

London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.]

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Friday, July 14, 1899.

London Made Ridiculous.

Sheriff Cameron writes the Free Press stating that, in his recent controversy with the Company's solicitor, he did not wish to dissociate himself in the least from his share of the responsibility, whatever it might be, for the reading of the riot act, and the calling in of the militia. Apparently the main object of his first letter was to defend himself from a charge of lack of personal courage, made against him by the Company's agent and newspaper organ. Fortunately, the sheriff, in his natural indignation at the original scurrilous paragraph in the Free Press, let the cat out of the bag in his first letter, which created a great deal of talk around the city. It revealed the fact that agents of the Company had gone to him and asked him to read the riot act in the East End, after the mayor had refused. The sheriff first desired to know the mayor's reasons for declining, and, failing that, wished the advice of the county crown attorney. We think he did well to take these precautions, instead of being dragged into carrying out the Company's behests without due consideration. His prudence appears to have given offense to the Street Railway Company, whose agents proceeded to load up the Free Press with a statement in which the sheriff is held up to public contempt, as an official who was frightened out of doing his duty by a little stone-throwing. It was of a piece with the contemptible attacks which have been made on the police magistrate from the same quarters. No wonder the sheriff, stung by the insult, wrote that he thought, "in all soberness, that Mr. Ivey, solicitor of the Street Railway Company, of all men, should have held his peace at this juncture."

We quite appreciate the sheriff's apprehension lest his first letter might be pleaded in excuse of the disturbance on Saturday night. The Advertiser, or anyone who knows the sheriff, could read no such meaning into it. We agree with the sheriff that it was a disgraceful proceeding. But authorities of cool judgment aver that, with proper handling, the streets could have been cleared in five minutes. The great mistake was in calling in outside militia. Instead of inspiring respect for law and order, the measures taken have unhappily thrown ridicule on the authorities, and made London the laughing-stock of the whole country. But for the incident of the militia, the trouble here would have attracted no great attention outside the city. That ill-advised step did more to damage London's prestige than did the conduct of the hoodlums on the streets.

Full Arbitration the True Remedy.

The strong feeling in this city in favor of the striking employees of the London Street Railway, which was temporarily obscured by the Saturday night disturbance, has resumed its course; and once more nine-tenths of the people of London are heartily in favor of the position taken by the Advertiser from the very first, namely, that all differences between the Company and their former employees, whether relating to the past, the present, or the future, should be submitted to full and fair arbitration. Among the limited number who have upheld the Company's cause were some who could hardly be expected to do otherwise—those, for example, who are connected in some way or other with the Company, or dependent on them. Then it was to be expected that some of the "new rich," who are apt to lose their heads, failing to see themselves as others see them, should, so far as their courage would permit, take sides against that mass of the public proudly designated by Henry Ward Beecher "the common people," who are in no respect the inferiors of those whose only title to deference is a bagful of money.

CANADIAN SHIPPING.

Ottawa, July 14.—The Dominion shipping list for 1898, just issued by the marine department, shows that during the year 278 vessels of 24,522 tons were built and registered in Canada, as compared with 231 vessels of 17,094 tons in 1897. A steady decrease in Canadian owned shipping is still maintained. There were on the registry books of the Dominion 6,643 vessels, and a decrease of 41 vessels since 1898. In 1897 there were 7,471 vessels of 1,322,094 tons, in 1898 there were 7,153 vessels of 1,040,451, in 1899 there were 7,245 vessels of 889,134 tons. The value of new vessels added last year is estimated at \$1,103,490. The total value of Canada's present shipping is given as \$20,813,460.

Some people find as much pleasure in whining about their misfortunes as others do in boasting of their good luck.

SENATE REFORM RESOLUTIONS

Have Been Delayed, but Not Abandoned.

The Charge of Selling Liquor in London Camp

Positively Denied by Major-General Hutton—Canadians Ready to Do Battle With the Boers.

Ottawa, July 13.—On the orders of the day being called this afternoon, Sir Charles Tupper asked if the prime minister had abandoned his intention of bringing down the senate "reform" resolutions, seeing it was now so late in the session.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in effect that he was sorry he could not postpone the resolutions. They had not been brought down earlier by reason of pressure of other business before the house.

Sir Charles then asked when they would be introduced, as he had no idea of their tenor. The premier thought Sir Charles must have known their tenor when he criticised the proposal at such length.

All he knew of the scheme, the leader of the opposition replied, was gathered from the crude statement made by the premier in his speech in Montreal.

THE CANTEN IN CAMP.

The minister of militia called the attention of the house to a press dispatch, giving a report of the Provincial Temperance Alliance in Toronto, at which resolution was passed, against military "cantens." The report stated that Major Campbell, of Orillia, took the minister of militia, Mr. Borden, very thoroughly to task, declaring that it was time the minister gave permission to the various camps for violation of the order prohibiting the sale of liquor in cantens, and when the results were called to his attention, by a miserable subterfuge, he had tried to make it appear that he was unaware of the violation, and promised stringent enforcement—a promise which, Major Campbell held, the minister had not kept.

After reading the foregoing charge the minister went on to say that when he took office he found a regulation had been passed in 1893, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors of all kinds in the militia camps of instruction. He knew that in Nova Scotia this regulation was strictly observed, and was surprised to hear that it was not being observed in the camps in the other provinces, and called the attention of the major-general commanding to complaints as regards the camps in Ontario and Quebec, asking him to have the regulation strictly enforced in all camps. Then, when the camps were arranged for the summer, he again called the general's attention to the matter, and expressed the hope that he would see the regulation obeyed. In reply, the major-general told him that the regulation was clearly specified in the orders for the camp issued by him.

CHARGES BY THE LONDON W. C. T. U.

At the conclusion of the London camp he had received a letter from a representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of London, alleging that drunkenness had existed in camp to a greater extent than ever before. He was given in the letter, and no authority given for the charge. He at once sent a copy of this letter to the major-general, and received a reply from him, stating that he would be greatly indebted to the writer of the letter if she would give him, directly or indirectly, any facts which would go to prove that liquor had been sold in the London camp.

GENERAL HUTTON'S REPLY.

In this letter the general stated that he had been personally in command of the first division at London, and spent considerable time in the lines. During all that time he had not seen a single drunken man, and he never saw better discipline observed or a more orderly camp. He was sure there had been a mistake made, and he was personally aware that no liquor had been sold in the camp at London. He had seen none used by the men. On receipt of this letter from the general, the minister said, he at once sent a copy of it to the lady who had made the charges, asking her to furnish him with a statement of the facts on which she based her charges, or to withdraw them, but he had received no reply to that letter. There are still cantens, he said, but under the regulations no liquors of any kind can be sold in them. He supposed there was a misunderstanding as to the meaning of the word "cantens" from the fact that there are still "cantens," or shops, where articles are sold, but not liquors. If Major Campbell was correctly informed, he could say that it would be impossible for any man to condense into so short a space so great a number of inaccuracies or a more unjust attack on himself and the gentlemen who are administering the militia department.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed his satisfaction that the minister of militia had promptly taken steps to correct any impression, so disastrous to the whole militia, that notwithstanding stringent regulations the bringing together of numbers of young men in camps was to result in dissipation and the use of intoxicating liquors. The government could not take too rigid means to prevent liquor, even in small quantities, being surreptitiously brought into camp.

Col. Hughes said that at the Niagara camp there were cantens for the sale of pipeclay and the like, but no liquor was sold, and there was very little intoxication in the camp.

Mr. Pettit (Prince Edward), as paymaster of the Sixteenth Battalion, could testify that he never saw an officer or soldier intoxicated on the camp grounds.

With that the subject dropped.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Col. Sam Hughes next brought up the matter of Queensland's offer of 250 men for service in the Transvaal. He urged upon the government the necessity of taking similar action to fill our part as the senior of all the British colonies. He knew, for a fact, there would be no trouble in enrolling thousands of men in Canada to assist the mother country in the case of war with the Transvaal, where, more than with any other part of the world, the necessity existed for vindicating the honor of the old flag. He was satisfied

that a brigade of 5,200 men could be enrolled at short notice, and knew hundreds of officers who would be only too glad to take part in leading such an enterprise. There were a number in the House of Commons. He had before offered to raise a corps, and would offer to do so again for such an expedition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier sincerely hoped it would not be necessary for Queensland or any part of the empire to go to the assistance of the mother country in South Africa. All were of the opinion that the trouble there would be appeased before the sword was unsheathed. While all sympathized with our fellow-countrymen in South Africa, it was hoped that the Transvaal would recognize that since it was under the suzerainty of her Majesty, the same measure of justice should be given to all classes there. He hoped their principles would prevail, and that there would be no occasion for the troops offered by Queensland to leave their country or for Canada to follow her example.

Sir Charles Tupper shared the hope that there would be no necessity to come to the aid of Great Britain in South Africa, but the avoidance of difficulties there would be largely due to the outspoken support that the men of Great Britain had given to the government in its determination to firmly maintain British supremacy in South Africa, and nothing would contribute more to the avoidance of war between Great Britain and the Boers than the knowledge on their part that not only the great heart of the empire, but the British Islands, were determined to abate not one jot or tittle of British rights, but that the outlying parts of the empire were ready in the case of necessity to follow the lead of the mother country. (Hear, hear.)

LETTER-CARRIERS' SALARIES.

The postoffice estimates being taken up in committee of supply, Col. Prior entered a plea for increased salaries for the letter-carriers.

Mr. Mulock said an increase of \$30 had been given to every letter-carrier getting less than \$70 per annum.

Mr. Rogers (Patron) denounced the whole statutory increase system. He thought postmasters getting \$120 a year were more deserving of consideration.

Other members following in favor of increases for such postmasters, Mr. Mulock said those receiving \$10 a year really had but nominal duties to perform.

Haggart suggested the introduction of the English system of rural delivery.

A DIVORCE CASE.

In the private bills committee this morning Abram Aaronberg, who is applying for a divorce from his wife, in taking the oath, was sworn to by the Bible, with his head covered. Sir Louis Davies inquired if it was customary for persons of the Jewish faith to take the oath on the Bible, and Mr. Aaronberg said he had asked other lawyers on the committee held that the practice of the courts was different, and Sir Louis Davies observed that that was the very reason he asked the question. The plaintiff, Mr. Aaronberg, was reported to the Pentateuch. The curious fact was brought out that at the Masonic investigation into the charge of adultery brought by Aaronberg against the co-respondent, Dunning, the latter was found guilty by the subordinate lodge and recommended to grand lodge for expulsion; but when the board of grievances and appeals of grand lodge, composed of some of the brightest legal minds in the province, went carefully into the case, they reported the charge clearly "not proven," and Dunning was ordered to be restored to good standing. The point which created considerable discussion yesterday was as to whether or not Aaronberg lived with his wife after the alleged offense was committed, or, in other words, had condoned the offense. Sir Louis Davies, Mr. McAllister and other members of the committee were not satisfied with the evidence on this point, and desired further testimony, but the committee, by 9 to 4, ordered the bill to be reported. It has already passed the senate.

The senate devoted most of the sitting to discussing the usury bill. Considerable opposition developed on both sides of the house to the bill sanctioning the principle of exporting deer from Canada.

MORE TROOPS READY TO COME

Stratford and St. Thomas Companies Waiting Under Orders.

Stratford Herald, 13th.—Twenty-five big, brawny specimens of the genus Tommy Atkins are today under arms in Stratford, ready and more than willing to proceed to London, Ont., to help the mayor and police to maintain order in that city. Whether their services will, or will not be needed is a matter on which no two persons appear to have the same opinion. When the word came for the men to get ready for active service there was no difficulty in filling up the required number of men. In fact five or six times as many could easily have been obtained. After a brief drill, the men were warned to be in readiness to leave at a moment's notice, and were then dismissed. The following is the complete roster of those who are ready to go to London:—Lieut. H. Baker, Sergt. Allan, Sergt. Ballard, Corp. Scott, Corp. Clancy, Ptes. Cornell, Bomby, McNeil, Newman, Legg, Beckford, Nichol, Sheridan, Scully, Gordon, Hadden, Adams, Lamb, Hillman, Workman, Kane, Gallagher, Smith, Gough. It seems to be most probable that the men will be sent to London sometime tonight, or tomorrow morning. The idea is not so much that there is any danger sufficient to call for increased military protection in London, but rather to enable the militia already there to return home, the Stratford detachment thus being a relieving force.

ST. THOMAS TOO.

St. Thomas Times: Col. Stacey has received instructions from Col. Holmes to have the 25th Battalion in readiness to go to London if required. The men required are one captain, one lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals and thirty privates.

THESE OBJECTED.

George Grant and Frank Gallagher, members of Windsor militia, were charged before Magistrate Bartlett Wednesday morning with refusing to accompany their company to London.

"Will you be here on Monday," asked the magistrate, as he was taking Grant's recognizances for his appearance that day. "Perhaps," was the answer. "Well we'll make sure of it by locking you up," observed the court. Then Grant became quite sure he would be present and was allowed to go.

It's a great misfortune not to have judgment enough to keep silent at the proper time.

The honey dealer is on a bee-line to prosperity.

Phone 1046

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Phone 1046

Our customers will please bear in mind that we close every Wednesday afternoon during July and August, thus giving our salespeople five extra hours every week for recreation, and in order to induce our customers to do their trading in the morning, we will offer Special Bargains every Wednesday forenoon.

For Saturday and Monday

We generally manage to get together a goodly array of Bargains for Saturday and Monday's selling. If Bargains don't come after us we go after them, but in any case they get here all the same and our customers get the benefit. There's always something new to be seen here. The Big Store is a veritable panorama, a sort of perpetual exhibition of the latest fancies of the day. In our space we can't enumerate half the Bargains, but the following list will give an idea of what you may expect Saturday and Monday.

Linen Staple Section

64-inch Unbleached Pure Linen Table Damask, heavy weight, and fine make; our regular price 45c for 100 yds. 25c
60-inch Bleached Table Damask, fine finish, our regular price, 45c, for 25c
72-inch Unbleached Table Damask, heavy weight, shamrock pattern, our regular price 60c, for 40c
Gray Twill Sheet, our regular price 10c a yard, for 8c
10 pieces Unbleached Sheetings, double width, round even thread, worth 14c a yard, for 10c
5 pieces Unbleached Sheet, 72-inch, heavy twill, best Hoochaga make, per yard 19c
3 pieces 36-inch Bleached Twill Nightshirt Cloth, our regular price 12c, for 10c
10 pieces extra heavy 36-inch Gray Sheet, regular 74c, for 60c
59 only 10 pieces, regular 50c, while they last 29c
Ladies' Linen Collars, all sizes, 3 styles, regular 10c each, for 5c
New White Pique Skirts, plain and embroidered, very special, from 50c
Balance of special lot of Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, sizes 9, 9½ and 10, fast black, worth 20c a pair, 2 pairs for 25c

Whitewear

Ladies' Night Gowns, in fine white cotton, Empire style, trimmed, with insertion and frills, Saturday and Monday. 69c
Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, trimmed with deep frill of embroidery and tucks 25c

Basement Bargains

Special prices for Redpath's Standard Granulated Sugar.
One crate Plain and White Cups, at, per dozen 35c
Ten-cent Ginger Snaps for 5c
2 Dozen Lemons (new fruit) for 25c
2 lb. Tin Tomato Catsup, equal four bottles, for 12c
1 Bottle Worcester Sauce for 8c, or 3 for 25c
40c Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea for 25c
Just arrived, our Import May Pick Bud Japan Tea, sun-cured 35c
36 only Imitation Cut Glass Half-Gallon Jugs; regular 50c each, for 25c
3 Crates Flow Blue Printed Ware, consisting of Cups, Saucers, Plates, Dinner and Tea Sets, at import prices.

Shoe Section

Women's Chocolate Vici Kid Oxford Shoes, fancy vesting top, new, stylish toe, regular price \$2 25, for 18c
Women's Dongola, leather lined, patent and kid toe-caps, for 85c
Men's Fine Calf Laced Boots, Good-year welt, also box calf laced Boots, sizes, 7½ to 10, worth \$3 to \$5, to close out 19c
Clearing lots of boys' and youths' Low Shoes and Laced Boots, at half-price.

House Furnishings

Oilcloths, special, new designs, just arrived.
Heavy, yard wide, per yard, 20c and 30c
Heavy, yard and a quarter 25c
Heavy, two yards wide 30c
18-inch Stair Oilcloth 9c
22-inch Stair Oilcloth 12½c
Union Carpet, extra heavy 25c
Union Carpet, best quality 32c
Fine Tapestry Carpet 47c

White Marseilles Quilts

Large size and heavy \$1 00
Large size and extra fine \$2 75

In the Wash Goods Section—where we are crowded from morning till night—the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Just fancy selling—or rather giving away—new and useful goods worth 10c and 12½c for 5c; 30-inch Gingham worth 20c, for 12½c; 12½c Gingham for 8½c; 5c Shakers for 3½c; and 7c Shakers for 5c, Saturday and Monday.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

IMPORTERS,

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

OVER \$600,000,000

The Greatest Promoter of Thrift in the World

Is the British Postoffice Savings Bank.

History of This Wonderful Institution—Only 38 Years Old.

Saturday, June 24 marked a new epoch in the history of an institution which has been the greatest promoter of thrift among the masses in the whole world. The British Postoffice Savings Bank, with its 7,000,000 depositors and its funds of over \$600,000,000, has been compelled to take possession of a tract of land five acres in area, in the outskirts of London, where enormous buildings for its accommodation are now being erected. Saturday's function has been the laying of the corner-stone of the new structure by the Prince of Wales.

No financial institution in all history has enjoyed so marvelous a growth as the British Postoffice Savings Bank. It was founded only 38 years ago. So quickly did it win the confidence of the public that a separate building for the accommodation of its headquarters staff soon became necessary. Extensions and additions which have since been made have been fully occupied as fast as completed, without expenditure out of all proportion to the ends required. The growth of the bank has been so rapid that the staff clerks have been more than ten years past. It is obvious after a moment's thought that there is good reason for maintaining the headquarters of the bank in the heart of London.

The Postoffice Savings Bank is not a bank where current accounts are kept; there is no payment of checks over the counter; no customer can enter into any confidential relations with the bank—in fact, there is no bank management in the ordinary sense of the term. For the receipt of money the bank has an office in every town and village in the kingdom; there are now over 12,000. The withdrawal of money is a purely affair and must be conducted by correspondence; consequently the relations of the head office with the public are of the slightest character. The business of that office is to keep accounts of all sorts. It is the distinguishing feature of the bank from the first that all accounts should be kept in London, and every payment made from there to issue warrants for the repayment of deposits, and to conduct such a voluminous correspondence.

The Duke of Norfolk, the present postmaster-general, secured the broad tract of land, covered for the most part by church buildings, adjoining the headquarters at West Kensington. Olympia show, Barnum & Bailey's headquarters is rather four miles or less from Charing Cross, and is, of course, the most distant of any departmental government buildings.

It is worth while to outline briefly from the reviews the work of this remarkable institution the principal features of its growth. The point which will most forcibly impress the

American mind is the fact that first 3 per cent, and during recent years 2½ per cent, has been sufficient inducement to draw the pennies and shillings of all classes in fabulous aggregate to the coffers of the government.

The bank opened its doors in September, 1861, and at the end of 1862 it had 180,000 accounts, amounting to \$8,750,000. In the five years from 1863 to 1868 the total sum deposited stood on the average at \$7,000,000, in the succeeding five years, at \$13,000,000, and from 1875 to 1880 at \$29,000,000. Then came Mr. Fawcett's regime at the postoffice. The savings bank appealed to him as an institution which helped the laboring classes to help themselves, and he became its apostle. He brought the bank within the reach of the children by providing the penny stamp slip, thus enabling the school-boy to make the minimum deposit of which he was capable, and by the time he reached the other end of the scale enabled the depositor who was approaching the maximum to buy consols through the bank and thus to recommend his deposits of cash. And by his power of popular explanation he made all who were interested in practical saving sum up the most of the children by providing the penny stamp slip, thus enabling the school-boy to make the minimum deposit of which he was capable, and by the time he reached the other end of the scale enabled the depositor who was approaching the maximum to buy consols through the bank and thus to recommend his deposits of cash. And by his power of popular explanation he made all who were interested in practical saving sum up the most of the children by providing the penny stamp slip, thus enabling the school-boy to make the minimum deposit of which he was capable, and by the time he reached the other end of the scale enabled the depositor who was approaching the maximum to buy consols through the bank and thus to recommend his deposits of cash.

But during the last decade the business of the bank has made perhaps the most gigantic strides, for at the end of 1897 the deposits reached the enormous sum of nearly one hundred and sixteen millions, and by this time they doubtless have exceeded £120,000,000. In an old report of the postmaster-general's there is a forecast that for some time the annual increase in the savings bank business would be from 130,000 to 140,000 in the number of depositors, and about £1,500,000 in the amount of the deposits. Between 1896 and 1897 the number of depositors increased by 57,000, and the amount deposited by nearly a million. The vast sum held by the bank is made up of a great multitude of small savings; there are more than seven millions of depositors, and the average sum standing to their account only slightly exceeds £15. One in every five persons in England and Wales has an account in the bank. In Scotland the bank has never been so popular, not because the population is less thrifty, but because the deposit of small sums invites the deposit of small sums; both there and in Ireland one in every fourteen persons is a depositor.

It is not only by taking care of the savings of the individual that the postoffice has become a great success. It is the banker of friendly societies, penny banks and small charitable funds of all sorts. It is used by the war office for the savings of the soldiers abroad, and for the deposit of deferred pay; while the Education Board of the London county council pays its scholars through the books of the bank. When school-pence were abolished the postoffice and the education department operated in an attempt to capment for the benefit of the children the small sums previously paid for the education, and it is estimated that £40,000 was deposited through elementary schools in the first year after the change. Nor has the bank destroyed the older agencies for the encouragement of thrift, the trustee savings banks. Very many of the smaller banks have been closed, and this is not to be regretted, as the difficulties of voluntary management

not infrequently lead to disasters. But the larger and sounder banks are in a better condition today than they ever have been, and the total sum deposited in trustee banks exceeds by several millions the amount which they held when the postoffice entered the field in 1861. Nor have all the benefits conferred by this great agency for thrift entailed any loss upon the nation. Though at the present moment there is a slight deficiency on the working of the bank, owing to the limited range of investments allowed to it and the high price of consols, the national exchequer has in the past benefited to the extent of a million and a half by the savings entrusted to the postoffice.

Promotion of General Happiness

is secured by Nervine—the great nerve-pain cure. The highly penetrating properties of Nervine make it never failing in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pains in the back and side, lumbago, etc. We heartily commend it.

Chicago has several houses of over a hundred stories. They are publishing houses.

A Jury of Women

Who have tested the merits of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills return the verdict that for backache and kidney disorders there is no preparation in any way equal to this great discovery of Dr. A. W. Chase, America's greatest physician. This great kidney cure is sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, and has proved most effectual as a remedy for the many ill to which women are subject.

To err is human, to forgive divine—but it is useless to mention it to the police justice.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

A physician may speak but one language yet be familiar with many tongues.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

There is no question about tears being the crying need of humanity.

Good qualities are jewels that only good breeding can set off to advantage.

FAGGED OUT—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—FARMER'S Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Farmer's Pills.

The wise individual who is induced to bet on a sure thing always holds out enough coin to pay his car fare home after it happens.

We are told that music is the food of love, but a great deal of it is evidently the fast of despair.