 8 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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KAY'S "Canada's Artistic Home Decorators." KAY'S

WALL PAPERS

EXCLUSIVE ARTISTIC GOODS.

That's the whole story in a few words—Wall Papers that are different to what you buy anywhere else.

—Exclusive line in American Papers.
—Exclusive line in English Papers.
—Sole Agents for Zuber's Famous French Papers.

In designs that will meet the wish for any room.

—Beautiful Paper for Drawing-Rooms.
—Unique Designs for Library and Hall.
—Dainty Designs for Bedrooms.
—Specialties you have not seen before.

The foremost position we have reached in Carpets, Curtains and Furniture is ours, too, in Wall Papers. To meet the extra demands for our Wall Papers this department has been extended three times the original size for this season's trade.

—Prices are special for all lines ranging from 15c to $6.50 a roll.

—Samples will be sent to any part of the Dominion.

Srinagar Rugs New Lot Opened.

A wonderful display of the new Srinagar Rugs, imported direct from the very interior of India. These Rugs are brought by camels from Kashmir to Rawal Pindi, thence to Bombay—then London, and across the ocean to Canada.

Some Sizes and Prices:

9 x 12.1	$ 75 00	9.1 x 12.1	$ 77 50
10.1 x 14.2	110 00	10.1 x 13.2	97 50
9.6 x 13.2	90 00	8.8 x 11.2	67 50
8.8 x 10.10	67 50	10.3 x 14	115 00
8.1 x 9.11	55 00	9.11 x 14	100 00
12 x 15.2	135 00	9.8 x 13.1	95 00
10.6 x 14.9	125 00	8.4 x 11	65 00
9.6 x 12.11	85 00		

JOHN KAY, SON & CO., Limited.
36-38 King St. West, Toronto.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Feb. 27.—At Liverpool—Lake Erie, from St. John; Germanic, from New York.

At New York—Sicilia, from Genoa; Patria, from Oporto.

At Genoa—Trave, from New York.

At London—Mesaba, from New York.

At Piraeus (Greece)—Moltke, from New York.

At Malta—Auguste Victorio, from New York.

At Constantinople — Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York.

At Glasgow—Siberian, from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's," and accept no substitute.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

BORN.

PARTRIDGE—In this city, on Feb. 7, 1903, to Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Partridge, a daughter.

DIED.

DILLON—On Feb. 28, 1903, at the residence of her brother, J. M. Dillon, 10 Marley Place, Mary E., daughter of the late Rev. M. M. and Harriet Lydia Dillon.

Funeral private, on Monday.

KINGSTON—In this city, on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1903, Elizabeth Kingston, relict of the late Paul Kingston, aged 77 years.

Funeral on Monday, March 2, from her daughter's residence, Mrs. J. C. Warner, 839 Colborne street, at 3 o'clock: service at 2:30. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

NOTICE TO CHURCHES.

Copy for Church Services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturdays; otherwise they cannot be changed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor. Anniversary services tomorrow. Rev. Louis Brown, M.A., Petrolea, morning and evening, usual hours.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Subjects: 11 a.m., "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; or Myself and My Other Self"; 7 p.m., "Is the Bible Worthy of My Credence?" being the second of the series on "The Foundations of Our Faiths." Young people especially invited.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George Jackson, pastor. Sermons morning and evening by Rev. William McDonagh, of Stratford. Sunday School at 2:45 p.m. Welcome to all.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., Communion; 7 p.m., "What is a Christian?"

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Morning service, Rev. C. T. Scott. Evening, evangelistic service, conducted by the pastor and Messrs. Grigg and Crawford. Mrs. Rose, of St. Thomas, will sing.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Morning—Preacher, Rev. A. K. Birks, LL.B.; anthem, "Send Out Thy Light" (Gounod); offertory, "O Saviour of the World" (Goss). Evening —Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A.; anthem, "The Radiant Morn" (Woodward); quartet, "Peace, Perfect Peace" (Arthur E. Jones); voluntary, overture to "The Messiah" (Handel).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning, 11, Rev. A. W. Budd. Evening, the pastor; subject, "Workers Encouraged." All welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach both morning and evening.

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

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—The pastor, morning and evening, 11, "The Race"; 7, "Not Saying, but Doing."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching at 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Communion service, with offering for the poor, at 11 a.m. Sabbath School and Pastor's Class, 3 o'clock.

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

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—"Venite" (Lahee), "Benedicite" (Gregorian), "Benedictus" (Gregorian). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Vincent), "Nunc Dimittis" (Vincent); anthem, "O Saviour of the World" (Goss). Preacher, the Dean. Holy Communion after morning service. Collection for Poor Fund.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "The Priesthood of Christ"; 7 p.m., "Early Planting for a Good Crop." Sacrament after morning service. All seats free.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. S. Salton; 7 p.m. pastor. Morning—Anthem, "There is a Land" (Shelley); solo Mr. Crawford. Evening —Anthem, "O Happy Band of Pilgrims" (Parker); solo, Mr. Crawford.

LEGAL CARDS.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, attorney and counselor-at-law, notary public, 99 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Meredith, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. xt

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

BUCHNER, CAMPBELL & GUNN, barristers, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

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

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Office, 99 Dundas street.

STUART & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC. —Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

TOOTHE & FAULDS, BARRISTERS, etc., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

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

HELLMUTH & IVEY—IVEY & DROMGOLE—Barristers, etc., over Bank of Commerce.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND Tonight, Curtain at 8.

Henry Gressitt presents the Distinguished Artist,

EUGENIE BLAIR

In David Belasco's Original New York production of

ZAZA

GREAT PLAY—EXQUISITE COSTUMES

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.

Monday Night.

CARL A. HASWIN (THE SILVER KING) presents the best of all detective plays,

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Seats now on sale.

3 Nights, March 5, 6, 7. Sat. Mat.

WILLS BROS. MUSICAL COMEDY CO., headed by Frank M. Wills, the Natural Comedian. Opening Bill, Thursday Night, "IN ATLANTIC CITY." Friday, "Two Old Cronies"; Saturday, "Happy Hooligan." All new scenery and and excellent company of 22 people. Seats Tuesday, 9 a.m.

Cut-Rate PRICES, 10, 20, 30c.

"LONDON"—Next Week

In Repertoire,

"THE GLICK STOCK CO."

Monday, "North Carolina Folks." A lady free with 30c ticket. Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c. Seats on sale Saturday. 30a

TONY CORTESE—THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 380 Richmond street. 'Phone 1,570.

JUBILEE RINK—CLOSED TODAY. First heat of one mile championship race Monday night. b

TRAVELERS' CLUB SMOKING CONCERT—Progressive whist and pedro, tonight, in Banqueting Hall, Masonic Temple. All commercial travelers cordially invited. b

CAN YOU DANCE? IF NOT, LEARN now. Beginners' classes meet every week. Gentlemen, Monday; ladies, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Pupils may commence any time. Terms liberal. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Season now open. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Lessons any hour.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS WILL BE open Saturdays and Sundays only during winter months. Open for ladies Saturdays only. Cole & Edmonds, proprietors. t

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CAMPANIA will sail from New York to Liverpool, Saturday, March 7. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser old stand, is agent. ywt

FIRST SAILING, LIVERPOOL TO Montreal, via Quebec, will be 16th April. Apply to F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser old stand, agent Allan Line, for rates and tickets.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN. Studio, 328 Dundas street. Phone 1,270. Concert engagements accepted. xt

MALE HELP WANTED.

CIRCULAR AND SAMPLE DISTRIBUTORS wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. Co-operative Advertising Company, New York. b

BOY WANTED TO LEARN JEWELRY manufacturing. E. H. Allport, 416½ Richmond street (in gateway). 32c

DETECTIVE—SHREWD, RELIABLE man wanted in every locality for profitable secret service; experience unnecessary. Write American Detective Association, Indianapolis, Ind. b

WANTED—GOOD-SIZED BOY FOR THE drygoods on Saturdays, or by the week. Apply Winskard's, Dundas street. 32k

CITY SALESMAN WANTED FOR something new. Box 46, Advertiser. b

YOUNG MAN—AS MANAGER AND partner of paying mail order business; $300 cash required. Address Box 45, Advertiser office. 31u

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS and vestmaker; union wages. Apply O. Labelle, 372 Richmond street. 31n

WANTED—BELLBOY. APPLY AT Tecumseh House. 31c

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. All the advantages of steady practice, expert instructions, lectures, etc., until competent, without limit to time. Tools, diplomas, positions and board given. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill.

BOYS, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 13tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—Good wages; no washing. Apply 209 John street. 32c

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID OR DINING-ROOM girl wanted immediately. Queen's Hotel. 32c

COOK WANTED—AT THE ONTARIO House. Apply to Mrs. H. Raison. 32c

EXPERIENCED CAP OPERATORS and trimmers; steady work. London Hat, Cap and Mantle Company. b

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant, to go to Brantford; family of three. Apply 286 Dufferin avenue. 32c

WANTED—HOUSEMAID; references required. Apply Mrs. Talbot Macbeth, 76 Maple street. 28-c-ywt

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; with or without washing. Mrs. L. H. Scandrett, 303 King street. 31c

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply 609 Colborne street. 31c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; no washing. Apply in evening, Mrs. E. J. Masuret, 525 Queen's avenue. 31c

WANTED—WAIST HANDS, ALSO APPRENTICES. Apply Miss Ross, 224½ Dundas street. 31c

WANTED—A NURSEGIRL. APPLY Mrs. Turner, 25 Mount Pleasant avenue. 31c

CHAMBERMAID WANTED. MRS. J. B. Jennings, Western Hotel. 30c

GIRLS WANTED. REASON'S PAPER Box Works, 80 Dundas street. 30n

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY C. R. Somerville's Paper Box Factory, 618 Dundas street east. 30c

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENTS. D. S. Perrin & Co. 26tf

GIRLS FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENTS. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 13tf

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS, BOY ABOUT 20 AND washwoman. Apply Forest City Laundry. 32c

WANTED—PEOPLE TO DO HOME work; good pay guaranteed; either sex; no canvassing. T. H. Schreuder & Co., 59 Dearborn, Chicago. 32k-tx

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY Surgeons—Telephones 278 and 688. Treatment of dogs a specialty. We breed and have for sale pure bred collies.

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY Surgeon. Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. 'Phone 430.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORE FRONT, 474 DUNDAS, corner Maitland. b

CAR WALLPAPER JUST ARRIVED—Beautiful patterns, and so cheap! Scarrow, 424 Richmond. b

JUST IN—COOKED PIGS' FEET, ALL the best cuts in beef, at 1 to 5 Market House. James Anderson. ywt

LADIES—USE OUR HARMLESS REMEDY for delayed or suppressed menstruation; it cannot fail. Trial free. 'Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 20n-t

NEW DREAM BOOK—DICTIONARY of Dreams, and interpretations of Dreams; nothing trashy. Price, 10c; worth dollars. Red Star News Company, London, Ont.

GREEN & CO. HAVE HARD COAL, Massillon coal, New River smokeless coal; good wood, hard and soft; good slabs at $1 60 per load. All our wood is real dry. Green & Co., Maitland street and Grand Trunk Railway. 'Phone 1,391.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., THE LEADING wood dealers, still leading. Commencing Monday, best hardwood blocks, $7 per cord.

$9 75 BUYS A $12 00 BEDROOM SUITE, or $13 00 Sideboard, this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD PRACTICE pianos, $35, $45 and $50, payable $2 per month, guaranteed. Organs for $10 and $20, payable $2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

FOR SALE — FOUR ABERDEEN Poled Angus Bulls, registered in American Herd Book; registered Cotswold Rams. A. J. Thomson, Hillsburg P. O., Ont. 26k-t

TRAVELERS' ORDER BOOKS made to order for any business, in duplicate or triplicate. Lowest prices. Get quotations.

LOOSE-LEAF SYSTEM SHEETS. Ruled and punched any style, for orders or ledgers. Let us figure on your wants.

CHAPMAN'S BINDERY, 'Phone 370. xt 91 Dundas St.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—CYCLE POCO camera, 4x5, guaranteed perfect; B. & L. shutter, Rapid Rectilinear lens, carrying case, etc. 662 Dundas.

B. C. SHINGLES, $2 65 PER THOUSAND; pine shingles, $1 40 per thousand; pine lumber, $12 per thousand; posts from 16c up; laths from 15c up. Clearing out balance stock at C. P. R. yard, opposite freight sheds, Pall Mall street, London. J. A. Sutherland. t

FOR SALE—LARGE IRON SAFE; CONTAINS private drawers and lots of room for large books. Apply Advertiser office. 35tf

ALL KINDS OF WOOD AND SOFT coal. William Buchanan, 633 Colborne street.

STOVES, BASEBURNERS AND Ranges of all kinds for wood and coal. Second-hand furniture, cheap, at F. Keene's, 141 King street.

ECLIPSE IMPROVED GASOLINE ENGINES, at lowest prices. Manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., Richmond street.

1 Good For CENT!

This coupon will be accepted for payment on an advertisement for

Female Help Wanted, Male Help Wanted, Articles for Sale, Lost and Found, Houses To Let.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS

Bring us ten coupons and they will be accepted as payment for a ten word advertisement for one insertion, or as part payment for any number of insertions.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, seven rooms, Central avenue, second house east of Adelaide. 26u-t

DUNDAS STREET STORES — FEW doors east of Richmond street; best retail location; fitted up to suit tenants; long leases if desired. Call A. A. Campbell, 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 31c-vtx

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

MEDICAL CARDS.

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

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 269 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

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

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

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 469 King street. 'Phone 609.

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

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D., M.R.C.S. (England), has resumed practice. Office, 443 Park avenue. 'Phone 200.

DR. BECHER—OFFICE, 348 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 1,484; house, 148. Hours, 10:30 to 1, 2:30 to 3:30, 7:30 to 8:30.

DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Hours, 10 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m. 'Phone 939. 13tf

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

HOMEOPATHY—DR. CHAS. E. JARVIS, physician, surgeon, etc., 759 Dundas street. Telephone 969.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 8. 'Phone 522.

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist only, eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton—Special attention paid to diseases of children.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN—LARGE OR SMALL amounts. Casey & Morwood, barristers, 87½ Dundas street.

REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER YOU HERE AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

to get an up-to-date home—2-story brick, with stone foundation, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, brick summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, sewing room, bath, etc. Furnace, electric light; lot 48x180; Byron avenue. Price $3,000.

DULMAGE & MOORHOUSE, 6 Albion Block.

'Phone 1,525.

FOR SALE—ONE OR FOUR ACRES, corner base line and Ridout; one block from city limits. Ontario House, King street. 30c-wty

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS, CORNER OF Central avenue and Elizabeth. Apply 729 Waterloo street. 32a-t

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE OF HON. David Mills, corner of Ridout and Bruce streets, London South; large house and barn. Apply N. Mills, Masonic Temple. 8bh-tx

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK house; lot 60x200; price $1,000. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 420 Talbot street. ywt

FARM FOR SALE—83 ACRES IN WEST Nissouri; brick house, two barns, never-failing springs. Apply James Murrell, Cobble Hill P. O. 28k-ywt

FOR SALE, IMMEDIATELY—BEAUTIFUL summer residence, Mrs. E. N. Hunt, New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley; every convenience. Apply 356 Dundas street. 30tf-wty

EIGHT PER CENT AFTER PAYING taxes on a $4,700 investment in residential property. Do you want it? If so, move quick. Extraordinary opportunity. It's yours today—tomorrow? A. A. Campbell, 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 31n

BARGAIN DAY IN REAL ESTATE—No. 1,098 Laura street, large house, brick foundation, barn and four lots; worth $1,400; today, $1,000. Small cash payment; balance, $7 per month; interest, 5 per cent. You cannot afford to pay 12 per cent in rent. No. 95 Clarence street, large building lot, worth $300; today for only $200. Apply London Soap Company. 31tf

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME COTTAGE, Waterloo street south, to rent, or will sell on easy terms; only $800. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—THE WHITE SULPHUR Springs and Mineral Baths. Apply 61 Elmwood avenue, South London. 25bu

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME COTTAGE, seven rooms; one to three acres; plenty of trees; beautiful situation, just south of city, on new electric line. Apply Rowland Stevens, South London. 'Phone 1,190. 32c-tyw

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

774 Elias street, one of the neatest 5-roomed homes in the city, $775. No. 426 Piccadilly street, first-class two-story brick house, nearly new; fine deep lot and good stables. Hellmuth avenue, west side, two doors north of St. James street; first-class modern eight-roomed house; $2,300 buys it. Some good lots on the Marsh propery, corner Waterloo and Piccadilly streets; low prices. No. 60 Craig street; good two-story, eight-roomed house, furnace and gas; must be sold. No. 12 Cathcart street, good cottage, cheap. 16 Edward street, beautiful brick house, fine lot and fruit trees. W. D. BUCKLE.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

Dundas street—A splendid brick residence, 11 rooms; most perfect arrangement in style and comfort; brick barn; lot 57x220 feet. Price, $6,500.

Princess avenue—A handsome two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 11 rooms; all modern improvements; brick barn; corner lot; shade and ornamental trees. At a reasonable price; owner leaving the city.

Piccadilly street—Two-story brick residence, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; grounds, 100x256 feet. A beautiful home for $4,000.

Bruce street—A handsome two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms, modern improvements; large frame barn; corner lot, 84x160 feet. Price, $2,500.

Central avenue—One and a half story brick house, 7 rooms; in perfect order; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,450.

Craig street—A large brick cottage, 10 rooms; frame barn; lot 66x170 feet. Price, $2,200.

Colborne street—A solid brick cottage, 7 rooms; finished in style; lot 50x160 feet. Price, $1,600.

Anderson avenue—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 6 rooms; lot 66x120 feet. Price, $900.

969 Waterloo street—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; frame barn; one-acre lot. Price, $1,600.

870 William street—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms; in good repair; with five lots. At a bargain.

1,012 Wellington street—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; frame barn; with two acres, which can be subdivided. Price on application.

Richmond street north—One and a half story frame house, stone foundation; 9 rooms; frame barn; with five acres of land; a pleasant neighborhood; garden land; a pleasant neighborhood; county taxes; electric cars pass the door. Price on application. Inspect at once.

Persons intending to build this spring should approach us just now for selection of choice lots, prices which are sure to advance later on. We have all classes of property to suit all classes of buyers.

P. WALSH,
110 Dundas St.

'Phone 1,021.

"REAL ESTATE."

Colborne street—Between Pall Mall and Piccadilly; new up-to-date 1½-story brick dwelling; 7 rooms and bath; modern plumbing; electric light; lot 40 feet, extending to lane; a beautiful home. Price, $1,900. Must be sold; owner left city. Inquire immediately.

Egerton street—2½-story frame dwelling, brick foundation; 9 bedrooms, besides ordinary rooms; also workshop and barn; lot 56x158. Price, $1,600. Cheap.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 26n-ty

ELOCUTION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

ELOCUTION, READING, ORATORY, Shakespearean interpretation, physical culture. Ellen Miriam Kurzenknabe, reader and entertainer, Hiscox building. wty

MISS WYNIFRED LOGAN, F.C.M., pupil Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University—Classes for recreative, remedial physical exercises, fencing, voice culture, vocal expression. For terms apply 292 Central avenue, London.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

KATHERINE MOORE, ORGANIST and choir director, Memorial Church Soprano; teacher of voice culture, London Conservatory. 'Phone 1,101.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 781 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

ALICE CALDER STOCK — SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture 254 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST and choirmaster, St. Andrew's Church. Teaching resumed. Piano, pipe organ, harmony, singing. 640 Wellington street. 'Phone 1,527.

ALBERT D. JORDAN, ORGANIST, First Methodist Church—Teacher of piano and organ. Apply between 1 and 2 No. 245 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,464.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited.

78 1-2 Dundas St., London, Phone 696

For sale—That fine 50 acres belonging to the estate of the late James Haldane Archer, will be sold at the auction rooms of A. M. Hunt, auctioneer, 347 Talbot street, London, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1903, at 2 o'clock p.m. The farm consists of 50 acres, being part of the south half of lot 22, in the third concession of the Township of Westminster; good soil, house, barn and stable; on a good road, 5½ miles from London.

The following are two of the farms sold off our lists this week. The particulars of several others that have been sold did not arrive in time to give particulars this week.

No. 278—Fifty acres, part lot 1, concession 3, Township of Delaware, owned by John Sinkey, was sold by James Burrows to John Bigham, of Bothwell.

No. 481—One hundred acres, south half lot 6, concession 4, Township of Southwold, owned by Robert Baird, was sold by Mr. Burrows to Mr. John Sinkey, of the Township of Delaware.

The following is a copy of one of several leters we have received from parties in the Old Country, who purpose coming to Ontario to buy farms this spring or summer:

"Mellor, W. Marple,
"Derbyshire, England, Feb. 13, 1903.

"Mr. James Burrows, Manager of The Western Ontario Real Estate Exchange, London, Canada:

"Dear Sir,—Will you please send me one of your latest lists of farms for sale in Ontario, as I am thinking of coming out there with my family and buying one of about 50 acres, with an orchard on. I would like to get amongst some English or Canadian neighbors, and as near a market town as possible. I would also like to know the best time to come over, and if the price advertised clears all. There is another man talking of coming. Do you think it possible to get two farms close to each other? I have got one of your lists of 1902 from your Canadian agent at Birmingham, and he told me to write to you. An early reply will oblige.

"Yours respectfully,
"T. H——."

Send for particulars of our method of advertising and selling real estate. If you want to convert your city, town or village property into cash within a few weeks or months at the most, place it in our hands for sale.

JAMES BURROWS,
b Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

CHARLES M. QUICK, SUCCESSOR TO William A. Gaze—Furniture upholstering, repairing and packing furniture for shipments. 725 Richmond street. Telephone No. 1,479.

WILLIAM HODGSON, PAINTER, paperhanger. Estimates free. 410 Horton street.

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,231.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

LEARN CUTTING, GRADING AND designing costumes at the London Cutting School. Individual instructions. Special arrangements for out of town pupils. Correspondence solicited. Address Cutting School, 233½ Dundas street, London, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND furniture, stoves and general household goods. Furniture repaired and upholstered. Stoves repaired. Mail orders promptly attended to. J. Hoffman, 342 Talbot street. 32c

WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT A COPY of "The Advertising World" into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store; every newspaperman, every advertising writer, every person interested in business of any kind. We send sample copies free on request, and the paper usually makes friends for itself at first sight. It isn't made to be pretty, but to be helpful—and its circulation of 23,000 (biggest of its class in the world) shows that it is helpful. May we have your address? "The Advertising World," Columbus, Ohio. 26tf-t

HAIR GOODS—SWITCHES, BANGS, Wigs, Pompadours, Side Curls. Fancy hairdressing for all occasions. Miller's Hair Store, 222 Dundas street.

"Canada Gazette"
Feb. 21, 1903. Page 1645.

Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company under the name of "The Huron and Erie Canal Company," with power to locate and construct a canal or system of canals, so as to create a navigable waterway from some point on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the County of Huron, or of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, to some point on the northern shore of Lake Erie, in the County of Elgin, in the said Province, with power to make surveys, and to determine the location of the said waterway; to dredge, deepen, raise or lower, the levels of, or improve the existing watercourses between the said points, and to establish such connecting links necessary to make and complete throughout the entire distance between the said terminal points a navigable canal of a depth of not less than eighteen feet, and of a width which may be found necessary to enable vessels of deep draft to meet and pass in safety at any point in said canal; moreover, to construct, operate and maintain all such works and structures necessary in connection with such through waterway: moreover, to acquire, build, own, lease, operate and maintain or otherwise dispose of terminals, harbors, wharves, docks, piers, landing-places, water-lots, yards, elevators, warehouses, drydocks, reservoirs and other structures, such as locks, dams and all works necessary for the production and use of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic and other power required for the said undertaking, and also for the purpose of irrigation; to lease or otherwise dispose of said works and powers; to acquire, own, transport by cable, electricity or steam, all steamers, barges or any other vessels which require to be transported through the said waterway for the purpose of inland navigation, and also with power to acquire, own, sell and dispose of and operate vessels of all kinds; and to transport them through the said canal, in such manner and upon such terms as the company may deem fit; with power also to acquire by purchase, expropriation or otherwise, such lands, water-lots, rights in navigable or unnavigable streams and rivers, and other such property as may be necessary for the purpose of the undertaking, and to again dispose thereof or any part thereof as the company may deem expedient; to levy and collect tolls; to take, use and dispose of water for the purpose of said canal or for irrigation purposes, or for generating hydraulic and other powers; to transmit and dispose of the said powers for all purposes; with power also to construct and operate a line of railway and tramway of either standard or narrow gauge; also such bridges ferries, telegraph, telephone or electric light or power lines, which may be considered necessary in connection with the said undertaking; to own, acquire, control and operate branch lines of railway to connect with all and any railways situated within a distance of ten miles from any portion of the said canal, and with respect thereto, with power to acquire lands and property necessary for such branch lines by expropriation under The Railway Act, and to connect with such other railway or railways and enter into running or traffic arrangements therewith; also to acquire and run said branch lines of railway either by steam or electric or cable or pneumatic power; to make arrangements with any company, corporation, person or persons whomsoever to carry passengers, freight or other commodity over and through the works of the company, and to charge such prices and tolls therefor as may be approved; moreover, with power to purchase or otherwise acquire shares, debentures and securities of other canal or railway companies and corporations; and to sell or exchange its own securities with such companies; and to carry on transportation, forwarding and elevator business for the purpose of the undertaking; together with all such other general powers and privileges, including financing, as may be necessary for the purposes hereinabove more particularly described.

BELCOURT & RITCHIE,
32n-t Solicitors for Applicants.

MEETINGS.

MACKENZIE FESTIVAL CHORUS—Sopranos and altos will meet for practice Monday, 2:45 p.m., City Hall. R. Pococke, conductor. b

MASONIC—RECEPTION TO GRAND Master, Masonic Temple, Wednesday, March 4, at 8 p.m. Tickets may be procured from all members of the committee. A. G. McWhinney, honorary chairman; O. Ellwood, honorary secretary. 30u-wt

HOTEL CARDS.

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. Louis Risk, proprietor.

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

OFFICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—Excellent lunch counter, only one in city. W. J. Wright, proprietor.

PERSONAL.

LADY OF WEALTH, ATTRACTIVENESS and good character, somewhat lonely, seeks husband to share her wealth and affections. Sincere, 810 Olive, Room 802, St. Louis, Mo. b

DENTAL CARDS.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

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

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR CHURN; makes butter in one minute; $250 per month easily made. Outfit free. Baxter Churn Company, Hamilton, Ohio. b

WANTED—EXCLUSIVE AGENTS IN every district for Patent Conserve Salt. Indispensable to packers, dairies, fisheries, butchers, grocers, etc. O. Earl-est, 13 John street, Montreal. 32u

IF YOU ARE MAKING LESS THAN $20 per week, write to us. Cooper, Drawer 531, London.

THREE GOOD MEN WANTED—THE Imperial Life Assurance Company has an opening for a general agent at St. Thomas, one at Chatham, and another special agent at London. Only men of good character and with ability need apply. References required. George R. Hamilton, manager Western Ontario, Huron and Erie building, London, Ont. 29-k

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL FARM near London; pasture, good water, fruit, fairly good buildings. Address Box 44, Advertiser. 32c-t

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

ARCHITECTS.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

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

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

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

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BRADEN, OF THE GRAHAM Dermatological Institute, Toronto, will be at 288 Princess avenue every Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

London Waterworks Tenders.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, up to 4 p.m., Monday, March 1, 1903, for the Waterworks Supplies, including the following work and materials

Cast iron pipe, laying cast iron pipe, valves, valve boxes, hydrants, brass fittings, stop-cock boxes, lead pipe, hardware, cylinder and engine oils, boiler compound, bookbinding, printing, lumber.

Specifications may be seen at Moore & Henry's office, Albion building. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN M. MOORE,
Engineer and Superintendent.
WILLIAM JONES, Chairman.
24l-wty

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next session of the Parliament of Canada application will be made for an act for the incorporation of a bank to be called "The Bank of Canada" (with head office at the City of London, in

London Advertiser

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited.)
LONDON ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, Feb. 27.

At Home.

From its new home—and from what is in a literal sense its own home—The Advertiser extends a cordial greeting to the public in general, and to its friends in particular. For 40 years a tenant, it was about time to become a freeholder. But if we did wait some time for our own home, we have not waited in vain. Our new establishment is one of which our friends may be justly proud. Ample in its proportions, imposing in its design, complete in its facilities, The Advertiser building is one which reflects credit on London. It is surpassed by no newspaper office west of Toronto. Here we shall be pleased to see all our old friends, and shall extend as cordial a welcome to the new as to the old.

The Advertiser is not the oldest paper in the Province, but it is old enough to have a record of which no journal in any country need be ashamed. Forty years ago it came into existence as a daily, in competition with long-established and well-known newspapers. What the paper lacked in size it made up in vigor. There was need for just such a paper—a paper for the people, the organ of no class, but speaking for the mass. It caught the public sympathy, and gained the public support, and it was not long before it was as big as its neighbors, with a clientele as large as theirs, and an influence as widely felt.

Times have changed; circumstances have changed; people have changed; but The Advertiser remains. It has seen London grow from a town of about 12,000 to a city of 40,000; it has seen Canada advance from an isolated province of less than a million and a quarter to a national confederacy of nearly 6,000,000. It has reported the inauguration of the first successful ocean telegraphy, and the wireless telegraphy of Marconi; it described for its readers the first operations of the telephone, the street railway, the electric light and every invention of modern science that has come within the sphere of our local life. It has seen the great men of the country play their parts, and pass off the stage, and it has welcomed those who have taken their places. It has graduated from its journalistic university men who have done effective work wherever they have lived; and many of whom have become bright stars in the world of literature, of religion and of politics. Its columns have recorded the passing events of Canadian life, and commented upon its every phase. In its files may be found the complete history of the world's progress during the generation that has passed.

The Advertiser began its career as a liberal organ—liberal in the broadest sense of the word; liberal in politics, in religion, in the ethics of social life; emphatic in the advocacy of its own views, but with charity to all who might differ; claiming the right to think and speak for itself, willing to accord the same right to others; asking only for justice to itself—ready to give fair play to all. It has advocated always what it thought to be in the best interests of the community. It has not been run on commercial principles; for it has always refused to sell its editorial columns. It has been an independent paper, but not a neutral one. With that sort of independence of which some journalists loudly boast—the independence which has no views, but will support whatever side pays best—it has had no sympathy. It has taken the side it thought to be right and has held to it through ill-repute and through good. Varying states of society may have demanded at times modification of view; changes in conditions may have called for changes in the methods adopted for accomplishing certain desired ends. But through all variations of time and circumstance, The Advertiser has ever striven to bring all questions to one standard only—what is best for the people of Canada, for the people of London; and to the answer that conscience alone would dictate it has responded.

The Advertiser has always been a consistent advocate of Liberalism in politics; but it has been an independent one. It has never been the bond servant of any man or any party. And yet, while it has been free in its support of the Liberal party, it has not been luke-warm, nor do we think it has been ineffectual. Forty years ago London was a Conservative town. The Liberals went into every election campaign perfectly conscious of impending defeat by adverse majorities of from 500 to 1,000. They simply fought a forlorn hope. Today London is Liberal, and only indifference or discord can prevent the Liberal party from winning every contest. Through all the years of constant battling that have led ever on and upward from defeat to victory, The Advertiser has fought in the front rank; and may without egotism claim to have done its part in modifying public sentiment, and in leading the people in the direction of political truth.

As in the past, so may we declare for the future. No man is infallible, and editors will err as well as other men. But, conscious of journalistic rectitude in the 40 years that have gone, we have some measure of confidence for the years to come. What we have done we will continue to do, but we expect to do it better. With improved appliances, with enlarged opportunities, with extended experience, from our new home will be issued a journal giving the public the most news, clearest comment, and the best advice we can provide.

Meanwhile, let it be borne in mind, that The Advertiser will be in the future, as it has been in the past, preeminently a London journal and a Canadian journal, owned by Londoners, operated by Londoners, for the benefit of London and of Canada. And as we are proud of our city and our country, we hope to so live and to so work that both our city and our country shall be proud of The Advertiser.

The Center Bruce prohibitionists threw cold water on their cause Thursday.

A higher critic has challenged the Kaiser's theology, and may be arrested for lese majeste.

The Canadian bullock has no reason to be loyal since he is put to death if he touches British soil.

T. Herbert Lennox swore himself on the Bible before the election, but may now feel like swearing without one.

The Sultan has been compelled to promise reforms in Macedonia, but it is beyond all the powers of Europe to reform the Sultan.

Hugh Clark will strengthen the Whitneyites without hurting the Government. The Premier has seven majority with North Renfrew to hear from.

His Limit.

[Chicago News.]

Visitor—So you can count up to eight, eh, Johnny? Don't you know what comes after eight?

Johnny—Yes, sir. Nursie put me to bed!

A Sure Sign.

[Judge.]

Lou—Jane tells me that her fiance is worth a hundred thousand dollars. Do you believe it?

Ella—He must be worth more than that. Why, he paid taxes on twenty-five thousand without a murmur.

Breaking It Gently.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"I'm getting painfully careless, my dear. I've just found a portrait of George Washington in my coat-pocket that has been there for the last ten days."

"Well, I don't see anything serious about that."

"Don't you, my dear? I am glad to hear it. You see, the portrait is a part of the stamp on that letter you gave me to mail last week."

Out of Its Jurisdiction.

[London Punch.]

Our War Office is being twitted with the fact that in the organization of the army corps, no provision has been made for a special intelligence staff. It seems there is some confusion as to the extent of the jurisdiction of our War Office. It declares it has nothing to do with intelligence.

An Ingenious Idea.

[Punch.]

Feb. 14.—Mistress—So you want me to read this love-letter to you? Maid—If ye plaze, ma'am. And I've brought ye some cotton-wool ye can stuff in yer ears while ye read it!

The Indispensable Tip.

[Boston Globe.]

Dusty Daniel—Please, sir, will you lend me a dime to get something to eat?

Swell—Why, you've got a quarter in your hand now. What's that for?

Dusty Daniel—That's to tip the waiter.

Worse Than a Sin.

[Harvard Lampoon.]

Tommy Backbay—Mother, is it a sin to say rubber-neck?

Mme. Backbay — It is worse than a sin, Thomas, it is vulgar.

All Fixed Up.

[Simcoe Reformer.]

The London Advertiser has washed its face and put on a new dress and is now one of the handsomest as well as ably edited of Ontario newspapers.

We Blush.

[St. Thomas Journal.]

The London Advertiser, having installed a Cox Duplex press, is now a brighter looking paper than ever. The new building and new plant gives the able staff of The Advertiser, under the direction of Mr. M. W. Rossie, inspiration to put forth their best efforts. There is a marked improvement in The Advertiser in every respect.

Saw General Manager Hays.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—No definite conclusions have grown out of the visit to Montreal of A. E. Ames, with regard to the terminals on the C. P. R. and G. T. R., of the new Temiskaming Railroad. Mr. Ames demonstrated to Mr. Hays the advisability of the new railway forming a portion of the projected Grand Trunk Pacific.

THE GATLING GUN INVENTOR DEAD

Discredited at Home He Won Fame in Europe.

A STRONG OPPONENT OF WAR

Claimed That His Destructive Weapon Prevented Fighting—An Interesting Career.

New York, Feb. 28. — Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, inventor, died suddenly yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh O. Pentecost, at 249 West One Hundred and Seventh street. He had been down town in the morning attending to a business matter, and, as was his custom, retired for rest after his luncheon. While his daughter was answering a telephone call from her husband she heard her father's stertorous breathing. With her mother she hurried to his couch, and, seeing that he was fast becoming unconscious, she sent for a physician. Dr. Charles P. Duffy, who responded, administered strychnine to stimulate the action of the heart, but without avail, and Dr. Gatling died in his daughter's arms within a few minutes.

Dr. Gatling was an inventor of unusual versatility, but, of course, his principle title to fame is the gun known by his name from one end of the civilized—and uncivilized—world to the other. He was born in North Carolina, Sept. 12, 1818, and until 1888, when he established himself and his gun factory at Hartford, Conn., he had lived in half the large cities of the country. As a mere lad he disclosed his faculty for invention. He asisted his father in designing a machine to sow cotton seed and to thin out the plants. In 1844 he removed to St. Louis, where he invented a wheat sower. Later he graduated from Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, but never practiced. Removing to Indianapolis in 1849 he there became a real estate dealer, but had poor success. He invented a hemp-break and a steam plow, both of which failed, and in 1861 he conceived the idea of the gun that was to give him a world-wide renown and make him a rich man.

Dr. Gatling completed thirteen of the machines and the ammunition for their operation. Giving them to an agent, he instructed the man to go to Washington and lay them before the war department. Gen. Ripley, then chief of the bureau of ordnance, was so conservative, however, that he positively refused even to look at the guns, saying that the old style musket was the best conceivable kind of weapon. The agent left Washington in disgust, and, going to Baltimore, fortunately met Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, to whom he showed the guns and related his experience at the capital. Gen. Butler, delighted with the frightful destructiveness of the machines, asked the agent what he would take for the lot.

"I will take just $1,000 each," replied the Gatling man.

"Done!" said the general, who purchased the lot outright on behalf of the Government.

Gen. Butler took the guns south and frightened the confederates out of their wits during the first engagement in which the implements were used.

Discredited at home, Dr. Gatling went abroad in 1867 and showed the gun to Napoleon III., who fired it with his own hands. The Emperor of Austria saw it and was highly pleased with it. England adopted it, and before his patents ran out Dr. Gatling had cleared $100,000 in royalties from the English factory. Of late years Dr. Gatling has been experimenting with smokeless powder.

The Gatling gun is now used by armies and navies everywhere. Its most recent test of note was that made in the Santiago de Cuba campaign, where it did more harm to the enemy that the great dynamite gun of which so many boasts had been made, and which turned out to be not so very destructive after all.

Like most inventors of war implements, Dr. Gatling was a quiet, peaceable man, and one of the strongest opponents of war in the world. He claimed that less actual harm was done by his gun than by the old instruments, and he would relate anecdotes how the presence of the Gatling had often saved life and prevented fighting by the very moral force which its frightful destructiveness exerted on the minds of men.

DR. RICHARD GATLING,
Inventor of the Gatling Gun, Who Has Just Died in New York.

For consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, and throat troubles, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is unequalled. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach.

It is a combination of healing Petroleum, nerve-strengthening and tissue-making hypophosphites, and other curative agents well known to physicians. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion heals diseased membranes, allays irritation and inflammation, improves nutrition, regulates the stomach and bowels, and relieves diarrhœa and night sweats.

I was told by three doctors that I had quick consumption. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion was prescribed and agreed with me perfectly. Within six months I had gained fifty-nine pounds in weight. My cough was cured, and I had no more night sweats or hemorrhages. I am now in perfect health. —B. H. Walton, Medford, Mass.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is sold by druggists everywhere. Remember the name and insist on getting *Angier's*. Large size, $1.00. Small, 50c.
ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

A RENOVATED HUSBAND

A Thankful Letter from a Wife Who Reformed a Dissipated Husband With Tasteless Samaria Prescription.

She Says: "To-day He is a Perfect Man."

"I do not know how to express my gratitude to the Samaria prescription which you sent me some weeks ago. It has produced astonishing effects on my husband. My pen cannot express the feeling of gratitude I have. We owe to you my husband's life, who was a wreck in health and in business. To-day he is a perfect man, which he had not been for the last three years on account of the drink habit. Enclosed find money order for another treatment for a friend's husband, whose case is quite similar to my own husband's case."—Madame A. Villeneauve.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.

AN ENCOURAGING TRADE REVIEW

Business Is Prosperous at All Points of the Dominion.

BANKS ENLARGING CAPITAL

Failures for the Week Number 27, as Against 20 Last Week and 29 a Year Ago.

Bradstreet's weekly review of Canadian trade says:

Spring trade is expending and some Canadian banks are enlarging their capital. The Canadian Bank of Commerce will increase its capital by $2,000,000. British Columbia shipping is active, particularly in grain and lumber. Owing to difficulty in getting Manitoba grain some American grain has been shipped to Australia. Bank clearings for the week aggregate $40,692,830, a decrease of 12 per cent from last week and of 5 per cent from last year. Failures for the week number 27, against 20 last week and 27 a year ago.

Trade conditions at Montreal are healthy, and continue to show expansion in many departments. The wholesale trade of the country, in fact, is in a generally prosperous condition. Spring trade has opened up very nicely. Orders booked so far have been large, and the sorting trade continues active. Payments on paper shortly to mature are expected to be fully up to expectations. Values continue to be firmly maintained.

A number of country buyers were in Toronto this week and many more are expected next week for the spring millinery openings. Prices are firmly held by the manufacturers, in the expectation that they will be fully taxed to meet the increased consumptive demands of the country this year. Owing to the expansian in general business and the promise of a still further increase in trade, the banks are establishing many new branches, and to do this they are increasing capital.

Business in general at Quebec during the past week has been fairly good. In wholesale circles, payments are reported satisfactory. In shipping circles the outlook is very encouraging, and it is reported the allotted space has already been taken up and there is a demand for more.

At Hamilton there has been a steady flow of orders to the wholesale trade for spring and summer goods. Shipments continue on a large scale, giving ample evidence of the growing importance of the city as a distributing center.

In London there has been a good demand for staple goods. Orders are large and well distributed for spring and summer goods, and the proportion of the more costly lines is figuring well in current business when compared with previous years. Payments are very fair.

At Victoria and Vancouver current business is fully up to that of former seasons at this time, and the outlook for trade is very promising. There is great activity in the shipping trade as a result of the large export business being done in provincial products in lumber and in grain.

Business at Winnipeg is moderately active. The wholesale trade is now busy making spring shipments, which are heavier than ever before at this season. The shipments of farming implements are particularly heavy, and this indicates that there will be a large increase in the acreage of cultivated land the coming season. It is believed that the next wheat crop should, with conditions as favorable as last year, reach 75,000,000 bushels. The outlook for the business in the Northwest is unusually bright.

Wholesale business at Ottawa is quite active. The sales of spring and summer goods have been large, and the sorting in these lines continues fair for this time of the year.

KINGSMILL'S
Drygoods and Carpets
Dundas Street. Carling Street.

Removing to Our New Stores.

To Our Customers:

For a few days we must ask your kind indulgence and pardon for any inconvenience we may cause you during the time required in allotting space to and arranging the various departments in the new building.

In a few days we will be fully settled in our new and modern stores, and promise you better service and better stocks in the larger premises.

Watch this space for our further announcements of New Spring Merchandise now soon to arrive.

Kingsmill's

THE JURY FIXES NO BLAME FOR BERTHA M'LEAN'S DEATH

Not Warranted in Determining Who Caused It.

Could Not Have Been Prevented by Another Doctor.

The inquest into the death of the Ingersoll girl, Bertha Dunn, or McLean, closed last evening at the police court. The evidence taken was short, and the jury went out at 9 o'clock. Their finding was that the deceased came to her death in the city of London, Feb. 14, from blood-poisoning, caused by an abortion, but by whom induced the evidence did not warrant them in determining.

The deceased girl, who was 20 years of age, came from Ingersoll, it will be remembered, and took a room at the house of Mrs. Williams, 359 Clarence street, where she was almost immediately taken ill. This was on Wednesday, Feb. 11. On Saturday following she died. It was then learned that she had assumed the name of Mrs. Moore, and was from Ingersoll, where she was known as Bertha McLean, though her correct name was Mrs. John Dunn. The inquest opened on Monday, the 16th inst., and was again resumed last Friday evening, and concluded, as stated, last night. The evidence, in brief, that she had come to the city with no other reason apparent to her relatives than to visit in the city of London, but that when here she went to Dr. Alex. Graham, who swore that she complained of appendicitis, and for this he treated her until he learned the real trouble. One witness swore that had he been called in on the Thursday previous to the girl's death he could have saved her. This was contradicted by the post-mortem examination, which was made public at last night's sitting of the jury.

The sitting began at 8 o'clock, Coroner Ferguson presiding. The first witness called was John A. McHarg, trainmaster of the Grand Trunk, who stated that the Lehigh express arrived in London from Ingersoll at 11:25 a.m. on Feb. 11, and this was the train on which deceased had come to the city.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Dr. C. F. Neu was next sworn. He had performed a post-mortem examination along with Dr. Waugh on the body of the late Mrs. Dunn, or Bertha McLean. The result of this examination witness read, which was substantially that death had been due to blood-poisoning, as stated. In his evidence, Dr. Neu stated that they had found no sign of appendicitis. There was no way to tell at what time she became ill. Had proper care been taken at that time, it might have been possible to have prevented blood-poisoning. There was nothing to indicate that anything could have prevented the death afterwards. The blood-poisoning was very acute, from general systemic reasons. Death might have taken place within 48 hours of the time blood-poisoning set in. There was nothing to give them any indication whether her condition was the result of natural or unnatural causes.

Dr. Waugh was sworn. Witness agreed with what Dr. Neu had stated. Witness did not think that it would have been possible for the deceased to have gone about on Tuesday or Wednesday morning if she had been ill before that time.

A juror referred to Dr. Wilson's statement that he could have saved the girl had he been called in Thursday. To this witness replied that the said gentleman had not seen the post-mortem examination, and did not know that it was a virulent case.

NEIGHBORS KNEW NOTHING.

Mrs. John McCrae, of Ingersoll, was next sworn. She lived near Mrs. McLean and was at their home when the word came Sunday of the girl's death. Her mother had talked of her condition and said if anything had caused death it must have been appendicitis. Mrs. McLean had stated to witness that the daughter had been unwell. Witness understood from the mother that appendicitis was the cause of death.

Mrs. Alex. Lewis also lived near Mrs. McLean's in Ingersoll and was in the house shortly after the news had been received. Witness had heard no suggestion as to the cause of death other than appendicitis. The last time witness had seen deceased was the Wednesday morning she went away, and she appeared in usual health.

It was a few minutes to 9 when the jury room was cleared, all the evidence having been put in. It was an hour before a decision was reached, which, as above stated, did not determine who was to blame for the girl's death.

MANELIK HAS FEARS

He Says France Is Plotting to Have Him Deposed.

Vienna, Feb. 28.—King Menelik of Abyssinia, Die Information says, has discovered an audacious scheme for the establishment of a French-African empire.

The French Government proposes to proclaim Ras Makonnen, at present Viceroy and Governor of the District of Narrar, in East Africa, emperor of Abyssinia, and send an army to support his rule, if necessary. Makonnen Die Information says, promised to act as the vassal of France.

SAN SALVADOR'S WAR

Total Defeat of the Revolutionary Forces Under Sierra.

Washington, Feb. 28.—A cablegram received at the navy department yesterday from Admiral Glass, dated Thursday, abroad the cruiser New York, announced the arrival of his flagship and the Boston and Marblehead at La Union, Salvador. He said communication by telegraph with Amapala was interrupted and reported further as follows: "Battle on the mainland on Feb. 22 has taken place, resulting in the total defeat of Sierra, who escaped with 300 or 400 men. Bonilla in pursuit. Capital is in the possession of latter's adherents. Fighting supposed practically over. All quiet here. The American interests undisturbed."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Cushions! Cushions! Feather and Down Cushions from 50c each. Goose Feather Pillows, Mattresses, Springs, Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, from $4 each. Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Spring Couches, Fancy Chairs, at Hunt & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

For New York and Philadelphia

The best route from all points in Canada is via Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley. Pullman Sleepers and Dining-Car Service. If going to Europe via New York, the Lehigh Valley lands passengers in New York city near all European steamship docks, saving a long and expensive transfer. Secure your tickets at Grand Trunk City or Station Ticket Office. The next $10 Lehigh Valley Washington excursion, March 18. 30a

Coroner R. Ferguson—I know of no new developments that might come up at the Bertha McLean inquest, which is to be resumed tonight. The only evidence that I expect will be presented will be the post-mortem examination.

DO NOT DELAY in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

PREVENT DISORDER.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia, and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

Two more cases of smallpox have developed in Bayham Township. Two young girls, pupils of the Corinth public school, were discovered to be suffering fromthis disease. Both houses are quarantined, and the Corinth and Richmond schools have been closed in consequence of the outbreak.

THERE ARE SO MANY cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

A Putnam correspondent writes: The annual report of the Burnside cheese and butter factory for 1902 shows: Total pounds of milk, 4,655,012; manufactured butter, 5,880 pounds; cheese, 370,535 pounds; yield, 22.11 and 10.59; average price, 21.10 cents and 10.30 cents; paid patrons, per 100 pounds milk, 81.04 cents and 87.48 cents; total receipts, $39,439 68; paid the patrons, $35,335 37; for manufacturing, $3,573 59. It was unanimously voted to pay for milk by the Babcock test, as in the past year. George A. Boyces was re-elected salesman; Wm. Uglow, secretary-treasurer; Wm. P. Dundass, auditor.

Inflamed Nose and Throat,

and such diseases of the respiratory organs as bronchitis, weak lungs, cold in the head and nasal catarrh, are treated with marvelous success on strictly scientific principles by Catarrhozone. The medicated vapor of Catarrhozone quickly traverses every air passage possible to be reached by any treatment. All soreness, pain, congestion and inflammation are at once dispelled, and by means of the healing powers of Catarrhozone the vitiated tissues are quickly restored. Where Catarrhozone is used colds last only ten minutes, coughs half an hour, and catarrh, consumption, asthma and bronchitis flee as from fire. A trial will convince anyone of the startling merit of Catarrhozone. Costs $1; small size, 25c. At druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

The Masses and the Classes Use and Praise Pe-ru-na

A Fruit-Grower's Letter.

W. E. Birch, fruit grower, Afton, Va., writes:

"My wife was very much run down and out of sorts every way. She had female weakness and was very weak, nervous and had no appetite. I tried her on everything I could think of, but she would not touch a thing—could not eat strawberries, even, I saw Peruna in my father's store one day, and after reading the printed matter on the bottle, decided to have my wife try it. Before she had taken half of the bottle she commenced to eat, and now she is hungry all the time. We both agree that it beats any medicine to bring an appetite and put the nerves in good shape that we have ever had anything to do with.

"We had our family doctor to give her medicine, but she did not improve in the least. She has consumption in her family, and she was in such bad shape and so run down that I begun to get very uneasy, but your medicine has made an entirely new woman of her. I believe she eats and feels better now than she has for years. I had no idea it would do half what it has done, and don't think there is another medicine made that will begin to compare with it."—W. E. Birch.

A Count's Letter.

Count Segundo de Ovies, whose family has been one of the most influential and wealthy of Spain, and who is the last of this illustrious race, in a recent letter gives his indorsement to Peruna, in the following words, written from The Canfield, Atlantic City, N. J.:

"Last winter my secretary had a severe attack of la grippe, which was cured effectually by the use of four bottles of Peruna, so when I contracted the same unpleasant sickness last fall I at once sent for a bottle. It truly worked wonders, and removed the sickening and sore feeling I had within a few days. I would not be without it now for any money, and when I go away I carry Peruna as a valuable perquisite to my traveling outfit."—Julian Segundo, Conde de Ovies.

A Barber's Letter.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barbers' Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe, I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion, and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

An Ex-Consul's Letter.

Hon. James Morgan, 1735 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C., is ex-Lieutenant U. S. Navy, and ex-Consul to Australia. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., this prominent gentleman indorses Peruna in the following words:

"The use of your Peruna as a remedy or cure for catarrh by many of my friends who have been benefited by the same, as well as my own experience as to its efficacy and good tonic properties, causes me to recommend Peruna to all persons."—James Morgan.

An Old Man's Letter.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan county, Tex., has attained the great age of 114 years. He speaks as follows of Peruna:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so. One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments due directly to the effects of the climate. For 114 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhoea. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases. For the last ten or fifteen years I have been reading Dr. Hartman's books and have learned from them one thing in particular: that these affections are the same, and that they are properly called catarrh. As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme age to this remedy."—Mr. Isaac Brock.

A College Man's Letter.

Mr. Clyde W. Wells, Hiram, Ohio, manager of the Hiram College Basket Ball team in 1901, defeated Yale in 1891, writes:

"Close application to my books in order to pass a creditable examination with extra work in connection with socials and clubs, told on my constitution last spring. I had constant headache and that tired feeling when nothing in the world seemed right. One of the professors advised me to try Peruna, and I am glad that I did so, for it acted as a splendid nerve tonic and restorer to my fagged out system."—C. W. Wells.

U. S. Senator's Letter.

Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a letter recently written to Dr. Hartman, says the following of Peruna as a catarrh remedy:

"For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its most incipient stage, so much so that I became alarmed as to my general health. But, hearing of Peruna as a good remedy, I gave it a fair trial, and soon began to improve. Its effects were distinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms, and was particularly good as a tonic."—Hon. W. V. Sullivan.

A Pastor's Letter.

Rev. S. H. Renfro, of Norborne, Mo., had running ears. He says:

"My head gathered and broke and my ears ran terribly. I tried several remedies with no relief. At last I got a bottle of Peruna, and it did me so much good that I kept on using it; am on the fourth bottle, and must say it has removed all my bad symptoms. My head does not pain any more, my ears have stopped running and I feel a great deal better."—Rev. S. H. Renfro.

A Judge's Letter.

Judge S. H. Mangum, of Helena, Ark., says the following in regard to Peruna as a catarrh cure and general tonic:

"I take pleasure in recommending your great national remedy as an excellent catarrh remedy. I have used it for a very short time, and find I am very much improved. It is also a good tonic and should be used by everyone whose system needs building up."—S. H. Mangum.

U. S. Consul's Letter.

Hon. J. Courtney Hixson, of Washington, D. C., ex-United State consul at Foo Chow, China, says the following of Peruna:

"I join with my distinguished friend, General Wheeler, of my state, in recommending your preparation, Peruna. Friends who have used it recommend it as an excellent tonic and particularly good as a catarrh cure."—Hon. J. Courtney Hixson.

An Actress' Letter.

Mrs. McKee Rankin, actress, of New York City, writes:

"No woman should be without a bottle of Peruna in reserve. As a remedy for catarrh of the head and throat, it is, I believe, without an equal. Peruna is an effectual preventive against colds and coughs."—Mrs. McKee Rankin.

A Governor's Letter.

Hon. G. W. Atkinson, Governor of West Virginia, in a recent letter from Charleston to Dr. Hartman, says:

"I can recommend your preparation, Peruna, as a tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is excellent, it having been used by a number of people known to me with the very best results."—Hon. G. W. Atkinson.

A Father's Letter.

Mr. Henry Wesseler, Wacousta, Mich., writes:

"About two months ago we wrote you for advice for our little girl. She was in a very bad condition then. We gave her two bottles of Peruna and a half a bottle of Manalin, and she is well now, which we feel very thankful for. She had catarrh of the nose which caused an offensive discharge and bad breath.

"She was also bothered with her stomach a great deal for about three years. She seldom complains of it now since taking your medicine. We think she had catarrh of the stomach. We give your medicine high praise, and recommend it to others."—Henry Wesseler.

A Physician's Letter.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

A Lawyer's Letter.

Hon. Louis J. Behan, lawyer, 920-923 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"During the recent gubernatorial campaign in this state, I was troubled with severe hoarseness and sore-throat. At the suggestion of a friend I tried Peruna, which gave me complete relief."—Louis J. Behan.

A Sawyer's Letter.

F. W. Radtke, 740 Mintzor street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"I deem it my duty to inform you that I have been troubled with catarrh for four years and could not work at my trade. I have tried almost every cure on the face of the earth, and had doctors attend me at their office and in the hospital, but could not get relief until I tried your wonderful Peruna. I was very doubtful whether it would help me, but at a good friend's advice, I tried your Peruna, which is a God-send to all catarrh sufferers. After taking but four bottles, I am very much pleased indeed. I can safely say that one more bottle will be enough. After taking the second bottle I could go to work at my trade (sawyer), and the dust has no effect on my throat now. I shall recommend Peruna to everybody who suffers with catarrh."—F. W. Radtke.

A Young Girl's Letter.

Miss Callie Windham, Moore's Bridge, Ala., Tuscaloosa County, writes:

"I am 21 years of age, and have been subject to spells of sore throat all my life, and for 17 months I had hardly been clear of it. Our home physician treated it, but it got no better. I have now taken nearly five bottles of Peruna, and feel as well as I ever did in my life. I feel that it is a great blessing to me. I can safely recommend Peruna as a permanent cure for catarrh of the throat and will take pleasure in doing so."—Callie Windham.

A Foundryman's Letter.

Hon. James B. Curtis, President of the American Foundryman's Association, North Side, 2806 Sealey avenue, Chicago, Ill., in a recent letter writes:

"I have tried Peruna and found it a very fine remedy for all catarrhal troubles. I have been troubled for over five years with catarrh, which started in my head and ended in my stomach, and after using only six bottles of Peruna I was completely cured."—Jas. B. Curtis.

A Policeman's Letter.

Mr. Chas. Rehm, Lieutenant of Police, 43rd Precinct, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"When I have suffered any bad consequences from exposure and colds, I have found that there is nothing so quickly restores the system to healthful activity as Peruna.

"I use it often myself, and know that several of our patrolmen have received great benefit from this tonic."—Charles Rehm.

An Alderman's Letter.

Hon. Otto Engelard, Alderman of the 20th Ward, 501 Belden avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"My experience with Peruna has been most satisfactory. Last winter I suffered very much with kidney trouble, getting but little relief from the different remedies tried, until I used Peruna.

"In a few weeks I began to feel a change, and in less than three months I was completely cured, and have had no trouble [illegible]

A Society Lady's Letter.

Miss Olive Carland, 181 Fifty-first street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Last winter coming home from a ball I was suddenly chilled and caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and in my head. Peruna was recommended to me, and I gave it a trial, and in less than a month all traces of catarrh had left my head and throat and I felt much better and stronger."—Miss Olive Carland.

A Mayor's Letter.

Hon. B. J. Irvin, mayor of Washington, Ga., indorses Peruna in the following statement. He says:

"I have frequently used Peruna in my family and have found it an excellent remedy for colds and as a tonic. I often recommend it to my friends."—Hon. B. J. Irvin.

A Housewife's Letter.

Mrs. Maggie Franks, 617 Main street, Greenville, Miss., writes:

"I was troubled for a number of years with systemic catarrh. I had almost constant pain in the side, stomach trouble, a bad cough, caught cold very easily, and felt nervous and tired all the time. Peruna has made me a healthy, strong woman. I improved in strength and flesh rapidly after beginning your medicine, and can do more work now and not feel it than I have done for years."—Maggie Franks.

An Architect's Letter.

Hon. I. S. Smithmeyer, architect of the new Congressional Library of Washington, D. C., writes:

"I indorse the good opinion expressed by Senators and Representatives in Congress regarding the curative qualities of your compound. Those who have used it recommend it as an excellent tonic which is particularly effective as a cure for catarrh."—I. S. Smithmeyer.

A School Teacher's Letter.

Miss Johanna Soyer, teacher in Oakley avenue school, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Last year I was very ill and could barely attend to my duties in the school-room. After using three bottles of Peruna I was completely restored to my usual health."—Miss Johanna Soyer.

A Mother's Letter.

Mrs. George Van Dusen, Mohawk, Herk county, N. Y., writes:

"Having derived so much benefit from your grand medicine I felt as if I must write to you and tell you what a great help it has been to me.

"My little daughter when but two months old took a severe cold and it settled in her head and continued to get worse, and in a few months terminated in the worst case of catarrh that has ever been known in this part of the state. After doctoring with the best doctors for three years and receiving no benefits we were persuaded to try an advertised catarrh cure. We thought it was helping her at first, but after using 20 or more bottles she [illegible] runa, and she is now 9 years old, and for the past year has been the healthiest child you ever saw. The catarrh has entirely disappeared; no discharge, no odor at all, but we still keep the precious bottle in the house, and at the first appearance of cold with any of us, we immediately take Peruna, for we know there is nothing like it. In our estimation it is priceless."—Mrs. Geo. Van Dusen.

An Artilleryman's Letter.

Capt. T. H. Rundle, Third Battery of the Wisconsin Light Artillery, writes from Loda, Ill.:

"I have nothing but praise for Peruna. This winter a severe cold settled in my kidneys, and my stomach was in such a bad catarrhal condition that I could not eat. I lost appetite and sleep and felt like a man once more. I would told me to try Peruna."

"That was the finest prescription he could have given. It seemed to restore me to my usual health quicker than anything I had ever taken. In two days I had a fine appetite, slept like a child, anw felt like a man once more. I would not be without it in my family, for ten times its cost."—T. H. Rundle.

A Fireman's Letter.

Mr. John Sweeting, captain Fire Department of Evanston, Ill., says:

"Some time ago we had such continual hard service that I, as well as my men, was completely exhausted, and felt my nerves give way. One of our men had tried Peruna a couple of years ago and he advised us to try it. We did so and found the change simply marvelous. A dose seemed better than a meal and in ten days we were all feeling fine."—John Sweeting.

A Business Man's Letter.

Hon. Wm. N. Selig, a prominent business man of Chicago, Ill., in speaking of Peruna, the great catarrh remedy, says as follows:

"After having used several remedies for indigestion with no beneficial results, I was induced by a friend of mine to try Peruna, and I gladly say that it perfected a positive cure. I have lately recommended it to several of my acquaintances and I firmly believe it is all that is claimed for it."—Wm. N. Selig.

A Young Mother's Letter.

Mrs. W. McRoberts writes to Dr. Hartman, from Delano, Minn., the following:

"I feel perfectly well of catarrh. I did as you directed me to and took Peruna and Manalin. The third of March I gave birth to a ten-pound baby girl, and we are both happy and well. I am very thankful to you and Peruna saved my life. I recommended it to everyone and can't praise it enough.

"I send you my own and my baby's picture. She is so sweet and good she is a Peruna baby. I have such good health now. I do all my housework and take care of my baby and feel so good.

"There are three or four of my neighbors using Peruna now, since it did me so much good. They were just run down and they think it is fine. It is so good to give strength."—Mrs. W. McRoberts.

A Chief Justice's Letter.

Chief Justice Chambers, of Washington, D. C., writes as follows:

"I have tried one bottle of Peruna, and I can truthfully say it is one of the best tonics I ever used and I take pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers who are in need of a good

A Traveler's Letter.

J. Edward Clark, 402 Temple street, Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"I fully believe Peruna saved my life. About two years ago after returning from Alaska I was taken with catarrh of the stomach and in fact of the whole system. My stomach failed me as nothing I ate seemed to do me any good, but always gave me pain and belching of gas. My kidneys got sore and weak, I had palpitation of the heart, my lungs were sore, and it was difficult to draw a long breath. I also had fainting spells, and while walking was afraid I might fall to the sidewalk. I also had to get up at night and sit in a chair to keep from smothering. My legs and arms pained me most of the time, my feet were cold on the hottest day, my tongue was coated, I had chills from my head to my feet. I was weak and had very little life and everything looked dark to me and I often wished for the end.

"I took all kinds of medicine—do not think there is a drug store in this city that I did not get some truck from. I also used vapor baths, dieted, drank all the mineral waters, had many consultations with two of the best doctors of this city, used their prescriptions, but all seemed of no use.

"After months of this kind of work I fully made up my mind to try Peruna, and, thank God for it, as I had not used over two bottles when I felt a change, and have been getting better ever since, and now I am well and strong. All my friends tell me how well I look. Let me say to those who are sick, try Peruna if you have any of my symptoms, it will cure you. Don't expect to be cured by one bottle, but stick to it until cured."—J. Edward Clark.

A Cavalryman's Letter.

Anton J. Frank, captain of the 12th Ohio Cavalry, Company D, writes from 837 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"No praise bestowed upon Peruna could be too high. I suffered for years with a complication of troubles of the pelvic organs from exposure in the army, and could find no relief until I tried Peruna. It meant life and health to me, broken down as I was and unable to enjoy life. I am now feeling well and strong and without one ache or pain."—Anton J. Frank.

A Chaplain's Letter.

Mr. Z. L. H. Burns, chaplain of Lincoln Lodge, Sons of St. George, writes from Benton, Ind.:

"I do not know just how Peruna is made, but I do know there is as much difference in effect in using Peruna and any other medicine as there is between night and day. Every dose seems to instill life and health. I have been troubled with catarrh of the head for years, also with influenza. But it is all gone. Peruna seemed to cure it in an incredibly short time. I only used three bottles and am today as healthy and well as any man could wish to be. Inclement or damp weather I do not dread, as Peruna cures a cold in a short time."—Z. L. H. Burns.

A Band-Master's Letter.

W. H. Santelmann, leader of the U. S. Marine Corps Band of Washington, D. C., writes:

"I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Peruna. My wife is now using it and she is very much improved. As a spring tonic I know of nothing better and take [illegible]

F. H. BUTLER
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocked manual. Long distance 'phone 1,378. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

TODAY'S MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, February 28.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Anaconda	72	72⅞	71¾	72¾
Amal. Copper	130¾	131	129¼	130⅝
American Sugar Co.	129¼	129⅝	129¼	129⅝
American Locomotive	39¼	40¼	39¼	40¼
American Foundry	49⅝	50¼	49¼	50
American Refining Co.	84¼	85¼	84¼	85
Atcheson Com.	99⅝	99¾	99¼	99¾
Atcheson Pfd.	96¼	96⅝	95¾	96¼
B. & O.	66	67¼	66¼	67⅛
Brooklyn Tran.	133⅝	134⅝	133⅛	134⅜
C. P. R.	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49
Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅞	26	25⅞	26
Chic. Great Western				
Col. Fuel and Iron	177	177½	176	176
Delaware and Hudson	37	37¼	36¾	37
Erie	68¼	68¾	67	68¼
Erie Pfd.	142⅝	142⅝	140¾	142¼
Illinois Central	27¼	27¼	27	27¼
Kan. and Tex., com.	60¼	60¼	59¾	60¼
Kan. and Tex. Pfd.	122¾	122¾	122¼	122½
Louisville and Nashville	140¾	140¾	139¾	140⅜
Manhattan	136¼	136¾	135¾	136¼
Metropolitan St. Ry.	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞
Mexican Central	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11¼
M. P.	111	111¾	110¼	111¼
National Lead Trust				
N. Y. Central	145⅞	146¼	145	146
Norfolk and W.	73	73⅛	72½	73¼
Ont. and West	32¼	32⅜	32⅛	32¼
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.				
Pennsylvania	147¾	147¾	146⅞	147⅝
People's Gas	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
Reading	60¼	60¼	60	60⅜
Republic I. and S.	21¼	22	21¼	22
Rock Island	47⅛	47⅞	46¾	47¾
Southern Ry.	34½	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝
Southern Ry. Pfd.	94¼			
Southern Pacific	62	62¾	61½	62¼
St. Paul	174¾	175¼	173¾	174¼
Texas	40	40¼	39⅝	40
T. C. I.	65¼	66	65	66
Union Pacific	97½	97¾	96¾	97⅝
U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	13	13¼
U. S. Leather, Pfd.	91½	91½	90¾	91½
U. S. Steel, com.	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38½
U. S. Steel, Pfd.	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87½
Wabash Com.	32¼	32⅝	31⅝	32¼
Wabash, Pfd.	54¾	54¾	53¾	54⅜
W. Union Tel.	89	89½	89	89½
Wisconsin Central	27			

MONTREAL MARKET.

Montreal, Feb. 28.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	134¼	134⅝
Canadian Pacific new		
Duluth, common		
Duluth preferred	160	160
Winnipeg Electric	270	270
Montreal Street Railway	275½	
West India		
Toronto Street Railway	116	115¾
Halifax Street Railway		
St. John Street Railway	130	115
Twin City Transit Railway	120	119
Twin City Railway, new		
Richelieu and Ontario	104	103¼
Commercial Cable	160½	159¼
Montreal Telegraph	161¾	
Bell Telephone		54
Dominion Iron and Steel, com.	54½	55⅝
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	96½	86½
Montreal Heat, Light & Power	88	111⅛
Nova Scotia Steel, common	112	87¼
Detroit Railway	88	
Laurentide Pulp		130
Montreal Cotton		49½
Dominion Cotton		54
Canada Colored Cotton		50
Merchants Cotton		
War Eagle	18	
Payne	21	105
Montreal Street Bonds		
Republic		
Virtue		
North Star		
National Salt, common		127
Dominion Coal, common	129	116
Dominion Coal, pref.		
Int. Coal		
B. C. P. A.		
Int. Coal, pref.		
Bank of Montreal		132
Ontario Bank		
British North America		
Molsons Bank		
Bank of Toronto		171
Merchants Bank		
Ogilvie Milling Co., pref.		
Ogilvie Bonds		

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 28.

	Ask	Off.
Montreal	138	137
Ontario	259	258
Toronto		
Merchants	168¾	
Commerce	169½	
Imperial		
Dominion	250	252
Standard		233
Hamilton	235	274
Nova Scotia		224
Ottawa	221	138
Traders		96
British America	97	
Royal Bank		
Western Assurance	97	96
Imperial Life		149
National Trust		
Toronto General Trusts	165	
Consumer's Gas		213
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	87	
Canada Northwest Land Pref.		19¼
Canada Northwest Land Com.		
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	134½	134¼
Can. Pac. Railway Stock, new		
Canada Life		
Toronto Electric Light	106½	
General Electric	209	208
General Electric, pref.		
London Electric	106	
Commercial Cable	161	160
Dominion Telegraph		118
Bell Telephone		104
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.	104¼	
Niagara Navigation	134	133¾
Northern Navigation	147	146¾
St. Clair L. and C. Navigation		
Toronto Railway	116	115½
Twin City Railway	120	119¾
Winnipeg St. Railway		175
Sao Paulo Tramway	97	95¼
Luxfer Prism., pref.		
Carter Crume	103¼	102¾
Dunlop Tire, pref.	106	104
W. A. Rogers, pref.	104	103
Packers A	100	98¾
Packers B	100	98½
Dominion Steel, com	54½	53⅝
Dominion Steel, pref.		
Dominion Coal, Common	128	127¾
Nova Scotia Steel, com.	112½	112
Lake Superior, com.	7	6
Virtue		
North Star	12	
Colored Cotton		
Dominion Coal		
Crows Nest Coal	350	340
Canada Salt		121
Payne Mining		
Cariboo (McKinney)	80	73
British Canadian L. and I.		107
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv.	108	124
Canada Permanent	124½	119
Canada Savings and Loan		150
Central Canada Loan		70
Dominion Savings and Invest.		120¼
Hamilton Provident		180
Huron and Erie L. and S.	80	70
Imperial Loan and Invest.		120
Landed Banking and Loan		101
Lon. and Can. L. and A.		70
Manitoba Loan		94
Toronto Mortgage		114½
London Loan	120	121
Ontario Loan and Deb		129
Toronto Savings and Loan		
Real Estate Loan and Deb		
Cable Conp. Bonds		
Cable Reg. Bonds		
Dominion Steel Bonds	87½	87
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	111	110

SALES: Ontario, 50 at 136⅝, 50 at 136¾; Toronto, 5 at 258, 15 at 258; Commerce, 2 at 170½; Imperial, 25 at 240, 2 at 239½, 75 at 239¾; Hamilton, 10 at 234¼; Toronto General Trust, 50 at 165; Cable, 52 and 20 at 160; Toronto Railway, 27 at 116; C. P. R., 60 at 134⅛, 225, 250 and 250 at 134, 425 at 133⅞, 525 at 133⅞, 100 at 133⅝, 100 and 50 at 134⅛, 25 at 134¼, 100 at 134⅜; Consumers' Gas, 107 at 213; Northern Navigation, 20 at 146½, 25 at 146, 300 at 146¼, 35 at 146¾, 10 at 147; St. Lawrence, 10 and 10 at 147; Canadian General Electric, 13 at 208, 10 at 209, 10 at 207½, 10 at 207¼, 30 at 207, 10 at 207½, 20 at 208; Standard, 3 at 254; Steel, 300 at 53¾, 475 at 53⅝, 10 preferred at 96½, 1,000 bonds at 87¼, 300 common at 74, 50 at 73¾, 100 at 73¾, 300 at 74; Nova Scotia Steel, 10 at 111, 75 at 112, 55 at 112, 108 at 111¾, 8 at 111½; Canada Permanent, 400 at 124, 247 at 124; London and Canada, 20 at 101; Twin City, 25 at 119½, 200 at 119¾, 100 at 119½, 25 at 119⅝, 250 at 119¼, 50 at 119¾; H. and O., 25 at 104¼.

LOCAL MARKET.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
	Chicago, Feb. 28.			
Wheat—May	77¾	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜
July	74	74	73¾	74⅛
Corn—May	47⅜	47¾	46⅞	47⅛
July	45	45¼	44⅞	45
Oats—May	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35½
July	33	33	32½	32½
Pork—May	17 95	18 02	17 95	18 00
July	17 50	17 52	17 42	17 45
Lard—May	9 62	9 65	9 62	9 62
July	9 57	9 60	9 55	9 57
S. Ribs—May	9 82	9 85	9 82	9 82
July	9 62	9 62	9 60	9 62

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.—Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 1½d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 8¾d; No. 1 California, 6s 11d. Futures inactive; March, 6s 3¾d; May, 6s 2¾d; July, 6s 1¾d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, steady, 4s 6½d; American mixed, old, no stock. Futures quiet; March, 4s 6½d; May, 4s 4½d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 6s 5½d.

Flour—St. Louis winter quiet, 8s 3d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £7 to £7 10s.

Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 90s.

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

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 51s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, strong, 49s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 18 lbs, firm, 53s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, firm; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, strong, 50s 6d; short clear backs, strong, 60s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, strong, 51s; shoulders, 11 to 13 lbs, strong, 41s 6d.

Lard—Steady; prime western, in tierces, 48s 9d; American refined, in pails, 49s.

Butter—Finest United States nominal; good United States steady, 80s.

Cheese—Steady; American finest white and colored, 64s 6d.

Tallow—Steady; prime city, 28s; Australian (in London), 32s 9d.

Turpentine spirits—Firm, 44s.

Rosin—Common firm, 5s 5½d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 6½d.

Linseed oil—Firm, 27s.

Cottonseed oil (Hull refined)—Spot steady, 21s 9d.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; steady; good to prime steers, $5 25 to $5 75; poor to medium, $3 25 to $4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 35 to $4 50; cows, $1 40 to $4 60; heifers, $2 to $4 75; canners, $1 40 to $2 60; bulls, $2 55 to $4 25; calves, $3 25 to $7 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $6 80 to $7 20; good to choice heavy, $7 25 to $7 40; rough heavy, $6 85 to $7 20; light, $6 50 to $6 85; bulk of sales at $6 90 to $7 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $5 to $5 50; fair to choice mixed, $4 to $4 75; native lambs, $4 75 to $6 90.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Wheat—Early firm undertone and market firm all day, especially in the July future. The strength in corn and covering by shorts on prospects of a cold wave after recent rains caused prices to advance, and closed firm at about the highest point of the day. There are more or less evidences of a short interest in July, and should crop scare come into the market, they would doubtless affect this delivery more than the May. For this reason we consider the July a better purchase than the May. Cars for tomorrow, 220.

Corn led the grain list in point of both interest and activity, the May price up from 46⅜c to 46½c and 47¼c. Many of the larger interests appear to be arrayed on the buying side. Heavy rains are said to have made country roads so bad that a heavy movement is not expected soon. High bids to country points are not bringing out many acceptances on either corn or oats. Cars tomorrow, 230.

Oats continue firm and steady, the price tendency either fully maintained or slightly higher. Selling is of a scattered character, while a good demand comes from commission houses. Cars, 150.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Feb. 27.—Wheat—Strong; cash, 77c; May, 79⅝c; July, 76⅝c. Corn—Firm; Feb., 46c; May, 46c; July, 35¼c. Oats—Steady; Feb., 38c; May, 36⅞c. Rye—No. 2, 54½c. Cloverseed—Firm; Feb. and March, $7 15 bid. Prime timothy, $1 85. Prime alsike, $8.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 27.—Oil opened and closed at $1 50.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Fbe. 27.—Credit balances, $1 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—The run at the cattle market today was only 38 loads. There was a fair demand for butchers' cattle, and prices were a little firmer, if anything. There were not many exporters offering, nor many wanted. A few good loads would have found a fair market, but dealers were not anxious, for the reason that just now they are waiting for shipping space. About $4 60 to $4 70 was the top price paid for exporters today; picked butchers fetched from $4 25 to $4 35. There was quite a demand for milch cows, one dealer wanting a whole carload for St. Marys and vicinity. A very fine grade Ayrshire milch cow was sold by Mr. Barber, of Guelph, for $75, the best price paid for some time.

Lambs were a little lower today, and sheep and calves steady.

Hogs were unchanged, at $6 for tops.

The run was 518 head of cattle, 371 sheep and lambs, 890 hogs and 20 calves.

Crawford & Co. bought a load of butchers, 960 lbs, at $3 70; sold a load, 1,000 lbs, at $4 10; sold another load, choice, 1,180 lbs, at $4 25; sold milch cows at $45 to $48 per head. R. J. Collins & Co. bought 21 butchers' heifers, 1,065 lbs, extra choice quality, at $4 20; 15 milkers at $42 each; 10 butchers, 1,060 lbs, at $4 12½. H. Hunnisett bought a fine bull for export, weighing 2,190 lbs, at $4. Wesley Dunn bought 320 lambs at $5 25; sheep at $4 15; 11 calves at $8 each. Frank Thomas bought 180 lambs at $5 to $5 50; 90 sheep at $4 to $4 25; 10 calves at $8 50 each.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 27.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,305 steers steady to 10c higher; others strong; steers, $4 25 to $5 35; oxen, $3 50 to $4 75; bulls, $3 40 to $4 35; cows, $2 25 to $3 90; few extra prime fat cows and heifers, $4 60 to $5 20. Calves—Receipts, 164; steady; veals, $5 to $9 50; tops, $9 75; little calves, $4 to $4 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,850; firm to 10c higher; lambs, $5 75 to $7 20; culls, $5; sheep nominal.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,935; firm; state hogs, $7 40 to $7 60.

BEAN MARKET.

Detroit, Feb. 27.—Nothing doing in the bean market. Quotations: Cash, $2 15 asked; May, $2 25 asked.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 28.—Flour—Receipts, 27,135 bbls; sales, 8,700 pkgs; flour was neglected but held firmly. Buckwheat flour—Nominal. Rye flour—Steady. Wheat—Receipts, 15,200 bu; sales, 1,050,000 bu; wheat opened steady on unfavorable weather news, but later yielded to big estimates of world's shipments; May, 81 5-16c to 81½c; July, 78⅝c to 78¾c. Rye—Firm. Corn—Receipts, 102,000 bu; sales, 400,000 bu; corn sold up for awhile under the bullish weather situation, but eventually declined under realizing; Feb., 59c; April, 57c; May, 53⅜c to 53⅝c; July, 51 1-16c to 51 3-16c. Oats—Receipts, 63,000 bu; oats dull and about steady. Sugar—Raw firm; refined sunsettled. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Quiet. Hops—Quiet.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 27.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 5,855 pkgs; creamery, held extras, 24½c to 25c; western, fresh, large tubs, fancy, 15½c to 16c; do, choice, 15c; other grades unchanged. Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 196 boxes.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creameries, 18c to 27½c; dairies, 14c to 24c. Cheese—Steady, 12½c to 12¾c, and 13c to 13½c.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 27.—Sugar—Firm; refined irregular. Molasses—Firm.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 27.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 9s; centrifugal, 9s 3d; beet sugar, Feb., 8s 3¾d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominal.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; steady to weak; mixed and butchers, $6 80 to $7 20; good to choice heavy, $7 25 to $7 40; rough heavy, $6 85 to $7 20; light, $6 50 to $6 85; bulk of sales at $6 85 to $7 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; good to choice wethers, $5 to $5 50; fair to choice mixed, $4 to $4 75; native lambs, $4 75 to $6 85.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Feb. 27.—Today Canadian cattle are steady, at 10c to 11¾c per lb, dressed weight; American cattle unchanged, at 11½c to 12c per lb; sheep are worth from 14c to 15c per lb; refrigerator beef, 9½c to 10c per lb.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—Baled Hay—The market is about steady, at $9 to $9 50 per ton for car lots on the track here.

Baled Straw—Prices are unchanged; Quotations are $5 to $5 50 per ton for car lots on the track here.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Wheat, good	1 17	@	1 17
Oats	90	@	92
Barley	85	@	90
Peas	1 40	@	1 50
Corn	1 00	@	1 00
Rye	95	@	1 10
Buckwheat	90	@	

GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.

Wheat	70½	@	70½
Oats	30	@	32
Barley	40	@	43
Peas	85	@	90
Corn	58	@	72
Rye	58	@	58
Buckwheat	50	@	52

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, per roll, baskets	19	@	21
Butter, crock, per lb	18	@	19
Eggs, doz., basket lots	15	@	17
Eggs, doz., new-laid	16	@	18
Honey, strained, per lb	9	@	13
Honey, in comb, per lb	12	@	13
Cheese, wholesale	13	@	13½

FRUITS.

Apples, per bbls	1 00	@	1 25
Apples, per bag	25	@	50
Apples, dried, per lb	4	@	4¾
Apples, per bu	25	@	25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, bag, wholesale	1 20	@	1 25
Potatoes, single bag	1 25	@	1 30
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Onions, per bag	50	@	65
Beets, per bu	30	@	40
Carrots, per bag	30	@	40
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	40
Celery, per doz	25	@	50
Pumpkins, each	5	@	10
Squashes, per doz	60	@	80
Sage and savory, doz	20	@	20
Peppers, per doz	15	@	15
Cauliflowers, per doz	60	@	90

POULTRY, DRESSED.

Chickens, pair pair	65	@	1 00
Ducks, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, each	65	@	90
Ducks, per pair	60	@	75
Geese, each	50	@	70
Turkeys, per lb	12½	@	15

MEATS.

Dressed hogs, per cwt	7 25	@	7 75
Pork, hindquarters, per lb	9	@	10
Pork, forequarters, lb	8½	@	8½
Beef, carcase, choice	6 00	@	6 50
Beef, carcase, common	5 00	@	6 00
Beef, hindquarters	6 50	@	7 25
Beef, forequarters	4 50	@	5 50
Lambs, by carcase	10 00	@	10 50
Lamb, by quarter	10 00	@	11 00
Veal, per cwt	6 50	@	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	5 00	@	7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, per ton	6 00	@	9 50
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	5 50
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 50
Baled hay, wholesale	8 50	@	9 50

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, per cwt	5 65	@	5 65
Pigs, per pair	5 00	@	6 50
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Fat cattle	4 50	@	5 25
Cows, each	25 00	@	37 00

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, washed	13	@	13½
Wool, unwashed	6	@	7
Hides, No. 1, per lb	6½	@	6½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	5½	@	5½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	4½	@	4½
Tallow, rendered	6	@	6½
Tallow rough	3½	@	3½
Sheepskins, each	60	@	60
Calfskins, No. 2	6½	@	7

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
	Chicago, Feb. 28.			
Wheat—May	77¾	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜
July	74	74	73¾	74⅛
Corn—May	47⅜	47¾	46⅞	47⅛
July	45	45¼	44⅞	45
Oats—May	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35½
July	33	33	32½	32½
Pork—May	17 95	18 02	17 95	18 00
July	17 50	17 52	17 42	17 45
Lard—May	9 62	9 65	9 62	9 62
July	9 57	9 60	9 55	9 57
S. Ribs—May	9 82	9 85	9 82	9 82
July	9 62	9 62	9 60	9 62

For Out Door Costumes

Cravenette

is pre-eminently the fashionable material. Can be had in plain colors, mixtures and blacks. By the yard or in ready-made garments. Rain will not penetrate or spot it.

Strong's Baking Powder

Is guaranteed strictly pure.

25c Per Pound.

—AT—

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 Dundas St.

FREE to Housekeepers on application, a valuable recipe book on the Art of Cooking.

Marriage Licenses at above address.

TALES OF LONDON TOWN

—Windsor Record: It is whispered that the Pere Marquette people are behind the proposed belt line from Walkerville to Sandwich.

—R. J. Tait, London, city soliciting agent of the L. E. and D. R. R., has been appointed local freight agent at Walkerville.

—Frank Watson, who had both hands frozen recently, is recovering at Victoria Hospital. Neither of the hands will have to be amputated.

—Mr. John Lang, Bruce street, South London, has purchased from Mr. Thos. Gibson the two frame houses, Nos. 459 and 451 Simcoe street.

—E. Maloney, of this city, assistant postoffice inspector, paid an official visit to the Forest office recently, and reports everything satisfactory.

—A subscriber at Edmonton, Alta., writes us as follows: "Edmonton is growing rapidly and building operations have gone ahead all winter. The country is filling up. Great immigration is expected in the spring."

DEATH OF MISS DILLON.

Miss Mary E. Dillon, daughter of the late Rev. M. M. Dillon, and sister of Mr. J. M. Dillon, of Marley Place, died this morning at the latter's home.

BRIDGE IS ALL RIGHT.

Representatives of the Counties of Elgin and Middlesex had an outing yesterday, when the improvement committee of the former and the board of road directors of this county, met at the bridge. It was the new Muncey bridge, of which they made the final inspection. The bridge was found to be entirely satisfactory. The meeting is said to have also been satisfactory.

A TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

Previous to the dancing at the Palace Academy last evening the boys of the Belvidere Club took the opportunity to make a presentation to Mr. Herman Simon, who was a member of the club. One of their number made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, giving expression to the regret that Mr. Simon's many friends feel in his departure from the city. The accompanying mark of their regard was a handsome watch-guard, which was accepted with a little speech of gratitude from the recipient. The dancing that followed was enjoyed in spite of the rather warm and most disagreeable night outside by as large a number as has yet attended one of Dayton & McCormick's popular hops. One of the features of the evening was the introduction of the new dance, the London glide, which met with an enthusiastic reception.

One Minute Interviews.

County Clerk Robson—I never saw things so quiet in county circles. I haven't even had any communications from other counties or anything of that nature for a long time.

Park Ranger Grant—No. 2 committee is mistaken in saying that plants can be bought cheaper than we can grow them. Why do public places have greenhouses if that is so?

The Mayor—I assure you the city council will do nothing to balk the Southwestern Traction Company. We must go carefully and make the best bargain we can for the city. The company will find that it will be treated all right.

Inspector McCallum—The City of London, coal and wood merchant, has retired from business. We find that we can properly quit now. Our stock is as low as we want it, and we shall take what is left and use it in the relief department.

Collector Burns—There was an increase of $1,176 25 in the customs revenue in London for February. The total for the month was $63,148. In 1902 it was $61,972 15.

Mr. J. B. McKillop—The case of the men charged with impersonation at the referendum will not likely be adjourned any more. I think that it will be disposed of on Friday next without any further delay.

ANNUAL JEWELRY SALE

Twenty-Five Per Cent Discount—Opening Day, Monday, March 2.

One year ago Mr. Thos. Gillean announced to the public a quarter-off discount sale, and it was such a successful venture that he intends, from Monday next, March 2 to give the same opportunity to citizens and the people of Western Ontario, of purchasing anything from his well-selected stock of jewelry at 25 per cent discount.

Last season, during the entire sale, the attendance of purchasers did not slacken, which was due to the genuine bargains offered. A bona fide sale is always successful, and Mr. Gillean never wavers from his intention to give purchasers any article in his stock at the discount mentioned.

From his superb stock of jewelry, sterling silver, plated ware, clocks, ornaments, brushes, etc., there is ample opportunity for every purchaser to make a wise selection. During Mr. Gillean's business career in this city he has invariably adhered to any published announcement of bargains, and there is no doubt that this year's sale will exceed that of last season. Every article is marked in plain figures, and the sale will be continued through the month of March only.

FROM THE ANTIPODES

Party of Australian Farmers to Settle in Northwest.

London, Feb. 28.—A party of British farmers, forced out of Australia by the drought, are expected in England next week. They will proceed in April to the all-British colonies in the Northwest, accompanied by their relatives and friends. British farmers are coming who 20 years ago reported favorably on the Saskatechewan district. They have ample means, and will want considerable areas of land. The Canadian Deputy Minister of the Interior is engaged inspecting emigration agencies throughout the country, and

An Honest Doctor

Editor: If any of your readers suffer from sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, stricture or emaciation of parts, my Latest Method Treatment will cure them. Stricture and varicocele can also be cured without pain, the use of the knife or loss of time. So positive am I that it is an infallible cure, that nothing need be paid until the cure is effected; this is certainly a fair proposition, for if I had any doubts as to its efficacy, I could not make this offer for patients to pay when cured. It makes no difference who has failed to cure them; let them write me and I will send my book and blank for home treatment free. They can address me in confidence, Dr. Goldberg, 208 Woodward avenue, Room 4, Detroit, Mich.

THE PIONEER SOCIETY.

Proud Record of the A. O. U. W. in the Past Year.

Nearly 4,500 New Members, Mostly Young Men, Joined Its Ranks—Insurance at Cost—Something for Heads of Families to Ponder Over—Has Been in Existence 25 Years.

The prudent head of a family never fails to provide for those dependent upon him during the time allotted him on earth, and it is very frequently a puzzling question with him as to the best means to adopt in carrying to fruition this worthy object. Old-line insurance agents will almost prove it to be his duty to take out a policy in one or other of the companies they represent—if the insurer desires to make security doubly sure. Others do not hesitate to state that the line of fraternal assurance is equally as trustworthy and much more reasonable from the standpoint of cost. Be this as it may, there is no denying the fact that the pioneer of all benefit societies in this province—the Ancient Order of United Workmen—retains its previous record as second to none as far as business is concerned. The number of applications received at the head office during the year 1902 was over 4,400. When the competition of the rival fraternal and insurance societies is taken into account this may be considered a marvelous record for any insurance society. It has been established in Ontario for a quarter of a century, and has been in existence altogether 35 years. During this quarter of a century $8,000,000 have been distributed to the widows and orphans of deceased members of the organization in Ontario alone, and that has been done at a nominal cost to its members. This is a great showing for any one fraternal benefit society to have to its credit, and is sure to increase the confidence of the A. O. U. W. as a young man's society. A large proportion of the 4,400 new members taken in are young men, the average age of whom is about 30. The A. O. U. W. is a young man's society, and as such is commended to them. In this city there are at present eight lodges, representing a membership of 1,000, among them being many prominent citizens. The order is at the present time paying out to beneficiaries at the rate of $2,000 per day. A sum equal to $30,000, comes to this city from year to year, providing many widows and orphans with homes, and giving them a good start in the world. The A. O. U. W. does not make a pretense to carry insurance at less than cost, the secret of its success lying in securing new material at a very nominal rate. Every member is supposed, presumably, to be an agent for the society, and the management of the order is in the hands of leading business men at a very nominal expense. Many municipalities are beginning to recognize the worth of such institutions, as by a little forethought on the part of the head of the house, he can, by small monthly payments, secure an independence for his family, and real poverty need not exist except through carelessness. In times of prosperity, prepare for adversity. The Grand Organizer for this city is Mr. A. C. Graham, of 125 Mill street.

RUSH OF IMMIGRATION

Great Possibilities of Western Canada—Wheat Returns Have Raised Interest to the Point of Enthusiasm.

Her great wheat crops have turned out to be seven-league boots in the march of Western Canada towards prosperity, and the rush of immigration in that direction during the past year indicate that her neighbors and friends desire a share in that prosperity. The estimates approximate 65,000 as the number of people who have gone to Western Canada in the past year. The record crop of 1901 fastened attention on the great possibilities of that vast prairie country, and the returns of 1902 have raised interest to the point of enthusiasm. That this enthusiasm has a solid basis only a glance at official figures will demonstrate. The wheat crop for 1902 is officially estimated at 68,000,000. Sixty million will be exported. Fifty-four million was produced by Manitoba alone, and 2,000,000 of the 2,500,000 acres under cultivation, is located in that province. But the region for 300 miles west of Manitoba and for 400 miles northward of the Canadian Pacific Railway is capable of the same results. The average yield of wheat per acre in these districts this year is nearly 30 bushels. Such figures have made Western Canada look very attractive in the eyes of farmers wishing to better their condition, and Mr. E. F. Stephenson, inspector for the department of the interior, reports 14,725 entries of land sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. The total area disposed of, Mr. Stephenson estimates at 7,000,000 acres. A part of this, of course, represents the large holdings of companies organized for carrying on the industry of wheat raising on an extensive scale. The British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company, is one of the large corporations of this character.

For cuts, wounds, rheumatism, stiff joints, burns, scalds, bites of insects, croup, coughs, colds, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy. t

A GOOD REPUTATION.—Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been before the public many years, and are everywhere acknowledged to be the best remedy for all throat troubles.

Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Ridgefield, Conn., says: "I have never been without them for the last thirty years. Would as soon think of living without breath."

They quickly relieve Coughs, Sore Throat and Bronchial Affections. Price 25 cents. For sale everywhere and only in boxes. xt

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE A NICE FLOOR

We have all the finest floor finishes.

Floor Paints **Floorlac**
Floor Wax **Floor Varnish**
Floor Filler **Shellacine.**

These are all Sherwin-William's goods.

Floorlac is the very latest and nicest floor finish made.

Cowan's Hardware, 127

COSY COUCHES

Are good things to have in the home; but all couches are not what they seem; the beauty of them is in the outside appearance, but the business part of them, like the works

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Company's office, Toronto, on Monday, Feb. 23, 1903.

The President, Hon. George A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. P. H. Sims, who was appointed to act as Secretary, read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting the Sixty-Ninth Annual Financial Statement of the Company, the Directors have pleasure in calling attention to the following most prominent features shown in the year's accounts:

The balance of Income over Expenditure is		$173,713 63
There has been written off Securities to bring them to actual market value at Dec. 31	$ 7,894 42	
And written off the Company's Premises and Furniture	15,000 00	
Two Half-Yearly Dividends have been provided for at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, being	60,000 00	
		82,894 42
The balance, being the amount by which the Reserve Fund is increased, is		$90,819 21

Compared with the business of the preceding year, the Premium Income shows an increase of $164,794 00, while Losses show an increase of $17,171 00.

The estimated Liability on Policies Current at the close of the year is $662,312 77, an amount ample, according to the Company's past experience, to run off existing risks.

GEO. A. COX,
President.

Financial Statement for Year Ending December 31, 1902.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Fire losses, including losses under adjustment at Dec. 31, 1902	$ 945,817 29	Fire premiums	$2,056,194 44
Marine losses, including losses under adjustment at Dec. 31, 1902	338,299 50	Marine premiums	454,363 52
Commissions and other charges	607,164 72		$2,510,557 96
Government and local taxes	51,336 47	Less reinsurance	346,362 91
Balance	173,713 63		$2,164,195 05
		Interest and rent account	42,136 56
	$2,206,331 61		$2,206,331 61

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dividend No. 117	$ 30,000 00	Reserve at Dec. 31, 1901	$ 612,001 96
Dividend No. 118	30,000 00	Balance of revenue account	173,713 63
Written off securities	7894 42		
Written off company's premises and office furniture	15,000 00		
Reserve at Dec. 31, 1902	702,821 17		
	$785,715 59		$785,715 59

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Government and State bonds	$ 261,075 00	Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Municipal bonds	559,876 21	Losses under adjustment—	
Railway bonds	136,335 00	Fire $109,585 13	
Loan and Savings Company's bonds and stocks	96,605 50	Marine 22,323 83	
Toronto Electric Light Company bonds	20,000 00		131,908 96
Other stocks and bonds	79,000 00	Dividend No. 118, payable Jan. 5, 1903	30,000 00
Mortgages	10,000 00	Reserve fund	702,821 17
Real estate (company's building)	140,000 00		
Office furniture, business maps, etc.	33,774 73		
Agents' balances and other accounts	392,021 18		
Cash on hand and on deposit	115,191 30		
Bills receivable	7,001 00		
Interest due and accrued	13,850 21		
	$1,864,730 13		$1,864,730 13

REINSURANCE RESERVE.

Reserve to cover estimated liability on outstanding risks $662,312 77

J. J. KENNY,
Vice-President.
P. H. SIMS,
Secretary.

We hereby certify that the books of the Company have been audited and the vouchers and securities relating thereto have been examined for the year ending 31st December, 1902, and the same are carefully kept, correct and properly set forth in the above statements.

JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A.,
R. M. WALTON, Auditors.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1903.

In moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Vice-President, the President said:

In presenting our Annual Report at the Shareholders' meeting a year ago, I spoke of the more encouraging outlook in the business at that time, as compared with the conditions that had prevailed during the preceding two or three years, and I ventured to give expression to the hope we then entertained that the advances in the fire insurance rates which were being adopted by companies generally, as a result of the adverse experience on this continent during the preceding three years, would place the business on a footing that would yield a fair margin of profit to underwriters. The figures embraced in the report you have just heard read bear evidence that these expectations have, as far, at least, as the business of this Company for the past year is concerned, been realized. The report sets forth the results of the year's transactions so clearly that I need not enlarge upon it to any extent; but I may point out that while the year's earnings, which include some $42,000 derived from interest on investments, may be regarded as satisfactory, the profit upon underwriting is a moderate one, being equal to about seven per cent on the business transacted. This profit, I may say, has been realized entirely upon the business of the last six or eight months; the serious conflagrations at Waterbury, Conn., and Paterson, N. J., in February last—to which I referred at our last meeting—having made the loss ratio unduly heavy for the earlier months of the year. These heavy losses, affecting, as they did, most of the fire insurance companies doing business on this continent, and following closely upon similar disasters in the previous two years at Ottawa, Montreal and Jacksonville, Fla., emphasized the necessity for an advance in rates and brought about a general movement on the part of the companies to secure this. The conditions of all branches of trade and of manufacturing industries, both in Canada and the United States, have fortunately been prosperous of late, and insurers have, speaking generally, recognized the fact that rates of premium which would afford a fair return upon insurance capital are a legitimate charge upon their business.

In regard to the items written off in Profit and Loss Account, I am sure the policy of placing our securities at their actual market value at the 31st December in each year, and making a liberal allowance to provide for any possible depreciation in the value of the Company's premises, will commend itself to Shareholders.

The substantial addition to the Reserve Fund of upwards of $30,000 must, I think, be regarded as the most satisfactory feature in the report, from a Policyholder's point of view, as well as from that of a Shareholder, even though this increase is to a certain extent brought about by keeping the dividend down to six per cent—the rate paid in 1901. The profits on the business of the past year might have warranted a return to a somewhat higher rate, but the Directors feel that the strengthening of the Company's Reserves must be regarded as of primary importance.

I take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the Directors of the manner in which the Officers and Agents of the Company have performed their respective duties during the past year, and of saying that I feel that the general outlook is sufficiently encouraging to warrant our anticipating at least equally favorable results from the business, on the lines on which it is now running, to those shown in the report under consideration, the adoption of which I have much pleasure in moving.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, Augustus Myers, Thomas Long, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Jaffray, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Pellatt, E. W. Cox.

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President.

DRESSED DOLL FREE!

GIRLS, would you like to have this beautiful dressed doll? If so, send us your name and address on a **post card** and we will send you **one doz.** large beautifully colored packages of **Sweet Pea Seeds** postpaid. Sell them at **10c.** each, return us $1.20 and we will immediately send you **the most beautiful Doll you have ever seen.** Dolly is fully and fashionably dressed, including a stylish hat, underwear trimmed with lace, stockings and cute little slippers ornamented with silver buckles. She has lovely golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and jointed body.

Eva Gilley, New Westminster, B.C., said: "I received your pretty Doll and am very much pleased with it. It is a perfect beauty and far exceeded my expectations."

Lizzie Sproute, Newdale, Man., said: "I received the Doll and think it is a fine Premium. It is the loveliest doll I have ever had."

Gertie McDonald, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland said: "Thanks very much for my beautiful Doll. I am more than pleased with it."

GIRLS, just stop and think what a truly wonderful bargain we are offering you. **You can get this lovely big Doll completely dressed for selling only ONE DOZEN packages of Sweet Pea Seeds.** Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. **They are wonderful sellers. Everybody buys.**

Maggie Sinclair, Shelburne, Ont., said: "I sold all the seeds in a few minutes. It is a pleasure to sell them."

Mary Steeles Mono Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the seed sold. They went like wildfire."

A 50c. certificate **free** with each package. Girls write us at once and **this beautiful Dolly will be your very own in a short time.**

Prize Seed Co., Dept. 1650 Toronto

32tf-t

WINDS WORK MISCHIEF

British Isles Swept by Disastrous Wintry Gales.

London, Feb. 28.—At Ulverston, Lancashire, a passenger train was blown over during the fierce gale today. A number of passengers were injured and ten cars were wrecked. The gale swept over Ireland from north to south. At Cork a three-story building collapsed burying fifteen persons in the ruins. One of them was killed, and one fatally injured. Various coast points report vessels ashore. The rivers in the interior are flooding.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, sideache, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly-colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys. t

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

IN TEN ROUNDS FORBES PUT TOKELL OUT OF FIGHT

Hot Bantam Weight Championship at Detroit.

Horton-Aberdeen Game Ended in a Draw—General.

By Way of Comment.

It looks as if the intermediate O. H. A. championship were going to go to Barrie this year. At any rate they are to be in the finals, and according to the decision this afternoon of the executive as to the protest of Marlboros against the Bellevilles, either of these two latter teams will be pitted against the northerners. Barrie does not spring into prominence because it has an entirely new team from that of last year. The reason is rather that last year they were the victims of circumstances, by which they were not able to get out of their district. Had they been able to do that they would probably have proved dangerous in the race for intermediate honors. This year the personnel of the team is slightly changed, and one of the new men is a former Londoner. This is Forrester, the crack coverpoint. In the place of Irvine, the speedy forward of last year, who is now in Montana, another local man, Riddel, is playing. Martin, another new forward this year, was with them last year, playing only in occasional matches. These two men are fast on the ice, and are sure with their sticks. With Caldwell at center, they form a great combination, and this year their excellent work has been well rewarded. Another of the scoring line is Tagart, whose feature work is more of the individual play class, but who, nevertheless, plays a lightning game, and one which has helped in this year's victories, as it did in last. The point man, Williams, is the same as last year, and it would be hard to find a cooler man at the position. In his always-ready manner he is one of a defense trio that is gaining a name for itself. At the opening of the season the Barrie team were playing with Webb in goal, and he distinguished himself. However, the opportunity presented itself of getting back Thomas, last year's clever goal-tender. Thomas had left Barrie in the fall, but the first of the year returned to resume work in his father's business, and was then given a permit to play again with the northerners. Four of the boys are under 21 years of age, and all have always been residents of the town except Forrester, who went there the end of last summer. His playing is receiving encomiums from every place he plays. He has a peculiar shot and one full of strength. He not only is able to feed the forwards as few men can do, but he is able to effectually shoot from position onto goal, and this year he has proved the terror of every team with which Barrie has competed. Barrie has without doubt a team that she may be proud of. It is quite pardonable for the mayor of the town and the president of the board of trade in giving the team a banquet, which is to be the case Monday night, when it is said a large number of the citizens have been invited to attend. As against the Toronto team especially, it is to be hoped that the honors this year will go to Barrie, which seems to be very probable.

THE RING.

FORBES BEAT TOKELL.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27. — Andy Tokell, the English champion bantamweight, was beaten by Marry Forbes, the champion bantam-weight of the world. Forbes had the better of every round, with the possible exception of the seventh, in which he held his own. Tokell was something of a disappointment. He showed himself a strong rugged youngster, with a world of power behind his blows, and game to the core. Forbes pounded his left eye shut and cut the left side of his face until it was almost in ribbons, while Forbes received not a mark. Forbes fought always on the aggressive, and from the second round to the end there never was a doubt of the result. Tokell twice wrestled Forbes to the floor, the foul work being to all appearances intentional. For both performances he was hissed by the spectators and warned by the referee.

Round 1—Forbes led his left, reaching the chest lightly, and repeated it. Tokell put a straight left on the shoulder. Forbes missed a right swing. Tokell landed a hard right on the cheek, staggering Forbes. After several exchanges Forbes put a right to the face, and then rushed, putting three hard lefts to the jaw, with no return. Forbes put left and right on the ear, following with left on the stomach. Forbes put left to the jaw, receiving a vicious right in the ribs. Tokell showed himself a very stiff puncher.

Round 2—Forbes put left on the neck. Tokell landed a straight left on the jaw. Forbes put left to the jaw and clinched. Forbes put a stiff left on the nose, bringing blood from Tokell's eye with a right hook. In a hot scrimmage Forbes put three lefts to the jaw and Tokell one to the ribs. Tokell uppercut Forbes on the chin viciously. Tokell swung wildly with left, receiving a light left on the face. Forbes uppercut on the cheek, driving Tokell in a clinch. Tokell went to his corner bleeding badly from his left eye and cheek-bone.

Round 3—Tokell led a light left, falling short. Forbes used his left for several hits and then put right to Tokell's bad cheek. Tokell put left to jaw, and received a hard right and left in the face. Forbes caught Tokell with a straight left on the bad cheek and ducked. Forbes put a left to the jaw, getting a hard right on the ribs. Forbes came against Tokell with a hard right swing on the jaw. Tokell staggered Forbes with a right swing on the head. Tokell was bleeding badly, his left eye closing as he reached his corner.

Round 4—Forbes put left to the chest, to the jaw and to Tokell's bad eye. Tokell caught Forbes on the back of the head as he came in. Forbes put left to Tokell's split cheek and received a hard right in the stomach. Tokell was staggered with a right on the jaw. Tokell landed on Forbes' neck. Forbes put left and right on the jaw, receiving a right on the ribs and a light right on the jaw.

Round 5 — Forbes put left to the chest, getting a left on the mouth. Tokell got a left twice on the bad eye, and then on the cheek twice without getting in a counter. Forbes staggered Tokell with a hard right to the jaw. Forbes landed a straight left on Tokell's jaw, ducking away from uppercut. Tokell led to the ribs with right and dodged. Tokell put a hard right on the ribs and they clinched. Tokell nearly falling down. He saved himself cleverly as the bell rang.

Round 6—Forbes put left to the neck. Forbes received left on the jaw and chest. Tokell uppercut on the heart and put a left to the ear. Forbes landed a hard left on Tokell's mouth, and as Tokell turned caught him with a right swing in the back of the head. Tokell went to his knees more from the effort to duck than from the blow. Forbes put a stiff left on Tokell's bad cheek, bringing blood in a stream. Forbes put a left on the face and Tokell wrestled Forbes to his knees, being warned by the referee. Forbes clinched at the end of the round.

Round 7 — Forbes put left to the cheek and chest. Tokell rushed, but was blocked and then clinched. Forbes put a left on Tokell's left eye and rushed him to the ropes, landing half a dozen lefts without a return. Tokell caught Forbes with a right swing on the ribs and left on the chest. Tokell's left eye was nearly closed, the seconds applying collodium.

Round 8—Tokell swung left to jaw, but was blocked. Forbes put left to the neck and to Tokell's bad eye. The men came together in hot exchange. Forbes had the better of it. Forbes put a savage uppercut on Tokell's chin, jarring him badly. Forbes put a light left to the shoulder, getting a stiff right counter to the ribs. Tokell uppercut on the chest, receiving a right hook on the ear. Tokell got a left on his bad eye. Tokell put a stiff left to the stomach and right to the ribs. Forbes put a hard straight left on Tokell's eye, which swelled to the size of an egg.

Round 9—Forbes put left to the jaw and Tokell did the same. Forbes put two lefts on Tokell's split cheek. Tokell landed hard on the stomach and chin with left. Tokell landed hard right on the ribs and followed with a straight left to cheek, repeating a second later. Tokell wrestled Forbes to the mat and was hissed, and was warned a second time by the referee. The men clinched in the center of the ring as the round closed. Both went to their corners tired, Forbes being in better shape.

Round 10—Forbes put left twice to Tokell's bad eye, slowing him up. Tokell put a hard right on Forbes' shoulder, getting a stiff left jolt on the mouth. Forbes uppercut Tokell heavily with a left, almost lifting him off his feet. Tokell put a hard left to the stomach and Forbes came back with a stiff left drive on the eye. Tokell fell short, with a left swing, and got a left on the eye and right on jaw. Forbes staggered Tokell several feet with a right to the jaw and put two lefts to the mouth. Forbes put a right hook on the ear. Forbes put a left hook to the jaw and staggered Tokell with a heavy right on the jaw. Forbes put a left to the mouth, Tokell slowing down. Forbes then got the decision.

A preliminary event was between Warren Zurbrick, of Boston, and Billy Moore, of Syracuse, at 138 pounds. Zurbrick was given the decision.

BROKE HIS JAW.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 27. — In an athletic carnival at Watertown, George Bush, who was a sparring partner of John L. Sullivan, had his jaw broken by Ralph Barter, formerly sparring partner of Jeffries.

HOCKEY.

PLAYTD TIE GAME.

The Senior City League games at the Jubilee rink last night resulted in two very hot contests, a victory for the Seventh Regiment team and a draw in the Aberdeens-Hortons game. The two teams stand equal in the league, and the playing off of the final matches evokes much healthy strife. Last night the evenness of their playing was shown, when, after full play, and 30 minutes extra had been played, the score stood even. Each team scored three goals. Two of the Aberdeen men were disabled and the Hortons refused to play with five men. The referee, Pete Leddy, then called time, declaring the game a draw. The Seventh Regiment team won their game against the St. John's A. C. team by a score of 4 to 2. It was their first victory.

FINNEGANS VS. ABERDEENS.

Finnegan's Wellingtons and the Aberdeen Specials played a fast game of hockey at the Westminster rink on Thursday evening. The playing of Arthur Hill and Donald Wright saved the game for the Finnegans. The game resulted in a tie, 3 to 3. Joe Chalmers put up a strong game for the Aberdeen defense.

CITY LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.
Hortons	4	1
Aberdeens	4	1
St. John's A. C.	2	3
Seventh Regiment	1	5

WILL PLAY AT WOODSTOCK.

The Collegiate Institute teams of this city and of Woodstock will play in the latter town today. There has been much interest shown in their matches.

WALLACEBURG WON.

Dresden, Ont., Feb. 27. — On Wednesday evening last the Dresden seven played in Wallaceburg with the home team and were defeated by a score of four goals to one. Frank Miller, of the Dresden's forward line, was the star of the visiting team, doing the bulk of the rushing. The line-up was as follows:

Wallaceburg—Goal, C. Knight; point, P. Tierney; cover, C. R. Spragg; forwards, Boulton, Labatt and Mitchell.

Dresden—Goal, G. Dunn; point, P. Rogers; cover, C. P. Wells; forwards, Miller, Hicks and Strickland.

THE TURF.

THE LOUISIANA MEET.

New Orleans, Feb. 27. — Winning favorites were the favorites today. Maltster was run up to $100 and bought by Danies.

First race, mile—Embarrassment, 107 (Lindsay), 9 to 2, 1; Bondage, 105 (Gannon), 5 to 2, 2; War Cry, 105 (Fuller), 9 to 1, 3. Time, 1:46 4-5.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 4 furlongs —Becky Rice, 107 (Lindsay), 11 to 10, 1; Manshack, 105, 15 to 1, 2; McGonigle, 102 (Helgeson), 15 to 1, 3. Time, :50 3-5.

Third race, 5½ furlongs — Birch Broom, 110 (Odom), 6 to 5, 1; Miriam W., 59 (Paxek), 3 to 1, 2; Josette, 110 (Schilling), 7 to 5, 3. Time, 1:11.

Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs — Maltster, 104 (Helgeson), 9 to 5, 1; Lofter, 107 (Phillips), 20 to 1, 2; Lord Neville, 105 (Fuller), 16 to 5, 3. Time, 1:31.

Fifth race, selling, mile and an eighth—Peat, 101 (Lindsay), 2 to 1, 1; Latson, 96 (Haack), 20 to 1, 2; Henry of Franstamar, 105 (Davisson), 7 to 1, 3. Time, 2:00

Sixth race, mile — Imp. Albula, 105 (Gannon), 3 to 1, 1; Joe Lessor, 102 (Davisson), 8 to 1, 2; Honolulu, 37 (Lindsay), 10 to 3, 3. Time, 1:45 4-5.

THE 'FRISCO MEET.

Ingleside, Cal., Feb. 27. — Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 7 furlongs, selling—M. F. Tarpri, 10 to 1, 1; Ohio Girl, 4 to 1, 2; Lone Fisherman, 7 to 1, 3. Time, 1:29¾.

Second race, Futurity course, St. Philippine, 4 to 5, 1; Florinet II., 8 to 1, 2; Sea Lion, 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:11.

Third race, 6 1-3 furlongs, selling — Orsius, 2 to 5, 1; Action, 25 to 1, 2; Byron Dale, 7 to 1, 3. Time, 1:21½.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Sad Sam, 7 to 1, 1; Royal Rogue, 6 to 2, 2; Double Six, 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1:13¼.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling — July Gyp, 40 to 1, 1; Elpilo, 15 to 1, 2; Pupil, 2½ to 1, 3. Time, 1:28 3-5.

Sixth race, mile, selling—Bonnie Lissak, 15 to 1, 1; Velma Clark, 7 to 1, 2; Rose of May, 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:42.

A PAIR OF BEAUTIES.

"Talking about drivers," said an old horseman yesterday, "the team of thoroughbreds that Liveryman Dickson, of Mount Forest, drove to this city the other day were away above the high mark in beauty, action and stamina. After a 50-mile straightaway jog they came into town as fresh as peaches, hadn't 'turned a hair,' in fact, and that, too, after being on the road all the previous day as well. He is proud of his handsome bays, and he well may be."

SKATING.

RACES POSTPONED.

The skating races booked for the Jubilee Rink tonight has been postponed owing to the weather.

For Kidney Disorders
TAKE
Trade-Mark
Bu-Ju

A vegetable compound in the form of pills which acts on the kidneys. It stimulates and invigorates these important organs of the body, and thus assists nature in keeping the blood pure and expelling poisonous matter from the system.

The latest results of scientific discoveries are embodied in this remedy, which is sold in boxes of 50 pills for 50 cents, at all drug stores. Do not waste money in worthless substitutes.

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED.
NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

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Subscriptions will now be received for the balance of the limited number of

50,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

British-Canadian Wheat Raising Co., Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.)

AT PAR VALUE OF $5.00 EACH.

CAPITAL

$1,000,000 DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT $5.00 EACH,

140,000 shares of which are owned by the Company.

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HUGH R. CAMERON, Esq., Real Estate ..... Winnipeg, Can.
COM. J. U. GREGORY, Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries ..... Quebec, Can.

Two representative English Directors will be selected by the subscribers to the stock in England at the close of this subscription.

CHAS. F. LAKE, Treasurer, Montreal, Can. WM. H. JOLLY, Superintendent, Winnipeg, Can.

BANKERS.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Can. PARR'S BANK, London Eng.

SOLICITORS.

MACDONALD & BOLAND, Toronto, Can. WILLIAMS & NEVILLE, London, Eng.

AUDITORS.

HARRY VIGEON, F. C. A., Imperial Bank Building, Toronto, Ont. CHANTREY, CHANTREY & CO., London, Eng.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has secured 10,000 acres of the choicest wheat lands in Assiniboia, Canada, having paid to the owners in addition to cash, 60,000 shares of its Capital Stock, for which the owners are completely equipping the property with all the necessary buildings, steam plows, steam threshers, drills, wagons, tools, fences, and everything necessary to operate the said 10,000 acres.

The Company's property will always be equipped with all the latest improved necessary machinery to produce wheat at the lowest cost. It is the intention of the Company to have its own elevator, of a capacity sufficient to store its entire production, thus enabling them to take advantage of the highest market prices from time to time. The market for wheat is unlimited.

The Company also has an option on 10,000 additional acres of the same character of wheat land as the 10,000 acres above mentioned, the property being located seven miles from the Canadian Pacific Railway, where large elevators are ready to receive the product.

This is an investment that will enhance in value as time goes by, not only from the large production of wheat, but the increased value of the Company's lands from year to year.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends of 15 per cent per year, it is estimated, can be paid semi-annually, Dec. 1 and June 1 of each year. Outside of the amount paid in dividends, the surplus earnings will be accumulated, and will either be divided among the shareholders as extra dividends, or used to purchase new wheat territory; or be otherwise employed as may be hereafter determined.

Send for the Illustrated Prospectus and Maps of the Company's property, which will be mailed Free on Request.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

The full amount of $5 00 per share must accompany the order. The right is reserved to allot a smaller number of shares than the amount subscribed for, in which event the balance of the money will be returned with the shares allotted.

Application will be made for a settlement of these shares on the London, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges in due course.

MONEY MAY BE SENT BY POSTOFFICE ORDER, EXPRESS, REGISTERED LETTER, OR BY CHECK.

Address all communications, including applications for shares, to

The Trusts and Guarantee Co., LIMITED,
14 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

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One Million Five Hundred and Fifty Thousand

of the following packets were put up last November and December, and are now ready for our 1903 trade. To fill this large number of packets, an enormous amount of seed was required, which we contracted for one year ago with some of the largest Seed Growers in the world, and now we are going to give thousands of new customers the advantage of our foresight by offering their own selection from the following varieties:

10 Pkts., 25c.
VEGETABLES.

1. Beet, Long Blood.
2. Beet, Blood Turnip.
3. Beans, Golden Wax.
4. Carrot, Danvers.
5. Carrot, Ox-Heart.
6. Cabbage, Winningstadt.
7. Cabbage, Late Drumhead.
8. Cabbage, Red Drumhead.
9. Cauliflower, Early Paris.
10. Cucumber, Long Green.
11. Cucumber, Boston Pickling.
12. Celery, Golden Heart.
13. Celery, White Plume.
14. Corn, Early Cory.
15. Corn, Stowell's Evergreen.
16. Lettuce, Curled Simpson.
17. Lettuce, Hanson Cabbage.
18. Musk Melon, Green Nutmeg.
19. Musk Melon, Osage.
20. Watermelon, Peerless.
21. Onion, Spanish King.

25 Pkts., 50c.
VEGETABLES.

22. Onion, Silver Skin Pickling.
23. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers.
24. Onion, Red Wethersfield.
25. Peas, Little Gem.
26. Pepper, Long Red Cayenne.
27. Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
28. Parsley, Moss Curled.
29. Rhubarb, Victoria.
30. Radish, French Breakfast.
31. Radish, Scarlet Turnip.
32. Radish, Long Scarlet.
33. Squash, Hubbard.
34. Squash, Vegetable Marrow.
35. Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island.
36. Spinach, Thick-Leaved.
37. Turnip, Golden Ball.
38. Tomato, Dwarf Champion.
39. Tomato, Mikado.
40. Savory.
41. Sage.
42. Thyme.

50 Pkts., $1.00.
FLOWERS.

43. Asters, Comet Mixed.
44. Asters, White Varieties.
45. Balsam, Fine Double Mixed.
46. Stock, Dwarf Ten-Week, Mixed.
47. Morning Glory, Fine Mixed.
48. Phlox Drummondii, Fine Mixed.
49. Portulaca, Fine Mixed.
50. Verbena, Fine Mixed.
51. Zinnia, Choice Double Mixed.
52. Sweet Peas, Choice Mixed.
53. Marigold, African Mixed.
54. Petunia, Choice Mixed.
55. Candytuft, Fine Mixed.
56. Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed.
57. Nasturtium, Tall Mixed.
58. Pansy, Finest Mixed.
59. Mignonette, Sweet.
60. Poppy, Fine Mixed.
61. Dianthus, Chinese Pink.
62. Gourds, Choice Mixed.

Every packet is filled with new crop seed, and is our regular 5c size. Order by Number.

Sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of price to any postoffice in Canada. Address all orders to

DARCH & HUNTER, The Mail Order Seedsmen, London, Ont.

We Publish 5 Catalogues— Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Farm Seeds, Poultry Supplies, Bee Supplies, Dairy Supplies. Which do you want?—**All Free.**

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects. 16

Cowan's Cake Icings..

Save Time and Labor.

Prepared and flavored, ready for use. A child can ice a cake in three minutes.

Chocolate, Pink, Lemon Color and White

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Our... Standard

for graduation is set by an independent Board of Examiners, composed of Chartered Accountants, as well as Chartered Stenographers. After March 1 we will have several lady bookkeepers and stenographers, whom we can with confidence recommend. Up to date we have not been able to meet the demand made upon us for competent office help.

J. W. WESTERVELT,
Y. M. C. A. Principal.

Spring Goods.

Our showing of seasonable and stylish materials for gentlemen's fine tailored garments is unsurpassed. We invite you to call and inspect.

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of every description is our specialty. We employ none but experts for this work. Get our estimates of cost.

The Electrical Construction Co., London, Limited.
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HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Limited).

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Third Term Begins Feb. 6th.

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Incorporated 1899.

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Pianist, Principal.

Best teachers in the city at the Conservatory.

The rehearsals bring every pupil under Mr. Barron's direction, and reports of pupils' progress are sent home to parents.

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Choice Teas and Coffee. Call and get a package of Bonnyrigg Ceylon Tea, 25c and 40c per pound; black or mixed.

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Just what I want, a good Knife.

Our stock of Razors is unexcelled. We carry a line of Gem Safety Razors; impossible to cut yourself, shaving with them. Scissors? Well, if you want anything in this line, give us a trial.

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The Leading Undertaker,
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Low Prices, Satisfaction, Honest Goods, Neatness, Perfect Fit.

Our tailoring mottoes attract attention because people know that we always mean exactly what we say. And our mottoes tell a story that should bring a trial order from every man.

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A Comfortable Clean Shave....

Is obtained by using one of our Good Razors. What is the use of using a poor, rough-cutting razor, when you can have comfort and a clean shave by using one of ours?

Prices, 75c to $2

GURD'S
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A Suit to Order That Will Suit.

Satisfaction is one of the things we guarantee to every customer.

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DR. JARVIS, Dentist,
OFFICE Corner Dundas and Clarence. Phone 1480.
Visits Mount Brydges Every Friday.

X-RAY *and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms.*
for the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis and Neuralgia.
DR. PINGEL,
Specialist, London.

LONDON AND DISTRICT.

—Sunday is the anniversary of the relief of Ladysmith.

—Mrs. J. Tobin and Miss Nellie Tobin, of 758 York street, are visiting relatives on Strachan avenue, Toronto.

—Mr. William Friend leaves on Monday for California, after spending six months with his brother, Mr. John Friend, of Dundas street.

—Ex-Mayor Rumball leaves for England on Monday afternoon to close the deal for the sale of the Southwestern Traction Company's bonds.

—Mrs. H. G. Smallman, of Hamilton, who has been visiting her parents on Princess avenue east for the past two months, has returned home.

—Mr. J. M. Gibson, of Brigden, has sold his lot at the corner of Main and Jane streets for $1,000 to Mr. W. E. Stanley, who will erect a brick building on the site this year.

—Miss Bertha Lustig, of Chesley, Ont., has left for Toronto, after attending the millinery openings here. While in London Miss Lustig was the guest of the Misses Haylock, 4 York street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Boyd, of Winnipeg, returned to the city Saturday last from a visit to Toronto and Montreal. They leave by this morning's express for their home, going via Chicago and St. Paul.

—Of Miss Ethel McKillop, of this city, who is the guest of her friend, Miss Irene Dyment, of Barrie, the Northern Advance, of that town, says this week: "Miss Ethel McKillop greatly pleased a large congregation in Trinity Church on Sunday evening by the manner in which she rendered a vocal solo."

—Rev. Louis Brown, M. A., of Petrolea, will preach in Adelaide Street Baptist Church tomorrow morning and evening, the occasion being the eighteenth anniversary of the building's dedication. Mr. Brown is known as one of the able and rising young ministers of the denomination. Monday evening there will be a social reunion and roll call of the members, when former pastor, H. C. Speller, will be present.

MILLINERY OPENING
At JOHNSTONE & JOHNSTONE'S
180 Dundas Street.

On Wednesday, March 4, the ladies of London will have the pleasure of seeing the first glimpse of Spring Millinery. Early, wearable Hats will be the feature of this usual noted event. Every lady should see the Hats displayed here; you will find what you want and suit your own style, from the inexpensive up to the best obtainable. The correct and latest styles are here to be found.

MILLINERY AND BASSENETTE.

32c

See the New Patterns in
COLORED SHIRTS

Soft bosoms. Just opened. For..... **$1** Each. In our East Window.

GRAHAM BROS.

Absolute Purity Is a Characteristic
OF HAMILTON'S PORTER.

It costs no more than ordinary kinds. Delivered in prime condition by dealers everywhere.

KENT BREWERY,
Jos. Hamilton, Proprietor.

New Springs Wanted.

There are other springs besides those at Springbank that require looking after. Your watch doesn't keep good time—weak spring the cause. We do fine watch and jewelry repairing at lowest prices.

WARD, THE JEWELER, 374 Richmond Street.

Start a Savings Account Now....

When you have saved one hundred dollars

$100.00

We will give you a Bond bearing four per cent interest

4 Per Cent

The Canadian S. & L. Co.
420 & 422 Richmond St.
M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

F. C. B. C. LITERARY.

The F. C. B. C. students had the second open meeting of their literary society last evening, when a programme of much merit was given in the assembly room. The college paper, College Echoes, was first read by the editor, Mr. N. George, and this was followed by a programme of music and recitations, besides a debate. The programme was: Mr. R. Watson, vocal solo; Miss Bryden, recitation; Miss J. McLean, instrumental solo; Mr. Bricklan, vocal solo; Miss Backus, recitation; Mr. Crouch, instrumental solo. The debate was on the subject that "city life is preferable to country life," the affirmative of which was taken by Messrs. Talbot and Farr, and the negative by Messrs. Lipsett and Walker. The decision went to the negative. Miss Johnson was the critic of the evening, and after her remarks at the close of the programme the evening was brought to a conclusion by a few words from the principal and the singing of the National Anthem.

PORT STANLEY MAN PROMOTED.

Mr. George W. Lloyd, who at one time was a resident of Port Stanley, where he worked in the telegraph office, has been meeting with success in the West, the news of which will be learned with pleasure by his numerous friends in this city and the Port. The Minneapolis Journal announced the following: "The Western Union has issued a circular to patrons in the Twin Cities announcing the appointment of George W. Lloyd to be assistant general superintendent. The announcement was a great surprise to Mr. Lloyd's numerous friends at the chamber of commerce. For 22 years Mr. Lloyd has been with the Western Union in this city and for eleven years held another responsible position. He met with a painful accident, and had been in the hospital for some time, coming out yesterday to find a higher position awaiting him with the old company."

MARRIED IN WESTMINSTER.

Miss Ethel M. Wyatt, a former kindergarten teacher of this city, and Mr. Levert J. Nichols, of Westminster, were married Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Thomas Teeple, Glendale. Here the place had been decorated, a bower of evergreens having been erected, where, under a horseshoe of carnations, the happy couple were united by Rev. Mr. Irwin, of Lambeth. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. George Wyatt, of this city. The guests were confined to the immediate relatives and these were served the wedding breakfast at the close of the ceremony, and then Mr. and Mrs. Nichols started out on a short honeymoon to northern points. On their return they will be at home to their friends, after the 15th of next month.

A NEW DEPARTURE

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

They are pleasant to take, and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets." 28c-ywt

Do You Enjoy Bread and Butter?

You probably do if it's good bread. We make break flaky, light, delicious. If that is the description of good bread, try ours.

The Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Co., Limited.
75 Bruce St. - PHONE 929.

MR. FLYNN WILL LEAD

He Has Been Chosen to Head the Quebec Legislature.

Quebec, Feb. 28.—Hon. E. J. Flynn is leader of the Provincial Opposition. This was settled at another caucus Friday night. On account of Mr. Flynn's absence from the caucus a report was circulated that he had not accepted it, but his friends state he is willing to accept.

BOARD OF EDUCATION WILL REQUIRE $115,564 94

It Will Ask City Council to Grant This Sum.

Details of the Estimates To Be Provided in 1903.

To carry on the work of educating the youth of London during the current year, the board of education will ask the city council to make an appropriation of $115,564 94.

The amount was agreed upon at a meeting of the board last night, the estimates going through without an objection being offered. The audit committee had wrestled with them for a night or two, and the sums required for the several departments were figured down to the lowest possible notch, the trustees say, which will leave no room for further paring, should the council ask for it in order to keep the tax rate down.

A $4,000 INCREASE.

The sum to be asked for is in excess of the appropriation for 1902 by nearly $4,000, which the audit committee explained in a report accompanying their estimates.

Dealing with the needs of the Collegiate Institute the committee said a slight increase was shown in the receipts, owing to the grant from the department of education on account of the technical training, and also on account of the grant to the drill corps, for its target practice. In the expenditures there were both increases and decreases, as compared with last year. The cost of examination in 1902 was $752 35, while the estimated amount for this year is $400, the decrease being due to the discontinuance of several of the examinations. The cost of printing was increased $50, and the slight increase in the salaries was caused by the provision for a teacher of domestic science and the natural increase in others. Insurance also fell due this year, meaning an outlay of $380, and bringing the increase in the Collegiate Institute estimates to $843 65.

The receipts from the public schools will decrease $683 23, if the estimates of the committee come right. This is largely due to the abolition of the 10-cent fee for pupils attending the kindergarten. The increase in the expenditures were on the following items: Teachers' salaries, $1,000; contemplated increase in janitors' salaries, $700; repairs and improvements, $277 22, and $1,000 for insurance, which falls due in July next. The total increase in the expenditures of the board were $3,090 27 for the public schools and $843 65 for the Collegiate Institute.

DETAILS OF ESTIMATES.

The estimates, as submitted by the committee and approved by the board, were as follows:

Collegiate Institute.—Receipts—Examination fees, $230; Government grant, $1,341 55; county grant and non-resident fees, $2,000; grant to drill corps and target practice, $100; grant to technical training, $100; resident pupils' fees, $2,700; rent, $20; total, $6,491 55.

Disbursements—Examinations, $400; library and laboratory, $500; printing, $350; stationery, $100; typewriters, $120; salaries of teachers and substitutes, $21,800; repairs and improvements, $500; janitor's expenses, $1,500; water, gas and electricity, $300; fuel, $1,050; insurance, $380; expenses domestic science, $150; total, $27,150.

Deducting the receipts, $6,491 55, and allowing $2,329 25 for sinking fund and interest, the sume required for the institute is $22,987 70.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Public Schools.—Receipts—Balance, Jan. 1, 1903, $43 52; rents, $215; non-resident fees, $60; Government grant, $4,142; Government grant for inspector, $633; Government grant for kindergartens, $215; Government grant for Model School, $150; Government grant, Normal School, $1,500; Model School fees, $175; County Middlesex Model School, $60; interest, $21 25; total, $72,167 77.

Disbursements—Printing $400; stationery, $600; Model School, $750; kindergarten supplies, $400; Boyle medals, $75; salaries, teachers and officers, $69,000; substitute teachers, $1,000; Normal Training School, $1,300; maps and apparatus, $200; unforeseen contingencies, $1,500; repairs and improvements, $4,500; janitors' salaries, $6,200; fuel, $6,200; cleaning closets, $220; water and gas, $565; new seating, $1,000; insurance, $1,000; total, $94,910.

Less the receipts, the requirements of the schools will be $87,693 23, to which amount must be added $4,687 81, for sinking fund and interest, and $196 20 for Westminster Township school debentures, making a total of $92,577 24. Adding the $22,987 70 for the Collegiate Institute, the estimates of the board reach $115,564 94.

Trustee Macpherson wanted $200 placed in the estimates for the physical culture class, but on practically receiving the assurance that the sum would be allowed if the board viewed his idea favorable, he was satisfied. A notice of motion in regard to the matter comes up at the regular meeting of the board on Tuesday evening next.

HAD SALARIES RAISED.

Principal Radcliffe was authorized to advertise for applications for the position on the Collegiate Institute staff, vacated by Mr. Voaden, who is moving to St. Thomas. Instead of following the usual plan of advertising, the committee this week empowered Mr. Radcliffe to visit whatever places he saw fit to secure a teacher. He went to Watford and made an arrangement with one of the high school staff, but the following day or so he was notified that the Watford board had raised the teacher's salary and he had decided to remain where he was. Then Mr. Radcliffe went to Woodstock, offered a teacher there a good salary, and was to hear further in a few days. Word came that the Woodstock board raised the teacher's salary, and he, too, was satisfied not to change places. Mr. Radcliffe did not want to be the means of having any more salaries raised.

The members present were: Trustees Hamilton (in the chair), MacRobert, Dr. English, Dromgole, Evans, McCormick, Gammage, Dr. Teasdall, Dr. Ziegler, Fitzgerald, Strong, Macpherson, and McLean, Principal Radcliffe and Secretary McElheran.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

EUGENIE BLAIR TONIGHT.

"Zaza," with the original scenery and effects used by Mrs. Leslie Carter, will be produced at the Grand tonight with the great emotional actress, Miss Eugenie Blair, as Zaza, supported by a large and unusually talented company. Owing to the heavy production the curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock.

A COMPLETE SCENIC PRODUCTION.

A unique street scene in the Harlem tenement district, with an Italian, his hand organ and the dancing street children, is one of the many features of metropolitan life seen in Carl A. Haswin's great production of "The Counterfeiters," which comes to the Grand Monday night. There will be popular prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

CUT-RATE PRICES AT THE GRAND.

Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with Saturday matinee, the Wills Musical Comedy Company will hold the boards at the Grand. Cut-rate prices, at 10c, 20c and 30c, will prevail. The seat sale begins Tuesday, the opening bill being "In Atlantic City."

PLAYS AT POPULAR PRICES.

The Glick Stock Company open their week's engagement at the London on Monday with "North Carolina Folks," a beautiful Southern drama, with a

Miss Geraldine Godley, with the Glick Comedy Company.

plot full of intense interest. Miss Geraldine Godley, an attractive and clever actress, will be seen in the leading role. Miss Godley has made a reputation in stock companies that many an actress in high-priced attractions would be proud of. In order that the ladies may see her in one of her favorite parts they will be admitted free for the opening only, if accompanied by the holder of a paid 30c ticket. Popular plays at popular prices will be given all week, and doubtless to large houses, as by the advance sale Monday night is guaranteed to packed business.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES

Inauguration of an Interesting Course of Lectures.

Principal Hutton on the Wit and Wisdom of Herodotus.

Last evening there was inaugurated for this season in the city of London a series of lectures which will no doubt prove of inestimable value to those who are awake to their opportunity to hear such men as Principal Hutton, of Toronto University, who lectured last night. The course is to consist of four, and as has been stated these lectures are to be free. The idea is certainly an excellent one, and one which the many who were fortunate enough to have been present at the first will appreciate. The opening lecture was on "Herodotus: Wit and Wisdom," and the second one is to be on the "Function of Poetry." The latter will be given March 13, and will be by Prof. Alexander, of Toronto University.

The one last evening was given at the Normal School, where all the course will be given, and the meeting was presided over by Principal Waller, of the Western University. The lecturer, as mentioned above, was Principal Hutton, and an excellent lecturer he proved to be. He presented his material in a very attractive as well as an instructive manner. The charges of inaccuracy so often brought against Herodotus were referred to and defended, the lecturer holding that Thucydides did not give a true picture of life in ancient Greece as Herodotus did. Herodotus had a broad and sympathetic view of humanity, and was a better historian than his great contemporary. Herodotus was cynical; he was witty, and in regard to this latter quality the lecturer dwelt at some length, illustrating by passages from the writings of the great Greek.

TRAVELERS' SMOKER.

The travelers ought to have a good time tonight if arrangements count for anything. The club is to have their smoker in the Masonic Temple and there have been sent out 800 invitations, so that there ought to be a large enough number of people there to have a good time. Beside this, all traveling men who happen to be in the city are invited to be present. The arrangements include progressive whist and pedro, for which prizes are to be given. The winners in the club's recent pool and billiard tournament will be presented with their prizes tonight also. Music from a harpers' orchestra will help to make matters more entertaining, and it is therefore well predicted that the travelers are in for a good time this evening.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES EVERY DAY
176 and 178 Dundas St., London,
Saturday, February 28, 1903.

WOODS' FAIR

A $3,000 PURCHASE

Of the McClary Mf'g. Co.'s Graniteware and Tinware stock that was damaged by smoke and water during the big fire which occured recently.

Some of these goods are damaged very little. Some of them are blackened considerably by smoke. A good cleaning will make them perfect in all respects.

There are wonderful surprises here for everybody. You never saw such astonishing bargains. These goods are worth many times the prices we are asking for them.

Housekeepers, this is the greatest opportunity that ever came your way. You should drop everything and come to this sale on Monday. Store opens at 8 a.m.

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE WONDERS:

Granite Dippers, regular 25c; sale price, 5c each.
Large Granite Oval and Square Pudding Dishes, regular 25c and 35c; sale price, 5c each.
Granite Pie Plates, in 4 sizes, regular 10c each; sale price, 3 for 5c.
Granite Jelly-Cake Tins, regular 10c each; sale price, 3 for 5c.
Large Tin Bake Pans, regular 15c each; sale price, 5c each.
Large Heavy Tin Dairy Strainer Pails, funnel screw top, always sold at 65c each; sale price 25c each.

VISIT THE ART ROOM IN THE BASEMENT.

Call at the Wall Paper Department. **WOODS' FAIR**

Annual Discount Sale
OF 25 PER CENT.

ONE-QUARTER OFF.

ONE-QUARTER OFF.

COMMENCING **Monday March 2**
—OF—
Jewelry, Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks.
Any Article In the Store.
This is no Humbug. This is a Bonafide Sale

THOS. GILLEAN
402 Richmond Street.
Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

—Mrs. John McKeen, Staples, Ont., who has been visiting Mrs. Thomas Robinson, 779 York street, has gone to Ridgetown to spend a few days with Miss Ella Spence, and hence will proceed home.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Alma Ladies' College
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

One of the largest and best equipped in Canada.

Preparatory studies. Graduating courses: M. L. A., M. E. L., Piano, Organ, Singing, Violin, Fine Arts, Elocution and Physical Culture. Domestic Science, Commercial.

Healthiest location. Moderate charges. Twenty-second year. Write for catalogue to

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xt

FAIRBAIRN,
THE TAILOR.
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

DOMINION
Savings and Investment Society.

HIGHEST RATES
Paid on Deposits and Debentures

OFFICES — Masonic Temple Building, corner King and Richmond Streets.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

ROSS' 196 Dundas St.

Hats

The spring styles are such a departure from all other shapes that it is absolutely necessary for every stylish dresser to have a new Hat.

The correct styles are now here.

$1.50, $2 & $2.50

W. J. SMITH & SONS
Undertakers and Embalmers.
113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

Spring Flowers

Daffodils, 3 in Pot, 25c.
Hyacinths, 15c each.
Tulips, 15c each.
Azaleas, Very Fine Plants. $1 each.

Cut Flowers

Roses, Carnations,
Violets, Daffodils, Tulips,
Lily of Valley.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

J. GAMMAGE & SONS,
207 Dundas Street.

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

W. S. LOCKHART,
House Decorator, Painting, Paperhanging. Residence, Beaconsfield avenue.

H. C. McBRIDE, 213 Dundas St.
ARCHITECT.

RECENT STARTLING INCIDENTS IN THE GRENADIER GUARDS

Col. Kinloch's Much-Talked-of Letter to the London Times—Declares He Knew Nothing of the "Ragging That Prevailed in His Regiment.

To the Editor of the Times:

That matters of a very extraordinary nature are taking place in the Grenadier Guards is no longer a secret, and stories of a very unauthentic nature are appearing daily in the press.

Having had a nephew in that regiment, who has now been obliged to retire owing to the injustice manifested to him by his superior officers, I am in a position to put before the public facts that it is desirable should be made known before the meeting of Parliament, when the discipline of this regiment and the methods that it is desirable to adopt for its radical reform will have to be at once considered.

In this regiment of the Brigade of Guards, and, happily, for the reputation of our army, in this regiment alone, a system has existed of late years, and is now considered traditional, of holding subalterns' courts-martial for the trial of young officers for any charges brought against them, not only of a social, but also of a military nature.

It has been the custom for these courts-martial to be summoned by the senior subaltern. The court consists of a president and two members, the attendance of all other subalterns being exacted. They were held much more frequently in the First Battalion than in the others, and in the First Battalion the colonel was in the habit, to use the consecrated term, "of handing over" young officers to be dealt with by the senior subaltern, which nearly invariably resulted in their being sentenced by this irregular tribunal to be flogged. This flogging was administered on the lower part of the back, which was bared for punishment by the removal of their nether garments, and blows of great severity applied with a cane or stick in numbers varing from six to forty. A young officer last year who received the latter number fainted under the cruel severity of the punishment, but even six blows with the instrument employed were sufficient to make blood flow, as was constantly the case. What greatly added to the inhumanity of these proceedings was that all the officers present were compelled to administer their share of the strokes if the numbers permitted, and comrades were obliged to apply blows to their own personal friends under threats of receiving similar punishment themselves. If a young officer, in commiseration of his friend, applied a stroke considered too light by the president, he was called on to repeat the blow.

The disgust of young officers of ordinary gentlemanly feelings at witnessing and being forced to participate in a scene of this nature can well be imagined, and requires no comments from me; I therefore leave this part of the subject.

My nephew, entering the army through Oxford, acquired at once a taste for the military part of his new profession. In his leisure hours, instead of leading a life of absolute frivolity, he studied military history, commenced the study of Russian, and after nine months' service went though a course of signaling at Aldershot; he passed out with a special certificate, and was at once appointed signaling officer to his battalion. His capabilities as an instructor may be inferred from the fact that the battalion signalers under his instruction achieved the first place of all the regiments in Great Britain. During this time he was appointed acting staff signaling officer for the home district. In this capacity he carried out all the signaling arrangements for the royal procession of Oct. 25—no small undertaking.

It was soon after what seemed to be a successful commencement of his military career that an extraordinary incident occurred, which brought my nephew before the flogging tribunal. Invited to stay five days at the home of a comrade in Scotland, he asked leave for this short period of the chief staff officers under whose immediate orders he was then serving, the battalion signaling being finished for the year. He omitted to ask leave of the colonel of the battalion, which, it appears, he ought to have done under the circumstances. After two days' absence the colonel recalled him by telegram. He severely reprimanded him for being absent without leave, refusing to recognize the leave obtained from the chief staff officer as a mitigation of this offense.

Col. Kinloch finally told him he would be handed over to the senior subaltern.

Knowing what this formula meant, he asked to see Gen. Sir H. Trotter, on whose staff he was serving. Col. Kinloch thereupon placed him under arrest. The general, however, was out of town; therefore my nephew was released from arrest in the afternoon. Brought before the subalterns' court-martial, the president told him that he had been handed over to him by the commanding officer. Evidence on oath as to this can be obtained from many of the officers present.

He was found guilty of causing trouble to his commanding officer, and sentenced to be beaten.

Whether the members of the court disapproved of flogging for military offenses and considered the colonel's punishments already quite sufficiently severe, or whether they were influenced by the character of my nephew as a good comrade, it is a fact that unusual consideration was displayed in his case. He was not subjected to the degrading removal of his dress, and the blows which he received were of no excessive severity.

At this juncture my nephew consulted me as to reporting to the general this illegal proceeding for a military offense, but I recommended him to hold his tongue, fearing he might lose popularity by protesting against customs which were, apparently, traditional in this extraordinary regiment.

He came before the general, hoping that he would modify Col. Kinloch's excitement for so inadequate a cause. Gen. Trotter, on the contrary, upheld Col. Kinloch's views, reprimanded my nephew and deprived him of his post of acting district signaling officer. He therefore returned to duty.

Shortly afterwards my nephew and two of the other subalterns were brought before the senior subaltern, who told them that, unless they rode with the brigade drag at Windsor, they would be flogged, and they ordered them to tell the other subalterns.

Living thus under a reign of terror, terror more of degradation and dishonor than of physical suffering, intense though it was, the subalterns resolved to complain against this treatment. Meeting at the house of one of their comrades, they begged his father, a retired general, to give them the benefit of his advice as to whether they would be permitted by the rules of the service to appeal for protection to the commander-in-chief. He drew up for them a paper, which he judged from his experience to be justified under such very exceptional circumstances. This paper was to be sent through the colonel, but before this could be done information of it was given to the colonel, and he pronounced it to be mutiny.

After a while Col. Kinloch addressed the subalterns, and finally said the matter was closed, excepting as regarded my nephew, who, he said, had made serious statements against him, meaning thereby that my nephew had mentioned the words used by the colonel—that he would hand him over to the senior subaltern, thus causing his trial and flogging.

My nephew having the evening before this trial written to a friend these words used, which letter can be produced, and having, moreover, given his family the same version, besides his own distinct recollection of the fact, adhered at first to this statement, which was, in fact, the plain truth; but after considerable pressue from the colonel, and in view of his absolute denial, with the additional denial of his adjutant, he adopted the advice of a military friend, a major in the army, to accept the colonel's denial, and to say that he must have been mistaken.

This he did in the belief that he was enabling the colonel to withdraw from a very embarrassing position, and that the affair would then close. Advantage, however, was taken of this by Col. Ricardo to accuse my nephew of "telling barefaced lies and of inciting his brother ensigns to mutiny." Col. Ricardo sent for him and told him he would have to leave the regiment.

Col. Ricardo also wrote the same to another of my nephew's relatives, who immediately brought the case before Lord Roberts, and demanded protection for an innocent officer, who was to be turned out of the regiment in order to teach the subalterns the futility of protesting against this traditional system of subalterns' courts-martial and flogging.

Lord Roberts severely reprimanded Col. Ricardo, placed Col. Kinloch on half-pay, and said that he had told Gen. Oliphant that "he would look to him to see that the young officers through whom the flogging scandal was brought to his notice should be protected."

The protection afforded by Gen. Oliphant was of a very singular nature. On Jan. 16 my nephew, when acting as picket officer, filled up the daily picket report according to a method stated by an expert in military law to be quite justifiable.

For doing this Lieut.-Col. St. Aubyn placed him under close arrest, and, together with Col. Ricardo and Gen. Oliphant, reported him to the commander-in-chief as guilty of a military crime, recommending that he should be given the option of leaving the regiment or of being tried by court-martial. Appealed to on the subject, I told him to select the court-martial, but for reasons best known to Gen. Oliphant and the colonels this course which they had threatened was abandoned by them.

The sentence, however, pronounced by Gen. Oliphant on my nephew, after taking count, we must presume, of the fourteen days' arrest, including eleven days' close arrest without being allowed to speak to or see anyone, was as follows:

Severe reprimands.

Deprivation of leave for six months.

His conduct to be reported on constantly to the general by his commanding officer.

The offense with which my nephew was charged is held, as I said above, by an expert in military law to be quite justifiable. Col. Daniel, who had been appointed by the war office as lecturer in military law to the Royal Military College, and who had held the appointment of D. A. A. G. for instruction at Aldershot, has giving in writing the following opinion: "An officer is quite justified in completing his report of ordinary picket duties in advance, provided always that he does nothing willfully to place himself in such a position that he cannot perform the duties entered in his report." If, then, an officer who was actually selected as instructor of military law holds such an opinion, is it even logical that a young lieutenant of less than two years' service should be punished with this extraordinary severity for holding the same opinion?

After this second attempt by Col. Ricardo and Col. St. Aubyn to effect the ruin of my nephew and to oblige him by threats to leave the regiment, I came to the conclusion that my nephew's honor was no longer safe in their hands. An appeal which I made to the commander-in-chief for the revision of Gen. Oliphant's sentence was unsuccessful, and my nephew therefore resigned his commission last Friday.

Perhaps, in conclusion, I might quote two typical cases in which punishments have been inflicted by these subalterns' courts-martial: One officer left Wellington Barracks in his undress uniform to get his hair cut. To have one's hair cut while wearing uniform of any kind is considered to be a breach of regimental etiquette, except when an officer is actually on duty. Therefore the officer so offending was flogged. Another officer was flogged for omitting to attend a regimental court-martial.

With regard to Col. Kinloch's responsibility, I should like to say that, as his adjutant is himself a subaltern, and is thus in touch with the members of these subalterns' courts-martial, and in consistant communication with his colonel, these courts-martial and their proceedings could scarcely have existed without his knowledge and tacit consent.

Copies of this letter will be sent to all members of Parliament of both houses.

BASIL E. COCHRANE,
Rear-Admiral.

Windlesham, Camberley.

A branch of the Ontario Bank has been opened at Waterford.

The estate of W. H. M. Williams, grocer, Woodstock, who recently assigned to Fred Coles, London, has paid 100 cents on the dollar.

FREE! LADIES, send name and address and you will receive a sample of SLOCUM'S COMPOUND

PENNYROYAL TEA.

Every mother and lady should use it. Used successfully by thousands of ladies. 25c. size for sale by all Druggists, or direct. THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., TORONTO, CAN.

WORK FOR SCIENTISTS

Some Things the Wise Men Should Start at Once To Do.

[New York American.]

It is common to talk about the wonderful strides made by modern science, but looking at the matter from another point it is really astonishing how many things most desirable for human welfare remain to be done. Modern science is always being praised. Sermons and pamphlets and magazine article vie with each other to laud it to the skies. It is said to have achieved so much. We are bidden to look at its telephone, the telegraph, the electric light, the Roentgen ray, the steam engine, the huge steamer and the thousand and one other discoveries of the day. We think that life is revolutionized from that which our fathers lived, and that we have reason for great pride, and, indeed, for thankfulness.

We are so eager eyed in viewing its accomplishments that we do not see its failures. The world which lies at its feet seems to us to be so vast that we forget the greater world which holds it in scorn. And there is such a greater world. The telephone, the electric light, the steam engine, form, after all, but a small portion of the world in which we live. Modern science has affected our actual living life, so to speak, much less than we are apt to imagine. In eating, drinking, sleeping, love-making, quarreling—we differ but little from our ancestors of many centuries past. Look at the wonders of astronomy, says the disciple. Let us look at them. Galileo declared the modern scientific basis of the solar system. Newton announced the law of gravitation. Since then how meager have been the results in astronomy. To discover a planet, and name it, is not an achievement which has any striking importance for humanity at large. Similarly is the discovery of argon in the atmosphere of any positive value to anyone? Modern science has a knack of declaring some truth with an impressive solemnity. But the really interesting facts it leaves to conjecture. What would we give to know if Mars is really inhabited, and if there were at one time great peoples on the moon? Those would be of interest and importance, but modern science chooses to be silent.

If we come to our own earth we find that there are many little things which either baffle science or are ignored by scientists. As civilization advances we need more and more to have huge buildings, either for industries or for residence. Yet so ordinary a luxury as ventilation seems to be outside the skill of the scientist. He can fit up pretty buttons with bells and indicators; he can arrange wonderful lights, making the night to rival the day. These are the fruits of electrical study and research, and herein modern science glories. But the provision of fresh air through the passages of huge buildings seems to be outside human skill. Draughts in winter and stifling heat in summer characterize our great halls, and even judges appeal in vain for fresh air and protest to no purpose. Consequently our streets are packed with pallid faces, and illnesses are developed which counteract largely the good influences of surgical and medical advance.

Even in lowlier ways science has shortcomings. Is there anything more clumsy than a shoe? There are leather, stitches and nails. The twentieth century can hit on no better system of dealing with soles and heels. The Roman soldier of the Legion and the American business man of today have almost precisely the same footwear, and clumsy footwear it is, knowing but little of the shape and comfort of the foot. The same applies to umbrellas, surely the most insane instrument ever invented. The best umbrella is not better than the original article invented 200 years ago in Queen Anne's time. It only keeps the hat from getting wet.

ARE YOUR CORNS harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

Prison for Clerics.

An interesting description has been published in a Vienna newspaper of a monastery at Sousdal, in the Russian Province of Vladimir, which is used as a prison for priests and laymen who are guilty of religious offenses. Prisoners are only sent to Sousdal by special desire of the Czar, who, however, accepts the advice of M. Pobiedonoszeff, the procurator of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Greek Church. At present there are about 210 prisoners there, and they include two princes, one count, two barons, one general, four bishops, sixteen common soldiers, 52 officers, 124 priests and one shoemaker. They are treated with severity, and undergo solitary confinement in gloomy cells. Many prisoners become insane after a brief period, while the weaker ones soon die from want of light, air and proper nourishment. The prisoner most recently sentenced is a priest named Cvietkoff, and the offenses for which he was sent there are typical. Cvietkoff disputed the Holy Synod's right to rule absolutely over the church as a whole, and advocated the formation of a council of clergy to advise and to a certain extent control the synod. This sufficed to bring about his sentence to life imprisonment at Sousdal.—London Express.

BRIGHT BABIES

Only Those Perfectly Well Are Good Natured and Happy.

When a baby is cross, peevish or sleepless, the mother may be certain that it is not well. There are little ailments coming from some derangement of the stomach or bowels which the mother's watchful eye may not detect, which nevertheless make themselves manifest in irritability or sleeplessness. A dose of Baby's Own Tablets given at such a time will speedily put the little one right and will give it healthy, natural sleep, and you have a positive guarantee that there is not a particle of opiate or harmful drug in the medicine. Thousands of mothers give their children no other medicine, and all mothers who have used the tablets praise them. Mrs. A. McDonald, Merton, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones I have ever used, and I always keep them in the house in case of emergencies." Good for children of all ages from birth upward. Sold at 25 cents a box by medicine dealers or sent post paid by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Absence of Smoke in Berlin.

According to consular reports, Berlin, although a busy manufacturing city, is one of the cleanest and best kept in Europe. The smokeless condition of the Berlin atmosphere is ascribed to three facts: The preponderant use of coke and briquettes, which are practically smokeless; the skillful, scientific construction of boiler furnaces and chimneys; and, finally, the high standard of skill that is taught and enforced among firemen who stoke furnaces with coal for steam and manufacturing purposes. Before a man can assume such a charge he must be taught the theory and practice of economical, scientific firing, by which the coal is distributed in such a manner and quantity over the grate surface as to secure the most perfect combustion of its volatile elements. The Silesian coal used in Berlin in most large steam plants and factories is rich in bitumen and would range below many of the bituminous coals of the United States, and yet the long, dense, trailing clouds of smoke from mill and factory chimneys which are so familiar a sight in many American cities are rarely seen in that section of Germany, where the indiscriminate shoveling of raw bituminous coal into the steam and other furnaces is considered an ignorant and wasteful proceeding.—The Engineer.

A CLEAR, HEALTHY SKIN.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

D. C. McPherson, a farmer in the north part of Dunwich, died Feb. 24, after a long illness. Mr. McPherson was in his 76th year of age and was highly respected. He served exactly a quarter of a century as a member of the Dunwich council.

TYPEWRITERS FOR ALL

One Company Sells Shuttles for Twenty-Six Languages.

How many typewriter operators know that machines have been invented for peoples using more than 25 different languages? The latest patent is the Arabic typewriter, with a keyboard no larger than the one we use in America, although the Arabic of text books is described as having 638 different characters. Up to date the Japanese tongue is about the only one in extensive use that does not boast its typewriting machine, but it is announced that a scholar of that language is now working on a keyboard arrangement with a view to supplying the deficiency.

The difficulties of providing keyboard arrangements for a language having so many characters as the Arabic can be guessed at. That language's 638 farms, however, consist of variations of only about 30 letters, and the inventor had to do a lot of compromising with the variations. It is too early yet, according to men connected with the manufacture of machines, to tell how successful the latest addition will prove, but it is presumably to serve many thousands of merchants in Arabia, Egypt and Persia.

A typewriter company of New Yorw advertises "one hundred styles of typewriters in twenty-six languages." Many of these languages, of course, have nearly the same characters as the English. For instance, the French, Spanish and Scandinavian machines are like ours, except that the keyboards contain certain accents that are not needed by us. The German, Greek and Russian keyboards, of course, have their distinctive characters, but the number of keys is practically the same in every case. There are special machines for writing Gaelic, and these the dealers speak of as "Irish typewriters."

One company makes a typewriter for Chinese. This one is necessarily very incomplete, for the language contains an almost unlimited number of characters, but it serves in ordinary business. There is another machine with a keyboard of Burmese characters, as well as one for the Siamese. There is no instrument for writing Hebrew, and this fact a typewriter maker explains by saying that, although thousands use that language, business operations are not conducted in it very extensively.—New York Times.

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper,

A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

A barrel of sugar from the Wiarton factory has been sent to the secretary of Chesley Fall Fair for distribution among the farmers who took prizes for sugar beets at the fair there last fall.

IT IS AN OFFICER OF THE LAW OF HEALTH.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and, like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain, and Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

The Western Dairymen's Association will place six or eight special instructors in the field during the coming summer to give practical courses of instruction in western cheese factories.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Are an invaluable remedy for all diseases and disorders arising from Weak Heart, Worn Out Nerves or Watery Blood.

They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health to those who are troubled with Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Anæmia, General Debility, After Effects of La Grippe and all troubles arising from a run down system.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by

The T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Hutch in Barrie.

W. E. Wismer, Phm. B., is a druggist, of Barrie, Ont., whose splendid establishment and large practice mark him as an aggressive pharmaceutical authority—This is what he says of Hutch:—

"As regards the sale of Hutch it is simply wonderful, several times I have been sold right out after receiving a generous supply from the wholesale. It is one of the very few things a retail druggist may order in quarter and half-gross lots with perfect safety.

"As regards its efficacy I have yet to meet a person who does not say 'there is something in it' after having used the tablets.

"Only yesterday on enquiring as to its virtues a traveller said, 'until Hutch was introduced I could get nothing to relieve me and was a thoroughbred dyspeptic. Hutch cured me.' This is only one instance of the very many good things said about Hutch. Another proof of its value is that people always come back for a second package. Knowing that a genuine article is sure to succeed, I remain, yours truly, "W. E. WISMER, Phm. B."

The wonderful—almost startling—cures that Hutch is making, its overwhelming endorsation by the public, by scientific experts, and men thoroughly well versed in their knowledge of what cures, marks it as the very best cure for dyspepsia, constipation and stomach disorders ever [illegible]

Arsenic a Necessity.

Arsenic—that terrible poison, abhorred of all peoples for ages; the chief ingredient of the philters of antiquity of the the middle ages, when they were designed to get rid of a troublesome enemy—arsenic is neither more nor less than a constituent element of the tissues of all living beings, vegetable or animal. Without arsenic no life is possible; this purveyor of death is one of the great supporters of life. Such is the apparent paradox affirmed by Professor Armand Gautier, as the result of physiological and clinical observations.—La Nature, Paris.

Some Delusions About Cigarette Smoking.

All delusions are harmful, and many an anxiety and alarm would have been spared to nervous people had they known a few simple truths about cigarettes. What follows may prick a bubble or two of popular superstition. The most primitive of delusions concerning cigarettes is that about the poisonous effects of the paper. The paper used in cigarettes has to be absolutely pure fiber. If it contained anything but fiber which is necessary to hold it together, it would be thick and unpleasant to the smoker. If it contained arsenic or any other poisonous substance it would leave a very perceptible ash. Burn a cigarette paper and see what it leaves behind. Ignorant people think that all tobacco smokers have the same habit. They might as well believe that because a man is fond of pate de foie gras he must also like corn beef and cabbage. There is a refinement of taste in smoking as well as in eating. One man likes strong drinks, another, wines with a bouquet. One smoker likes a pipe or cigar; another the dainty cigarette. All smoking is not the same, and there can be no dispute about tastes. De gestibus non disputandum. Many people believe that cigarettes are made of refuse tobacco, of cigar ends, stubs, stems, cheap growths, and other things too unpleasant to mention. The statistics of tobacco trade show that the very best growths of American tobacco are bought by the cigarette manufacturers. The dissection of any cigarette made by a reputable concern would show that it contains nothing but straight, clean tobacco. Opium is one of the most expensive drugs on the market. To have the slightest effect it must be consumed in appreciable qualities, as every physician knows. Standard cigarettes of American make retail at considerably less than a cent each. Taking off the jobbers' profit and the retailers' profit, does it stand to reason that the manufacturer can use even the mildest solution of opium? Blowing cigarette smoke through a handkerchief is often taken as an evidence of the tremendous quantity of nicotine taken into the system through smoking cigarettes. Did anyone ever try the same test with smoke from a pipe or a cigar? The result will be startling. The fact is that the brown deposit is not nicotine at all, but a combination of substances no more harmful than charcoal or vaseline. Any number of official analyses made by the leading chemists show that the amount of nicotine to which the cigarette smoker is exposed in his daily consumption of cigarettes is far less than that to which the pipe smoker or cigar smoker subjects himself. Occasional tomed to smoke a certain number of packages of cigarettes a day. To most of these stories an arithmetical computation of the number of cigarettes in a package, and the number of minutes in a day, gives the lie at once. None of them are confirmed by the records of coroners' offices or insane asylums or by cases reported in the medical journals. Under date of Oct. 12, a Chicago dispatch to the New York papers announces the result of an official investigation by the health department of that city into the purity of cigarettes on sale there. Fourteen brands were purchased in the open market. No impurities were found in any of them by the department experts, Dr. Gehrmann and Prof. Kennicott. Exhaustive analyses were made of every brand of cigarette found for sale in the city. All were found to be entirely free from opium, morphine, jimpson weed, belladonna, atrophine, hyasyamine, or other substances foreign to pure tobacco. Neither was there any lead or arsenic found in the paper wrappers.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

E. Roos, who ran a boot and shoe store at Norwich, is endeavoring to compromise with his creditors, at 50 cents on the dollar. Liabilities about $7,000.

Pork butchering starts in the Petrolea packing and cold storage factory this week.

COLD IN THE HEAD

Can Be Cured in a Few Minutes By Inhaling Catarrhozone.

By gently breathing Catarrhozone through the mouth and slowly exhaling through the nostrils, cold in the head can be cured almost immediately.

Catarrhozone is very simple and pleasant to use and is guaranteed to cure colds, catarrh and all winter ills or your money back.

Miss Helen Brown, Annan, N. S., writes: "I have used Catarrhozone and always found it satisfactory. It gives immediate relief to coughs and cold in the head and is the cleanest and most convenient cure for Catarrh I have met."

Mr. Robert Kennedy, Kingston, N. B., writes: "I would not be without Catarrhozone for the world. For a cold in the head, coughs, and influenza it is indispensable. It is so pleasant and convenient that it can't be praised too highly."

Carry a Catarrhozone inhaler in your vest pocket—use it now and again, and you won't have colds; it prevents as well as cures them. Physicians pronounce Catarrhozone the most marvelous cough and cold cure of the age, and state that it has no equal for bronchitis, lung trouble and catarrh.

Two months' treatment [illegible]

WENT ON CRUTCHES

Joseph Smith, Crippled With Rheumatism for 5 Years, Never Had Any Relief.

Absolutely Cured By

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

Other Remarkable Recoveries Made By This Wonderful Remedy—The People Indorse It Enthusiastically, Because It Cures to Stay Cured.

"If my remedies will not do what I claim for them, their sale should be prohibited by law."—Munyon.

"I have told the people of Canada a good deal about my Rheumatism Cure, and I have described the manner in which it drives every vestige of the disease from the system, and neutralizes the acid, and absolutely cures the malady. I am going to let you hear from one of your own countrymen now, Joseph Smith, of Toronto, a good, honest resident, who had rheumatism so badly that he had to go on crutches. Just read what Joseph Smith has to say about my Rheumatism Cure."—Munyon.

JOSEPH SMITH.

"I have suffered terribly from Rheumatism for five years, and I was so badly affected I had to go on crutches. I tried many advertised remedies and physicians, but it was no use. I steadily became worse. My joints and feet swelled up and I would have frightful pains. I secured a vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure at the free distribution held at the Evening News office, and I am now completely cured. I have not an ache or a pain and I feel better than I have for the last ten years."—Joseph Smith, 119 Church street, Toronto.

MRS. MOFFATT.

"I would have spells of Rheumatism, and at times it would give me great distress in my back and side. Many a time I have had to receive an injection to relieve the pain. I obtained a vial at the free distribution, and I am now feeling quite well. I have had no pains since, and can move around freely and naturally. I am very glad to give my experiece, for the benefit of anyone who may be suffering in a similar manner."—Mrs. F. Moffatt, 128 Mutual street, Toronto.

REMARKABLE CASES.

Either of these cases is remarkable enough to convince the most chronic sufferer of Rheumatism that although he may consider his case incurable, and be discouraged of ever getting well, "there is hope" with my Rheumatism Cure. I have records of thousands of cases more remarkable than these, and you will be doing an act of kindness if you will draw some sufferer's attention to my Rheumatism Cure. Price 25 cents at all druggists.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cures rheumatism permanently. Price, 25c; at all druggists.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groin and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost power to weak men. Price, $1.

Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given.

STANDARD RULES ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE ABOLISHED

[Continued from page 11.]

on wharves and terminal facilities on its property in and around Buffalo. A corps of civil engineers is at work laying out the necessary surveys preparatory to the construction of the tracks and docks. It is the purpose of the company to begin active work on these vast improvements as soon as the frost is out of the ground. By that time furnaces and rail mills will be in full operation, and the road will then be ready to handle immense quantities of ore and the milled material of the great Lackawanna steel plant. The frontage of the Pennsylvania on Lake Erie is about 2,000 feet. When the wharves are completed they will be the largest in Western New York.

INCREASED EARNINGS.

The United States Investor says: The gross earnings of 20 roads for the second week of February were $4,394,690, against $3,695,240 for the second week of February, 1902, an increase of $699,450. All the roads reported show increases. Since July 1 the roads referred to above earned $154,947,746, an increase of $11,912,855 over the $143,034,891 reported for the corresponding period last year. For due to the additional haul on eastern freight which it secures by the acquisition of the L. E. and D. R. R.

HAS MANY OLD SERVANTS.

The Wabash Railway has probably more men on active service who have been on its pay rolls from 25 to 50 years than any other company in the world. About 500 employes belong to the veteran corps, and every member must have been 15 years in the service before becoming a member.

The Chicago Great Western is preparing to still further disturb rates in the West.

By the extension of a line between Amarillo, Texas, and Tucumari, N. M., the Rock Island secures a through line to the Pacific coast.

The Wisconsin Central is said to have threatened to withdraw from the Western Passenger Association.

The C. P. R. wants to build a great grain conveyor at Montreal. The object in providing such a grain conveyor is to connect two elevators having a capacity of 500,000 each with a conveyor system now under construction on the city front, so as to permit of the delivery of grain from the elevator to any of the vessels berthed at the high level wharves and of grain taken from boats into the new elevator being transferred to either of the elevators.

NO SUNDAY CARD PLAYING.

In consequence of continued protests, the New Haven Railroad has decided to stop Sunday card playing on its trains between New York and Boston.

English makers are to be given a contract for 25,000 tons of steel rails for the Intercolonial, on account of the inability of the two steel mills in the Dominion to turn the rails out before June 1.

The Northern Central Railway net earnings of $2,927,197 last year, a decrease of $179,078 from 1901. The decrease in revenue was due principally to the anthracite coal strike, the falling off in the tonnage of that product amounting to 2,437,563 tons.

Four thousand conductors and trainmen on the New York and New Haven road have decided to ask for an increase of wages.

The Chicago and Southeastern is now a part of the Big Four system. The property was sold at receiver's sale here yesterday. John L. Dye bidding it in for the Big Four at $1,010,000.

J. D. Farrell, formerly president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has been selected by President Hill, of the Great Northern, to become assistant to the president, with responsible duties on the western end of the system.

The Lake Shore, Pennsylvania and Big Four Companies will erect a union station in Cleveland.

Familiarity breeds contempt, and even an old friend may wear out his welcome, says the London Sketch. Thus it is that certain orthodox stage characters have become too familitr, or we are educated above their acquaintance. Nowadays, instead of, as they were wont to do in the past, arousing an audience of earnest enthusiasm, they too frequently incur the laugh of derision.

Take the hero first, familiar to melodrama. Ever lived such a credulous and illogical individual? He will at once believe the first stupid falsehood which anyone may speak against the woman he professes to love best in the world, and subsequently talk and behave like a born idiot. With his eyes open, he walks straight into obvious traps, and, because he becomes the victim of natural consequences, rails against fate, and becomes blasphemous.

Your sympathy, please, for the heroine. I have a sneaking regard for this lady, principally, I fancy, on account of her being made to suffer so much. She has a great predilection for doorsteps and is particularly fond of wandering around bareheaded and sparsely clothed, in inclement weather, with her "little one." Although in a state of extreme destitution, she invariably contrives to walk about in swagger high-heeled shoes. Probably she does this in remembrance of her former audiencen Speaking generally, she is a most inoffensive creature, and does not knowingly do anybody any harm; this does not, however, prevent her from being extensively persecuted.

Now, the villain. I, for one, will not forgive. In inconsistency he is second only to the hero. He forces his "love" upon a woman, who plainly tells him it is not desired, that in point of fact, her heart is already occupied by another. He rarely gets what he desires and schemes for, and only what he invariably deserves at the end of the chapter. With so many women about it is astonishing how he will adhere to the one who doesn't want him. Sometimes there is money in the case—he is usually a dreadfully mercenary individual—and he will stop at nothing to get it. He is very successful at laying traps which fail at the critical moment, and always has a following of "creatures." The latter he is able to pay, whether he has money or not; it is one of the mysteries of his existence. He is very clever at chuckling, which usually follows something cruel or unpleasant he may have said or done. For instance, he may have the heroine strapped helpless over a ton of dynamite, arranged to explode in a few minutes, and will leave her with the remark, "In a few minutes, my lady, you will be blown to molecules—Ha, ha, ha!" (chuckle). There's no sense in it, but he is largely irresponsible. I think we can afford to leave him to his own dirty work and passion.

The stage adventuress is one of the most transparent frauds ever created. Yet she works her despicable will on the hero with the simplicity of A B C. That, however, is due to his credulity and not her ingenuity. She spends most of her time in smoking cigarettes and telling silly lies that nobody but a denizen of stageland would believe for a moment. She has always a "past," entangled usually with that of the villain with whom she plots. She veritable living danger signal. She either comes to grief in the end by means of her own intrepidity, turns virtuous through the medium of her own bad example, or disappears, laughing defiantly, into intangible obscurity.

Nobody ever desires her return.

There is a certain Frenchman who is never met with beyond the borders of stageland. If found in France, he would probably be put in irons as a dangerous lunatic. He gets himself up like a Jack-in-the-Green, poses and attitudinizes like a man afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, and speaks a language peculiar to himself. His presence is rarely, if ever, justified; sometimes he is oppresively polite, at others mysteriously supersubtle. He periodically emits remarks about "perfidious Albion," like a reptile ejecting venom, usually appropos of nothing and to nobody's apparent concern. He frets his little hour and goes out like a damp squib.

Stage sailors are continually "hoisting their slacks," sea sailors rarely do so. The former are, therefore, interesting, if only on account of this peculiarity. They are always employing oaths, talking contemptuously of "land-lubbers," and boasting of the enormous quantity of liquor they can take "on board." In fact, nearly every other word they utter has some reference to "shop."

However morally bad they may be themselves, they always stand up strenuously for virtue, and they will forego a great deal of pleasure to get "one in" at the villain. It matters nothing that the latter has no personal difference with them—they will do it on principle. Altogether, they are tolerable, sometimes amusing.

Frankly, the sisters of the music halls are an uncompromising nuisance, and the juvenile artiste might be placed in the same category. The former are usually remarkable only for their facility in murdering the King's English and destroying harmony, for their innuendo or blatant indecency. This, with whirling skirts and obtrusive calves, is a poor substitute for ability. In the case of the serio it is much the same thing, except sometimes more so. No doubt some juvenile performers are, taking age into consideration, rather clever; but it is the kind of cleverness that is best confined to the nursery.

The miser of melodrama is a remarkable personage. He is usually very painstaking in making it apparent to those most interested that he has an abundance of portable wealth in his possession, and that it is one of the simplest things in life, with the aid of a little violence, to obtain possession of it. He will wander about in his shirt sleeves, hugging his gold, and snarling and snapping at all and sundry like a dog with rabies. He usually dies as he has lived, miserably, and everybody feels satisfied that it serves him right.

There are many other stage characters equally remarkable in their way, and in comparison with real life. These include the lawyer, who frames special laws for himself and friends, the extravagant Yankee, too wily for words, usually found in the purlieus of musical comedy; the pert servant girl, the flunkey, the weeping and the garrulous old woman. It is a very distorted mirror in which such creamanagers that when one wants an actor or an actress in the employ of another, grand larceny or kidnapping shall not be indulged in. The mere fact that Charles Dillingham lately addressed a note to Blanche Bates and asked her when her contract with Mr. Belasco expired, was the occasion for a rumpus. Mr. Belasco claimed that it was the etiquette of the profession that he was the one that should have been communicated with. Under this heading it has often been wondered at that why Kirke La Shelle, after Eleanor Robson's hit as Bonita in "Arizona," ever allowed her to pass out of his management. The securing of Miss Robson by Liebler & Co. makes an interesting little story. When "Arizona" was presented in Chicago, George C. Tyler, manager of Liebler & Co., was in that city and attended the performance. Never having seen or heard of Miss Robson before he was wonderfully impressed with her cleverness, and hunting up Kirke La Shelle said to him, "Kirke, do you care if I steal that little Robson girl from you?" Mr. La Shelle replied: "I don't object to your trying. If you think you can succeed, go ahead." Next day Mr. Tyler offered Miss Robson a five years' contract at more than double the salary she then received. Convinced that Mr. La Shelle was aware of Mr. Tyler's designs, she signed the contract. When Mr. La Shelle was casting "The Bonnie Briar Bush" he came to Mr. Tyler and offered him several times the amount that Miss Robson received in "Arizona" for her services. As Liebler & Co. had cast Miss Robson for Flossie Williams in "Unleavened Bread," Miss Robson was unable to appear in the La Shelle production.

Frank Daniels as "Blossoms" in Miss Simplicity.

Theatrical Tittletattle.

Robert Edeson will next season present a new play of American life.

Another of Tolstoi's stories, "Work While Ye Have the Light," has been dramatized by Walter Stephens in London.

Clyde Fitch announces that he will sail for Europe April 7—not for his health, for he takes abroad commissions for six new plays.

Louis Nethersole and his wife, Sadie Martintot, reached New York recently by steamer from Liverpool. The pair had been in Paris for several months.

Maude Adams will shortly leave for Europe, her health having been entirely restored, and while abroad will consult with J. M. Barrie about a new play.

Cecilia Loftus, after her performance of Ophelia with Mr. Sothern last Tuesday in New York, retired from the company for a fortnight for a rest, by order of a physician.

Kyrle Bellew will get out of melodrama next season and doubtless be seen in several of the old comedies. The hard work necessary in "A Gentleman of France" has been too much for Mr. Bellew's health.

Miss Clarita Vidal, who has been playing a small part in "The Silver Slipper" in New York very cleverly, will desert that organization shortly and join Elsie De Wolfe's forthcoming production of "Cynthia."

"The Darling of the Gods" has scored one of the greatest successes on record in New York. Last Saturday night every seat for the present week had been sold and many seats were booked six weeks ahead.

Edna May has been spending a short vacation at Nice, but will shortly return to London to meet Charles Frohman and Paul Potter in relation to the new piece George Edwardes is to put on in London in the spring.

Next season, Vera King, who is at the Empire, will appear in an important role in one of Klaw & Erlanger's big musical comedy productions. She began her life on the stage as a dancer; after she appeared as a singer of ballads and has been giving sidetalks to the audience only for the last two seasons.

Victor Capoul, the tenor, has written in French a story which is to be set to music by Aime Lachaume. The libretto is to be translated into English by Charles Henry Metzler and will probably be amongst next season's attractions in the States.

Miss Isabel Irving, who is appearing this season in "The Crisis," is supported by Wilfred North, who appears in the role of Stephen Brice. Mr. North was formerly Mrs. Fisk's leading man, and is considered one of the best in the country.

Grace Kimball, who has been playing leading parts with the Fawcett company in Baltimore, is reported to have secured the rights for America to Anthony Hope's "The Indiscretions of a Duchess," and will present it next season. Stanislaus Stange is to do the dramatization.

"The Rainbow Chasers," a satirical extravaganza, was given for the first time last Monday night at Salem, Mass. The book is by George Richardson, a Boston newspaper man, and the music by George Tracy. The satire of the piece is directed at commercialism in national expansion.

Some of the current theatrical souvenirs are remarkably expensive. That issued to celebrate Miss Bloodgood's 100th performance of "The Girl with the Green Eye," was a silver lacquered bonbon dish, with a golden interior, charmingly embellished with interesting and valuable facts about the play.

Charles Richman, who has been the leading man with the Empire Theater Stock Company since the desertion of William Faversham, will probably break away from Charles Frohman at the end of this season. Mr. Richman claims that the leading lady of the Empire company always gets the best ground. It is likely that Mr. Richman will be numbered among next season's stars under a new manager.

Miss Adele Ritchie and the Misses Flora and May Hengler, all three of whom are under engagement to the Messrs. Shubert, sailed for New York from Liverpool last Wednesday. These ladies will appear in "The West End," the new musical comedy that will shortly be produced by the Shuberts in New York.

It is the judgment of many of those who have seen the first performance of "Lazarre" that in his dramatization of Mrs. Catherwood's romance of the last Bourbon Prince, Otis Skinner has found the material for the most successful season in his career. A more fascinating period in history, and a more attractive subject for the dramatist than that treated of in "Lazarre," can scarcely be imagined.

Mai Lowery, who appeared in the principal vaudeville theaters last season as Pete Daily's partner after the large comedian had closed his starring lately joined Frank Daniels' company as leading soubrette. In the role of Rosalie, the beggar maid in "Miss Simplicity," she is said to have made a conspicuous success, and Kirke La Shelle has just signed contracts with her to appear in his musical attractions for the next three years.

Prominent among the novelties that are presented in the everlasting "Devil's Auction," "The Dance to the Moon," for which special scenery and effects have been painted and new costumes especially imported. The dance illustrates the love of a group of Chinese maidens for the moon, and by a clever arrangement of electrical effects the moon is made to return their love in a most comical fashion.

After several years of angling Weber & Fields have at last succeeded in landing Louis Mann for their pla house in New York. Mr. Mann jo the Weber & Fields forces next S tember. His recent failure in "H the Consul" doubtless made Mr. M decide to accept this engagement.

GONE OUT OF BUSINESS.

The Southwestern Passenger Association has gone out of business, owing to the failure of the roads connected with it to keep to the agreement regarding rates. One road forfeited a deposit of $10,000 for cutting rates, and was also fined $59,000 additional, which it declined to pay, withdrawing from the association as an alternative step. At the finish the Gould lines only were connected with the association.

The Delaware and Lackawanna had a decrease of $2,137,742 in net earnings in 1902, as compared with 1901. The decrease, which amounted 21.60 per cent, was due to the losses entailed by the coal strike.

The Grand Trunk receipts up to the end of the second week in February were $1,837,820 ahead of last year up to the same time.

The Wabash will build an overhead line through Todelo, not a tunnel, as requested by the chamber of commerce.

You can't buy Blue Ribbon Tea in bulk, because, if not in air-tight packages, it might lose some of that delicious flavor for which it is so famous.

Put up Black, Mixed & Ceylon Green.

SHERWIN-WILLAMS'

Ready-Mixed Paints

Floor Paint, Floorlac,
Varnish, Stains,
Enamels, Bath Enamel,
Aluminum, Alabastine.

Carpet Sweepers, Step Ladders

—FOR SALE AT—

Reid's Hardware

118 North Side Dundas Street.

Don't Neglect a Cold

It may develop into serious LUNG or BRONCHIAL trouble, the forerunners of consumption.

Prompt treatment is safest, as well as cheapest. Commence at once taking

OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC,

which has for the past 28 years proved to be an unfailing remedy. Soothing, healing, curative. There is no uncertainty about a medicine which has proved so successful, and which is used by thousands who are willing to testify to its excellence.

"I have given your Lung Tonic for severe asthma and bronchial affections, combined with much coughing, and it has immediately given relief, when all other remedies have failed."—Charles F. Forshaw, D. D. S., Bradford.

Owbridge's Lung Tonic

"Your Lung Tonic has done wonders for me in stopping my cough and bleeding from the Lungs. It certainly is a wonderful medicine."—Ada Fletcher, Lawson street, Darlington.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

will not shrink or harden woolens or flannels, and this is the way to wash them: Shake the articles free from dust, cut an Octagon Bar of Sunlight Soap into shavings, pour into a gallon of boiling water and whisk into a lather; when water is lukewarm work the articles in the lather very gently and carefully; rinse thoroughly in clear, tepid water; squeeze out water without twisting and hang in the open air to dry. You can wash out Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains and delicate fabrics in this way.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Injure the Hands

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO 2a

AN UNUSUAL CURE FOR THE DRINK HABIT

There are many adventures with ghosts that adorn tales and a few that point morals. Here is one of the latter class that has the merit of truth. The moral that it pointed has had its effect, and Congressman Blank, at whom it was aimed, is now, to use his own expression, "strictly on the water wagon," says a Washington correspondent.

"Of course," he says, "I know now the explanation of the curious things I saw, but at the time I suffered a shock to my nervous system that I would not undergo again for all the money in Wall street, and some that's floating around there really belongs to me, for it was mine once."

There would be danger in describing Congressman Blank closely, for some of his constituents are strict temperance people and it might affect his vote when he comes up for re-election. In a general way it may be said that he wears the perpetual blush of much good fellowship, slightly accentuated at his nose, with parliamentary dignity. He fails naturally into attitudes that suggest the past of American statesmanship, and he never lets his right hand know what his left is doing in politics, unless they are both stretched out to grab the same prize.

No one could ever accuse the congressman of public intoxication and he held that what he did in private concerned only his accomplices and himself. Among his accomplices is a bachelor lawyer in this city who has frequently been annoyed by the Congressman's thirst for alcohol in private and his obtrusive eulogies of cold water as a regular drink in public. This lawyer may be called Jones. People who have enjoyed the hospitality of his bachelor apartments sometimes call him "Dear old Jones."

Two weeks ago Congressman Blank was invited to a stag dinner in Jones' rooms. He accepted his first cocktail before dinner with a sigh of enjoyment that amazed some of the other guests who did not know that his preaching and his practice were antithetical. It prepared them for the shock that had been arranged for the Congressman's nerves during the dinner.

Several other cocktails followed while the men were waiting for a belated guest, and the conversation turned on the sudden death of a man who had frequently consorted with them on similar occasions. He had fallen down a flight of stairs after a dinner and broken his neck.

"We were like brothers," said Congressman Blank, thickly, "and I always felt that if he died first and it was possible for spirits to communicate with us I would hear from him. I don't believe that it is possible, however."

When the guests were seated at the table Johnson remarked casually that the Congressman was sitting at the place usually reserved for the man whose death they had been discussing. Blank shifted uneasily, and then looked at his plate. It suddenly rose up from the table and settled back with a slight thump.

The Congressman's eyes bulged. His face became purple. He looked around the room. No one else seemed to have noticed the antics of his plate.

Shaking himself together, he gulped down his sherry and asked the butler for more. Just as the glass touched his lips his plate again rose from the table.

The sherry glass smashed on the floor and the Congressman half rose from his chair. Everyone looked at him curiously, and Jones said:

"What's the matter, Blank? Doesn't that sherry suit you?"

Like a man waking from a bad dream, Congressman Blank settled back in his chair and said that his nerves were unstrung. If his host didn't mind, he would try a little champagne at once.

Blank kept his eyes off his plate while he swallowed two glasses of champagne. His color came back and he answered a thrust from a man across the table. Then he turned to his oysters. Two minutes later his plate jumped about four inches above the table and then did a rattle that suggested clog-dancing.

"Jones," said Blank, in a thin, nervous voice, "did you say that Harry used to sit here?"

"Always," said Jones. "What's the matter with you."

"Harry's spirit is here at this plate." The other guests guyed the Congressman vigorously, but he stuck to his conclusion.

"I know it," he said, "and he is trying to communicate with me through this plate."

"Nonsense, you're nervous. Have another drink?" said Jones.

Blank accepted the latter suggestion and rejected the former. He told the other guests what he had seen. As his eyes dropped to his plate it rose again.

"There! Did you see it?" exclaimed Blank.

"I've been watching your plate closely," said the man across the table, "and it hasn't budged."

"There it goes again," said Blank, as the plate rolled around like a drunken man, thinking that it might be an optical illusion, the Congressman held his hand above his plate and the plate came up and bumped it. That settled the matter.

Blank was shaking like a man with the palsy. His face paled as much as its naturally red color would permit. Leaning back in his chair, with his eyes on his plate, forgetful of everyone around him, he said:

"Harry, I recognize you there."

The plate bounced up and down as if in glee, and then it thumped hard.

"Do you want to tell me something?"

Thump, thump, went the plate.

"Two thumps mean yeas?" asked the Congressman.

The plate thumped twice. Everyone around the table was watching intently.

"To think of your being reduced to plate thumping to express yourself, adds a new sting to death."

Thump, thump, went the plate.

"Were you sober when you fell down stairs?"

Thump, violent thump.

"Drunk?"

Two thumps.

"And you want to give me a warning?"

Two thumps.

"Is it not to drink any more?"

The plate bounced up so high that the oysters slid off. Congressman Blank looked around the table in a daze and said:

"Did you see that? Did you see it?"

"See nothing," said the man across the table.

"Boys," said the Congressman, wincing unsteadily, "I've had a message from the dead tonight. Poor Harry has advised me not to drink any more. I don't want to spoil your fun, but I'm going home. I'm going to preach temperance harder than ever, and I'm going to practice it, too. I know a warning when I see it."

He was out of the room before anyone could stop him. As he closed the outside door Jones looked a bit nervous and said:

"Perhaps I ought to have explained."

"Not a bit of it," said one of the other men. "It will do him good. He ought to stop drinking, anyway."

They agreed that if Blank didn't mention the incident they would not. Then Jones had the tablecloth raised and drew from under Blank's plate a flat rubber bag attached to a long rubber pipe that ended in a bulb in Jones' hand.

Two days later all of Blank's friends were talking about the wonderful plate rapping at Jones' dinner, and in self-defense Jones had to explain it. Then Congressman Blank's temperance friends heard of it, and in self-defense he had to swear off drinking, either in public or in private.

Wethey's Mince Meat

"Just One Trial."

You risk two large or three small pies by one trial of **Wethey's Delicious Condensed Mince Meat.** What you'll learn by the experiment will be that Wethey's is the best mince meat and that it makes delicious mince pies. Scientifically made of fresh meats and fruits mechanically blended with the finest spices in properly balanced proportions.

Absolutely clean. Put up in dainty "brick" packages. Enough for two large or three medium pies. Ready to add vinegar, cider, wine or brandy. Ask for WETHEY'S and take NO OTHER. Sold by grocers everywhere. 10 cents.

"One try satisfies"

WETHEY'S CONDENSED MINCE MEAT
J. H. WETHEY LIMITED
ST. CATHARINES ONT.
ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS FOR CANADA

MILITARY PASS WAS FORGED

A Reminiscence of the War for the Union.

Banker at a Confederate Gathering Explains His Lameness.

At the Confederate Veteran Camp's meeting recently, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, says the New York Sun, a group were exchanging recollections in one corner of the room before the speeches. One of the group, a man connected with a New York bank, was asked by a comrade where he was wounded, for the banker has a noticeable limp.

"My lameness is the result of a forgery," he replied.

"Bank episode, eh?" asked one.

"No," was the reply. "Not exactly. I reckon I may as well satisfy your curiosity.

"About six months after my enlistment under Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri, I was sent to the hospital for repairs. War was hell to me right in the beginning. I was left in a farmhouse, and as the Yanks were hot on our trail I had to be moved.

"I resolved to get back home, and by various stratagems I succeeded. It was quite a journey—from Arkansas to the northwest corner of Missouri, where my people lived. I got home by night travel.

"I found the old town in possession of the Federals. Old Col. Bob Smith, with his Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, was holding the place, and every road and hog path leading to the town was guarded. I had to run the pickets to get inside.

"I got to my father's place late in the night and crept into the barn. As soon as it could be done, a hiding place in the house, under a stairway, was fixed up for me. Every few days Col. Bob Smith's soldiers were searching the houses of Southern sympathizers. They came to our place several times, but they never got onto my hiding place.

"Things were getting very warm in the old town. It was under martial law. An order was issued that no man or woman should be permitted to leave the town without a pass, signed by the provost mashal and the officer of the day, and in order to get such a pass the applicant had to swear allegiance to the Government, and, in addition, a personal description of the applicant had to be written on the back of the pass.

"I had resolved to leave town, not only because I was anxious to get into the fight again, but because every day I remained in my father's house I was liable to be found, and that would have meant exile for my old father, my mother and my sisters.

"It was easy enough to get a blank pass, but it had to contain the signatures of the provost marshal and the officer of the day to be of any value. My father, through a friend who was regarded as a Union man, secured a blank permit. I used up a bottle of ink and made my wrist lame trying to imitate the proper signatures. Finally I mastered every crook and formation of the signatures, and, writing them on the pass, I filled out my description and signed a false name under the oath.

"I was to leave on a night train. I had planned to go to the end of the road, about 400 miles, and then I expected to board a boat on the Mississippi and take my chances. The night favored my leaving home. It was black and the rain was falling in sluices.

"I reached the train and took a seat. On every train leaving the city was an officer, who examined the passes of all passengers. The train limped along to the first station, about 20 miles out, and then the guards returned. I was sitting near the rear door of the car.

"I saw the officer when he came in at the front door with the conductor. I saw that he scrutinized very closely every passenger's pass and then looked at the holder to see if the description tallied. He looked at one man's head very closely. That made me nervous, for I had on a wig which I had got from my father. I was afraid the officer would get on to my false hair, but what I most feared was that he would discover that the signatures on the pass were forgeries.

"I left my seat cautiously and went out on the rear platform. The train was running about ten miles an hour. There was no brakeman about. I caught the iron handle of the platform and jumped with the train.

"I thought I should never touch bottom. When I tried to pick myself up I found I had broken a leg. In that condition, drenched to the skin, in the most excruciating pain, I crawled back to my father's house. I think if I had had a pistol I would have killed myself.

"I must have crawled six or seven miles—maybe more. I reached home just before daylight. My father's old family doctor was called, and he was sworn to secrecy, of course. I shall never forget how my old father told him he would kill him if he betrayed us. But, of course, he never would have done that. An operation was necessary to save my life. I have been lame from the effects of it ever since."

"How did you get away from home afterward?" asked a Virginian.

"That is another story," replied the banker-veteran, "but it wasn't on a forged pass."

Meaning of "The Hague."

Did you ever stop to ask yourself or your knowing friend the meaning of "The" in the place named The Hague? If you are looking for something that will knock the above-mentioned knowing friend off his feet, just ask him the significance of the three letters quoted. When he fails to answer the question, tell him that the The as it occurs in the instance cited is simply the Anglicized form of the Dutch word St. Gravenhaaz, or "S. Gravenhaze," either of which in the Dutch language means "the count's hedge" or "the count's grove" or "woods."

Originally, the site now occupied by the city of The Hague was the hunting grounds of the courts of Holland about the year 1240 a palace was built in the grove. Presently a village sprang up around the palace — still it was called "The Count's Hedge," and finally and lastly a large city which in the Dutch language has its original signification, but which in modern parlance has been evoluted into "The Hague."—Montreal Witness.

CONSUMPTION

Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

FREE.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you.
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
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Is your appetite bad?
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Are you losing flesh?
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These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

THE CARE OF A COLD

Temporizing Almost Always Leads to Loss of Time in the End.

Grip is so busy nowadays in numbering its victims that it behooves everyone to take care of his initiatory cold. We take the infliction of the season so much as a matter of course that the occurrence of the yearly epidemic is no longer a subject of serious comment. Notwithstanding this, the number of people suffering from catarrhal affections in this city and surrounding districts is probably as great as ever before. The cough and sneeze are heard everywhere, in office, shop, street car, theater and church, and many absences from business attest the extent and degree of the common sickness. The prevention of an attack is thus a tardy afterthought.

In this climate, particularly during the winter months, the people from force of habit become careless of exposure, and in many ways tempt their fate. It is, after all, the attention, to little things that tells in the long run. Even at the expense of appearing a little fussy over a sly draught the low temperature of a room or the open front door of a car, it is prudent to plead guilty of reasonable concern for the outcome. When the cold actually begins the only safety consists in giving it immediate attention. Temporizing almost always means loss of time in the end.

Oftentimes the ordinary domestic remedies are effectual in the beginning of an attack, especially if the patient is willing to miss a day and take to his bed. In the absence of the physician, the grandmother's remedies often do their full share of good. The mustard to the back of the neck often relieves the headache, and the same application to the front of the chest eases the distressing soreness of the cough. A gentle aperient may ward off a threatened fever, and harmless warm drinks often start a temporarily arrested perspiration. Any of these means is better than the advertised cure-alls, if for no better reason than that the victim knows what he is using.—New York Herald.

better reason than that he vicim knows wha he is usng.—New York Herald.

A GUARANTEED CURE

For All Forms of Kidney Disease.

We, the undersigned druggists, are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50-cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:

"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste your money."—J. CALLARD, 390 Richmond street, London, Ont.; B. A. MITCHELL, 114 Dundas street, London, Ont.; ANDERSON & NELLES, 240 Dundas street, London, Ont.; E. W. BOYLE, 652 Dundas street, London, Ont.; C. McCALLUM & CO., Richmond street, London, Ont.

20 bk ty

A Humorous Hamlet.

A story is told of Beerbohm Tree, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, but it is at least worth repeating. A young gentleman who was very anxious to try his luck on the London stage managed to get an introduction to Beerbohm Tree, to whom he confided his ambitions. "Oh," replied the great actor-manager, "I could not possibly give you a part, I am afraid, but I dare say I could manage to let you walk on to the stage with the crowd in the last act." "My dear Mr. Tree," replied the aspiring young actor pleasantly, "I do not think I have heard anything quite so humorous from you since your Hamlet."—London Tattler.

Lightning may not strike twice in the same place, but where pay dirt has been found there may be more.

"My customers, in almost every case, are highly pleased with the results of

IRON-OX TABLETS

and so buy them again. They think *Fifty* Tablets, so beautifully put up and containing iron, good value for their money, especially as they also serve so nicely as a regulator of stomach and bowels."—S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.

Price 25 Cents

Anxious to Know.

A Washington woman who is troubled with chronic nightmare, caused by heart failure, and who frequently cries out in her sleep, recently advertised for room and board "with a family who will not object to screaming in the night." Among the answers she received was one which asked: "How often would you require us to scream?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE REVENGE OF JILTED GIRLS

Men Forced to Sometimes Make Themselves Ridiculous.

Curious Methods Devised as Atonement for Indignity.

Financial remedies are not always sufficient for the injured affections of young women to whom fond lovers have proposed, and from whom they afterwards desire release instead of matrimony. Frequently it is the case that the young woman feels an indignity has been put upon her which can be removed only by the young man making a public spectacle of himself.

It will be admitted that cases are more numerous where the young woman has been content to prove to a jury that her affections have been damaged to the extent of a certain number of thousands. The exceptions, however, are enough to show a peculiar desire for unique revenge on the part of many.

There is the case of the young New Yorker who proposed to a circus rider and was accepted by her. Possibly her daring flights in short skirts attracted him for the moment, and that on more sober thought the attraction waned. It had led him into the difficulty, however, and he had to get out the best he could.

As a public exposure of his love affair was the last thing he desired, he had his attorneys make the young woman a substantial offer in settlement, and secure his release thus. It was not adequate. The young woman wanted more—not more money, but more in the way of reparation. She demanded that he supplement his financial offer by appearing one night as a bareback rider in the ring with her.

There was nothing for the young man to do but agree. With much preliminary practice he managed to become sufficiently expert to bring his first and only appearance on bareback to a successful ending, and the young woman pocketed the money entirely satisfied.

HAD TO TURN MINSTREL.

Another case in illustration is that of the young Minneapolis physician who had proposed to a waitress at a lakeside watering resort. After he had accepted he reconsidered. His social position made the affair quite impossible, as he saw it in second thought. The waitress, however, declined the financial remedy unless something more accompanied it. She felt that she had been humiliated and that he should undergo some displeasing personal experience before the matter would be entirely squared. She demanded that he appear for a week as a negro minstrel and entertain the folks at the resort.

As there was no other way out of it without a full airing of the matter in court he accepted. He told his friends that he was doing it on a bet. When the young lady was asked, she promptly gave the real reason for his blackface performances, and he found that the proceedings were about as full of woe as a public hearing of the case in court would have been.

FORCED TO ENLIST IN ARMY.

An officer in the English army owes his commission to an affair of this sort. He proposed rashly and repented. In this case the father of the young woman took the matter in hand. He threatened proceedings at law, in which threats the young man replied that he was a clerk on a small salary and that he would be unable to pay a judgment, however small. After awhile the irate parent consented to forego his intent, but only on the condition that the young man should enlist. This the clerk agreed to do, and, being a fellow with brains and shrewdness, he worked himself up from the ranks and has received his commission recently.

It has not been long ago that a middle-aged gentleman surprised a gathering at an animal show by entering the lion's cage and drinking a bottle of wine there while the beast eyed him with suspicion and disapproval. His friends thought he was paying a rash and foolish bet or carrying out a dangerous dare. When the truth was discovered it was found that he had rashly become engaged to a restaurant-keeper's daughter and had wished to break the engagement. The girl consented to release him only on condition that he accomplish the feat which had caused the wonder of his friends.

HAD TO MARRY GIRL'S MOTHER.

Not long ago an English curate surprised his parishioners by marrying a widow considerably older than himself. The astonishment was still greater when the cause was known. The curate had become engaged to a young girl whose frivolous conduct soon led him to regret the step. He offered a settlement for his release, but it was refused. He endeavored in every way to break the engagement, but without success.

"Is there nothing I can do to escape this?" he exclaimed one day in despair.

"Yes," remarked the girl's mother, who was present and who had been the prime mover in the marriage negotiations, "by marrying me."

The curate decided if he had to marry on of the two he preferred the mother and accepted her. The young girl soon married a wealthy stock broker.

He Offered Her His Heart.

"But do you take Dr Agnew's Cure? If not, you know, I couldn't risk accepting it." she said.

She is wise. His heart may be disordered and his life in danger.

No matter how strong his heart is, **Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure** will make it stronger and his system healthier. No matter how weak from any disease, it would put him on his feet physically.

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TRAINED IN OVERALLS

Rich Men's Sons Take Post-Graduate Course in the Machine Shop.

An apprenticeship in overalls is required now of the young man who would take his place as a specialist in mechanics or as a captain of industry. After three or four years in a university he must take his course of professional work in the branch he intends to enter. After he has spent three or four years in actual work in the shops he is prepared to step on the industrial ladder which he is trying to mount.

Workshop instruction for college graduates is of comparatively recent origin. The self-made captains of industry have not been willing to concede that a college man could have any practical knowledge of affairs. Since the college man has taken to overalls he has become respected in the workshops.

In Altoona the Pennsylvania Railroad has a sort of hospital for broken-down engines, and there among the smoke-begrimmed workmen one will find a little colony of men from the universities working for $1 a day. Young fellows just out of Harvard, Yale and Cornell, who some day will succeed their fathers at the head of great plants, are working from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening learning to build locomotives, freight cars and passenger coaches. They have a regular course of work as carefully planned as any of their studies in universities.

PRESIDENT HILL'S POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The Great Northern Railroad runs another apprentice school like this, and more than one financier has sent his boy, just out of college, to the post-graduate school which President Hill conducts in these shops.

In the great electric manufacturing works at Schenectady, N. Y., is one of the greatest workshop universities in the country. There one can find men from different American schools with students from England, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Italy, Russia, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Siam and Japan, representing all the leading engineering schools in the world.

Probably nowhere else in the world can be found such a cosmopolitan colony of university men. Two young men will be testing a motor, intended perhaps for a London underground railway or for a South African gold mine, and one young man will be from the University of Tokio, Japan, and the other from the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris.

COSMOPOLITAN GATHERING.

Working beside a young student from London University will be a man from the famous German technical school at Charlottenberg. The student apprentices who have gone through the work at Schenectady are to be found in electrical engineering in all quarters of the globe. These young men will be found engineering underground railways in London, power plants in the Alps, mining installations in British Columbia, municipal railways in New Zealand, lighting systems in Japan, power transmission projects in India, and elevated railways in New York.

All the student apprentices start at 21½ cents an hour. As they become more proficient their wages are increased in size. Some of them at first do not earn their salaries, but some soon are pushing ahead. The course is elastic—one, two or three years may be spent in this preliminary training. The officials are on the lookout for bright men, as the managers usually get their assistants from the student corps.

It is pretty hard for a man to keep on being a pessimist when a beautiful woman looks up into his eyes and tells him she is just awfully interested in his work.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

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It invigorates as well as heals, and soothes the throat and lungs so that you quickly realize the lung healing virtues of the pine.

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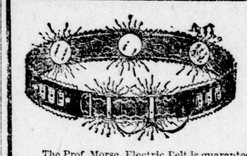
I had a very severe cold and used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first dose gave relief, and part of the bottle completely cured me. At the same time my mother had such a severe cold and cough that she was confined to her bed. She also used the Syrup and it gave her almost instant relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from coughs and colds. MRS. FRANK E. HARVIE, Hortonville, N.S.



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Japanese Time.

The Japanese divide the 24 hours into twelve periods, of which six belong to the night and six to the day, their day beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. Whether the day or night be long or short, there are always six periods in each. To attain this, the characters or numerals on the scale are adjustable. Two of them are set, one to agree with the sunrise, the other with sunset, and the four characters between them divide the space into equal portions. Thus, when the period of daylight is longer than the night, the day hours will be proportionately longer than those at night. Another peculiarity in their scale is that they use only six characters, those from four to nine, and these read backward.—London Express.

Dog Pumps His Drinking Water.

A dog that pumps his own drinking water is one of the curiosities of Frankford. This dog is a Newfoundland and his name is Jack.

From the beginning of his career water was always given to Jack in one way—from a basin set under a pump in his master's yard. He was little more than a puppy when his mind grasped the fact that the movement of the pump handle meant water for him. Accordingly, whenever he was thirsty, he would take the handle in his teeth and shake it, barking vigorously.

This gave his master an ingenious idea. The young man rigged to the handle a kind of pulley, with a cord, hanging from it, and a piece of broom handle about six inches long, fastened to the end. To take hold of this piece of broom handle and shake it vigorously caused the rigging to move the handle up and down and a little water to flow.

The first time the dog saw the dangling wood of a size so attractive and so suited to his mouth, he seized it, and he shook it up and down from side to side. About a pint of water flowed into his basin and he took a drink.

Ever since, whenever he has been thirsty, Jack has pumped for himself. —Philadelphia Record.

Two-thirds of the world's correspondence is conducted in the English language.

MR. DOOLEY DEALS WITH THE CARNEGIE-HOMER CONTROVERSY

He Explains to His Friend Hennessey How "Andhrew Carnaygie Has Been Jumpin' on the Once Famous Greek Pote" —Feels Bad for Homer.

"It's turrble, th' way me frind Andhrew Carnaygie has been jumpin' on Homer," said Mr. Dooley.

"What Homer?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Homer, th' pote," said Mr. Dooley.

"Has Andhrew been roastin' him?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"He has," said Mr. Dooley. "He's been givin' it to him good. It's all up with Homer. No wan will print his stuff anny more. He'll be goin' round with a pome undher his ar-rm fr'm newspaper to newspaper, thryin' to sell it. 'They'se a man wants to see ye,' says th' office boy. 'What's he like?' says th' iditor. 'He's an ol' bald-headed man with long whiskers and' dhressed in a tablecloth. I think he's blind, f'r he was led in be a dog on a sthring,' says he. 'Oh, it on'y ol' Homer,' says th' iditor. 'Tell him I'm busy,' he says. Carnaygie has busted him. People will talk about him fr'm now on as th' fellow that Carnaygie threw into th' fire.

"'Twill be a hard blow to Hogan. I niver r-read annything that Homer wrote, but Hogan an' th' ol' fellow was gr-reat frinds. I got an idee that Homer ain't anny too well off. He niver knew annything about mannyfacturin' pig ir'n an' bein' blind he couldn't tell good money fr'm bad. He niver sold canned air to th' governmint f'r armor plate an' he didn't know th' Prince iv Wales at all. If ye wint to ol' Homer an' thried to tell him that be handin' a little coin to th' Phillydelphy cheaper thin Roodyard Kiplin' th' chances ar-re he'd tell ye to go to th' divvle an' raysume his pome. He had no business head an' he niver founded a libry buildin',though I heerd tell he founded a few libries. Poor ol' la-ad! I feel bad about him. But it's hard on Hogan. He's always blowin' about Homer. Ye'd think this ol' fellow was all th' potes there iver was. It was Homer this an' Homer that. 'Homer says so-an'-so. D'ye raymimber what Homer said about that? He's as blind as a bat, but he can see more thin mortal man. He is poor, but his head is full iv kings an' princes, an' not little fat kings that are the same height annyway ye take thim, but long, lean kings that ar-re always chargin' round soord in hand an' slaying each other. Sivin cities claim Homer's birthplace, which is eight more thin claim Andhrew Carnaygie's—Ithaca, Utica, an five other places in cinthral New York that I don't raymimber. 'I felt,' says Hogan, 'whin I first met Homer, like th' pote that said he felt like somebody or other whin first he looked out upon th' Passyfic fr'm th' City iv Mexico,' he says. Why, th' man's been crazy about that ol' blind fellow. Now, it's my turn. Whin he comes round ye'll hear me say, 'How's ye'er frind Homer now?' or 'Have ye heerd fr'm Homer lately?' or 'What's Homer doin' in th' pothry line?' I'll make life a burden to Hogan.

"'Ye didn't see what Carnaygie said, did ye. I'll tell ye. 'Th' other night,' he says, "I wint home, tired out with th' compliments I had rayseived fr'm mesilf an' settled in me cozy libry, full iv th' choicest backgammon boords,' he says. 'I pickel up wan book afther another fr'm th' libry table. Shtrange to say, they were all be th' wan author—me fav'rite author, th' kindliest sowl that is a constant inspiration to me—mesilf,' he says. 'I craved lighter readin' an' sint out to me butler, who's a grajate iv a Scotch college—which I have made into a first-class intilligence office—f'r anny reading matther he had on hand. He sint me a copy iv a pote be th' name iv Homer. I don't recklect his full name, but I think 'twas James J. Homer. P'raps some iv ye will know. He's a Greek pote an 'this book was in th' original Greek thranslated into English,' he says. 'I read it very fluently,' he says. 'Well, I don't know that th' matther is worth talkin' about excipt to tell ye how I felt about it, but if this is th' way modhern lithrachoor is tindin', I'm goin' to put a blast chimbly into all me libries. Of all th' bum books! Here's a fellow settin' down to write an' gettin' th' good money iv th' public that hasn't anny style, anny polish an' don't know th' first ilimints iv th' Greek language. An' his charackters! I tell ye, boys, I know a few things about kings. I don't go be hearsay about thim. I know thim. I've had thim right in me own house. They've slept undher me roof an' even fr'm th' barn where coort etiket prescribes I mus' lay me bed whin rielty is in th' house. I've heerd th' kingly snore iv that charmin' monarch Edward iv illusthrees memory, who raymimbers me name. I can tell ye all about kings, an' I will if somewan will lock th' dure. An' I say to ye that this man Homer don't know a king fr'm a doose. He's got wan charackter in th' book, a king be th' name iv Achills. What kind iv a king does he make iv him? Is he a small, r-round, haughty king with a pinted beard, who says: "Andy, f'r a ioolish little man, ye have a very good house." Not at all; this Achills is no more an' no less thin a dhrunken vagabone. He's roysterin' an' cuttin' up fr'm mornin' to night; he's chopping people open; he's insultin' his frinds an' bethrayin' his country, an' fin'lly he dies be bin' hit on th' heel. Did ye iver hear th' like? I know kings, I tell ye, an' that's not th' kind iv men they ar-re at all. They don't carry soords, but canes. I wear a chip fr'm th' cane iv wan iv thim who shall be nameless to all but ye, me frinds, but it was King Edward. I wear a sliver fr'm his walkin' stick over me heart at this minyit. They don't get dhrunk, at all. As a rule they ar-re very timp'rate in their habits, though not teetotal, mind ye. A little booze at lunch an' a little more at dinner, an' a short, hot wan befure goin' to bed. If a king gets a little pickled be anny chanst, I don't mind tellin' ye, he don't go an' fight like a cabman. He slaps me on th' back, offers to race me ar-round Skibo Castle f'r a dollar, weeps a little because he ain't well thrated at home, an' goes to sleep on a lounge. Far fr'm dressin' in a little short ballet dancer's skirts, with bare legs, the way this fellow Homer makes thim out, kings is very modestly attired in a black coat an' pearl-colored pants, although I don't mind tellin' ye that I did wanst have th' good fortune to see a monarch that I won't name, but p'raps ye can guess, in a pair iv pyjamas —but aven thin, ivry inch a king as he ordhered me away fr'm his dure. Homer don't know th' customs iv good s'ciety. He writes like a cook. I was so furyous I hurled th' book into th' fire an' I'us goin' to direct that anny future wurruk iv his be excluded fr'm me libries,' he says.

"An there's Homer in th' fire. Poor ol' la-ad! His day is done. He's been caught fakin' an' nobody will thrust him again. If ye go into th' Dope Lover's Libry an' ask f'r th' pomes iv Homer, they'll say: "I want ye to understand this is a rayspictable shop. Take a copy iv Treeumphant Dimocracy, be A. Carnaygie. Hol' on there! Don't ye throw that inkstand!'

"Poor ol' la-ad! Where'll he turn now? Mind ye, I think me frind Andhrew Carnaygie is r-right. Th' book iv Homer's pomes that Hogan brought in have wan day had pitchers iv th' kings, an' wud ye believe it, they were all thruckmen. Yes, sir, ivry king iv thim was dhrivin' a dhray an' fightin' fr'm it jus' like ye see thim on th' docks. I suppose th' poor ol' man niver see a king in his life. His idee iv a king is a big fellow on a deliv'ry wagon. But I'm sorry Carnaygie wint at him that r-rough. He ought to consider that he was ol' an' blind an' hasn't got more thin a millyon years longer to live. If he'd sint him a photty-graft or a short description of something to wurruk on, an' thin if he didn't put a cutaway coat on Achills, it wud be time to hammer him. But th' harm is done. Homer's cooked. It's a gr-reat joke on Hogan."

"I wondher what he'll say," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Maybe," said Mr. Dooley, "he'll say that Homer don't care."

A Danbury man has made a compressed air engine which is half an inch high and no larger than a dime, but it runs as long as the air is applied.

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MONTREAL, P. Q.

STREAM OF 5,000 GEESE

A Great Opportunity for Hunters on the Coast of Texas.

Robert A. Hitchcock, of St. Joe, Mich., has returned from a shooting trip to the southwestern coast of Texas with an idea that the wild goose is not so smart a bird as it has been written. His party had little trouble in killing all of the geese they wanted —many more than they could eat—and they killed them sometimes under circumstances which indicated that the birds had been feeding upon loco weed.

Hitchcock says that a man on a horse carrying a shotgun across his saddle could nearly always ride within gunshot of them when grazing upon the prairie and knock down two or more as they rose heavily and so thickly that missing them was impossible. He tells of one instance in particular which shows either the Canada goose sometimes does not know much, or else does not care for anything when it is in a hurry to get home.

He found himself one afternoon, when the sun was not more than half an hour high, on the edge of a long arm that ran up from the sea and on this sea arm the geese were in the habit of roosting. He had a dog with him and had been walking along the swampy edge of the salt water kicking up an occasional snipe.

Hearing honking, he looked out over the prairie and saw the first flock of geese coming in to roost. There was no shelter anywhere near, so he lay down flat on his back. The dun grass matched fairly well with his clothing and the dog, which was liver-colored, lay at his feet.

The first flight of geese passed too high for shooting, but he could hear others coming and in a little while all the air was vocal with the cries. Fifteen minutes after the passage of the first flock the geese were going over in a steady stream and the rushing of their wings was continuous. Some of them were high and some lower, but as the sun sank they came nearer to the ground and his shooting began.

He had no means of seeing them until they were directly over him, but he waited until they had passed and took them going from him. Lying on his back, with his shoulders on the ground, the shooting was difficult, but he managed to do fairly well.

When his gun was discharged all the geese near him would veer to the right or to the left, but the noise and, when it got darker, the fireflashes, had no effect on those further to the rear. These came on as if no gun had been fired.

There were so many of them that all could not escape. Those which went by him unhurt pitched upon the salt water half a mile out, and there rested.

As the geese were going from him when shot, the pellets penetrated well. Several of the birds fell in the water, and when this happened the dog could not be restrained, but bulged in, making a splash and lugging to land a goose almost as big as itself. This further worked to alarm those in the air, but the rearward ranks kept on.

The geese were flying long after it got too dark to see them. He and the dog together retrieved eleven as the result of an hour of shooting. He missed a good many of them through taking birds that were too high. He is sure that not less than five thousand went over and rested on the narrow bay.

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or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. It has cured where everything else has failed.

When writing mention this paper, and give full address to

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THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King street west, Toronto.

AGRICULTU RAL NOTE.

Terence—Hi! Pat—where did you get those trousers from?
Pat—That's my business! I got 'em where they growed.
Terence—Ah! You pulled 'em too soon, then.

A YOUNG MAN'S MISTAKE

BY CY WARMAN, IN THE RAILWAY CONDUCTOR

"They cut the rope, but the man was dead,
And they laid him to rest on the hill next day;
And the parson wrote on the board at his head:
'He made a mistake.' But the man was dead,
And now he's asleep not far away."

"I'm not a prohibitionist," said Parson Plunket, opening what the miners called the "Gospel game" at Red Cliff, Colorado, one Sunday morning in the spring of '88.

The many quiet smiles that played about the faces of his hearers showed plainly that the Parson had touched a responsive chord. "If I were," he went on, arranging his lay-out on the little unpainted pulpit, "and had the pull to put my prohibition into effect, I'd stop the packin' of firearms."

The scowl that showed up on some faces in front of him might have awed a man less fearless and earnest.

"Pick up the Leadville Herald that comes to this camp on the Salt Lake Express of a morning and read what they write. Gun plays are as frequent as hotel arrivals and killin's as common as the weather report. If there were no guns there'd be no gun plays, no gun plays, no funerals, only of men that die in bed. The moment a man puts on a gun he makes a mistake. I tell you this camp'll never prosper so long as our best citizens go about luggin' a pair of shooting-irons heavy enough to sink a ship. If you've got a kick comin', kick. If you want to fight, git out in the road and put your hands up like a man. Don't go totin' a cannon 'round like an Injun. I don't mind givin' it out cold that I consider a man with a gun on in a quiet place like Red Cliff the biggest coward unhung, with one exception—that's the man with two guns."

At this point a couple of shell men who had dropped in and anchored near the door, stole softly out of the tent. A young, meek-eyed man, who sat on the forward bench and sang soprano, hitched his gun round behind him, looking very much ashamed. That was the first gun he ever "packed."

When the sermon was finished, the Parson, instead of waiting for the audience to leave first, as was his wont, gathered up his things and strode from the tent, as much as to say, "If anybody wants to take it up, I'm here," but he passed on unmolested.

A gang of gamblers, loafers and miners were lounging about the "Palace of Pleasure," a notorious resort, as the fifteen or twenty church people passed by. The two shell men had spread the news of the morning sermon among the hard people of the place, and there had been some talk, but no man who called himself "bad" would molest an unarmed Gospel sharp, so the parson, at the head of his little flock, was allowed to pass by without even an insult.

Presently the young soprano singer came along and stopped at the Palace. Now, the gamblers and toughs of the town looked upon the young man as a sore of accessory before the fact, and so began to larrup the preacher over the shoulders of the soprano. The boy, being spirited, talked back, and a big tin-horn gambler boxed his ears. They were all crowding close around the young man, who was scared half out of his wits. Now, a drunken miner, seeing the young man had a revolver, came forward, saying as he pushed his way through the crowd, he would "make the tenderfoot eat the gun."

The young man, amazed, terrified almost to the point of collapsing on the wooden walk, heard what the miner said. "Eat the gun!" Now, how could he do it? He would willingly do anything in his power to escape the ruffians who confronted him, but he knew he could not eat the gun. No, the miner must know that a man could not eat a gun, and had set this hard task, so as to have an excuse for killing. The moment that thought flashed through the young man's mind, he thought of his mother and sisters—of the happy home he had left in Illinois. He thought of his brave brother, older and stronger than he, who was only one hundred miles down the road. With the recollection of these loved ones came a longing to live, and then, suddenly remembering that he was armed, he pulled his gun, leveled it at the ugly, flushed face of the drunken miner and fired.

* * * * *

The young soprano singer leaned against the side of the saloon. His knees were trembling. His brain swam. The gamblers and others who came to look upon the corpse, stood a pace away. Presently a man, whose apparel proclaimed him a miner, pushed through the crowd and bent over the dead man. There was a small, round hole in the center of the forehead—a chance shot, for the soprano singer could not hit a box-car at this distance one in a dozen shots.

The man turned the corpse face down, lifted the tail of the coat and felt the hip pockets.

"The coward," said the miner, as he got to his feet and glared about.

"What!" said the gang in chorus, "no gun?"

"No," answered the miner. "He never packed a gun a day in his life."

Now, to kill a man with a gun on him is counted a proper thing in any mining camp, especially if the gun-bearer is committing an unfriendly act, but to slay an unarmed man under any circumstances is a crime, punishable by death.

The good parson had heard the sound of the six-shooter and hastened to the scene. He arrived at the moment when the crowd opened to make a pathway for the bullets that all expected would begin to pass between the two men. Taking in the whole situation at a glance, the parson put himself between them, facing the miner.

"Now, look a here, parson," said the miner, leveling his pistol, "ef you don't want me to make a winder through you so's I can see that cur 'at's hidin' behind you, you'd best step aside."

"No, you must not kill that boy," said the parson, holding his place. "He only made a mistake."

"He's murdered my pardner—the best friend I had on earth," said the miner, "an' if you ain't gone when I count three, you'll both go together, and you'll be in damn bad company."

"If you must," said the parson, removing his hat and tipping his head back, "let her go."

"One! You're throwin' yerself away, parson."

"Two!"

"Good-bye, parson," called a voice from the crowd.

"Three!"

But the miner had not the nerve. He let his gun drop to his side and at that moment the city marshal came up, took the young man's murderous pistol and led him away to the "cooler."

* * * * *

The dead man lay just where he had fallen and when a few hundred of his fellow-miners had come and looked upon the work of the deadly forty-five, any close observer might have scented trouble.

The equally dangerous firewater that was flowing continuously over the bar of the "Palace of Pleasure," fired the brains of the sympathizing friends of the dead man and put them in a perfect frame of mind for men who are about to do murder. Sober, a vast majority of these miners were good, law-abiding citizens, who would share their last dollar with a man in want, or lay down their lives to protect a woman or a child; but the liquor, the mining camp liquor, taken at timberline, makes crazy criminals of quiet men; and when some loud-mouthed ruffians said "Hang him!" they answered "Hang 'im!"

Out on the sidewalk a drunken teamster echoed "Hang 'im!" and others took up the cry and carried it to the remotest corner of the camp.

Instantly men put down their half-drained glasses and started for the wooden jail. Some went with murder in their hearts, many to see the excitement, but hundreds went with the hope of averting an awful crime.

They did not seek out the city marshal and demand the keys. A half-dozen men lifted a "T" rail from a pile of steel that was stacked up near the little station and started for the door of the jail. Dozens of others threw themselves in the path of the would-be lynchers, and it looked for a moment like the beginning of a big battle, but the mob soon over-ran the law-abiding men of the camp and were surrounding the little log jail.

Occasionally, above the cry of "Hang 'im" a voice could be heard calling for the parson. "Parson! The parson! Where's the parson?" men were shouting, for many were there who believed that the calm face of the person could hold the mob back until help could come, for they had heard that help was coming by a special train.

But the parson did not come. Of this the mob were glad, for they had a dread of that man who could look calmly into the open door of death.

Now the mob opened, the men with the rail advanced, and the door flew into a hundred splinters.

The scene revealed as the door went down would have stayed the hands of sober men. On the dirt floor of the poor prison knelt their victim, and by his side the parson, with faces turned towards heaven. As the mob advanced the boy stood up and shrank back, staring with wide, tearless eyes at his executioners. A rum-mad ruffian, standing in the door, fired at the cowering prisoner, and instantly the parson's right arm shot out and the would-be murderer lay sprawling on the ground.

"Keep back, you wolves!" shouted the parson. "Be not afraid, my friend, they can't hurt you," he said, caressing the youth tenderly. "They can only kill the poor body—they can't harm you —be brave!"

By this time the small jail was filled by the howling mob. The young man was seized and dragged out. In the scuffle that ensued the brave parson was thrown violently to the ground. His head struck a rock that the prisoners used for a seat, and he lay senseless—trampled upon by the gin-crazed mob.

Immediately after the shooting of the miner by the unfortunate tenderfoot the operator at Red Cliff sent out a report to the railway officials at Denver and to the boy's brother, who was a clerk in the office of the superintendent at Salida. After that the brother made frequent inquiry by wire, and when the mob began to gather he begged the railway officials to allow him an engine and crew to take him to Red Cliff where his young brother was in danger. It was a singular request for an humble employe to make, but when the situation of the unhappy youth was made known to the management, a special engine was ordered out, and with only the clerk and a conductor in the cab with the engineer and fireman, the black steed sped away up through Brown's Canyon.

As the locomotive climbed up over Tennessee Park the clerk made pictures of the happy home beyond the Mississippi, that would be darkened with sorrow if his brother failed to return. Standing behind the driver he implored him to spare no effort to reach Red Cliff at the earliest possible moment. At Leadville they had learned that a mob was surrounding the jail, and now, as they tipped over the hill, the driver let the locomotive fairly fall down the mountain, though the road was new and rough. The cover shook from the sand dome and crashed through the window, but the driver only set the tank brake and without touching the reverse lever let her roll.

Above the roar of wheels they could hear her flanges slamming up against the curves. The coal from the tank shook down and slipped from the deck on either side of the engine. At a sharp curve the stack snapped off close to the boiler and went leaping and rolling to the bottom of the gulch, but the speed of the engine never slackened for a moment until they saw the whistling-board at Red Cliff.

It would be pleasant to record here that they arrived just in time to rescue the doomed man. That is the way a story ought to end, and that is the way we should end this story if it were fiction. But facts are facts. They were too late.

As the mob, sobered somewhat at sight of death, opened to allow the clerk to pass in, the parson, bareheaded and pale, pushed his way from the other side of the circle, and the two men met at the feet of the dead man.

"They cut the rope, but the man was dead,
And they laid him to rest on the hill next day;
And the Parson wrote on the board at his head;
'He made a mistake.' But the man was dead,
And now he's asleep not far away."

THOUSANDS LISTEN

To the Strange Tale of Mrs. James Bradley —What Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Did for Her.

"No tongue can tell what I have suffered." So says Mrs. James Bradley, of Smith's Cove, Digby County, N. S. And when it is explained that Dyspepsia caused her suffering, thousands of Canadians will echo, "That's true, sure enough." These thousands have Dyspepsia themselves and they know.

But let these thousands listen to the whole of Mrs. Bradley's story and if they profit by it, as they should, they will stop moaning over Dyspeptic pains and turn instead to singing the praises of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I had Dyspepsia for over nine years," says Mrs. Bradley. "I have tried the best doctors in this place and never got relief. I had to starve myself from eating and had given up hope of ever having any help. No tongue can tell what I have suffered. I cannot describe it. I saw an advertisement of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and sent for six boxes of them. They relieved me almost at once and before I had finished the six boxes I could eat almost anything and sleep comfortable, which I never expected to in this world.

"I advise all who suffer as I have to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and never to be without them."

The Teachers' College in New York will hereafter train teachers to teach health.

A cautious aeronaut, Herr Gustav Poch, of Berlin, proposes to construct a boat which will be able to fly. The experiment, he says, will be conducted on the water, by means of which the danger of cross-country trial trips will be avoided.

HAPPINESS IN THE FAMILY

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mother and Daughter.

Mrs. S. Barnum Tells How Her Backache Disappeared and Her Daughter Found Health.

Madoc, Ont., Feb. 27. — The hold those standard Canadian remedies, Dodd's Kidney Pills, are obtaining on this community, grows stronger day by day. "Tried and not found wanting" is the verdict awarded to them in dozens of cases where those numerous ailments arising from diseased Kidneys have banished the health and threatened the lives of people till Dodd's Kidney Pills have come to their relief.

And as one who has benefited from Dodd's Kidney Pills recommends them to another and he or she in turn finds relief and health, it is not to be wondered at that whole families unite in singing their praises. This is what the Barnums are doing. Mrs. S. Barnum says:

"I had been troubled with Backache, one of the first symptoms of the painful and dangerous Kidney Diseases. I had been told that Dodd's Kidney Pills were a sure cure and resolved to try them. I procured half a dozen boxes and commenced taking them. The backache soon disappeared and has not come back. It is a most satisfactory cure.

"My daughter Annie, too, was run down and out of sorts, and subject to pains. Dodd's Kidney Pills had done me so much good I resolved to try them in her case. The result is her pain is gone and she is in good health again."

A JUST "FEMINISME."

Movement to Give the French Woman a Right to Her Earnings.

The woman's movement, or "Feminisme," as it is called here, has no doubt its exaggerated side, but it is less in evidence than elsewhere. The French woman is content to follow out her wifely duties and to suffer many legal wrongs and disabilities with a devotion and self-abnegation that are equaled by no women in the world. It is almost incredible in a country of such free institutions as France, where the right to think as one will reaches its highest expression, perhaps, that the status of a married woman before the law is one of absolute inferiority and subjection to her husband. This fact receives striking exemplification from a measure which is to come before the Senate when it reassembles for business (and with a third of its members fresh from the verdict of the elections) in a week's time. It is not a revolutionary measure; it will not shake man from the proud stronghold given him by Roman tradition and the Napoleonic code. Indeed, the very elementary character of its justice shocks one. It is a law to protect the earnings of the woman. Three ladies, the Duchess d'Uzes, Sarah Monod and Jeanne Schmahl, inspired the bill, which was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies as long ago as February, 1896. It was passed in haste by the elect of universal suffrage as if they were a little ashamed that such an act of justice had been so long delayed, but in the seven years that have intervened this little modest charter of the women has been lying neglected in the lumber room of the Luxembourg. Now the senators have an excellent chance of repairing their indifference by insisting that the bill shall be even more effectual in its provisions than when it left the portals of the Palais Bourbon.

It is the painful fact, then, that the mother of a family in France is not protected in her earnings. Assuming that, through the indifference or laziness of the husband, there is no money coming into the family exchequer for the maintenance of the household, and the wife by her own cleverness and energy keeps a roof over herself and her children, she may find herself suddenly deprived of her earnings by the sharp cruelty of the law. The husband has incurred debts, and a lien is put upon her wages by the creditors. Very often her employer, to avoid disagreeable scenes, has to give the unfortunate woman her conge, and she is driven forth to starvation—she and her little ones—by the action of the law.

Valuable Advice to Mothers

If your child comes in from play coughing or showing evidences of an approaching attack of grippe, sore throat or sickness of any kind, first thing get out your bottle of Nerviline. Rub the chest and neck with Nerviline, and give internal doses of ten drops of Nerviline in sweetened water every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polson's Nerviline, which is a necessity in every household. Large bottles cost only 25c.

The liquor from oysters, being salt and water simply, has no nutritive value.

Dropsical Swellings

Backache, deposits in the urine, pain, smarting and scalding when urinating, loss of flesh, rheumatic pains and headache are symptoms of

Kidney Disease

When the swelling takes place about the heart death usually comes suddenly and unexpectedly in the form of

Heart Failure or Apoplexy.

MR. TRENEMAN

The kidneys when in health filter from the blood the urea, which is in reality poisonous waste matter.

When the kidneys are weak and deranged the urea remains in the blood and causes it to become watery and deficient in nutritive quality.

Dropsical swellings are the result. At times the ill-effects are felt about the heart and death comes suddenly in the form of heart disease or apoplexy. With others the legs swell until they become of unwieldy proportions and require to be bandaged.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure dropsical swellings and all the dreadful symptoms of kidney disease. They cure thoroughly by striking directly at the root of the trouble and setting the kidneys right.

Mr. James Treneman, 536 Adelaide Street, London, Ont., states:—"Two years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles, I became dropsical, and **my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around** at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I procured a box, and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that **I am entirely cured.** I never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly convinced that if it had not been for this medicine I would not be working to-day."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

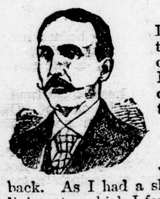
Are wonderfully successful in curing all diseases which arise from uric acid in the blood. They act directly on the kidneys and liver, invigorate these filtering organs to health and activity and insure their perfect working. In thousands of homes in Canada and the United States they are kept constantly on hand as a preventative and cure for kidney and liver derangements, Bright's disease, dropsy, biliousness, stomach troubles and constipation. There is no medicine that is so prompt and thorough in removing backache, bodily pains and all the distressing accompaniments of kidney disease as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose—25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

MAKE THIS TEST

Allow some urine to stand for twenty-four hours in a glass or bottle. If at the end of that time it becomes cloudy or smoky, or if a sediment like brick dust forms in the bottom of the vessel you can be certain that the kidneys are deranged and diseased.

BACK PAINED SO BAD COULDN'T TURN IN BED.

A citizen of Trenton, Ont., who suffered agony with his back and kidneys, tells of his rapid and complete restoration to health by the use of Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.



We desire to present to you the history of the case of Thomas Douglas, of Trenton, Ont., whose occupation is that of carter for the Gillman Co., an avocation which involves heavy lifts and frequent exposure to wet and cold—all hard on the kidneys. That Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets could so quickly cure a case so severe as that of Mr. Douglas is a splendid tribute to their rapid-acting, thorough-going curative qualities.

MR. DOUGLAS TELLS HIS STORY.

"I had been a very healthy man until a few months ago, when I was taken with a very severe pain across the small of the back. As I had a slight cold, I attributed the pain to that, and commenced using liniments, which I found gave me no relief.

"Seeing the testimonial of Mr. Kobold, a Trenton gentleman, who had used Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, I made up my mind to try them. I had used very few Tablets before I found relief, and I can tell you I was very thankful for this, as I had been so bad that I had to lay off work for days, and at nights I could not turn in bed. Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets have made a perfect and thorough cure in my case. I am at work every day before 7 a.m., and work hard all day, and I can assure you my work is not easy, as I have a great deal of heavy lifting to do, and the constant stooping is a great strain on the back, but I am thankful to say I have never had a twinge of pain, nor has my back bothered me since Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets cured me."

(Signed) THOS. DOUGLAS.

MRS. DOUGLAS CONFIRMS IT.

"I gladly endorse all my husband says about Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets. They acted splendidly in his case and have inspired me with such confidence of their efficacy that I am using them now myself.

"I have been troubled for some time with sick headache, weak spells, tired feelings, and generally run down. I have used the Tablets only for a short time, but feel so very much better already that you may be sure as soon as I have taken another bottle or two of the Tablets, you will hear from me.

"I tell all my friends that Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets have done splendidly for us, and both Mr. Douglas and myself have no hesitation in allowing you to use our names in endorsation of such a reliable remedy."

(Signed) MRS. THOS. DOUGLAS.

SO DOES MR. SHURIE, DRUGGIST.

"I am well acquainted with Thos. Douglas, of this town, who is a teamster in the employ of the Gillman Co.

"He is a hard-working and respectable citizen, and I have no hesitation in endorsing the statement he gives of his cure by Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, as it was from my store the Tablets were purchased, and I know the condition he was in prior to taking them, and that he is now, to the best of my knowledge, working hard every day without any trace of his former trouble."

(Signed) JAS. SHURIE.

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are 50c. a bottle or 3 for $1.25, at all druggists or by mail. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto, Ont.

HOW THE NEWS OF THE DAY IS SIFTED AND PUBLISHED

Minute Subdivision of Work Among the Force.

Complicated But Smooth-Running System Required.

The business department, having made it possible for the paper to be published in the most up-to-date manner and able to give its readers the best that can be procured in the way of news of the greatest interest to them, it is the duty of the news and the city editors to get together all available news. It is news—live news, readable news, instructive news—that is the fundamental basis of a modern daily, and such news does The Advertiser constantly strive to obtain. That it does obtain the news at all times is due to the complete system which the paper has. Of the city department and its work, more is written further on. In this article there will be dealt with the gathering of the news from outside of town.

The chief duty of the news editor is to receive the telegraphic news and edit it. This is in itself an operation requiring skill and experience. He has also to keep in touch with the trend of events and know just what news has been written or before. His chief stock-in-trade perhaps is his ability to value news. News varies in quantity, and the editor must be able to guage the matter he will have, so that he shall as nearly as possible have the requisite amount set up, and not have too much, which would result in having matter left over. The danger is always of having too much news, and it is therefore desirable to have everything placed in according to its news value. An item must be estimated as to the amount of space it is worth in the paper. More than that it must be measured in importance, no matter how long it may be, and the proportionate heading written for it. It will be seen, then, what a power of discrimination must be possessed by the news editor to have his department run smoothly.

THE NEWS SERVICE.

In the case of an evening paper, the bulk of press dispatches come in after 10 o'clock in the morning. The first few hours of the morning are spent by the news editor in looking through exchanges. It is his duty to see that any important dispatches of happenings the day before, since the previous day's paper went to press, are chronicled. He goes through, also, the morning papers, and sees what is desirable for the evening paper. Perhaps there is some small item which promises to grow into a big story, or there may be something which might have a local interest that he thinks it advisable to hand over to the city editor. The news editor has scarcely gone through his morning papers when the different dispatches begin to come in. These are either from the special correspondents or from the Associated Press and other press agencies. For a great deal of the news of the day, the Associated Press is depended upon, and that organization is truly one of the most wonderful systems in any line that the world has produced. Its primary object was for the supplying of news from Washington to the New York dailies. Steadily it grew until today it handles reports from every place on the American continent, as well as other parts of the world. The system by which this association is able to cover all the news and is entitled to the credit of being the most extensive purveyor of news in the world must be marvelous, indeed. This association supplies much of the news to The Advertiser, especially of a foreign nature. Considerable Canadian news comes through like sources on a smaller scale, while throughout the western part of the province especially, The Advertiser has numerous correspondents who send news in directly.

HOW DISPATCHES COME IN.

The news editor does not simply receive ready-made copy and write heads for it. He has to thoroughly edit it, condensing where it is required, correcting errors in English where they occur, and distributing and arranging his matter. In regard to the last feature, he very often has trouble in the way the dispatches are received, many times there being dispatches of entirely different purport on the same sheet. On the other hand, it is an interesting operation—the compiling of news of like character. For instance, in the recent Venezuelan trouble, dispatches came along at all hours of the day. First, perhaps there would be one dated London, England. This would probably be followed by a short one from the seat of the impending war, while another would come in later from New York. Coming in at different intervals and requiring to be connected for the evening edition, it is necessary to have considerable care as to how things are arranged. The news editor, however, does his work systematically, and the reader always finds that no matter how scattered the dispatches may have been brought into the office he is able to find them in the proper order, and learn whatever is going on in that part of the world where the eyes of all are turned. It is by hundreds of thousands of miles of copper wire that the news editor is connected with all the ends of the earth, and his ever-present thought is how to best take advantage of that fact.

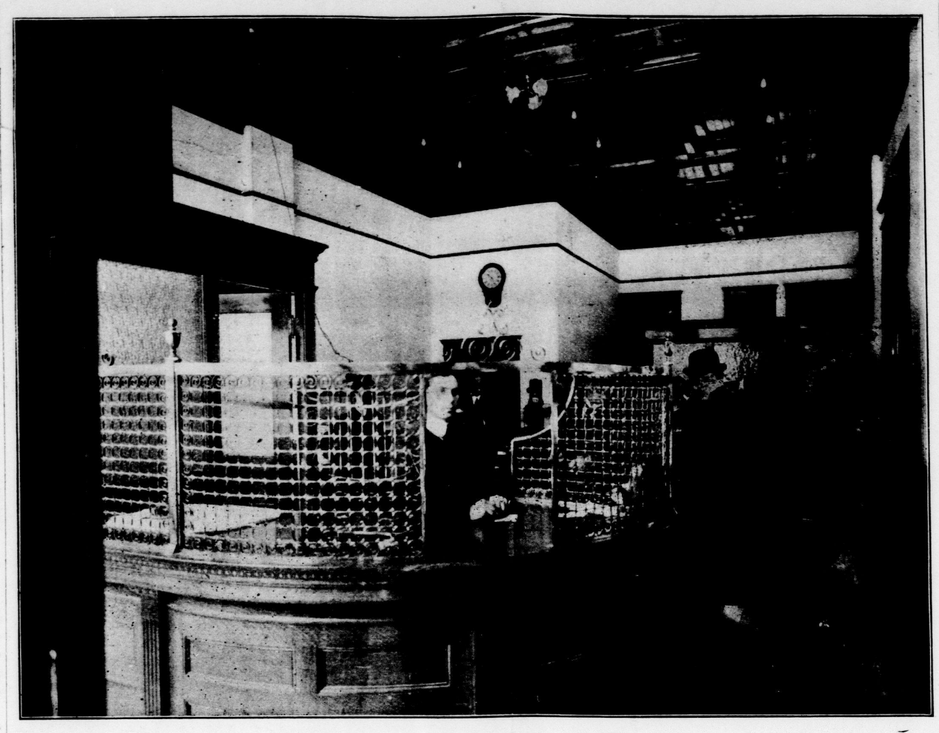
HANDLING STORIES.

Canadian news is what must be most watched by Canadian papers, and the duties of the news editor of The Advertiser are largely to keep his eye on events in Canada. Perhaps today it is necessary to write up a railroad wreck in Western Ontario. A reporter is sent to the scene, and the messages, as he sends them in, must be received by the news editor. Then, while he has a man engaged upon such an accident, he gets a "query" asking how much is wanted from the special correspondent at some place of a disaster, of which the latter has wired a few words The news editor considers how much else he has coming and what he thinks the story ought to be worth. Perhaps the paper could use five hundred words, and a message is sent for this, and in due time the account comes in and is printed in that evening's paper. Then there is the regular amount of daily news from Parliament when that is in session, the special correspondent generally sending in about the same amount every day. There are the weather reports and the daily markets, and such smaller affairs, all of which have to be taken into consideration.

Besides the Canadian news, the world has to be watched. It may be that there is a battle being waged somewhere, and the acount of it must be in that day's paper, not the following day's. The same applies to the great international affairs in all parts of the world: it applies, too, to whatever is occurring in the Imperial Parliament or the United States Congress, and the news editor for these reasons must keep abreast of the times—right to the very hour.

Any place may at any time become the news center. Today it may be as far as provincial matters are concerned, in the city of Toronto, but tomorrow it may be in some obscure place in Manitoulin Island. Here lies one of the problems of the news editor. It is his duty to see that no matter what place looms into prominence as a center of news, if even for a few days only, he must be able to put his hand on someone who will furnish him with news. Hence the value of having at one's command correspondents who can be relied upon to furnish copy when required. The correspondent, who must be considered when speaking of the news editor, should of course be well equipped. That is, he must be reliable as a news-gatherer; he must get the news and nothing but the news. The correspondent must be qualified in the matter of sincerity, for faking never pays, and newspaper men recognize that such is nothing but journalistic suicide. This is a fact, notwithstanding a rather prevalent, though erroneous, idea among those who do not know the workings of the newspapers, that a newspaper is conscienceless. The Advertiser has been fortunate in its sources of news, and its readers always get accounts of the happenings of the world and of Canada in particular, and are sure of the truth.

Lastly, the news editor has to know the relative value of all news that goes in the paper, and remember everything that has passed through his hands, for at making-up time he is expected to oversee the operation, which sometimes results in several columns being left out, a case that everyone will see requires discrimination and rapid thinking.



Frank Cooper, Photo.

Front View of Business Office.

Frank Cooper, Photo.

Interior of Business Office.

THE NEWS OF THE CITY.

System Must Be Complete to Permit Nothing to Escape.

Eternal vigilance is the watchword of the city editor. Unceasingly must he oversee the scouring of the city for the news, and the system has to be so perfect that nothing escapes his attention. Under him are the reporters of the paper, who bring in the news, and the planning has to be done so that the reporters shall miss nothing. It is at the city editor that the news channels of the city converge, and of him one of the essential qualities is generalship. He must know how to place his men to the best advantage. He must know how to so marshal his forces that he will get the best results for the time put into the work. He must so size up the quantity of news of the day, as he anticipates it, that the correct proportion will be given to everything in accordance with its news value, that as nearly as possible the amount of copy turned in will be enough to fill the local pages of the paper, and brief enough to not have anything left over. Of course, there are cases where ordinarily important news has to be left over. This happens in case of a calamity or tragedy, where the time between the occurrence and the time of going to press is of such duration that it is only possible to have set up the details of the more important story. When there is time, in that case, the ordinary news is cut down, the preference, of course, being for the extraordinary news. News values must be a part of the city editor's knowledge, just as much as the merchant must know the value of the goods in which he deals. To the experienced newspaper man news value becomes a sort of instinct. He has no scales to weigh it; he has no rule to measure it; he has no concrete form of analysis to estimate its consistency; he simply must know what it's worth from intuition.

There are a great many people unacquainted with the modus operandi of the publication of a newspaper, who have not the slightest idea as to how the daily work is accomplished. Many intelligent visitors to a newspaper office there are, whose misconceptions of the manner in which the news of a city is gathered, are nearly twice as great as that of a visitor to a large American office not long ago, who said: "So this is the city department. Yes, I know all about this. It is where the reporters work. They go out every day and hang around where they are not known and hear things, and then come back and write long pieces about it all, and the city editor cuts the pieces down." Besides those who do not know that the city department of a modern newspaper is systematic and complex in its machinery, there are many others who, thinking that a system is pursued, still have no idea as to the amount of work entailed. They imagine that the news-gathering, the news-writing, the news-meetings that evening and the coming day, and enters in the assignment book the name of a reporter opposite the meeting or whatever will be held. For instance, there is to be a meeting of the city council. Opposite that entry in the assignment book is put down the name of the man who attends to the city hall work. Then there is a lecture to be given in a church by some prominent man; another reporter is delegated to that place. Perhaps an annual meeting of some society or church is to be held that evening; another man has to "cover" that. Again, there may be a social event to be written up, and someone has to go there. The amount of news of the known quantity nature sometimes varies, and at times the number of assignments exceeds the number of reporters, in which case someone has to cover more than one the same evening. In winter especially there is evening work for the writers, and besides the ordinary news there is generally a certain amount of comment to be handed in for publication by the man who has charge of the sporting department. If anyone has an idea that the reporters of these meetings are at liberty to simply go and take notes and do the writing the next morning he is mistaken. The copy must be handed in the same evening. The lecture or the council meeting may be a large one and require a good deal of space, and that means perhaps several hours' work on it after the close of the meeting. Nevertheless, the report must be finished at once, and the copy ready for the city editor when he comes down early the next morning. The latter has to edit it, and send it to the composing-room, to be started the first thing in the morning. In fact, a reporter is always required to prepare his copy on the do-it-now system, for in the race for time he can easily be left in the lurch.

EXERCISE OF JUDGMENT.

Reporters Must Be Careful of What They Choose as News.

It has been said at the beginning that the city editor must be a man who has a great knowledge of news values. The copy goes through his hands, and it is their beats. The railway depots are a source of information, and this part of the city is regularly visited. The undertakers are the people who are able to make the papers aware of the deaths of people within the city, and the reporters have then to procure the obituaries, having learned of what has happened. The fire department is one of the public places where news is generally available, and then there are a score of places where news is at indefinite periods obtained. Something may not happen every day, but they are places that need to be kept in touch with. For instance, there is the university and the schools, the Normal, high and public, there is the postoffice and the custom house, and the various public institutions, as well as the many private sources of information.

Coming events are closely watched, and if a prominent man is expected in the city, he is awaited, and when he arrives he is interviewed, and as a rule much interesting, as well as valuable reading, is given the readers. The Advertiser watches these things, and in the routine of daily news of the ordinary nature, the special features of a local interest are not lost sight of. The coming events being chronicled in the assignment book, the city editor is prepared for what takes place in this way and sees that the proper attention is given to whatever is before the public.

It will be evident to all that the city editor must be a wide-awake man. The better he knows the city, its history and its people the better will he be able to conduct the city department of his paper. With reporters coming in and out, with telephone at one hand, messenger calls at the other, with fresh tips constantly coming either verbally or by message, with reporters appearing at all times to give reports upon their stories, the office of the city editor becomes a news center of great proportions. Sometimes the life-blood of a city flows slowly. In fact, very often there will be a regular dearth of news, while at other times the news will come with a rush. But a change may come so quickly! It is as if the city editor had his hand upon the city's pulse. Perhaps at one period of the day he feels that there "is nothing doing," but before an hour passes he will feel the throb of renewed activity. The pulse quickens—history is making—news is to be secured.

COPING WITH EMERGENCIES.

It is probably in the events which are not foreseen that the greatest difficulties are met, and the city editor must have at his command the forces with which he can cope with any emergencies. Should a fire break out, the office is at once notified of it, and if it is one that promises to be a conflagration of importance, the reporters are expected to leave the work of their beats and attend to the emergency case. Even here, where to the average person it may seem a haphazard way of getting news, a system is used. The city editor sends one man out to watch the progress of the fire; another thinks of nothing save finding what caused the fire and who discovered it. A third perhaps gets a statement from the owners, and finds the probable loss as nearly as it can be estimated. An artist or photographer is also sent to get pictures of the scene. If the fire is of long duration, one man relieves another, so that no time will be lost in turning in the copy. Sometimes it is an accident that happens, where many people are killed, and this entails a large amount of work. Should someone die under suspicious circumstances and an inquest be called, it may be a story that needs a couple of men to gather the details of the case. Naturally, it will be seen that there is no 6 o'clock whistle business for the reporter, but this is one of the accepted things of his life, and if he works the greater part of the 24 hours of the day that is all expected. The recompense for the sometimes strenuous duties is the excitement and the novelty that is always connected with his work.

Their race against time is very often one which requires all the going powers of the reporters. When something happens within a half an hour of going to press, and most of the forms are made up, while the press is awaiting the last few items that will find their way into the paper at that hour, and when it is an occurrence worth space, the rush is at its greatest height, and if it is far from the office, the available men are

Frank Cooper, Photo.

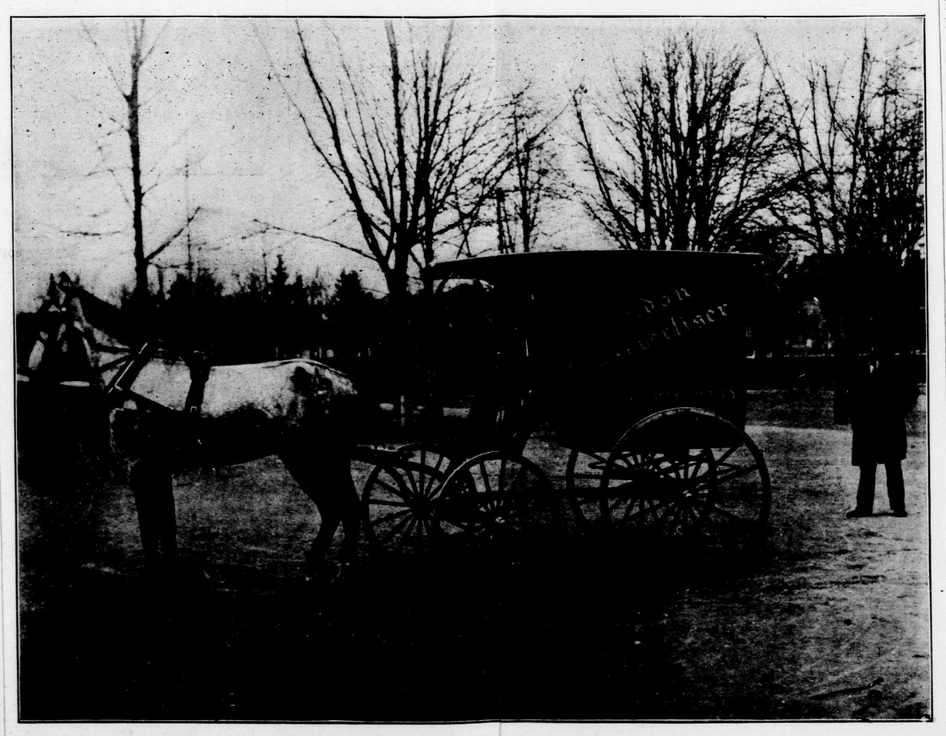
The Mailing Room

editing and the news-printing is a matter of an hour or two.

A RACE AGAINST TIME.

Alertness Characterizes Preparations for Printing a Paper.

On the contrary, the getting out of the daily paper is not only a race for news, but a race against time, from the time one day's edition is out until the next day's has gone to press. In the first place, in the case of an evening paper like The Advertiser, the first preparations for the paper are made on the going to press the day before. The city editor looks over the anticipated



Frank Cooper, Photo.

The Advertiser "Delivery."

he who has to use the blue-pencil where required. This, however, does not excuse the reporter from also knowing the value of news, and he, too, must acquire that instinct by which he can estimate news, that he will not turn in copy that will need to be cut down, and the man who can write a story that needs no revision is the man most valued by the newspaper. Even more, possibly, than the city editor, is he called upon to use judgment in the use of news. Instructed from the first to always get authentic news, to get only the truth, and not to be affected by any personal feelings in the matter, he must be of a discriminative mind and able to grasp the importance of things. It is wonderful how often a reporter has to sift news as given to him, and watch out for coloring in what he learns. There are many men who are intentionally honest who will give a reporter news, but from such a prejudiced standpoint that were the paper to publish it as given, it would be accused of not telling the truth. A reporter, therefore, has to use discretion; he has to have a certain tact in the handling of news. Diplomacy is very often required in the getting of news for people will not always tell what they know when asked. The news-writer has to have what is known as the "nose for news," but he has to have more, as has been mentioned. It may be that every newspaper reporter is not adapted according to these principles, but he will learn the necessary methods and acquire the address that will enable him to talk with men in all the walks of life, if he stays at the business; otherwise he should not stay at it if he by chance has the knowledge.

FOUNTAINS OF KNOWLEDGE.

In a city like London there are certain fountains of knowledge to which the reportorial pitcher has to be taken daily. These routes are, in the parlance, called "beats," and each reporter on the staff his his "beat." These include the city hall, the police station, the courts, and the hotels, where the registers are daily scanned for the arrival of prominent visitors. Public officials take it as a matter of their own routine to be visited by reporters, and the places of public service are always open to them, and the officials, with few exceptions, are ready with some story for the boys when they come around on

dispatched to the scene with the utmost speed, and when possible the telephone is called into use to transfer the story to the city editor.

The city editor's duties on a daily such as this include working up of feature stories of local interest.

The city editor is often called upon to see to the getting of a story in connection with some dispatch which the telegraph editor has received. The telegraph or news editor gets in the stories by the wire, and frequently he comes across something which has to be worked up from the London end, and in this case the city editor is informed, and assigns one of his reporters to look up the matter. And, as mentioned above, it all has to be done in do-it-now order.

FEATURE WRITING.

Matters of Interest to Women—The Dramatic Page.

The duties of the news editor, of the correspondents who supply him with news, of the city editor and of the reporters who are under his direction, have all been described to a certain extent. They, however, are not the only writers for the literary part of the paper. The Advertiser, like all modern papers, has its departments, and feature writing is a necessary part of any paper which makes any pretentions to supply the readers with not only the news of the day, but with special reading matter on timely subjects.

For instance there is the dramatic editor, whose duties are not so much the mere chronicling of theatrical affairs, as the critical handling of the subject. This shows well another feature which has greatly changed in newspaper methods. Formerly a simple paragraph described the most important dramatic or musical event, because it was considered that every line published was just that much advertisement to the company and to the theater. Now criticism is a part of the news of a paper, and the man who writes for this part must be competent to give an intelligent review of the performance the evening before. There was a time, too, when in Canada dramatic criticism was no more than giving the company a notice. Today no self-respecting paper would think of giving praise to a company where no credit is due. At the same time there must be no injustice to any one, and it would not do to have a critic who would think only of adverse criticism. The true critic is one who is unprejudiced and unbiased in any way. Hence, it is necessary to have as well as an impartial man, one who is conversant with the dramatic work. The duties of the dramatic editor on The Advertiser are not confined to the reviewing of the events as they happen, but also the doing of certain feature work for the Saturday edition, when several colmns are devoted to theatrical affairs. Here the editor must compile in condensed form all the theatrical news of the week, and foretell the productions which will interest the greatest number.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE.

The woman's page presents another feature of the up-to-date paper, and according to the demands of the readers, The Advertiser devotes considerable space to matter which is of interest to women especially. Saturday's edition will always be found to contain interesting as well as instructive matter, and the paper has reason to believe that this department has been appreciated by its women readers.

THE SPORTING PAGE.

The attention that was given to sports in former days as compared with that today, shows another remarkable advance in newspaper work. At the present time all newspaper offices of any pretentions have a man who devotes his time to the collection of sporting news. He must be in touch with all sporting organizations that are in the city, and where possible those of a provincial or national nature. He needs to know the principles of all sports and remember records and people. It is his duty to follow the sports not only of his own city, but those of the world. To do this, systematic account must be kept of all coming events in the sporting world and knowledge had of the various participants in all the sports. It is the duty of the sporting editor to deal with sporting events from an unprejudiced standpoint. Nowhere is it more possible to be influenced by personal feelings than in the sporting department, and the editor of this department must guard against any personalities entering the discussion of subjects under his notice. The Advertiser pays what it considers a proper proportion of attention to sports and all local events are fully reported in a fair and impartial manner, while comment on current affairs may generally be found in its columns; this likewise will be found to be of a nature unaffected by any personal feelings. The sports of the province and of the Dominion are not forgotten, nor are those which take place in other parts of the world.

GOING THROUGH EXCHANGES.

There is still another feature of the paper writing that has not been touched on, and that is the work of the exchange editor or The Weekly Advertiser, who has the combined duties. In contrast to what he was years ago the exchange editor or editor of The Weekly Advertiser, who has the combined duties. In contrast to what he was years ago the exchange editor on any large paper is now one of the most important persons of the editorial force. On The Advertiser he has to go through scores of papers daily, clip from them such editorials as are needed for editorial comment, such as suggest stories for news items, and be always ready with a large supply of well-selected miscellany, to be used in the weekly supplement. It would seem to the uninitiated a physical impossibility for any one man to perform all this labor in a single day, because each day brings its own batch of exchanges and those of today should be cleared up before a fresh arrival. But one doing exchange work very soon gets to know what papers are of the most value to him and learns to know just where to look for the things he desires to clip. This knowledge and experience simplifies his work. In the case of The Advertiser the exchange editor also sees to the getting out of the weekly edition. He arranges the copy that has been used in the daily and which has been chosen as desirable matter for the weekly paper. Out of all the matter that has been selected by the news and city editors as that which can be used, he selects what he thinks would make the best news for the subscribers of the weekly paper. The readers are therefore assured of getting the cream of the news of the week, and where it is desirable to have more news than the space would allow careful condensing is done and an excellent edition is turned out.

ILLUSTRATING NEWS.

Work of the Artist on a Modern Daily Newspaper.

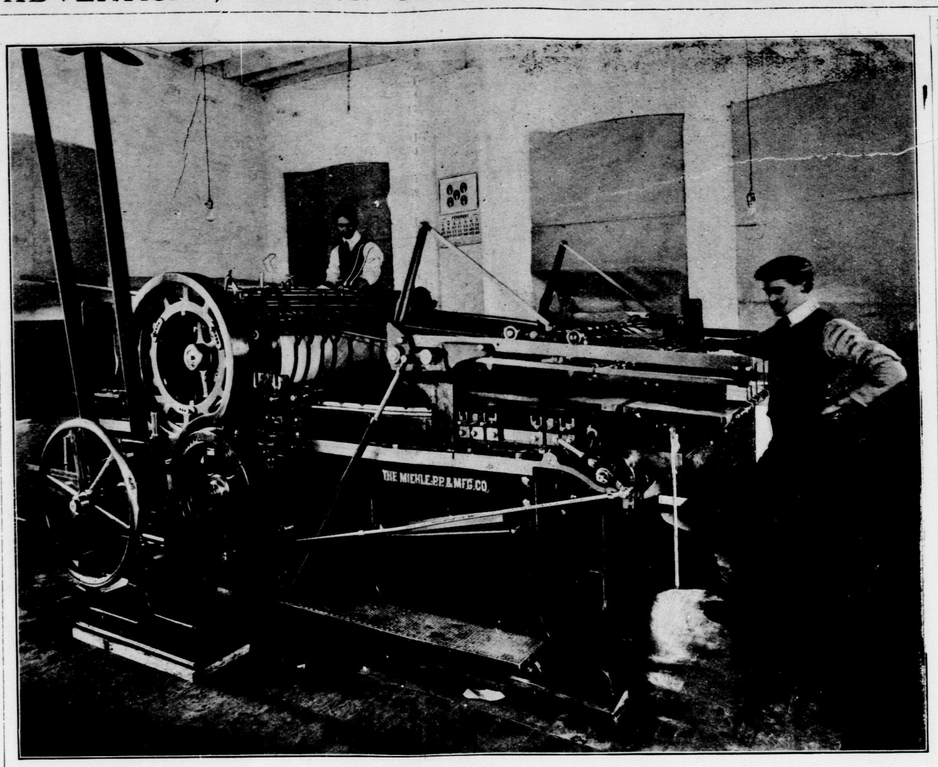
The modern newspaper has come to look upon the department of illustrating as one of the most important sections of newspaper work. For some time The London Advertiser has employed an artist as a regular staff man, besides having at its command a photographer, ready at all times to turn out any picture that may be required. The artist and photographer are assigned to work just as the reporters, and like their confreres of the pen, must be capable manipulators of the pencil and the camera. They must be possessed of that instinct that enables a well-trained newspaper man to seize immediately upon the salient feature of the subject—that feature which is of the greatest interest to the largest number of readers. With the new Advertiser press, illustrating of any kind can be done.

One of the duties of the reporters is to watch for things which might be well illustrated, and in cases of importance, portraits are used. Should a railroad wreck occur near the city, no time is lost in getting a picture of the scene, and the cases where an illustration lends interest to an article are many. Every reader appreciates a good cut in connection with something he is reading, and for this reason The Advertiser decided to install an illustrating plant.

Therefor, it is possible for the newspaper to be brightened as it is with illustrations. The room in which this is done is situated on the same floor as the editorial rooms, at the north end, where the abundance of light is well-suited for the purpose, and planned in the architect's design. Here the artist has his table, and the illustrating is by line drawing. He is required to sketch with the greatest rapidity, for illustrating ideas and photographs generally come in in quick succession when they start to come. He has in the room, the plant for making the cuts, and once having the drawing made, which constitutes a mold, he takes up the casting-box, and by means of a gas stove arrangement, he melts the required metal and casts the cut. This is mounted, and then ready for the press the same as a piece of type.

One of the chief uses to which the artist is put, and one in which he seems to be giving universal satisfaction is the making of "initial cuts." Where the reporter has brought in a story, and the first letter of the first word is "T," for instance, the artist is instructed to prepare a little square cut. This is in cases where the article is worth, according the news value as estimated by the city editor, a double-column heading. The artist is given an idea, of course, as to the nature of the story, and in many cases the suggestion as to what the cut should be is made by the reporter or the editor. The beauty of this phase of the work is that it allows for either a little humor or an instantaneous picture of what the story is about, thereby giving the reader an impression.

The illustrating department has made its impression.



Frank Cooper, Photo.

Miehle Press in Job Department.

Frank Cooper, Photo.

Interior of Job Department.

Frank Cooper, Photo.

Portion of the Job Department.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT OF A NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN

Bone and Sinew of Paper Comes From the Business Office.

It Is Responsible for the Existence of the Whole Organization.

The business end of a daily paper represents the bone and sinew of the whole organization. It has been well described as the commissariat department of the newspaper campaign. The business office, with its circulation and its advertising departments, is responsible for the keeping up of the financial end of the paper, which, of course, means that the very existence of the paper is dependent upon it. The business office makes it possible to have the paper conducted in the way described. The business office it is which has made it possible for The Advertiser to progress so much as to be able to enter the building in which it is now installed.

Organization is the secret of success in any well-conducted business, and the power of organization is nowhere better illustrated than in the business department of a newspaper. Taking the staff of The Advertiser, for instance, one can get no better illustration of how well a force can be organized than observing that it is only necessary for the general manager to have a few minutes' conversation with the heads of his various departments to be thoroughly in touch with all that is going on. Thus the details must be worked out by the subordinates.

The advertising department is perhaps the most important. In the circulation department hundreds of letters are received each week. These are promptly answered and properly filed. Reports of the canvassers are received and further instructions sent them. The carriers and agents who call must be given careful attention. Close watch is kept on all points where the paper circulates, and where an order is decreased the cause must be immediately ascertained.

AN ELABORATE SYSTEM.

The keeping of the accounts of a newpaper involves an elaborate system. For instance in The Advertiser's business office, a description of which has been given above in the general outline of the building, several men are occupied with the accounts. There are the traveling expenses of agents and canvassers, in addition to their pay roll. Then there are the accounts of news dealers and agents in the city and in hundreds of places throughout the province, for each of whom there are almost daily entries as the orders are constantly fluctuating. Another division of the circulation accounts is the checking of bills from the post-office for charges on the huge bundles of papers mailed, and from the express companies for the loads sent by train. The accounts of the advertising department are also kept in the business office. Apart from the ordinary bookkeeping, one duty is to check the advertisements, tabulate instructions for the compositors, advise the "ad. make-up" foreman as to positions, mark "dead" announcements that only call for one insertion, note changes in continued advertisements, and when the paper is printed to see whether all the instructions have been carried out. The weekly pay rolls of the various departments are also sent to the business office, the exact amount due each person being entered plainly and marked correct.

An important function of the business department is the supervision of the purchasing, in which the general manager is, of course, largely guided by the advice and recommendation of the heads of departments. No one outside the business can have any conception of the infinite variety and the vast amount of material required for a big newspaper. In many a large concern the purchasing of supplies is a comparatively simple business, being limited to a few staple articles, but a newspaper plant is so complicated and many sided that its necessities are endless. Paper and printers' ink make only a small part of the outlay.

THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Greatest Revolution in Newspaperdom Has Taken Place Here.

The greatest factor in the revolution of newspaperdom has not been the methods of type composition or editorial style. True those departments have made wonderful strides, and such that no other department can surpass. But the department that has undergone a change that has made it possible for the editorial and the mechanical departments to bring about their own improvements has been that of advertising. So much reading matter is given the public for the price that is received for the papers, and so much work and energy is expended upon the getting of the latest news, expense being scarcely considered in the obtaining for the readers the greatest amount of interesting news, that it would not pay in the slightest if it were not for the advertising. Therefore, it is through the progress of advertising within the past decade that the papers have been enabled to supply their readers with the latest news and at a seeming loss. Advertising is the great factor; it is the mainstay of the newspaper.

THE MERITS OF THE PAPER.

It is equally true that a paper's advertising patronage depends on the merits of the newspaper itself. The two features react on each other. Just as money is necessary to the development of a newspaper, so the status of a newspaper determines its money-making power. The advertising manager has to conduct a campaign of his own just as energetically and just as thorough as the campaign for news, which is carried on in the editorial rooms. The editors are ever on the watch for news; the advertising manager must always be on the lookout for new business. A great deal of the advertising matter comes unsolicited to a well-established and properly-conducted newspaper such as The Advertiser, but by far the larger proportion has to be hunted up, and much of this is only obtained by bringing to bear on the prospective advertiser strong arguments to prove that it would be to his advantage to use this particular medium for making known his business to intending purchasers.

Primitive advertising shows as much a difference as compared with modern advertising, as ancient versus modern methods in all other departments. Looking over the newspaper advertising field today, it would seem as though people who had things to sell back in the sixties depended upon the blank walls and poster display to make public the fact that bargains were to be had. Forty, thirty, twenty years ago the merchant or business man allowed his announcement to stand day after day, month after month, and even year after year without changing a word or a letter. In nine cases out of ten, too, that advertisement had nothing in it to catch the eye of the reader. It was a stereotyped card, the prevailing idea being that all that was necessary was to keep one's name before the public. What a revolution has taken place when one looks over the advertising columns of The Advertiser of today! All kinds of ingenious and artistic methods have been adopted to win the attention of purchasers. Advertisement writing is now an art, and just as much care is bestowed upon it as upon any other phase of newspaper composition. Shrewd business men realize not only the vital importance of advertising, but the value of doing it well, so that in many large establishments it has become a distinct department. To set forth succinctly and attractively the special opportunities and inducements which a firm has to offer the purchasing public is the faculty of the advertising writer and many trained journalists have found a new and lucrative field in it.

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

The change has come, however, and wonderful has been that change. The merchant has been educated up to the idea of placing his advertising expenses in the same category as rent and other customary running expenses, and if the percentage of returns from the advertising placed with any paper does not come up to the desired amount in question, it is cut off the list. The up-to-date merchant has got past the stage of asking whether it will pay him to advertise; to him it is not an experiment. The only question he asks is where is it best to advertise. The merchant today taking as an accepted fact that advertising is a necessity, seeks to find the best medium. The Advertiser is glad to be able to say that its circulation has grown steadily and is growing. The management swear to their circulation, an important feature to the advertisers.

The merchant is not satisfied to find the best mediums for publicity purposes; he seeks to make the most use of the space that he pays for, in fact is very careful of what he has go in the papers. Judicious advertising is the cry today, and it seems to be a paying cry. Judicious must be the advertising, both from the standpoint as to what papers to use and from the view as to what kind of ad writing will take the best.

The advertiser by making his space teem with interest is enhancing the value of the paper as a readable journal, for there is no doubt but that advertisements are read today as they never were before modern methods were adopted. People soon get to recognize who have the best advertisements, and these ones which are presented in the brightest way are by many as eagerly read as the news of the day.

THE WANT SECTION.

In connection with the advertising department, the want section occupies a unique field. While it produces less money than the other classes of advertising, it is a most powerful factor in making circulation, and The Advertiser considers itself fortunate at having an increasing call on this department. The woman who wants a servant, and the servant who wants a position, the man who wants to buy or sell real estate and the man who wants to buy or sell old clothes, the woman who loses a pocketbook, the man who wants an office boy and the man who would like to make a trade exchange all use the same medium, showing the diversity and extent given to the circulation of a paper that carries this business. As mentioned above The Advertiser is carrying more and more of this business all the time. The want ad has a distinct place in publicity calculations.

When one considers the place that the advertising department has in holding the paper's head above water and the completeness of the system of circulation, which has been described at length following the taking of the papers from the press, the conclusion must be acceded that the steam that runs a newspaper must be supplied by the business department.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT IS REQUIRED FOR JOB WORK

A Department That Has Kept Pace With the Times.

Elaborate Plant Must Be Provided to Do Best Work.

Job printing is not a new departure in the city of London. Almost since the place was called a village there has been a job printing place here. How many establishments have been started in this city! Before there was any paper published in the city there was a job printing office. The advancement that has been made in newspaper making has been shown, and when it is considered that the job offices were started before the news offices were, would it not be expected that the changes that have come over news printing have also come over job printing? For instance, The Advertiser was born in a job printing office, and would it not be natural to find as great advances made in the working of The Advertiser job office as have marked the growth of the paper itself? Such would indeed be the natural conclusion, and such is without doubt the fact, as to the conditions. When one picks up a piece of printing of 40 years ago, what a difference he sees from that of today. It is not all in the wording, for the English language has not changed so very much. It is not altogether in the claims people who want to advertise make, for the people who have always been awake to doing business have always made many of the same claims. The difference is rather in the style of printing, and through the various years since that time when this city had its first job printing office there have been many changes in business methods. The merchant has got to look upon his printing like his advertising in a good medium as a running expense. There was a time when advertising and circularizing was an experiment. No up-to-date merchant looks upon it now as an experiment. It is a settled fact that it pays, and must be done, and the better job he has done the better will be the results.

The Advertiser was started in the year 1863, and the job office was able to turn out good work. As years went by, and new equipment was necessary to keep up with the times, the office procured it. Its latest move has been to install complete new equipment in the new building, a very opportune time, as all will agree.

ENTIRE NEW EQUIPMENT.

Type and Presses in New Job Department Are the Most Modern.

In the first place, there has been an addition to the stock of type. The type faces that were used ten years ago would not be considered today. That is because typefounding has its styles, which change almost as often as the fashions, and that means that every year new type has to be added to the old stock. The past few years have seen a great popularity of borders, and these give a very good effect. With good composition the new type faces are very attractive, but new ones will continue to come. Styles may change, but an artistic face will always be artistic, and the lack of art was the greatest fault that most old faces had. The productions of the past few years, however, have been of a rather permanent nature, and with the borders that have held sway recently the art of printing was never at a greater height.

A man's printing should fit his business as his clothes does his body. If he wishes to sell high-class goods he must have high-class printing. Here is where the new Miehle press comes in in The Advertiser Job Department. It is especially adapted for catalogue work of the best class, and the office can now turn out as good work as can be done. The press was installed when the removal was made from the old building and is operated by electric power. It is large and can handle heavy work. In fact it is large enough to turn out a newspaper itself. It can be run at good speed without deteriorating the quality of the work in any way. As mentioned above, one of its chief advantages is the ability it will give the office of turning out as good work on catalogues as can be done anywhere.

GOOD PRINTING COUNTS.

It's the good printing that counts in the end; the people's tastes are not going down, on the contrary, they were never so awake to what is sometimes called "good breeding" in printing. There is something in printing that exhibits good material, careful work, a fine finish and an intangible result of superior quality that is hard to explain that stamps the tastes of the house which is getting out the printing. The stamp that it puts on those tastes, and therefore the quality of the goods that the house has to sell is correlative to the quality of the printing. Fine printing shows up in catalogues and the people who advertise in this manner are realizing this more and more every year. The Advertiser is therefore glad to be able to add improvements to its equipment by which it will be able to do such work as will please the most fastidious. Its new Meihle press is the latest piece of equipment towards the idealizing of job work.

There may be some people who imagine that all kinds of printing done on one press, but this is an entirely erroneous idea. The Meihle press for instance, while the best of kind for the turning out of high class work is not adapted for the certain other uses. Besides this press there are a battery of Gordon and other cylinder presses for lighter work, and these are kept going most of the time. Then the department has installed another press of a large size that will do the best work for the purpose it is made. It is known as the New Universal press style No. 2, and as compared with the old presses these new presses have heavier shafts, gear wheels, bridge and platen; greater weight, strength and durability; they run faster, easier and smoother, with an almost noiseless movement, and there is the least liability to breakage in all parts.

This new press that The Advertiser Job Department has put in is adapted to various kinds of work, from the lightest card work to the heaviest embossing and wood printing, and the office is well pleased with the work they have so far done with it.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

Thousands of Feet of Wire Required for Light, Power and Telephone Service.

Electricity would naturally be expected to supply the power and of any modern newspaper plant, it is in the new building of The London Advertiser. There has been placed in the building six hundred and fifty incandescent lamps including some very elegant desk lamps, which are of considerable convenience.

The power throughout the building is electrical, and three motors have been installed for the running of the presses and the linotypes. The machines require a three-horse-power motor, and this has been installed in a room adjoining the composing room. The power for the job presses comes from a larger motor down in the paper storage room. This motor has been placed next to the motor that is used for the running of the news press. There is a duplicate service, the wiring being in for two power companies.

The wiring that was required for power and light purposes is of considerable extent. Altogether there has been used, from the bottom to the top, over 8,000 feet of copper wire.

There has been nearly 2,000 more feet used in the wiring for the private telephone system which has been installed. For the present there are three general Bell 'phones, but this is not enough for the intercourse between the different departments, and for that reason there have been installed eight private desk 'phones. These connect different people in the business office, the managers of the job and the composing rooms, and the editors with each other, and the system is one which requires no reference to an exchange. Each telephone has its own switchboard, and any office desired can be secured as easily as by ringing up someone else to give the connection. One of the features of the system is the possibility of one office talking to another, while at the same time two different telephones are being used. The system is of remarkable convenience and will greatly facilitate the transaction of the newspaper business.

There is no engine room in connection with the present establishment. The heat is supplied by the Power Equipment Company, of London, and with the steam-heating apparatus giving the convenience it does, and with the excellent lighting and ventilation, as well as motive power facilities, the building is well equipped.