

LITERATURE.

"Private Life of King Edward VII." by a member of the royal household. 12 mo. cloth, price \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York.

This work is more than a formal biography of the new King. The writer has had the peculiar advantage of a close point of view, due to official association, which increases the value of his work to the reader. The character, predilections, occupations, amusements, domestic and social life of the new King, are described with that minuteness of detail that could be expected only from one on terms of intimacy with the subject of his sketch. We are made acquainted with the personality of Britain's King, who, it has been said, has been everywhere and seen everything and everybody. Born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841, he was created Prince of Wales on the 4th of November. His education was first in the hands of private tutors, and afterwards was carried on at Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. In 1860 he was appointed a colonel in the army. He visited Canada and the United States, traveled on the continent of Europe and in the East, spending some time at Jerusalem. On March 10, 1863, he married Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark. Though politically a life of self-effacement, the new King's career has been characterized by great activity, and in this new work we have his story graphically told. Commenting on his character, the writer has the following:

"The Prince's character had originally a strong tinge of quick temper, which he inherited from his Hanoverian ancestors; but his courtesy and tact, and the self-control which he has taught himself to exercise, have mastered this hereditary failing, and now he is notably slow to act when put out or annoyed, and makes a point of considering every side of a question before regarding it as settled. In speech he is quick and impulsive, and this trait often leads him to give direct orders to servants and others of his household, instead of waiting to put the somewhat complicated machinery of his establishment into conversation. When not engaged in conversation, the Prince of Wales wears a thoughtful expression, but the charming smile he assumes when he speaks to his friends quickly dissipates this."

The King's courtship and marriage savor of the romantic. Before the Prince Consort's death, it had been decided between him and the Queen that the Prince of Wales should marry one of the German princesses. But it happened that a young German officer, who was a friend of the new King, informed his royal highness one day that he was engaged to be married and showed him a picture of the bride-elect. The King, at that time Prince of Wales, asked the name of the original, when the young officer discovered that he had made a mistake and had given the Prince a portrait of the second daughter of the King of Denmark. Upon the mistake being explained, the Prince refused to return the picture, and declared that he would marry only the original, which he afterwards did.

As a student the new King's career was one of close application. "From time to time," says the author, "he has spoken neatly and epigrammatically, showing a complete mastery of such intricate and diverse subjects as English literature, art, shipping, dramatic history, military matters, civil engineering, the study of the Bible and mission work, civic institutions, collegiate education, the history of Egypt, foreign travel, live stock breeding, colonial questions, the Darwinian theory, and, indeed, on every recalcitrant or practical problem that interests the thinking world."

We know of no better work on this subject. The mechanical part has been well performed, and the result is a volume of convenient size, with clear

type. There are twelve photo illustrations, including pictures of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.

We have received from the Bureau of Publicity of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., one of their booklets. It consists of sixteen pages and a cover in light green. The unique feature of it is the miniature reproduction of the famous poster, "The Spirit of Niagara," which has had a most remarkable demand. The booklet is a popular picture book, the first page having an engraving of the magnificent Electric Tower, which is 331 feet high, and which will form the glorious center-piece of the great exposition. On the same page is a miniature of one of the torch-bearers which will adorn the wings of the Electric Tower, and beside it a picture of Niagara Falls. The second page shows a picture of the Electricity Building and five other small illustrations of the uses of electricity. The third page shows the splendid group of buildings erected by the national government and which will contain the government exhibits, also five miniature illustrations, one of them showing the life-saving station, where exhibitions will be given daily by a picked crew of ten men, during the exposition. The fourth page is devoted to the wonderful displays of government ordnance; the fifth to the Machinery and Transportation Building and four other illustrations of modern machines and vehicles. The center of the booklet shows a birdseye view of the Exposition, and gives one some idea of the great extent of the enterprise upon which about \$10,000,000 is being expended. The grounds contain 350 acres, being half a mile wide, and a mile and a quarter long. Other pages show horticulture, graphic arts, and mines, manufactures and liberal arts, the Music Temple, the Plaza and its beautiful surroundings, the Stadium or athletic field, the agricultural, live stock and ethnology features, and a few of the 30 or 40 ingenious and novel exhibits which promise to make the Midway the most wonderful that has ever been prepared for exposition visitors.

ROYAL JEWELS GUARDED

When Not in Pawn Valuables of Monarchs Are Closely Watched to Prevent Theft.

Royal people are much given to the accumulation of jewels of great price, and they take especial care that these baubles are not stolen. Many of the so-called "crown jewels" which are shown to visitors in the Tower of London are "paste," the real gems being secured in strong vaults in iron-bound boxes, says a London correspondent. The jewels of the Russian imperial family form one of the most valuable collections in the world. This collection is guarded in a fortified castle, watched over by a special detail of 180 retired officers and a body of soldiers. For this service they are well paid. No officer who in his days of active service was addicted to gambling or to extravagance can ever hope to be selected as one of the custodians of the imperial jewels. The czar keeps a portion of his own private jewels in banks in London and Paris, so that in case a revolution should break out in St. Petersburg, he would have an "anchor to windward" in the two foreign capitals. The treasures of the royal family of Italy are hidden away in deep vaults beneath a fort situated on a little island in the Tiber. Protected by the old and muddy stream overhead and the military on the island, the jewels are begun to use the Chinese tea service. Like all Mongolian institutions, it is the opposite of our own. The service consists of a metal stand, in which rests a large cup. Over the cup sits a saucer, and alongside of it is stationed a little cup scarcely larger than an egg. The stand is made of crackle ware, on whose surface is wreathed a bronze dragon. Swallow cups are generally decorated with fish, crabs, beetles or locusts, in natural color and high relief, while Nanking cups are lined with sang de boeuf, imperial blue or imperial yellow. The saucer should be of the same material as the cup. The little cup may be of similar or different material, according to the tastes of the owner, says the New York Post.

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GIVING UP PARCHMENT

The British Public Will Save \$40,000 a Year by Substituting Paper.

Sir Francis Jeune, on Monday last, pronounced a judicial separation between probate lawyers and parchment. There is not an absolute divorce because, although grants and engrossments in the probate division will be on special paper instead of parchment, the latter time-honored material for legal documents may be used if it is particularly desired.

It is well that this permission is attached to the injunction, for the mind recoils from the idea of any branch of the law being entirely disassociated from parchment.

Precisely what the object of this change may be is not quite clear. It is stated that the public will save something like \$40,000 a year. This sum would buy a considerable quantity of parchment in the ordinary way, but perhaps things are different in the legal market.

A sheet of parchment would cost 6 or 8 cents from a stationer, but when it finds its way into a lawyer's bill of expenses, for pennies read dollars. The question, however, arises whether the public will regard paper special as it may be, as a satisfactory substitute for parchment. Grants in probate are, of course, not like leases of estates, deeds and other classes of legal documents, and are often required to withstand the effects of time to the same degree. Still the public prefers to have its law documents in an enduring form.

Fiction writers would often be hard put to it if they could not produce musty parchment documents of ancient dates, proving that the poor but hon-

est hero is entitled to the family estate.

But, in hard fact, the value of endurance in the material of legal documents has too often been shown to lead the public to put faith readily in anything but parchment. Still, special paper has been used for some time now for affidavits and memorials for the registry of deeds.

Perhaps the time will come when there will be special kinds of material for different kinds of documents, according to the period over which they are to endure, ranging from vellum for leases of estates to tissue paper for promises in love letters.

The manufacturers of parchment are not greatly disturbed by Sir Francis Jeune's decree. The probate grants and engrossments are only a part of the vast number of legal documents, and people will still go on acquiring parchment by the more or less expensive ways of law for more years than one can foretell.—London Telegraph.

THE POETS.

This is the function of the poet—to draw aside the veil and enable him who has duller eyes to see the life which palpitates behind nature.—Lyman Abbott.

Who can paint
Like Nature? Can imagination boast
Mid its gay creations, hues like hers?
Or can it mix with them that matchless
And solve them in each other as appears
In every bud that blows?
—James Thomson.

The Infinite Little.

A little dreaming, and we are
Further than the farthest star;
A little pleasure, and we gain
The fortitude to bear our pain;
A little striving, and is ours
The strength to our latent powers;
A little purpose and a will,
And we our highest hopes fulfill;
A little doubt, intrepid ghost,
And we lose all we cherish most;
A little faith, the steadfast smile,
And we the future reconcile;
A little earnest, truthful prayer,
For wildered creatures everywhere,
And that all bad is for the best—
The worst, perchance, be worthiest.

The Love of Nature.

The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion; the tall rock,
The mountain and the deep, gloomy wood,
Their colors and their forms, were then
To me
An appetite—a feeling and a love
That had no need of a remoter charm
By thought supplied, or any interest
Unborrowed from the eye.
That time is past,
And all its aching joys are now no more,
And all its dizzy raptures. Not for this
Faint I, nor mourn nor murmur; other
Gifts
Have followed, for such loss I would not
Leave,
Abundant recompense. For I would
Have learned
To look on Nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth, but hearing oft-
times
The still sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh nor grating, though of ample
power
To hasten and subdue,
And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the
joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting
suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of
man;
A motion and a spirit that impels
All thinking things, all subjects of all
thought,
And rolls through all things.
Therefore am I still
A lover of the meadows and the woods
And mountains, and of all that we be-
hold
From the green earth; of all the mighty
world
Of eye and ear, both what they have
create
And what perceive; well pleased to
recognize
In Nature, and the language of the sense,
The anchor of my purest thoughts,
The nurse,
The guide, the guardian of my heart and
soul,
Of all my moral being. —Wordsworth.

Niagara.

Majestic moves the mighty stream and
slow,
Till from that false calm's semblance,
suddenly,
Wild and with changeless echoes, shak-
ing earth and sky,
The huge tide plunges in the abyss be-
low;
It is the cataract! from whose thunder-
ous ire
The wild birds flee in terror far away
From that dread gulf, when with her
scat of fire
The rainbow sits above the torrent's
away!
Earth quakes, for suddenly that vast
arching dome
Of green is changed to snow-white foam
That seeth and bounds and boils in bound-
less pride.
Yet this, Thy work, O God, Thy law ful-
fills,
And while it shakes the everlasting hills,
It spares the straw that floats upon its
tide.
—Louis Frechette.

HEART-SICK PEOPLE.—Dr. A. Hearn's Cure for the Heart is a heart tonic that never fails to cure—is swift in its effects—goes closer to the "border land" and snatches from death's grip more sufferers than any other remedy for any family of diseases and ailments in the category of human sufferings. Gives relief in 30 minutes. Sold by C. McCallum & Co., 75.

The greater part of the wheat grown in China is winter wheat, planted in the fall. It is not sown in large tracts, as in the United States, but planted in small lots of a fraction of an acre.

NAPOLEON'S WISDOM

The Great Little Man's Views on the Slight Importance of Money After a Limited Amount Has Been Secured.

Napoleon spent on behalf of France thousands of millions of francs. He once remarked with considerable satisfaction that he made the British spend ten thousand million francs opposing him on the continent.

At one time alone in his private purse Napoleon had three hundred million francs stowed away in cash. He could at any time have got ten times as much simply by taking it.

Yet no man can use money better than he how little money has to do with real happiness, once it has put us beyond the reach of want and freed us from dread of dependence on others.

During his long talks at St. Helena, one of his favorite topics was this question of money and its slight importance.

Following the life which he would really enjoy, that of a country gentleman with a very small house in Paris for occasional visits, he would choose for himself an income of five hundred thousand francs a year—one hundred thousand dollars. This amount, he thought, could be spent wisely and reasonably in quiet living, the purchase of books, entertaining friends and so on.

While Napoleon selects this sum as the maximum he would care to possess as a private individual, he is far from thinking any such sum necessary to real happiness.

He declares that he himself could live very comfortably on twenty francs a day (\$3).

He would get his little dinner in Paris for 30 sous, have a cheap seat in the theater once in a while, go to public reading rooms and libraries and have a comfortable bedroom for twenty francs a month.

But—and here comes in Napoleon's real financial wisdom and the great lesson that he teaches foolish, struggling, extravagant Americans:

But he would be comfortable with this small income, because: "I should associate only with people of similar fortune."

Napoleon realized that happiness in this world must be achieved by limiting our wants. It can never be achieved by satisfying them.

When he spent his scores of millions a year Napoleon was associating with the Emperor of Russia, making kings of his relatives, despising but hobnobbing with other rulers, doing as they did and outdoing them in show and in the squandering of money.

He knew he could live comfortably, enjoying physical well-being and the delight of mental activity, on a most modest income. But happiness then would depend on the selection of associates.

His wisdom would lead him to seek for men of big brains and small fortunes. He would not follow the American custom, which often toadies to and eagerly associates with big fortunes regardless of brains.

Napoleon realized that man's happiness here lies in the development of his intellectual ability—not in distending his stomach or playing the peacock.

When Napoleon wanted to command and murder millions of men in order to develop and realize his military genius he needed the financial resources of a nation.

But for his own private, social life and enjoyment he would have been quite content with four dollars a day. Even this sum, as he says, he would have reduced to twelve francs a day (\$2.40) except for the fact that he had got fat and needed a servant to help him dress.

Young men who think they might have a grand chance in life—if they had more money—are invited to consider this statement of Napoleon.

And lest they imagine that he spoke merely for effect, that he did not mean what he said, they are asked to remember this:

After being emperor he thinks he would be happy on twenty francs a day. As a young man, fitting himself to rule the world, he lived on less than twenty cents a day, lived extremely well, and developed the brain that gave him his career.—New York Journal.

CHINESE TEACUPS

They Are Rapidly Growing in Favor in Western Countries—Some Dainty Patterns.

Although it is several centuries since Occidentals adopted Chinese tea as a daily beverage, it is only of late that they have begun to use the Chinese tea service. Like all Mongolian institutions, it is the opposite of our own. The service consists of a metal stand, in which rests a large cup. Over the cup sits a saucer, and alongside of it is stationed a little cup scarcely larger than an egg. The stand is made of crackle ware, on whose surface is wreathed a bronze dragon. Swallow cups are generally decorated with fish, crabs, beetles or locusts, in natural color and high relief, while Nanking cups are lined with sang de boeuf, imperial blue or imperial yellow. The saucer should be of the same material as the cup. The little cup may be of similar or different material, according to the tastes of the owner, says the New York Post.

The service is placed before the guests at the beginning of the meal. A small quantity of tea leaves are thrown into the large cup and covered with boiling water. To keep the steam in, the saucer is placed over the cup. It is allowed to stand for two minutes, and then the guest, holding the large cup with the thumb and middle finger and guiding the saucer with the forefinger, strains and pours the fluid into the little cup. It seems simple, but it is a very difficult task. The average Occidental scalds his fingers and drops tea on the table, and often leaves the cup and saucer together. The large cup will fill the small cup three times, and then boiling water is again poured over the leaves. If the cup be of fine quality the second drawing is about as good as the first. After the second drawing is finished the cup is removed, the spent leaves are thrown away, and a fresh supply is put in their place. The service is a very important element in the Chinese household. The cheapest set costs 10 cents in China and 25 cents in New York. The figures run up from the metal, and when crackle ware, porcelain and silver stands are employed, they reach five and six dollars.

A DUBLIN FLOWER.

Not long ago, as the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were driving through Dublin, a corpulent man ran alongside their carriage for such a distance that the duchess stopped it and asked the man his wishes.

Putting very little for one who had run so far, the man replied that it had long been his desire to get a good pig, asked him to keep up such a pace.

"Oh, sure, ma'am, haven't I been chasin' pigs all me life?" said he.

A reply which surely indicated that a poor courtier had been spoiled to make a good pig-broder.

FOR

LA GRIPPE

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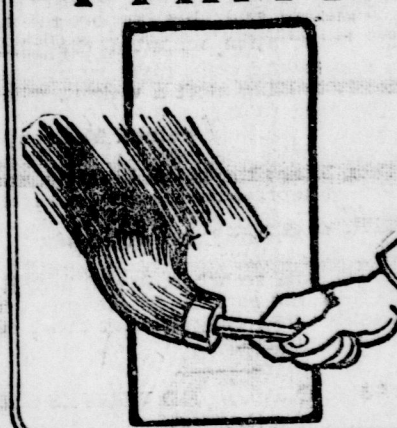
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DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

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LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO (Limited).

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MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas.

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A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street.
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45-15-30
3/30-10

Ten Lost Years.

Figure it for yourself. From the age of fifteen to that of forty-five a woman gives one-third of her time to the suffering incident to the recurring periodic function. Ten years of suffering! And this condition of things is popularly accepted as natural, and endured as a feminine disability for which there is no help! Is there no help? There is help for every woman and for almost every woman perfect healing in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It insures regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is a temperance medicine—non-alcoholic and non-narcotic.

"I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Isabel Miller, of New Providence, Calumet Co., Ky. "My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had spells which the doctor said were fainting fits. I did not gain strength from one monthly period to another; was very weak and nervous all the time. I was confined to my bed for three months and the doctor told me I would never be any better. I lived in this way from sixteen years old to twenty-three. I was at last advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and about five years of Dr. Pierce's Pills. I used no other medicine. I have never had a return of this trouble since."