DR WOODS NORWAY PINE SYRUP

This season of the year when coughs and colds are so prevalent, it would be advisable to keep a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house.

It allays all inflammation and irritation of the breathing organs, and cures coughs and colds of young and old more quickly and effectually than any other remedy.

Mrs. Arthur Moisskey, White's Point, Queen's Co., N.B., writes: "In the fall of 1899, I was taken down with a severe attack of La Grippe which left me with a bad cough. I tried several remedies and could obtain no relief and was almost in despair of a cure when a friend advised me to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I took three bottles in all and it made a complete cure."

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Read Instead of Rub.

You may read, sew or gossip, instead of doing wash board rubbing, if you use

"VICTORINE"

It makes clothes white without rubbing. Guaranteed not to injure any washing fabric. 2 cakes, 5c., wash four boiler fulls.

FURS! FURS!

In Connection With The Boot and Shoe Business.

We are prepared to undertake alterations and renovation of all kinds of Fur Garments and to carry them out very successfully at exceedingly moderate prices. A first-class fit guaranteed. All kinds made to order.

Capes, Caps, Collars, Muffs Etc. Blocked and Relined.

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HARD WOOD and DRY KINDLING.

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THEY'RE RIGHT

UP-TO-NOW

All the leading stores are installing our Eureka Reflectors. The most modern system of lighting windows and stores. Not very expensive either. Enquire about them.

I. HARRY BRECK, Kingston's Electrician, 79 Princess St.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc. 'Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed to Prevent contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists. Circular sent on request.

HARMLESS, SAFE & RELIABLE. Golden Seal. THE WIFE'S FRIEND.

Married women should all know of Golden Seal, "The Wife's Friend," a certain cure for Leucorrhea and all irregularities. Has been used by thousands of women. A trained nurse will answer all enquiries. $1.00 per box; sufficient for one month's treatment. Address Golden Seal Medical Co., Toronto, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man. For sale by all Druggists.

Neat, Strong, Cheap.

Some of the features of OTTO'S BINDING. Try him with some of your work. Cor. BIGOT and BROCK STS.

Canadian Artillery Returning.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The militia department has agreed to a suggestion from the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain for the return from Cape Town of the same quantity of gun ammunition as was taken out with the Canadian troops. This is taken as an indication that the Canadian artillery will not be long now in returning home.

THE WHIG — 67th YEAR.

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening at 300-310 King Street, at $6 per year. Editions at 2:30 and 4 o'clock.

WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, published every Thursday morning at $1 year.

Attached is one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nine improved presses.

EDW J. B. PENSE, Proprietor.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifex per Orbem Dicor."

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

The republican party has won in the election which occurred on Tuesday in the United States. It takes a long time to sum up results, in the confusion incident to much figuring, but enough is known to satisfy the average politician as to the probable outcome.

The American campaign has been, as usual, an exciting one, and immense sums of money have been spent upon it, and some of it to very little purpose. The term of the American presidency is not long enough. It should be at least seven years, and nothing short of this warrants the disturbance of business and crises which come, as now, every four years.

The republicans deserved to win. This is the Canadian opinion, Mr. McKinley, in his person and party represented the better part in American political life. The issues before the people were many, but sound money and national honor, as it was involved in the expansive policy of the party, were those which commanded most attention; and some states—the former strongholds of the democracy—have gone republican. To be sure there were changes on both sides—a Carnegie going against the imperialism of the government, and a Cleveland against the silver policy of the opposition—but the preponderance of them were with the republicans and added to their victory.

The Whig has said the Canadians have sympathized with the republicans. They had a right to do so. Bryan—an able man, eloquent in language, skilled in diplomacy, and capable of rising to high ideals—seemed to see, in this campaign, the chance to secure votes by pandering to the foreign or alien element in American political life, and so he became the advocate of every renegade contingent, including that which breathed out hatred and malice towards the British in South Africa. The Canadians who went to South Africa, came in for his anathema and curses. A man, who is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils, is not the man for the presidency of the United States, and this rejection of Bryan will probably be final.

McKinley may not symbolize all that is purest and highest in public life, but he symbolizes more of them than Bryan, and his election is therefore for the best.

VERY JEALOUS PEOPLE.

At his meeting in the Ontario hall, on Saturday evening, Mr. Britton made a statement, the truth of which has since been emphasized. He said that most people in Kingston were proud of the city and would do anything to forward its interests. But there were others—fortunately the few—who would prefer idleness and distress among her working classes rather than that anything suggestive, stimulating, and helpful, should be done by the liberals.

For some time Hon. Mr. Harty has been endeavouring to purchase the locomotive works. His was the only genuine offer before the liquidators. There was another, but it depended on contingencies that could not be fulfilled. With it was an option which did not expire until Monday. Meanwhile Mr. Harty was so sanguine of success that he went on with his plans, even gathering about him and to his side some of the men who were on the staff when he was the aforetime manager of the institution. On Monday he went to Montreal. He had then the assurance of orders from the government and McKenzie and Mann. His one act was to close the purchase with the liquidators, and at four o'clock he telegraphed that the act was completed.

Nothing, for many a long day, occasioned so much rejoicing. The workingmen, the former employees of the works, scorns of them, who had been looking and longing for a word from Mr. Harty, gave rein to their feelings, and soon the news was carried over the city. Was it true? Mr. Tandy, the superintendent of the works, and Mr. Birkett, its financier, said it was. Still some doubted, and in response to telegrams, sent to Montreal, the same answer came back, "It's true." The workingmen could not restrain their rejoicing until to-day, when Mr. Harty returned, but they turned out last evening with their band, and had a parade of the city.

Now for the jealousy of some people. The friends of Mr. McIntyre—seeing that the good news affected them, seeing that it belied their statements and that the government had redeemed its promise to give the works an order for engines—became furious. They said the report was a roorback, and chief of these offenders was the conservative candidate, our own city solicitor. Pleased with the good news, for what it meant to the workingman and the city! Not a bit of it. They were mad, clean through, and they showed it by their actions and their speeches. They issued a dodger, giving the lie to the report, and practically saying that Mr. Harty's telegram, "I have purchased the works," was an untruth.

Look back at Mr. Britton's observation—that there were some people in Kingston who would rather the city and its people suffered than that they should be helped by liberal auspices! Have not Mr. McIntyre and his friends demonstrated this?

A MAN OF THE HOUR.

An American print publishes a most interesting sketch of Major Girouard, the director general of railways in Egypt and Africa. Next to Gen. Kitchener, of the young men in the British service, he stands out conspicuously, and, as a Canadian, a graduate of the Royal Military College, and an officer who has made his mark on his record, he challenges special attention.

His success has been very remarkable. He served on the Canadian Pacific railway staff, then, going to England, entered the army as a member of its engineering corps. He showed the stamp of man he is, while there, by issuing a pamphlet in regard to the defences of England, and the work was deemed worthy of discussion in the press, and political clubs, and even in the war office.

When Kitchener wanted aids in the Soudan—aids that, like himself, represented a progressive spirit, that knew no such word as fail, he picked on Girouard for his railway enterprises, and he made no mistake in the choice. In the Soudan Girouard proved himself to be a perfect genius in his plans, and at the same time a consummate master of details and of execution. The triumphs of Kitchener in the Soudan were in a large measure due to him.

Naturally enough when the government wanted experts in arms and in engineering it called Kitchener to Africa, and Girouard went with him, and again demonstrated his marvellous resources, his capacity, and his power. Next to Kitchener stands the young Canadian—yet only thirty—and at the head of his profession.

Girouard is to remain in Africa and reconstruct the railways that have been injured in the war and project other and important lines. Millions of money will be spent under his direction. The Americans are great admirers of him because he has a patron of their manufactures. He ordered largely of their iron work when in Egypt, and again it is alleged he has made great contracts for his African expeditions. There is reason to doubt the lavishness of his American patronage. He may have ordered some iron, for bridges and railways, but will not ignore the mother-country, whose commerce as well as honor he has been defending.

An American magazine says he is independent, and will do what he likes. It forgets that his independence is always that of a British officer and British subject. What reason could we have for passing even the iron men of England for the iron men of America? That the Americans sell the cheaper? But England put her life blood and £200,000,000 of her money into the African war, and England will have all the good that comes of that investment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The rain did not seem to seriously affect the enthusiasm of the politicians. They worked away for votes all the same.

A conservative prediction in Montreal, gives the party a majority of 11; a liberal prediction gives the party a majority of 51.

Hays as president of the Southern Pacific railway, gets $65,000 a year. He has had $35,000 from the Grand Trunk, and was offered $50,000 to remain its manager.

What is the secret of Hays' success as a railway man? Concentration of attention on one course. Fads are the folly of so many men, and whoever knew them to carry a man to success.

Roosevelt, as vice-president, will not be as conspicuous in public life as he has been in the governorship of New York state.

Bryan can sympathize with Tupper to-night. They are two of a kind.

It does not make much difference in the election now, but La Presse, conservative, calls attention to the fact that it did not predict the success of the party in Quebec. Of course the News will copy this.

The press has recorded a notable statement by Sir John Macdonald, and to the effect that Canada could not have a preferential tariff based upon protection. But what difference does that make to a man who wants an election cry?

Was it wisdom on the part of the city solicitor, whose duty is to conserve the city's interests, to publish a statement that an enterprizing, successful and truthful citizen was a falsifier, and, in fact, a deceiver, when he said he had made a purchase of works that would be a great benefit to the city?

Made A Big Noise.

Frank O'Rourke was arrested late yesterday afternoon for drunkenness. When placed in the cells he shouted for three or four hours without a let up. The magistrate released him later in the evening.

McKinley was by long odds the favorite in Kingston and people were glad to have swept the country.

WANT UNITED DEMANDS

For the Protection of the Missionaries in China.

IN THE NEW GUARANTEES.

THE ADVANCE GIVEN TO LI CHANG LIN.

Regarded With Disfavor by the Pro-Foreign Element—Want to Have the Death Sentence Suspended—There is Consternation Among the Chinese.

Pekin, Nov. 4, via Taku, and Shanghai, Nov. 5, (8.20 a.m.)—The allies are not unanimous in the opinion that special protection should be secured for the missionaries under the new guarantee to be demanded of China. This will be understood when it is recalled that at least one of the allied powers, is not a christian country, while another, Russia, has no missionaries, although christianity is the national religion.

One plan which it has been suggested would be effectual is to put definite provision in the peace treaty for the protection of all foreigners in China and the punishment of local officials responsible for outrages, stipulating the nature of the punishments to be inflicted and forbidding the re-appointment of guilty officials to office for a term of years, at least in cases where foreigners have been killed in the presence of these officials.

It will be useless, however, for the allies to ask anything from the Chinese unless they present a united demand. If they fail to agree on the guarantees to be required from China there will be danger of a serious check to missionary work in this country.

In the discussions of the ministers up to the present the future status of the empress dowager and the proposed change in the government's personnel have been referred to only casually. The latter question will come up with the points about guarantees and indemnities. There is a divergence of opinion as to the nature of the changes to be demanded. It is not likely, however, that the new treaties will not fulfil the hopes of the reformers on this point.

The ministers will hold another meeting on Nov. 11th.

The condemnation of the fantai or provincial treasurer of Pao Ting Fu, by the international commission and the approval of the death sentence by field marshal count Von Waldersee, has caused consternation among the Chinese.

Li Hung Chang is making unofficial representations to some of the foreign ministers in which he asked them to use their influence with the commander-in-chief to have the sentence suspended.

In Favor Of Open Door.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—The text of the Russian reply to the Anglo-German agreement note is published.

The first point, providing for open ports on the rivers of the Chinese littoral, is favorably received, as it does not alter existing treaties.

The second point is all the more in harmony with Russia's intentions, as the integrity of the celestial empire is the fundamental principle of Russi policy.

As regards the possibility of a violation of this principle, in the third article, Russia refers to her note of May 28th and repeats her declaration that such violation would compel Russia to modify, as circumstances might require, the attitude she has taken up.

Regarded With Disfavor.

Shanghai, Nov. 6.—The statement cabled to the New York Sun a few days ago, that Lu Chang Lin, who is stronly anti-foreign, has been appointed president of the board of censors and president of the board of rights has been confirmed. Leading Chinese consider his rapid promotion as most unfavorable to a speedy settlement of the present troubles, and declares that he is worse than prince Tuan or Kang Yi, the president of the board of war, who is said to have committed suicide.

Li Hung Chang to-day telegraphed to Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, that Great Britain and Japan insist upon the reformation of the government, but that the other powers only emphasize their demand for the speedy punishment of those officials who aided or abetted the massacre of the foreigners.

Published In Good Faith.

Hamilton, Nov. 7.—The Times (liberal) on Monday, published a declaration made by Henry Holgate, formerly engineer of the Northern & Northwestern railway, to the effect that Samuel Barker, one of the conservative candidates for the city of Hamilton, and formerly manager of this railway, had, while holding that position, reduced the wages of the trackmen to ninety cents a day. Mr. Barker denies the truth of the assertion and yesterday, through his solicitors, served notice of action for alleged libel on the Times for publishing the statement. The Times in its issue of last evening stated that the declaration was published in good faith.

Blew Out The Gas.

Brockville, Ont., Nov. 7.—Ed. Bolton, a Lanark farmer, narrowly escaped asphyxiation yesterday at the Revere house. Before retiring he blew out the gas. Later on he awoke with the peculiar odor in the room, but he did not realize what it was. He was in the act of dressing to go out, when he fell insensible on the bed, where he was found several hours later in a critical condition. Doctors had hard work to resuscitate. A transom made of slats permitted an escape of a portion of the gas, and thus saved his life. It was his first visit to a hotel.

Fast Railway Trains.

London, Nov. 7.—In an article on British railways, the Times, which has given details of the amazing speeds developed by the Atlantic City flyers and the locomotives of the French Northern railway, points out that it is quite certain that the fastest trains in England, are no longer by any means the fastest in the world.

Finished The Work.

McKelvey & Birch's men have finished the contract of installing a steam heating plant in the Roman Catholic church at Campbellford. Fr. McCluskey, the parish priest, was perfectly satisfied with the job.

ELECTIONS COST MONEY.

What a Campaign Means—Large Disbursements.

To-day the electors of Canada, numbering eight hundred thousand or more, will march to the polls. In 1896, there were 1,236,429 Canadians privileged to vote at the general elections. An equal number were entitled to vote "Yes" or "No" for prohibition, on the occasion of the plebiscite. The system of manhood franchise obtained in previous general elections, but the adoption of the provincial lists for federal purposes, carrying with it the registration scheme in Ontario undoubtedly adds a few thousands to the voting strength in the dominion. Of the 1,236,429 entitled to record their vote on the plebiscite, only 543,073 availed themselves of the right. Though there is always a heavy percentage of stay at homes, the prohibition vote was considerably below the proportion of voters in political contests. In the elections of 1896, for instance, with the voting possibility at 1,236,429, nearly 850,000 went to the polls, or a little short of sixty-five per cent., as compared with 43.92 per cent.

The elections of 1896, were held in June, a month which, for obvious reasons, will bring out more votes than November. Even with the increased voting strength, arising out of the adoption of the provincial lists, the vote polled on the 7th of November next is not likely to be much larger than the vote recorded on the 23rd of June, 1896. Though the population has increased, there are not the conditions in the present campaign which inspire eagerness to vote. In 1896 the country was asked to pronounce upon a question which created intense feeling from coast to coast. There is no such commanding issue in the contest which the two great parties are about to enter upon, and the stay-at-home vote is likely to be heavy.

The march of 850,000 men to the polls is by no means a small procession. Happily there is a broad area for the great army to traverse and concentration is not a necessity in general elections. Eight hundred and fifty thousand men marching twelve abreast and a reasonable space between ranks would extend over fifty miles, farther than from Toronto to Hamilton, or a continuous procession from Toronto to Orangeville. Marching four abreast and the same space between ranks would mean a line 160 miles long, nearly half the distance between Toronto and Montreal, as far as from Toronto to Kingston, or four times the distance between Toronto and Hamilton. To line up the same procession would require three-quarters of the entire street mileage in the city of Toronto. Yonge street, from the lake front to the extreme northern limit of the city, is one and three-quarter miles long, yet it would take ninety Yonge streets to accommodate the body of men marching four abreast, who will proceed to the polls on the 7th of November next.

In the matter of expenditure of money official statistics of elections do not reveal any startling figures. The hidden truth in this case is more important than the facts which enter the blue books, for a general election in Canada unquestionably means a very large financial outlay. It also means an extensive employment of men. The campaign now progressing is not under the conditions which prevailed in the last federal contest when over four thousand men were officially employed. Four thousand is hardly a fraction of the number, who, aside from corrupt influences, benefit from general elections. The boom in wharf building, dredging, harbor improvements and railway construction, which always leads up to an election, means a good deal to thousands of electors who profit from the temporary, and too often artificial supply of work. Then there are the men employed as canvassers, scrutineers and in a dozen other capacities, some of whom work for pure love of a candidate or the cause he represents, but in the majority of instances for the money which burns in times of election contests. According to the auditor-general's report the last elections cost the country $197,932, but this sum does not represent the whole official cost. For the plebiscite the auditor-general places the cost at $193,133 which sum is also beneath the actual figure. Estimating the cost of a general election at $200,000, which is a very modest figure, this expenditure is not a marker on the actual disbursements attendant upon a battle at the polls. There are 213 members in the house of commons. Some candidates run a campaign without dipping into their own pockets for more than two or three hundred dollars. These are in an almost indiscernible minority, but infrequently, a candidate whose objects could not be stated to be corrupt, scatters five and ten thousand dollars over a constituency. Allowing for safe seats, which mean a trifling expenditure, it may be stated without the slightest exaggeration, that four hundred candidates spend on an average of $1,500 apiece in the course of a campaign, a sum aggregating $600,000. This, with the $200,000 official expense, the amount expended from the central campaign funds, bring the main disbursements of an election up to little short of a million dollars, and the amount coincidentally spent on harbors, railways and public buildings, shows plainly that cash is being freely spent in the period of elections.

HIS REQUEST GRANTED.

A Culprit Takes Two Years in Preference to Six Months.

Belleville Intelligencer.

Arthur Cheevers, alias George A. Stinson, who acknowledged robbing his room mate, Stanton Irish, of 81¢, was this morning brought before the magistrate for sentence. The police magistrate, after reviewing the case, sentenced the culprit to six months in the Central prison. This did not appear to suit Cheevers, and he asked the magistrate if he would make the sentence two years in the penitentiary instead, as he desired to learn the trade of shoemaking. His request was granted. On March 22nd, 1893, Cheevers was sent from here, for two years, to the penitentiary, for horse stealing. He gave his age as twenty-seven years, and Picton as his home.

Queen Marca Amelia, of Lisbon, saved a fisherman named Catalao from drowning. The fisherman fell out of his boat and was unable to swim. The queen seeing his condition, sprang into the water and brought him ashore.

Miller's Granules will make a clear complexion. Sold by E. C. Mitchell.

STARR AND SUTCLIFFE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS.

KINGSTON'S LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.

Wednesday, November 7th.

Reasons for Trade Increase.

Some things are easy to understand. Among them the steadily increasing favor in which this particular store is regarded by the general public. Goods right, assortment complete, prices low, service perfect, store large and easy to get around, in short every convenience that clever brains can think of to make your shopping most agreeable, no matter how big the crowd. The business grows with each day's trade, and why? You know, we know. With competition as keen as it is there can be no looking backward. Improvements go right on making. One thing leads to another. Change everywhere and always for the best. A continual reaching out after some new idea and winning it. Keeping sharp step with the leading retail stores of the country. Back of all this there is a principle. You call it profit, more than that. It aims first to be honest, to keep faith with the public. Wool is called wool and cotton cotton. It puts price down low to begin with, sells alike to every customer, cash to all, one price to all and guarantees its goods to the extent of refunding money in case of misrepresentation. It's your store. Nothing shall be too good for those who come here.

STARR AND SUTCLIFFE

118 AND 120 PRINCESS STREET. KINGSTON ONT.

Crumpets, Cookies, Corn Dodgers, Honey Tarts, Jam Tarts, Crescents. Half a dozen diff rent kinds of Buns.

Just a Few Of the 10 Cent Lines —AT— 'Phone 300. TOYE'S Market Square

Empress, Duchess, Kimberley, Majestic, Magnolia, Sponge Shapes. We know how to make them best.

Wheat Marrow (STERILIZED,)

An all the year around breakfast food—equally good for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. All Grocers sell it. 15 Cents Per Package.

AMUSING INCIDENTS

In British Elections—A Funny Pronouncement.

The British election afforded incidents and funny pronouncements by candidates. The oddest was an election address of Arnot Reid to the electors of Merthyr Tyvil, in Wales, which reads: "Gentlemen, I ask you to return me to parliament as your representative. I do not come as a tory or unionist, but as an independent labor candidate, free to vote against the government. I offer you the unrivalled experience of twenty years of residence, exploration and travel in Singapore, Malacca, the Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, China, Japan, Mongolia, Thibet, Siberia, Russia, the capital and courts of Europe and St. James', all America, South Africa, the city of London, and editorial work in the provinces of Britain. I offer you the experience of a man who has lived with kings, potentates, sultans, ambassadors, viceroys, admirals, generals, statesmen, poets, historians, travellers, explorers, cardinals, archbishops, clubmen, journalists, artists, musicians, merchants, railway and dock magnates, coal owners, iron masters, ship builders, factory owners, capitalists, traders, country squires, masters of the hounds, peers, commoners, workingmen and women, clergy, doctors and lawyers. I have lived, loved and married; owned children and houses; experienced the world, the fesh and the devil; made and explored, mined, distilled, manufactured, built, lent, borrowed, bought and sold with Indians, Chinamen, Japanese, Malay, Americans, negro, half-castes, Hindoo, Bhuddists, Jews, and christians, have travelled and traded all the world over, and made money by my wits and my perseverence from China to Ceylon, from Tibet to New York. No man knows you can help your trade as I can, for no one among you know what I know. Faithful enthusiasm, tempered by matured knowledge, is offered you. Take it. You can give me nothing. Elect me and my reputation is none the greater. Reject me and people will say that you showed great unwisdom. The opportunity is yours. May God guide you wisely."

Nine Months On The Way.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—The queen's chocolate boxes received by Quebec soldiers at Belmont last Christmas and sent to their friends here arrived at last, after being nine months on the road. There are fifty-one of them. Among them are the boxes sent by Corpl. McQueen and privates Larue and Lecouteur, all three of whom sleep calmly in South African graves.

Another Medal For Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—A cable from Paris announces that Canada has been awarded the only grand prize offered for export of fruit.

He Manages The Metropolitan

Fowley's Liquified Ozone

Cures John W. Moyes, Manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway.

Many people feel run down and they do not know what is the matter. They are troubled with headaches, tired feeling, bad taste in the mouth on rising, foul breath and many other distressing symptoms. Now the worst possible thing to do is to take drugs or medicine. They only create a false stimulant which soon dies out. The only way to treat disease is to remove the cause. Now germs are the cause of all sickness, and Fowley's Liquified Ozone, the new system of treatment kills germs. Thousands of testimonials have been received for Fowley's Liquified Ozone. Each testimonial can be investigated. In fact, investigation is invited. Read what John W. Moyes, Deer Park, Toronto, says: "The smell of Ozone you left me is done and I would like to see you and wish you would bring me another bottle. I am certainly feeling much better than when I saw you, and purpose giving the medicine every chance to do me good. The same preparation as what I had from you is a convenient one for me, as being away so much, I can carry a suitable quantity with me and use it at any place I may be for a meal. Sincerely, Yours truly, JOHN W. MOYES, Toronto, Ont. Mr. Moyes suffered from stomach disorders.

Fowley's Liquified Ozone is $1 a large bottle, 50c small size. All druggists, or from the laboratories of the Ozone Co., of Toronto, Limited, 48 Colborne St., Toronto.

Newfoundland Elections.

The general elections of Newfoundland occur Thursday, Mr. Bond, the premier, and Mr. Reid, the owner of a very large part of the colony, have locked arms, and a bitter fight is going on. Mr. Morine, representing Reid, and leading the opposition, maintains the integrity of the Reid contract as binding on the colony, while premier Bond proposes to modify it by reclaiming the fee simple of the railway for the colony, and by handing back the telegraph lines to the government. Both the railroads and the telegraph were taken by Mr. Reid to work after the government had sunk money on them. He secured concession in large tracts of land, which made him king over a large portion of the island.

Train robberies have become so numerous in the west that bloodhounds have been placed at stations on the lines of several railways to hunt the bandits.