ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Candidates in the Field for the Approaching General Elections.

CONSTITUENCY.	GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.
Addington	G. A. Aylsworth	James Reid, M.P.P.
Algoma	D. M. Brodie	W. R. Smyth.
Brant, N.	W. D. Burt, M.P.P.	J. H. Fisher.
Brant, S.	T. H. Preston, M.P.P.	Major Fraser.
Brockville	G. P. Graham, M.P.P.	D. O'Brien.
Bruce, C.	Dr. J. M. Stewart	Hugh Clark.
Bruce, N.	C. M. Bowman, M.P.P.	D. M. Jermyn.
Bruce, S.	R. Truax, M.P.P.	Dr. Clapp.
Cardwell	L. Hutton	E. A. Little, M.P.P.
Carleton	D. H. McLean	G. N. Kidd, M.P.P.
Dufferin		Dr. Barr, M.P.P.
Dundas	W. G. Smyth	J. P. Whitney, M.P.P.
Durham, E.	H. H. Walker	J. J. Preston.
Durham, W.	W. Rickard	W. H. Reid, M.P.P.
Elgin, E.	Dr. Sinclair	C. A. Brower, M.P.P.
Elgin, W.	A. McCrimmon	F. Macdiarmid, M.P.P.
Essex, N.	J. W. McKee, M.P.P.	Dr. J. O. Reaume.
Essex, S.	J. A. Auld, M.P.P.	A D. Herring.
Fort William and Lake of the Woods		
Frontenac	D. C. Cameron	Dr. Smellie.
Glengarry	W. J. Shibley	J. S. Gallagher, M.P.P.
Grenville	D. M. McPherson	W. D. McLeod.
Grey, C.	W. J. Bissell	R. L. Joynt.
Grey, N.		I. B. Lucas, M.P.P.
Grey, S.	A. G. McKay	G. M. Boyd, M.P.P.
Haldimand	George Binnie	Dr. Jamieson, M.P.P.
Halton	J. W. Holmes, M.P.P.	S. Beck (Ind.)
Hamilton, E.	John R. Barber, M.P.P.	Dr. Nixon.
Hamilton, W.	Dr. H. S. Griffin	Henry Carscallen, M.P.P.
Hastings, E.	S. F. Washington	J. S. Hendrie.
Hastings, N.	S. Russell, M.P.P.	A. A. Richardson.
Hastings, W.	B. O. Lott	J. W. Pearce.
Huron, E.	E. G. Sills	M. B. Morrison, M.P.P.
Huron, S.	A. Hislop, M.P.P.	Anson Spotton.
Huron, W.	M. Y. McLean	Henry Eilber, M.P.P
Kent, E.	M. G. Cameron	James Mitchell.
Kent, W.	John Lee, M.P.P.	John Davidson.
Kingston	T. L. Pardo, M.P.P.	J. S. Fraser.
Lambton, E.	E. J. B. Pense, M.P.P.	J. M. Shaw.
Lambton, W.	H. J. Pettypiece, M.P.P.	P. D. McCallum.
Lanark, N.	F. P. Pardee, M.P.P.	W. J. Hanna.
Lanark, S.	W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P.	A. M. Greig.
Leeds	Joseph Cram	Lt.-Col. Matheson, M.P.P.
Lennox	C. E. Britton	Walter Beattie, M.P.P.
Lincoln	M. S. Madole	T. G. Carscallen.
London	D. J. McKinnon	Dr. E. Jessop, M.P.P
Manitoulin	Col. F. B. Leys, M.P.P.	Adam Beck.
Middlesex, E.	J. T. Fraser	R. R. Gamey.
Middlesex, N.	Dr. G. Routledge	Capt. Robson, M.P.P.
Middlesex, W.	W. H. Taylor, M.P.P.	Duncan Stewart.
Monck	Hon. Geo. W. Ross, M.P.P.	Thomas English.
Muskoka	Hon. R. Harcourt, M.P.P.	James A. Ross.
Nipissing, E.	S. Bridgland, M.P.P.	A. Mahaffy.
Nipissing, W.	Dr. M. James	George Smith.
Norfolk, N.	Joseph Michaud	Frank Cochrane.
Norfolk, S.	E. C. Carpenter, M.P.P.	Dr. F. S. Snider.
Northumberland, E.	W. A. Charlton, M.P.P.	J. L. Buck.
Northumberland, W.	A. O. Simmons	Dr. Willoughby.
Ontario, N.	Samuel Clark, M.P.P.	— Spence.
Ontario, S.	W. J. Kester	W. H. Hoyle, M.P.P.
Ottawa	Hon. J. Dryden, M.P.P.	C. Calder.
	Alex. Lumsden, M.P.P.	C. B. Powell, M.P.P.
	Samuel Bingham	Dennis Murphy.
Oxford, N.	Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P.	Charles A. Muma.
Oxford, S.	Dr. A. McKay, M.P.P.	D. Sutherland.
Parry Sound	Milton Carr	Joseph Edgar.
Peel	John Smith, M.P.P.	Sam Charters.
Perth, N.	John Brown, M.P.P.	John C. Monteith.
Perth, S.	Valentine Stock	Nelson Monteith, M.P.P.
Peterboro, E.	William Anderson	Dr. S. P. Ford.
Peterboro, W.	Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.	Major J. W. Miller.
Port Arthur & Rainy River	J. Conmee, M.P.P.	Joseph J. King.
Prescott		S. R. Poulin.
Prince Edward	Dr. Currie	Levi P. Williams.
Renfrew, N.	J. W. Munro, M.P.P.	Peter White, jun.
Renfrew, S.	F. R. Latchford, M.P.P.	
Russell	O. Guibord, M.P.P.	Dr. Rocheon.
Sault Ste. Marie	C. N. Smith	A. Miscampbell, M.P.P.
Simcoe, C.	David Davidson	A. B. Thompson, M.P.P.
Simcoe, E.	J. B. Tudhope	R. H. Jupp.
Simcoe, W.		J. S. Duff, M.P.P.
Stormont	W. J. McCart	John McLaughlin, M.P.P.
Toronto, E.	L. V. McBrady	Dr. R. A. Pyne, M.P.P.
Toronto, N.		Dr. Beattie Nesbitt.
Toronto, S.	W. B. Rogers	J. J. Foy, M.P.P.
Toronto, W.	T. Urquhart	Thomas Crawford, M.P.P.
Victoria, E.	L. F. Heyd, K.C.	J. Carnegie, M.P.P.
Victoria, W.	N. Smale	S. J. Fox, M.P.P.
Waterloo, N.	L. J. Breithaupt, M.P.P.	Dr. H. G. Lacker.
Waterloo, S.	Dr. Thomson	W. A. Kribs, M.P.P.
Welland	J. F. Gross, M.P.P.	Henry Cronmiller.
Wellington, E.	Hon. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P.	R. Tookey.
Wellington, S.	J. Mutrie, M.P.P.	J. P. Downey.
Wellington, W.	James McEwen	James Tucker, M.P.P.
Wentworth, N.	R. A. Thompson	A. R. Wardell.
Wentworth, S.	John Dickenson, M.P.P.	Erland Lee.
York, E.	John Richardson, M.P.P.	J. W. Moyes.
York, N.	Hon. E. J. Davis, M.P.P.	T. H. Lennox.
York, W.	W. J. Hill, M.P.P.	J. W. St. John.

The following additional candidates are in the field: North Toronto, G. F. Marter, ex-M.P.P., Independent; West Simcoe, A. Currie, Independent, and A. B. Spencer, Prohibitionist; South Wellington, S. Carter, Prohibitionist; London, Fred Daly, Prohibitionist; South Toronto, S. A. Corner, Socialist; North Toronto, Margaret Haile, Socialist; West Toronto, Mr. Kelly, Socialist; East Toronto, Mr. Simpson, Socialist; West Elgin, H. G. Wilshire, Socialist.

[Note.—Strictly re-speaking, there are no M. P. P.'s at present, but the abbreviation is used to indicate former members.

Gaslight and Ventilation.

[London Telegraph.]

An attempt has been made of late to convince the public that the burning of gas in dwelling rooms is not nearly so deleterious a proceeding as it is usually thought to be. The warmth of the gas flame is extolled, and air that has passed through it is, of course, germ-free. Then a little extra carbonic acid is rather soothing and pleasant, and any excess can be got rid of by opening the window of the apartment an inch or so at the top. All of which talk is pestilent nonsense. As if the proper way to prepare air to pass through the human lungs was to pass it through a gas burner? To mix the products of combustion with the air we breathe is, as Dr. Parkes said half a century ago, barbarous. A single burner will devitalize the atmosphere by removing its oxygen and charging it with carbon dioxide as much as four or five persons would do. The position of gas as an illuminant has been enormously improved by the use of the incandescent mantle; the light is purer and the combustion more complete. On one condition it is superior to electric light, the condition, namely, that it shall be burned in a chimney and the products of combustion instantly carried off into the open. Then the flame becomes a ventilator; instead of deteriorating, it is constantly improving the quality of the air by renewing it, and the more gas is burned the better for the salubrity of the apartment. Unfortunately, not one room in a thousand in which gas is burned is thus treated, and in every other the air is contaminated, and noxious products are breathed until by accident rather than design they find an exit.

An Army of Toads.

While Dorchester is still wondering where the pioneers of her snake colony came from, she is just now beset with speculation as to the origin of a settlement of small black toads. They have pre-empted the region surrounding an old stump in a yard on Humphrey Place, and appear to be in the full enjoyment of that freedom of life which a residence in the depths of a wood assures. It is rarely that a member of the community is seen during the day, but immediately the pall of night is spread over the district they begin to show themselves. They come out from their hiding-places under a rank growth of fungus that encircles the stump, and take different paths in search of an evening meal.

It is not known how far they go, but upon the approach of midnight they begin to assemble on a long patch of concrete that serves as a walk through the yard, and which is laid in close proximity to the rendezvous. When the entire number that left the stump is present, they form in single file, and, apparently, at a signal, all begin to hop at the same time straight for their camp, and soon disappear.

This peculiar performance has been witnessed by several residents of the locality. The lady in whose yard the camp has been established thought to break it up by setting her rabbit cat after the hoppers, but the feline showed no desire to disturb the toads, and the latter continue to enjoy full immunity from molestation.—Boston Herald.

An Essential for Health Building

Malt Breakfast Food is now recognized as a prime essential for health building. The ablest physicians, as well as the most noted experts, after repeated tests and experiments, have found to their satisfaction that Malt Breakfast Food contains a much larger proportion of the elements necessary for the building of flesh, bone and muscle, than any other food now on the market.

This expert testimony in favor of Malt Breakfast Food will strengthen the present users of the popular cereal food, and will exercise a telling influence on those who now use oatmeal and other starchy food preparations at the morning meal.

While Malt Breakfast Food is the chosen and popular breakfast dish of the strong and well, it is the physician's favorite diet for the weak and frail, for the invalid and convalescent. A few weeks of dieting on Malt Breakfast Food will banish the ailments of the dyspeptic, and establish permanent health. All Grocers.

At this year's fortress maneuvers at Chalons an attempt will be made to use wireless telegraphy in connection with balloons.

PROFESSORS

Liebreich, of BERLIN, Bogoslowsky, of MOSCOW, Althaus, of LONDON, Pouchet and Lancereaux, of PARIS, the NEW YORK Medical Journal, Medical News, etc., etc.,

RECOMMEND

"APENTA"

Natural Aperient Water for systematic treatment in constipation, bilious troubles and obesity, because it does not give rise to subsequent constipation.

NUNS MET AWFUL DEATH

Building Surrounded by Sea of Molten Lava.

Roof Smashed by Great Stones, Women Rushed Out Only to Perish.

Chicago, May 16.—A Fort-de-France special to the Chronicle says: Pierre Bachere, a prisoner who was found semi-suffocated but still alive in the dungeons of the city prison of St. Pierre Tuesday, recovered sufficiently Wednesday to describe what he could of the eruption and the destruction of the town from the small grated window in his cell.

"I was just eating my breakfast that morning," he said, "when the rumbling which I had heard beneath my cell for three or four days previously stopped suddenly. I do not know why, but I felt frightened, as though something fearful were to happen. Then the whole place became black and I heard screams all through the prison.

"I screamed to the jailers to come and unlock my cell, but I could not make anyone hear.

"The darkness grew blacker and blacker until it was almost as dark as though it were night, and then suddenly the whole place was lighted up with a curious glow, sometimes red, sometimes green, generally red.

"While I looked out a huge red-hot stone crashed down just in front of my window, right on the top of the wall, knocking it down. The heat from this stone was most intense, and made my post at the window fearful to endure.

"Right in front of me where the brick wall had stood I saw the large convent, and I could see that molten matter had come down the hill and had run into the grounds of the convent. I realized then that there must have been an eruption of Mont Pelee. To my horror I discovered that the lava had completely encircled the convent with its first rush, and that all the girls and sisters who were in the convent were doomed.

"While I looked I saw another stone, even larger than the one which had fallen near my cell window and broken down the wall, strike on the convent roof and crash through its three stories, evidently plunging through to the ground.

"Scarcely a minute passed by after this huge stone crushed through when I saw the poor girls flocking out in the utmost terror.

"A pit had been dug on the inside of the wall that none of the girls should be able to climb up from the inside, and this acted as a sort of moat, in which the lava floated, and thus made a complete circle around the convent, rendering escape impossible, even if it had been possible to live in the rain of stones from the mountain.

"The lava gradually rose and rose, and I could see the huddled group of girls growing smaller and smaller, as first one and then others succumbed to the poisonous fumes and the fearful heat of the lava. And as the group got smaller the lava rose and rose.

"Then, with one great burst, it seemed to me a fresh stream of lava flowed into the moat and overswept the building and the little island on which the girls were standing a moment before. I turned away my eyes in horror, and when next I looked nothing was to be seen of the convent but a heap of stones, and here and there the blackened corpses of those who but a few moments before had been full of life and hope.

"While I was looking from my cell window my eyes almost seared out of my head by the heat pouring through the narrow orifice, I noticed a thin, blue smoke curl along the ground, and, caught by some eddying gust of wind, the fumes struck straight into my cell window, and I remember no more."

BURNED TO DEATH

Five Persons Crimated iu a Virginia Hotel.

Two Men Crushed to Death by the Fall of an Elevator.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Point Pleasant, W. Va., May 15.—Five persons perished in the burning of the American Hotel here last night, and three others were injured, one fatally. Two residences also were burned. The total loss amounts to $30,000.

The dead: John Sack, of Kanawha county; Elias Mambrick, of Glenwood; John Woodall, of Mason county, and two unidentified men. The fire started in the hotel, which was a frame building, and burned rapidly. Slack, Mambrick and John Woodall were farmers summoned here as grand jurors at the criminal court. They were sleeping on the second floor, and means of escape was cut off by the flames. It is not known how the fire started.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 15. — Two men were killed and two others seriously injured last night at the Baldwin locomotive works by the fall of an elevator containing an engine tender weighing 5,400 pounds.

RESULTED IN DEATH.

Hamilton, May 16.—Hugh Brown, the G. T. R. car repairer who had both feet amputated on Saturday last, died at the hospital as a result of his injuries.

HAD BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

Montreal, May 15.—Dr. J. A. Bouchard, of Pawtucket, R. I., was found dead this morning in the Jacques Cartier Hotel, with a bullet wound in his head and a revolver in his hand. Bouchard had been drinking heavily and he is believed to have shot himself while in a condition bordering on delirium tremens.

TO BE HANGED.

Winnipeg, May 16.—Tom Lenac has been found guilty of the willful murder of Josiah Matoney, near File Hills, Sept. 15, 1894. He will be hanged June 27.

TREASURER IN TROUBLE.

Toronto, May 16.—Charged with stealing upwards of $1,500 of the moneys of the Toronto Opera House, James Alexander, the trusted treasurer of that popular amusement resort, was taken into custody yesterday. Alexander is about 30 years of age, and married, and has been treasurer of the Toronto Opera House for the past two seasons. Prior to that time he was assistant treasurer and usher.

THE STRIKE TO CONTINUE

Coal Miners Decide to Carry on the Struggle.

Beginning of What Will Prove a Costly Contest.

Hazelton, Pa., May 15.—The anthracite mine workers, in convention late this afternoon, decided to continue the strike of the 145,000 men against the mine owners, and to fight it out to the bitter end. The matter of calling out the engineers, firemen and pump-runners will be decided by the delegates tomorrow. The vote to continue the suspension was 811; for strike, 461¾; against strike, 393¼—majority for strike, 111½. President Mitchell, however, in compliance with the rules of the United Mine Workers, announced to the public that the action of the convention was unanimous.

The step taken today by the miners, after practicaly considering the matter for two months, has wiped out the uncertainty of the situation, and it is freely predicted that the most serious labor strugle in the history of the country is about to begin. That is the view taken by nearly every miner. While the leaders are cautions and will not forecast their actions, it is not unlikely that the miners' fight will be carried into the bituminous coal regions and into other fields of industry. Mine-workers for eighteen months have been looking forward to the strike that is now upon them. They have saved their money and are considered to be in better shape today for a fight than they were in the great strike of 1900. That struggle ended in the mine owners giving the men a 10 per cent advance, after a six-weeks' suspension. The operators are on record as being unalterably opposed to granting the men any concessions, and they have personally notified the mine workers' leaders of that fact.

It is said that a telegram was received from the American Federation of Labor against a permanent suspension, but the delegates would not listen, and amid considerable suppressed excitement the vote was taken. For a time it looked as though the peace advocates would win, but when delegation after delegation from the lower district, the last to be called, answered "Yes," it was seen that the men who favored a fight had won. The result was received by the convention with applause, which, however, was not very enthusiastic or prolonged. The proposition to call out the engineers, firemen and pump-runners was separated from the main question early in the discussion, which began shortly after the convention met this morning.

STRIKE AT STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm, Sweden, May 15.—The general strike decreed by the official Democratic party in support of the suffrage bill, the debate on which begins in parliament today, was carried out as arranged, and the tie-up of business has been practically complete since this morning. Traffic generally is suspended. The street cars, cabs, vans, carts and steamers are not running, and no work is going on in any of the factories or shops. The printers have also joined the strike, which will last throughout the parliamentary debate.

Fully 15,000 persons here went out on strike and there ranks will be swelled tomorrow. The liquor shops are closed. Only a partial strike occurred at Gothenburg and Malmo, where the printers, gasworkers and employes of the street railroads are proceeding with their usual tasks. The tie-up at Helsingborg is complete.

EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Some 1,110 Bodies Have Been Recovered at Quezaltonango.

San Francisco, May 16.—The steamer Guatemala brings additional details of the earthquake in Central America last month. The Guatemala left the port of that name April 29. Up to that time 1,100 bodies had been taken out of the ruins of Quezaltenango. Capt. Harris, of the Guatemala, said: "It is estimated that 2,000 people were killed. The dead were still being removed when we sailed. The stench from the unburied corpses was frightful, and to avert a pestilence the government had been compelled to employ large gangs of men to clear the wreckage of the dead."

$6,000,000 NEW COAL STOCK.

Montreal, May 15.—It is understood that the directors of the Dominion Coal Company will make a new issue of 50,000 shares of common stock at 120, bringing the total up to $20,000,000, with the $6,000,000 of new stock. The bonds will be redeemed at 110, and the preferred stock at 115. It is probable that there will be a conference of directors of both steel and coal companies about the new issue of 50,000 steel common stock.

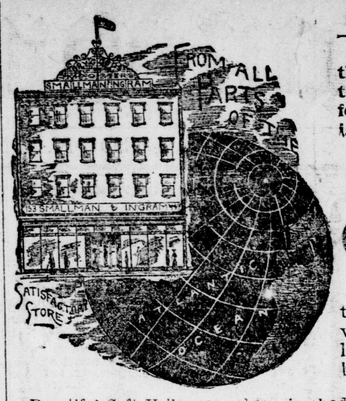
Oiling the Streets.

[Honolulu Star.]

Boiling oil was sprinkled on Richard street this morning from Hotel to King, and then a coat of quarry sand was spread over the oil. Now the street is ready for use, and it will be carefully watched for results. It is hoped that the oil will make a solid surface, on which there will be no dust. The oil was distributed from an ordinary street sprinkler. It was first heated to 112 degrees and a heated coil was placed in the sprinkler to keep it hot, so that it would readily run from the pipes. When cool, crude petroleum is quite thick, and it would not run from the sprinkler. The hot oil this morning ran like water, covering the street with a coating of black. Only a very light sprinkle was given, care being exercised to avoid making oily mud, that would cause trouble to pedestrians, vehicles and bicycles. It is expected that the oil and the sand will combine and form a sort of paste or coating that will give out no dust.

The Persian Government has agreed to the construction of an overland wire from India to Teheran, in order to relieve the Jask cable and serve as a feeder for the Indo-European line.

Since the first outbreak of plague in Sydney two years ago Melbourne has only had ten cases and two deaths from the disease, the last death occurring in June, 1900. In that year there were 303 cases and 101 deaths at Sydney.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fine, and a little warmer.

Tussor—or Pongee Silk—is one of the most fashionable Silks of the day in the large American cities. It is bound to be popular here, too. The color being natural (raw silk) makes it most serviceable for the coming season. Not easily soiled and washable. Our low price is only **45c** yard.

Soft and Clinging Fabrics.

Now is the time to select. Our stock is fast moving out and the goods we now offer will be harder to get later. We are not waiting till the hot season to sell at low prices. We are selling at low prices now, and for Saturday's selling we offer the following bargains in Voiles and Crepe de Chenes.

Beautiful Soft Voile, very sheer, in shades of biscuit, rose, reseda, light blue and gray; splendid value; on Saturday, at per yard 65c

A heavier quality that will not crush, very sheer, for extra handsome summer dresses, in light blue, gray, reseda, navy, brown and turquoise, extra value for Saturday 75c

Two-Toned Voile, camel-hair effect, very sheer, and very serviceable for summer wear, in dark shades of Oxford gray, green, brown, mid blue, and oxblood, very serviceable for seaside and general wear; on Saturday, at per yard 85c

Crepe de Chene, in silk and wool, plain and figured goods, soft and clinging material for midsummer; an endless variety of shades in this material; per yard, from ..... $1 00 to $1 50

CURTAIN BARGAINS.

Our two recent Saturday morning sales made great inroads in our stock of Curtains. We find with us a few odd lots which we will sell at exceptionally low prices. This chance comes at a time when you want Curtains, and certainly our low prices will let you have them cheap enough.

19 pairs only Fine Swiss Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54 inches wide, and beautiful designs, regular price $5 75, $6 00 and $7 50 pair; clearing price, pair $4 95

4 pairs only, Double Thread Nottingham Lace Curtains, in neat floral designs, overlock edges, 3½ yards long, 60 inches wide, regular price $5 00 pair; clearing sale price only $3 45

30 pairs only, Double Thread Nottingham Lace Curtains; 3½ yards long, 55 to 60 inches wide; assorted patterns; overlock edges; worth $1 50 and $1 75 pair. Clearing sale price only $1 25

Nine Great Bargains in Ladies' Jackets and Suits.

We do nothing here by halves. A bargain announced here is genuine—no thing spurious. This has been a late, cold spring. We have sold a great quantity of Spring Wraps. We have a number yet to dispose of, and make a special sale. There'll be cold evenings all through summer.

2 only, Ladies' Jackets of Fawn Covert Cloth; semi-fitting back; fly front; 27 inches long; was $4 50; marked for this special sale $2 95

3 only, Ladies' Coats of Fawn Covert Cloth; semi-fitting back; silk revers, fronts faced with silk; bell sleeve; was our $8 50 coat, marked at $5 75

3 only, Ladies' Coats in Navy Blue and Fawn Broadcloth; semi-fitting back; double-breasted front, with 6 pearl buttons; coat finished with stitching; 30 inches long; was our $6 75 coat; marked at $4 75

1 only, Fawn Broadcloth Coat; semi-fitting; fly front; finished with strappings of cloth and stitching; 28 inches long; was extra value at $8 00; marked now at $5 75

3 only, Maids' Coats of Navy Blue Camelshair Cloth, finished with strappings of blue broadcloth; semi-fitting, box front; was $4 50 coat, marked at $3 25

1 only, Lady's Suit of Black Broadcloth; double-breasted coat, with silk revers, solid stitched, seven-gored skirt, finished with stitching; size 38. A $20 00 suit marked at $7 50

1 only, Lady's Suit in Navy Blue Serge; double-breasted Eton jacket; mercerized lined, gored skirt with strappings of silk to represent flounce; size 32. A $12 50 suit marked at $7 50

1 only, Suit of Black Serge; jacket with fly front, mercerized lined; gored skirt, lined and velvet binding; size 36; was a $10 00 suit, marked now at $4 75

1 only, Tweed Suit; Eton coat, double-breasted; skirt with graduated flounce, lined, velvet binding; size 34; was a $10 50 suit, marked now at $4 75

Perfect Form (W. B. Brand) meet the need of the ladies so correctly and at such a small cost that they have gained a quick popularity. Indeed, we have never carried a corset at a price so popular that gives such complete satisfaction. Next time, get a pair of these Perfect-fitting corsets.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

Guatemala's Earthquake Belt.

Extending across the western part of Guatemala from northwest to southeast are the ranges of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Still nearer the Pacific, and only 30 or 40 miles distant from it is a belt of volcanoes more nearly parallel with the seacoast than with the Sierra Madre behind it. This volcanic belt extends clear across the country. The cones of the volcanoes rise in a long, broken row, nearly all of them plainly visible from the sea.

The volcanoes along a part of this line are still active, but most of the eastern volcanoes are now extinct.

The country along the base of these old volcanoes is very frequently disturbed by earthquakes, most of which do little damage, but occasionally they are very severe. It is in the neighborhood of this volcanic belt that the recent earthquake shocks have occurred. The towns which have suffered so severely from the shocks extend in a straight line along the belt of volcanic mountains.

Quezaltenango, which has been almost obliterated, and has suffered frightful loss of life, was built of lava blocks quarried at the foot of the volcano that overlooks the town. It bears a Mexican name, which means "Green Feather Town," one of the chief industries of the place being feather hats and masks used by the natives in their dances and scenic performances.

The other day a European newspaper told what a terrible blow had been inflicted on the prosperity of the Canary Islands by the ruin of their cochineal industry. Cochineal, as is well known, is an animal dyestuff derived from an insect that is brushed from the cactus in various parts of the world, and used to produce scarlet and other red tints. Among the towns that had been partly destroyed by the recent earthquakes is Amatitlan, but the terrible shocks the other day scarcely inflicted more damage upon it than the ruin a few years ago of its cochineal industry, which had given it great prosperity. Amatitlan had a population of 13,000 before the discovery of aniline dyes gave the death-blow to its cochineal interests. It was formerly one of the most thriving towns of the republic, but most of its population sought employment in other districts; if Amatitlan had not been reduced almost to a hamlet, the destruction of life there by the recent shocks would have been far greater.

Antigua is also included in the list of sufferers. It present damage, however, cannot be compared with the effects of the terrible earthquakes of 1773, which overthrew nearly every building in the town. Antigua is not far from the city of Guatemala, which through severely shaken, has escaped without much injury.

Santa Lucia, also severely damaged, is a large town which became famous through the discovery there of statues and curious bas-reliefs, in which the local Indian artists displayed a talent at least equal to that of the Aztec and Maya sculptors.

On the Atlantic coast of Guatemala earthquakes are quite rare and of little severity. It happens, however, that the larger part of the population and the enterprise of Guatemala is near or along the Pacific coast, where the frequent earthquakes do much damage.—New York Sun.

Nervous Dyspepsia

Can Never Be Cured by Mere Temporary Aids to Digestion—The Nerves Must Be Restored and Filled With Vitalizing Nerve Force.

You know that certain drugs, such as pepsin and bismuth, bring about artificial digestion, and if you have dyspepsia or indigestion, it is possible that, like hosts of others, you have taken these into the stomach, hoping that they will take the place of gastric juice and other digestive fluids, digest the food, and by resting the stomach, effect a cure.

Did you ever hear of a bodily organ being strengthened by inactivity? It is to the organ that is exercised that the new, rich blood is conveyed in order to restore the tissues wasted by the functions of that organ, and so the stomach that is given rest does not get stronger, but the gastric juice gradually ceases to flow, and you are finally compelled to resort to the continual use of artificial digestants.

If, instead of these temporary aids, you seek permanent cure, you must treat the nerves, because it is the nerves that control the glands of the stomach, and only when the supply of nerve force is liberal is digestion rightfully performed, and the body properly nourished.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is no experiment, as you know if you have read the hundreds of testimonials that are appearing in the daily press. We recommend it for nervous dyspepsia and headache, because it has actually cured scores and hundreds of cases. Here is an interesting letter:

Mrs. J. Hamilton, 709 William street, London, states: "For a number of years I have suffered a great deal with nervous headaches and nervous dyspepsia and indigestion. Believing this to be the result of a weakened and exhausted nervous system, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that I found it very beneficial. It strengthened and restored the nerves, improved the digestion and cured the headaches. I can heartily recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any affected as I was."

This treatment will prove equally effective in your case, because it actually contains the most powerful restoratives known to the medical profession. It cures by building up the system, and instilling new vital nerve force into the wasted and depleted nerve cells. 50 cents a box; 6 boxes for $2 50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 10

Damp-proof

Moist feet are cold in winter!

Sole leather is cellular, and carries street fluid to the foot as the wick carries oil to a lamp.

Two-thirds of street moisture, which reaches the foot, comes up through the outsole, in ordinary shoes.

Between insole and outsole of the RESILIA shoe is placed the cushion centre-sole of live rubber, through which moisture cannot pass, making it wet-proof, as well as springy and ventilated.

Its cross channels permit the air to dry the inner sides of both outsole and insole.

It thus prevents the retention of moisture, cracking, hardening, mouldiness, and keeps the feet dry, clean, hardy and healthy.

Observe beneath, the rubber centre-sole and its cross channels.

THE RESILIA SOLE

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