

Rheumatism Cured

"In July last I was taken with rheumatism in its worst form. Local physicians treated me, but their remedies did not give me any relief. I was advised to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, which I did. I took great pleasure in stating that two bottles gave marked relief. Continuing regularly with the medicine, I am now cured. While afflicted I was frequently obliged to use crutches. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly. BYRON CRANDELL, engineer at Water Works, Toronto Junction, Ont.

Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25c.

THE STATE OF TRADE

in the United States and the Dominion.

An Improvement Noticed in Several Lines—Decrease in the Number of Canadian Failures.

NEW YORK, April 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In every speculative department business is growing, but this is really the least satisfactory feature of the situation. Outside of the speculative markets the most important feature is the rise in the price of beef, but which is largely due to control of sources of supply by a few strong corporations. Boots and shoes are in larger demand.

Labor troubles are less serious this week, and the tendency is towards larger returns for labor, which will decrease the consuming power for other products.

Sales of wool at the chief eastern markets indicate that the production of goods is at present larger than it has been at any other time for two years. The hopeful outlook for the principal crops gives much encouragement, and also the increase in distribution of merchandise.

Failures during the past week have been 24, against 219 last year in the United States and in Canada 34, against 45 last year.

BRADSTREET'S. Bradstreet's says: The volume of general trade has maintained the previous week's proportions, and at some points shows noteworthy increases as compared with the total a year ago. There are reported 219 business failures in the United States this week; last year the total was 225.

IN CANADA. In the Dominion the approach of the opening of navigation appears to be the only stimulus to trade aside from advances in prices of a few staples. Collections of trade are slow. The Newfoundland seal catch has been more than an average success, despite low prices.

There are 23 business failures reported from Canada, against 26 last week, 31 in the week a year ago, and 31 two years ago. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax aggregate only \$15,133,000 this week. Last week they were \$17,593,000, and last year for the week \$18,004,000.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.**THE LENGTH OF A CUBIT.**

To the Editor of the "Advertiser": Would you for the gratification of one of your subscribers give a statement in your valuable paper as to (1) what the length of a cubit is; (2) if there is more than one kind and length given; (3) if, when the forearm is mentioned as the basis of the length of a cubit, it means the length of the forearm from elbow to wrist, or from elbow to end of fingers? In speaking in general terms of the arm, does not that term always indicate the hand? CUBIT.

(Ans.—A cubit is a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. (2) The distance would of course vary with the length of the arm used as a basis of measurement. (3) See one. (4) The hand is included, speaking generally.—Ed.)

Most Pronounced Symptoms of Heart Disease, and How to Secure Relief in 30 Minutes.

The most pronounced symptoms of heart disease are palpitation or fluttering of the heart, shortness of breath, weak or irregular pulse, smothering spells at night, making it necessary to sit up in bed to breathe, swelling of feet or ankles, say the most eminent authorities, is one of the surest signs of a diseased heart. Nightmare is a common symptom, spells of hunger or exhaustion. It is estimated that 60 per cent of all cases of dropsy come from heart disease. The brain may be congested, causing headaches, dizziness or vertigo. In short, whenever the heart flutters or tires out easily, aches or palpitates, it is diseased, and nothing will give such perfect relief or so speedily effect a cure as Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart. It has saved thousands of lives, and yours may be counted among the number if its use is begun at once. This remedy absolutely never fails to give perfect relief in 30 minutes, and is as harmless as the purest milk.

Many love and marry; fewer marry and love.

Your money or Your life!

Yes, your life is worth your weight in gold, but it is more pleasant to live if you smoke

OLD LEAVES, (5 Cents.)

DONA LUCIA, (10 Cents.)

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Hugh Loveless

202½ DUNDAS STREET.

LOST WHEELMAN LENZ.

W. SACHTLEBEN WHO WILL LOOK IN DANGEROUS PLACES FOR HIM.

Through Armenian Wilds—Plans of the Explorer Who Hopes to Ascertain the Fate of the Missing Explorer—Mystery of Lenz's Disappearance.

Searching for a needle in a haystack would be easy work compared with the task that William L. Sachtleben, an Illinois bicyclist, has upon his hands. He had sailed from New York upon the French steamer La Chapagne and is now far on his way toward the wilds of Armenia. Sachtleben has gone in search of a brother wheelman, Frank G. Lenz, who disappeared from the earth about a year ago, within sight of Mount Ararat. Lenz was on a tour around the world on his bicycle and had completed about seven-eighths of his long journey.

The last that was heard from him was a letter dated May 3, 1894, from Tabriz, a small town in Persia, near the Caspian Sea. He cashed a draft there and sent in to the "Outing Magazine," of New York, for which he was making the tour,



FRANK G. LENZ, THE MISSING WHEELMAN. an account of his most recent travels. In this letter, which is the last ever received from the missing man, Lenz stated that he was on his way to Erzeroum, in Turkey.

He was traced through Bayazid, eighty miles from Erzeroum, and to the Deibaba Pass, a wild opening between two mountains, some ten miles long, and inhabited by the fiercest of the uncivilized Kurds.

It is to find Lenz that Sachtleben has undertaken this dangerous expedition. His orders are, first to find the lost traveler or to learn his fate; second, if found, to continue the journey with the missing wheelman; and, third, to complete the circuit of the globe from where Lenz left off, if no trace of the missing bicyclist can be found. The country where Lenz disappeared is utterly impassable at this time of the year, and it will not be until May or even June that Sachtleben can go into the interior. He will take a wheel with him, and he will be accompanied by two American missionaries and two native guides.

Sachtleben made a trip around the world on a bicycle a few years ago and he went through the same Armenian country, but he was accompanied by a number of native guides and was not molested. All agree that Lenz was most foolhardy. These Kurds are all hostile to foreigners and almost entirely out of reach of the Turkish law.

Lenz is a daring man by nature, and he took many wild chances from which he was fortunate in coming through without serious injury before he reached Armenia. He left New York June 4, 1892. He was not the first man to go around the world on a bicycle, but the first to do so from east to west. All those who preceded him went in the opposite direction.

Lenz crossed America without much that was unusual, and reached San Francisco in October. An incident in this first part of the trip illustrates his character and shows the reckless nature which has probably cost him his life. He was accompanied by another bicyclist named Robert Bruce, who traveled as far as Minneapolis with him.

At one part of their trip they reached a Northern Pacific railroad bridge which spanned a lake. Lenz did not want to delay long enough to go around and thus add three or four miles to his long journey. He decided to ride across the bridge



WILLIAM L. SACHTLEBEN.

along the narrow board at the side, without any handrail, which was intended for employees of the road only. Bruce declared he would not risk it and rode around the lake.

Lenz started across the bridge, but before he could reach the other side, he was overtaken by a train. The bridge was a narrow affair, built for only one track, and there was no room for him to stand on one side and let the engine go by. Sitting down on the edge of the ties, he swung his bicycle out over the rushing waters below, and waited on the tips of the sleepers until the train rolled by not three feet from his head. Then he remounted his wheel and passed over the bridge in safety.

It was this reckless nature that got him into trouble again and again.

Sachtleben holds the key to the situation, but he has a difficult lock to open with it. He is a most courageous as well as a most capable traveler, and if Lenz can be found he will find him. Sachtleben has reached Constantinople by this time and will enter Armenia almost immediately. He will probably have to wait open weather at Erzeroum, but his weeks of waiting will not be lost, for careful inquiries will be made there for the missing man.

It is cowardice to fear men, but discretion to fear women.

HERALDS OF THE SPRING.

Not Robins, but Gay New Jackets and Wraps Trimmed With Lace.

In spite of all the mad howling and threatened crusades against big sleeves, "like the poor they are always with us," and, if anything, the cloth jackets for this spring season of '95 have bigger and wider sleeves than ever. To be sure, the sleeves droop more, but every bit as much material is required, and from shoulder to elbow they are fairly huge. The shoulder seams are much longer, as though to make it impossible to wear last year's jacket with any feeling of comfort, and, while to the untrained eye the difference of an inch in the length of the shoulder is really a matter of no moment, to the woman's inner consciousness it makes every whit as much difference as an inch on a man's nose.

Long jackets are not to be worn, say the leading tailors, but evidently some very smartly gowned women have their own ideas on the subject.

The favorite New York model is a very nobby little affair. It is cut quite short, only about four inches or perhaps six be



STYLISH HATS AND BONNET.

low the waist line, and flares out very stiffly. It is made single-breasted and tight fitting, and really looks something like the waist of a dress. It has immense round revers, which are slashed at the shoulder line, and which in the back form a sort of sailor collar, round instead of square. It is fastened with fancy buttons of medium size. When worn with a skirt to match it is exceedingly chic, but is not universally becoming, and looks better on young girls than it does on older women. The sleeves droop from shoulder to elbow, are very large, but from elbow to wrist fit quite snugly. The jacket is made of the fancy tweed, serges or covert cloth, and is lined in some fancy satin.

Another style of jacket modelled on the newest coats of last winter has more graceful lines and is more becoming. It is somewhat longer, is very full at the back, but with no unnecessary flaring out over the hips. It is made double-breasted and with loose fronts. The back, which is perfectly fitted, is cut to make the waist look very long. The sleeves are not so large as in the shorter jacket, but are of a very good size. The lapels are small and narrow, and at the back there is a turn down collar. It is only open at the neck far enough to show the collar and necktie. This jacket is made in every material possible, is very smart in tan cloth, with a velvet collar let in, but the most satisfactory of all are in black or covert cloth.

The Norfolk jacket, which is all the rage, will be worn as an outside garment, even over skirts of another color. It is made very much on the old fashioned lines, but the pleats are not all the same size, as was the original fashion, and taper in at the waist, both back and front, and in consequence are vastly more becoming, for nothing uglier, particularly if one is to be inclined to stoutness, can well be imagined than these same three thick pleats, which make even the smallest waist look square and ugly. Curiously enough, the sleeves of the Norfolk jackets are comparatively small. They are worn a great deal with bicycle suits.

With the big sleeves, which are part and parcel of all the new gowns, capes are a necessity, no longer to be avoided by even the most economical of women. Personal letters from Paris and London say that the cape fever has reached the proportions of an epidemic, and that there are very few, if any, novelties to be seen in coats and jackets, so entirely has the attention of all the modistes been turned to capes. Fortunately, the new fashions are more becoming than were the first, for a greater effort is made to have something to do with reference to the fitting. No longer do capes make short-waisted women look like lobsters in the middle, but are so arranged as to have the fullness over the shoulders put on in a more becoming way.

All the smart capes start with what the French call the empicement, which, after all, is nothing more than a carefully fitted shoulder yoke.

On this and from this is built up the cape itself. Such a mass of laces, ribbons and jets as are piled together, of minute size and weighing several pounds, the jet or steel ornaments making the weight. Square velvet yokes, with jewelled jet or steel passementerie, from which fall deep net ruffles edged with lace, are very fashionable at present; but those combined of only lace and jet will be more useful for late spring and summer wear. They are all short, none of them reaching below the waist, and must all be carefully fitted.

Silk and satin capes are not so much the fashion when plain in themselves as when covered with net or lace, but this last makes them even more expensive than originally, for the satin must be of just as good quality, and then comes the additional expense of the net or lace.

Dainty collections of chiffon, moussé de soie and embroidered muslin form part of all the elaborate trousseaux this spring. It is hard to decide as to whether they are capes, collars or fichus. They certainly possess no warmth, but they give a charming finish to any costume and are so dainty and pretty that every one feels she must have them. Fashion says they may be worn with all summer gowns, and by young or old. They are by no means cheap, but clever fingers can make them at home, and in this way the woman who has not a long purse can rival her more fortunate sister. Daintiness and freshness are the requirements for these capes, much more than very expensive material.

Highly Inflammable. Radburn—Did they discover the origin of the fire in that newspaper office? Chesney—Yes. The editor threw a poem from the poetess of passion in the waste basket.

Too Much So. Mrs. Pipkin—Has Jack proved an indulgent husband? Mrs. Potts—You'd think so, if you could see him some nights when he gets home from the club.

Down on the Rio Grande a horse thief stole a runaway mule that nobody else could catch.

A POPULAR GARMENT.

S. & S.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:

Fair and mild.

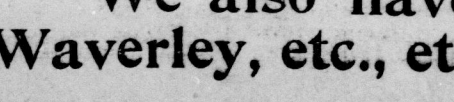
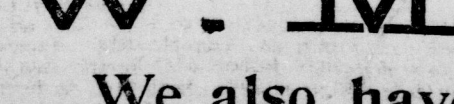
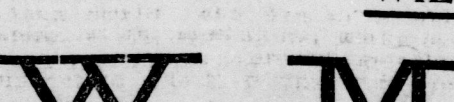
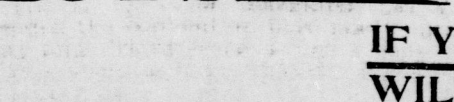
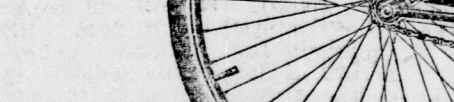
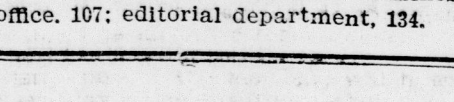
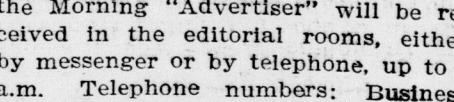
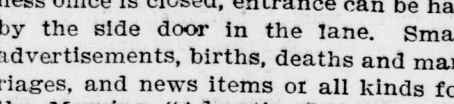
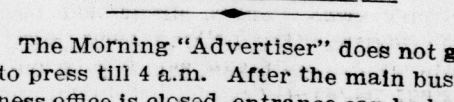
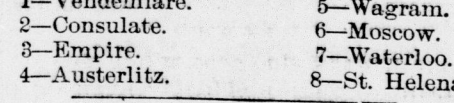
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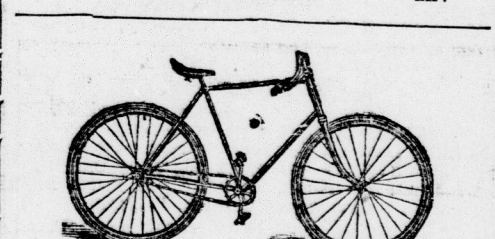
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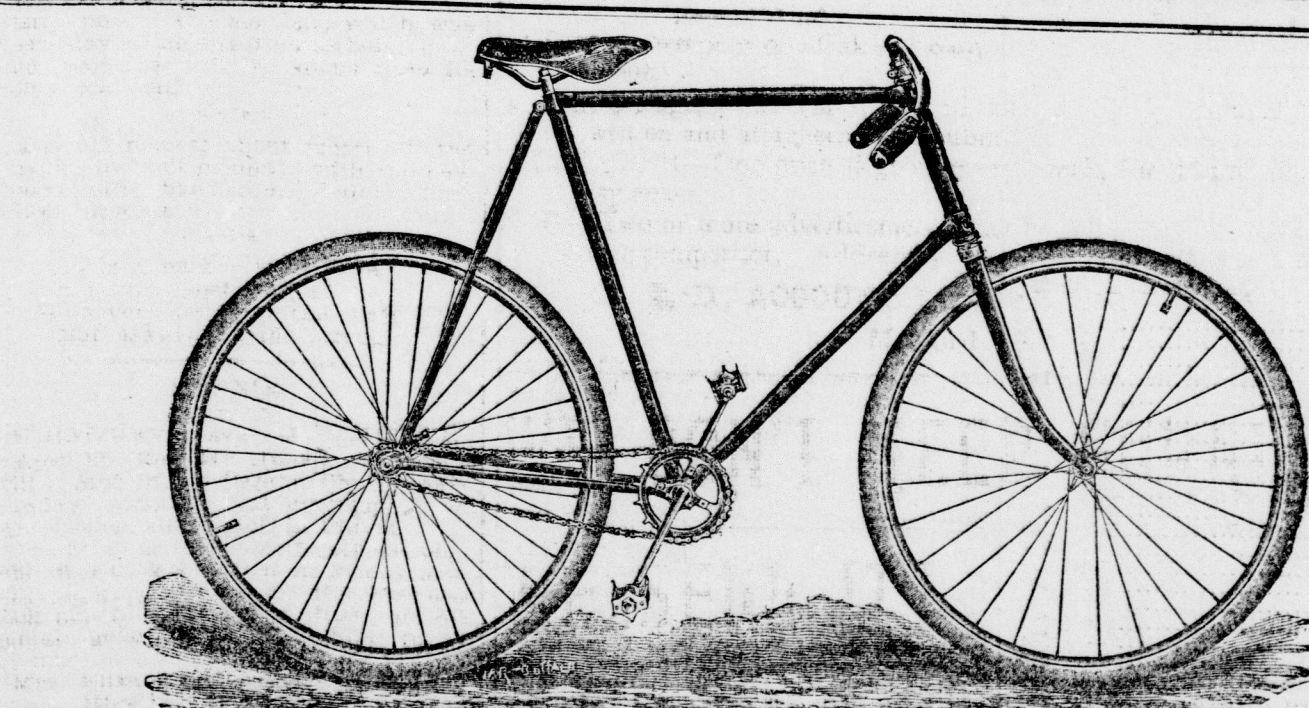
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