



His babyship

will be wonderfully freshened up, and his whole little fat body will shine with health and cleanliness after his tub with the "Albert"

Baby's Own Soap.

This soap is made entirely with vegetable fats, has a faint but exquisite fragrance, and is unsurpassed as a nursery and toilet soap.

Beware of imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs.
MONTREAL



Dr. Spinney & Co.

Detroit's Old Reliable Specialists
Bare in Age, Rich in Honor, and the Experience of a Third of a Century, whose successes are without Parallel; the Sufferer's Friend; the People's Specialist.

WOMEN weak, pale, tired, nervous, dependent, no ambition, losing flesh, fretful, overworked, given to worry and solitude, backache and headache, nerves aching, sleepless nights, limbs tremble, faint feeling, Leucorrhoea, painful periods, or any Female Diseases, quickly cured by our FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION.

YOUNG MEN led into evil habits, not knowing the harm, and who are suffering from the vices and errors of youth, and troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Rashness, Confusion of Ideas, Headache, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Back, Dark Circles Around the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Sleep, Tired Feelings in the Morning, Evil-forgotten, Dull, Stupid, Aversion to Society, No Ambition, Bad taste in the Mouth, Dreams and Night Lapse, Deposits in the Urine, Frequent Urination, sometimes accompanied with slight burning, Kidney Troubles, or Diseases of the Urinary Organs can here find a safe, honest, and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. CURES GUARANTEED.

VARIICOLE and PILES, and KNOTTED VEINS of the Leg cured at once without operation. Doctors will deny this. But we are proving our claims every day. The method is simple, the cure is certain and permanent.

\$1,000 for Failure.

RUPTURE and FISTULA CURED.

The SIGNS of SYPHILIS are blood and skin diseases, painful swellings, bone pains, mucous patches in the mouth, hair loose, pimples on the back and watery growths. We cure these for life without injurious drugs.

Have you the seeds of any past disease working in your system? IMPO- TENCY or Loss of Sexual Power, and do you contemplate MARRIAGE? Do you feel safe in taking this step? You can't afford to take any risk. Like father, like son. We have a never failing remedy that will purify the Blood and positively bring back Lost Power.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits aropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen, and color of a thin milky hue, again changing to a dark, torpid appearance. There are men who die of this difficulty ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctors will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

BOOK FREE.—Those unable to call should write for question list and book for home treatment. Thousands cultivated at home by correspondence. Our honest opinion always given, and good, honest, careful treatment given to every patient.

Dr. Spinney & Co

Office Hours—9 to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 11 a. m., also 2 to 4 p. m. Consultation free.
230 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Private entrance, 12 E. Elizabeth St.

NOTICE

Parties wanting mineral water from the Chatham Mineral well on McGregor's farm, can procure the same from Mr. E. S. Brownfield, at the well, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., or in small quantities at Room 9, Victoria Block at any time.

Chatham Mineral Water Company, Limited

WARD OF THE COURT

ZANZIBAR IS NOT A COLONY IN THE PROPER SENSE OF THE TERM.

The Trade Center of East Africa—Influence of Sir John Kirk—How Zanzibar is Ruined—Work of the Universities' Mission—The Benefits of Strong Foreign Rule.

Mr. Walter Hodgson, M. A., of Keble College, Oxford, England, writes:

Though not a colony in the proper sense of the term, and not, therefore, standing in the relation of a daughter to the mother country, the dominions of Hamud bin Mahomed bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, may be regarded rather as a ward of court, since in November, 1890, consequent upon the partition of eastern Africa among Great Britain, Germany and Portugal, England established throughout that rich and important territory a protectorate, which extends over the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, as well as some few small islands adjacent together with a narrow ten-mile strip of the mainland about 20 miles westward across the Indian Ocean.

The island of Zanzibar itself, having an area of 640 square miles and containing a population of 20,000, is inhabited for the most part by Arabs, and in a still greater number by Swahilis, the natives of the soil. There are about 50 Englishmen, like number of Germans, a still smaller number of Americans, Frenchmen and Italians, represented by consuls of their own, and a few Greeks and Rumanians, who are



LANDING BEACH, ZANZIBAR.

content to leave their interests in the hands of the British consulate. There are about 7,000 British subjects, mostly Indians, through whose hands passes the whole of the retail and most of the wholesale trade, both of the island and of eastern Africa. The grandees are all Arabs, but merchants, great or small, are Indian, and, like the Arabs, Mohammedan, with the exception of some heathen Banyans. But among the lower orders are Persians, Egyptians and Soanese, representatives of every African and many Asiatic races.

The Trade Center of East Africa. Zanzibar suggests cloves—a great slave labor is still to a great extent, and until recently was wholly employed on the clove plantations, the products of which constitute the principal export to India, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, but there are very large exports also of ivory, petroleum, rubber and copal. The principal imports are cotton stuffs from England, oil from America and rice from India.

Influence of Sir John Kirk. After several centuries of quasi-Arab rule, Zanzibar in the beginning of the sixteenth century came under the dominion of the Portuguese. Later on the Arabs reasserted their independence, and the island remained in the possession of various Arab chiefs till the end of the eighteenth century, when the imam of Muskat proclaimed and maintained his sovereignty over Zanzibar and Pemba and the neighboring coast. In 1841 the East India Company first established relations with the ruler of Zanzibar, who had assumed the title of sayid, or lord, of the island, and successive British representatives were appointed to the court of Zanzibar, until in 1873 Sir John Kirk, who had been appointed vice-consul in 1866 and subsequently consul, received his formal appointment to the post of consul-general, and later on attained the further office of political agent. There is no other man living, says Sir Harry Johnston, who has so profoundly influenced the condition of eastern Africa as Sir John Kirk. Born of an old Scotch family and educated for a doctor, he served as such with the British army in the Crimean war, but his own taste and aptitude were for natural history. In 1858 he accepted the post of naturalist to Livingston's expedition to the Zambesi, the exigencies of which, however, forced him to lay aside the naturalist to become the second in command, in which capacity, when others failed, Livingston found him a mainstay in several critical emergencies.

When he first arrived in the island in 1866 the sovereignty of the Sultan was most precarious. The standing army was composed of a few miserable, ill-dressed, unpaid, cowardly mercenaries. Slaves were sold in the open market. Upon the death of the reigning Sultan, Sir John Kirk sedulously cultivated the friendship and confidence of his successor, Seyd Barghash, with the result that at the end of two years of personal intercourse he was able to obtain as a concession to friendship what Sir Bartle Frere, in spite of his personal prestige and position, backed by a fleet of ironclads, had failed to extort even under the threat of bombardment—namely, Seyd's signature to a treaty for the suppression of the East African slave trade.

How Zanzibar is Ruined. In 1891, a regular government was formed for Zanzibar, with Gen. Lloyd Matthews, K. C. M. G., as prime minister. In February, 1892, it was declared a free port, but the importation of spirits, arms, powder and mineral oils is still under strict regulation. Prior to that time the revenues of the Sultan were almost entirely derived from

customs dues and taxes upon produce, chiefly cloves. But under the new arrangement the Sultan's privy purse, which is kept wholly distinct from the general revenues of the country, is fixed at 120,000 ruppes annually, while the remainder of the revenue is devoted to charges for the internal administration of the state. However, no expenditure can be incurred without the sanction both of the Sultan and the British agent and consul-general. The other chief officials are a council, two vice-consuls and a board of agriculture. There is also a regular native army of about 900 men, including police, under the command of a British general.

Subjects among the Sultan's native subjects are administered by cadis, or legal magistrates, but by a decree of 1892, the Sultan made over to the British agent and consul-general his right to try all cases in which the accused is a native of Zanzibar, or the subject of a non-Christian state without a treaty. Almost all cases are now tried before the British court, from which an appeal lies to the high court of Bombay.

Suppressing the Slave Trade.

But the great achievement of Great Britain, conceived long before the protectorate was established, through many years of hard struggle, the face of indigenous customs, has been the abolition of legal traffic in slaves from Zanzibar and Eastern Africa.

From time immemorial slaves were taken from Central Africa to the Mediterranean states, to Egypt and Asia, and until near the end of the eighteenth century most people had thought of slavery as a proper institution. In 1794 an act of the United States was passed forbidding slave trade to any foreign country. In 1807 an act of the British Parliament made the trade illegal for British subjects and a law of the United States forbade the importation of slaves into the Union. The first steps taken by Great Britain against the slave trade on the east coast of Africa were in 1822, when an engagement was obtained from the imam of Muskat, confirmed by him in 1839, by which he promised to prohibit and prevent the sale of slaves to any Christian nation and to allow British ships to seize all vessels found within certain limits loaded with slaves. In 1845 it was further agreed with the imam that the export of slaves from his African dominions, or from Africa into his Asiatic possessions, should be prohibited under severest penalties. In 1872 Seyd Barghash, yielding to the representations of Sir John Kirk, ratified a treaty renouncing the transport of slaves by sea and closing all public slave markets in his dominions. In 1876 he issued further decrees prohibiting the fitting out of slave caravans and the bringing of slaves to the coast or transporting them by land, and freeing all slaves held in certain ports. Subsequent decrees were obtained from the Sultan Khalifa, in 1889 and 1890, all tending to the further emancipation of slaves, until at last, in 1897, the present Sultan agreed to publish a decree abolishing entirely the status of slavery in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. This means, in the words of the then British under secretary of foreign affairs—now Lord Curzon, viceroy of India—"that every slave is at liberty to go before a court, established for that purpose, and to claim his freedom. All he has to do is to go before that court, prove his identity, claim the liberty to which he is entitled and receive the papers which register that fact. No court can, from the passing of that decree, enforce any claims upon him by his former master." In the first eighteen months 8,000 slaves male and female, claimed their liberty. The freeing of slaves is now proceeding, slowly but surely, at the rate of 2,000 a year.

Work of the Universities' Mission.

It was in 1857 that Livingstone, while on a visit to England made his now historic appeal to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge to carry the gospel of Christ to the heathen races of Central Africa. "I go back to Africa," was his simple yet eloquent story, "to try to make an open path for commerce and Christ."

It is now nearly half a century since that appeal was made. The Universities' Mission to Central Africa, which was founded in 1862, has since that time been steadily working to carry out the mission of Christ to the heathen races of Central Africa. The mission has been successful in many ways, and has done much to advance the civilization and Christianity of the region.



SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ianity. Do you carry out the work which I have begun. I leave it to you." Half a century has passed and the response to that appeal is seen in Zanzibar and on the shores of Lake Nyasa, in a growing native church, wisely planted and carefully nurtured by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, to whose good work successive agents-general have borne ungrudging testimony. While the first aim of the mission is to build up a native ministry, who shall be able to bring home to their African brethren the precious truths of the gospel in a way that the African can comprehend, the great linguistic studies and attainments of Bishop Steere and others have already aided the work of the government officials and merchants by reducing to writing the Swahili language, through which the commerce of the country is mainly carried on.

At the same time by patiently training in industrial work and habits the released slaves who, for many years past, have been handed over to the care of the mission, a rapidly increasing body of capable and trustworthy citizens is daily coming forward to take their share in the trade and well-being of their own land.

ALFRED THE GREAT

ENGLAND TO CELEBRATE THE MILLENNARY OF A GREAT MONARCH.

Elaborate Ceremonies Will Mark Event—Permanent Memorial Will Be a Colossal Statue of King Alfred at Winchester—An Exhibition of Objects Pertaining to the Alfred Period.

England is going to celebrate the millenary of King Alfred the Great next summer, and elaborate ceremonies will mark its observance at Winchester, the monarch's place of burial and the ancient capital of the country.

As a permanent memorial of the event there is to be erected a colossal statue of King Alfred, by Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., the design of which is shown in the illustration.

This striking figure, says The Graphic, is now complete in plaster and in the hands of the founders to be cast into bronze. It measures over 16 feet in height, and some idea of its colossal size may be gleaned by a comparison with the sculptor who stands by its side. It is, moreover, of Mr. Thornycroft's best work, and will be one of the largest statues ever cast in bronze in England.

In connection with the celebration the British Museum authorities have announced their intention of holding an exhibition of objects pertaining to the Alfred period during the early part of the summer.

An interesting relic was bequeathed



THORNYCROFT'S STATUE OF KING ALFRED. ed to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in 1718, by Mr. Thomas Palmer, of Fairford, Sussex. It was found in 1693 at Newton Park, near the junction of the Parret and the Thone, and some distance off Athelney Abbey, in the County of Somerset. This region was often visited by King Alfred. He returned to it when defeated by the Danes in 878, and there he afterward founded a monastery. Round the setting of the jewel is the inscription, "Alfred meo huius geyran." (Alfred me ordered to be wrought.) Its length is 2 inches, breadth 1.23 inches, and thickness .46 inches.

THE MAD MONARCH.

King Otto of Bavaria Has Suffered a Severe Relapse.

King Otto, the mad monarch of Bavaria, is suffering from a serious relapse of his old bodily ailments. He has been attacked with convulsions and hemorrhages, and his condition is critical.

King Otto ascended the throne of



THE MAD KING, OTTO OF BAVARIA.

Bavaria on the death of his elder brother, King Ludwig, in 1886. No sooner had he succeeded than he became insane, and his uncle, Prince Luitpold, was made regent of the realm. The crazy ruler has been confined in a private asylum for fifteen years. His mania is sometimes homicidal. This makes him all the more dangerous, for he is a giant in stature, above six feet tall, and possessed of great physical strength. He has killed three of his attendants at the Castle of Furstenried, his present retreat. At times he fancies himself a stork, stands on one leg and gathers twigs as if for a nest. Ludwig, his brother, was afflicted also with homicidal mania. He killed several of his servants, and was himself finally drowned while trying to drown his physician.

Costly Unfinished Mansion.

The incomplete mansion at Silvertown, Essex, which was commenced fifty years ago by Earl Egremont, is for sale. It has 250 marble mantel pieces, door knobs of amber, and a bath tub made of a solid block of marble. It cost £250,000 so far as completed.

A Census Curiosity.

As a curiosity of the recent German census it is recorded that the returns showed the village of Reutenbourg contained 444 inhabitants, 223 being of the masculine and 223 of the feminine gender.



SPRING TONIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Spring is a dangerous time for young people. You don't know what kind of fever is going to be epidemic. The best thing to do is to take Powley's Liquefied Ozone—a dose three times a day and one before retiring. The antiseptic effect of the condensed oxygen prevents any germ attack, and the blood and stomach are made pure and kept in good working order. Powley's Liquefied Ozone is a splendid blood purifier for the Spring. Mrs. Auld, North Starr street, Richmond, Halifax, says—

"It is with pleasure I give testimony to the curative qualities of Ozone. My daughter was greatly afflicted with eczema, her body was raw with sores. She was treated by one of the best doctors in Halifax without receiving any benefit. I heard of Ozone—procured it; she received immediate relief. She has taken three bottles, and seems now to be well. Her general health is greatly improved."

Powley's Liquefied Ozone is for sale, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle, at all druggists. With the Ozone Co., of Toronto, 48 Colborne street, Toronto, for their literature. You will get some valuable health hints free.

Powley's Liquefied Ozone.

Indelible

Is a Weather Proof Paint, Fire Proof, Sanitary and Washable and you need no oil to mix it. You buy the powder in any shade you want, take it to your pump and mix it with cold water, and Geo. Stephens, Quinn & Douglas are the only firm in Chatham who handle it. This is the same kind of paint being used to paint the buildings at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and these buildings are said to be models of brightness. We keep everything in paints and any man, woman or child can be their own painter if they use our material.

Geo. Stephens, Quinn & Douglas

Carpets and Furniture

AT LOWEST PRICES

Our Carpets cannot be surpassed for choice colors and fashionable designs. Prices vary from 25c to \$1.25. All carpets over 50c yard sewn and laid free of charge.

MATTRESSES

The Health Mattress is made of pure elastic fibre, interlaced to prevent getting uneven, and covered with pure white cotton, guaranteed to be sanitary. Price \$4.50.

The Gilt Edge Mattress is filled with pure curled Fibre, interlaced to prevent unevenness and covered with white cotton—a perfectly Hygienic bed—finest of ticking, price \$5.50.

The Ostermoore Patent Elastic Felt Mattress is a perfect bed, price \$15.

Besides these we have good mattresses at \$2.50, \$2.75 \$3 and \$3.50.

IRON BEDSTEDS

Iron Bedsteads which are sanitary, easy to handle and look well range in price from \$4.50 to \$18.00.

Hugh McDonald = Opposite Garner House.

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