

## London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

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## Work and Worry.

It has been well said that it is not work, but worry, that kills men, and there never was a time when the saying had more point than in our somewhat feverish, fretful age. We are told that in some parts of the English-speaking world, clubs have been formed to combine against worry, but this fretfulness, which wears away the nervous energy, is rather a peculiar enemy to be fought by clubs and pledges. Indeed, we venture to say that the man who can deliberately join a society of abstainers from worry is already on the high road, if not to salvation, at least to some measure of safety, for he has recognized the nearness of a subtle foe, and has promised to be on his guard. In this case, too, to be forewarned should mean to be forearmed.

During the last few months the British people have had a worrying time. The war which began with blunders and disasters worked upon the nerves of a great many people, who would not be ordinarily classed among nervous folks. Some got into such a state that they scarcely dared to open a newspaper. Well, this anxiety over the national welfare, and concerning great issues, in which the precious lives of our fellow-men are involved, is perhaps more dignified than being consumed by small personal worries. But even then the penalty has to be paid. The English doctors tell us that there was very much sickness in the great city of London that was brought on or aggravated by the fact that so many people had their physical tone lowered by such a period of worry.

It is wonderful the amount of work that a man with very limited strength can get through by going on steadily and having now and then a healthy change of work. The busy and really successful man must learn that if his life is to be without rest, it must also be without hurry. There must be method and arrangement and a chance for varied faculties to play.

There are many people to whom the advice not to worry sounds like a counsel of perfection. They are hard-driven, they live their lives under feverish conditions, they have many cares, and to meet all obligations means the straining of every nerve. For some in such positions we have great pity, and we feel that it is the great problem that confronts our Christianity and civilization is to see that our social conveniences and comforts are not produced at the cost of grinding slavery for the great masses of men. Sometimes labor is regarded as a curse. We know, of course, that idleness is a greater curse, but the way in which some have to toil to maintain a bare existence has very much the appearance of a curse. Still we stand by our original statement that, as a rule, useless worry is more wearing in its effects than useful work. But the worker to maintain his strength must learn to do his work in such a way that it does not burn quickly into the very nerve and fiber of his soul. There must be a change of spiritual atmosphere one day in the week, and there must be moments of recreation, when a man studies for at least a little while the art of forgetting, and loses the feeling that the world will stop if he does not chase himself to death.

## The Sin of Witchcraft.

Kipling's article, under this strange heading, is a remarkable production. You cannot say that it is sensational, unless that charge can be brought against the title; but there is a strange, subtle power in the style, and, while strange things are said, one can feel quivering behind them a real sense of responsibility. The sin against which he aims his shaft is evidently disloyalty, and we must admit that when men have been fairly treated rebellion is both a crime and a sin. We find here the question re-echoed that Mr. Stevens also found quivering on the lips of suffering men. "Does it pay to be loyal?" Loyalty is something deeper than a question of payment, but yet there seems to be something wrong if the loyalists suffer pain and loss, and rebels, with blood upon their hands, come out smiling on the top. Difficult as the circumstances are, delicate as the problem is, there is at least some improvement, and there is not quite so much likelihood that men will again mistake magnanimity for weakness. "The Cape Town clubs are not quite so full of members who personally shot Cooley at Majuba, and two years ago there were several, in many ways, not to be too optimistic. It seems as though there is growing, if not toleration, at least, a certain respect for Englishmen." Cape Town has certainly had a remarkable experience, and there is no wonder that we are told "The first fine careless rapture of the war died long ago. It takes something very special in the way of troops to stir Cape Town nowadays." Dimly and faintly Cape Town realizes that that thing called the British Government is now in earnest.

There is much in this article upon which we would like to comment, but we must now confine ourselves to Mr. Kipling's reference to the impression likely to be made upon the soldiers from the colonies. It is a good specimen of his way of looking straight at the facts and expressing the essential point. He says "a few of them are now nursing wounds which they owe to early and accurate information received by the enemy from the registered voters of the border districts." "What the colony thinks of them as they pour north in the laboring train,

or, all now to Adderley street, buy the South African News, in mistake for the Cape Times, is a matter of no importance. What they think of our matters a great deal not today, but the day after tomorrow." His description of the colonists shows that he understands their life, and has rightly taken their measure, and we must feel that there is sorrow as well as indignation in his tones as he expresses the fear that Cape Colony may, through the disloyalty of some, lose caste among the members of the Imperial family.

"Do you see, therefore, that the long-enduring scorn, the terse, striking contempt, the happy epithet spat out in a dusty camp, to turn up double-leaded in a journal of 80,000 circulation on the other side of the world, will not come from England? The colony will be branded by her own brethren, by the open-air men who voted regularly since their majority, and who own the houses they live in. She dare not say that they have been bought by the capitalists, influenced by the press or prejudiced by their insular training. It is her own caste in Panchayet who will strip the colony of her caste. She will be left with her climate, and her geographical advantages, but her place among our peoples will go over to little Natal, while her honor is trailed round the world at the heels of these returning horsemen. This is unjust—bitterly and cruelly unjust."

This is perhaps sufficient to show that the article is in Kipling's finer, more subdued style, and that the conflicting forces now at work in South Africa make the work of the statesman even more difficult than that of the soldier.

Coal mining is developing rapidly in this great Dominion of ours. In Nova Scotia both the areas worked and the number of mines show a great increase. The coal areas of Canada are estimated at 972,000 square miles, not including areas known but as yet undeveloped in the far north.

The Presbyterian Review, of Toronto, is out with a new dress of type, and is very much improved in many respects. Under the new order of things Rev. Dr. Hossack is president and managing editor, and Mr. Alex. Fraser business manager. If the Review can only keep up the gait it has now struck it will prove an influential and very readable paper.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, in speaking of the sincere bond of loyalty and sympathy existing between Queen Victoria and her subjects, says: "However much we may dissent from Great Britain's attitude in her present war with the Boers, and however much we may hold our form of government above a monarchy, we must all admire the unanimity with which the British people honor their Queen sovereign. And at the same time cherish the hope that so long as monarchy prevails among any section of the Anglo-Saxon race, it will always find a sovereign who is as close to the hearts of the people as the worthy woman who rules the destinies of the British Empire."

## Blessed is the Peacemaker.

[Toronto World.]  
Morris Flynn tried to part two men who were fighting on the street last night, and he was arrested. The magistrate dismissed him this morning.

## WIPE OUT!

## A Fire in Toronto Does \$40,000 Damage.

## Kansas City Convention Hall Destroyed in Half an Hour—Other Conflagrations.

Toronto, April 5.—Shortly before 7 last evening fire broke out in an unoccupied room on the second floor of the Bryant Press Co.'s premises, Nos. 44 and 46 Richmond street west, and spread to the upper floors of the building and to the two adjacent ones. After two hours of steady work the flames were confined to the two upper stories of 44 and 46, and to the top flat of No. 48. The lower flats of both buildings, however, were deluged with water, while in 44 and 46 the upper floors went crashing through, destroying the plant and machinery. The occupants were in 44 and 46 the Bryant Company; Clatworthy & Co., fixtures and forms; Keen's Manufacturing Company, and the Imperial Manufacturing Company, overalls. In No. 48 the occupants were the Hill Printing Company, and Eakins and Ferris, photographic supplies. The total damage is estimated at \$40,000, the heaviest losers being the Bryant Company, whose bindery was on the third floor and typesetting machines on the first. The bindery is completely burned out and the type-setters badly damaged. The presses were saved. About 300 work people will be thrown out for a few days.

Kansas City, Mo., April 4.—Convention Hall, the mammoth auditorium, in which the Democratic convention was to be held on July 4, was burned to the ground by a fire that started in the building at 1:10 p.m. Within a few minutes after the fire caught the whole structure, taking in half a block each way on Thirteenth and Central streets, was a mass of flames, and twenty minutes after the first alarm was turned in, the great roof fell in with a crash. At 1:30 the fire jumped two ways, attacking a half block of three-story residences in the rear of the hall on Twelfth street, and across Central street, where it seized upon the second Presbyterian Church, one of the finest edifices in the city, and the Lathrop public school.

The loss is estimated at \$550,000, apportioned as follows: Convention Hall, \$225,000; Second Presbyterian Church, \$33,000; Lathrop school, \$25,000; row of residences on Twelfth street, \$60,000. The hall will be rebuilt immediately for use for the National Democratic Convention.

Bradford, Ont., April 5.—Trinity Church was burned to the ground yesterday. The small insurance of \$1,250 will not begin to cover the loss. It is

just about three weeks since the church was cleared of debt. Montreal, April 6.—McGarry's provision warehouse, on St. Peter's street, was badly damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$15,000. Brampton, Ont., April 5.—The old landmark known as the American Hotel, was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The building was valued at \$4,000.

## MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT

## Of the Forest and Mineral Resources in Northern Ontario.

## Mr. F. H. Clergue Tells of Algoma's Industrial Progress. Before the Toronto Board of Trade—Richness and Great Extent of Ontario's Natural Resources.

[Toronto Globe.]  
The varied richness and great extent of Ontario's natural resources have been most interestingly demonstrated by Mr. F. H. Clergue in an address before the Toronto Board of Trade. The enterprises with which Mr. Clergue is connected, and which promise to build up a populous center of industry at Sault Ste. Marie, could scarcely have developed in any other part of the continent, and it would not be so many generations to question the possibility of such a development in any other part of the world. The first enterprise was a water-power scheme, which was to attract various power-using industries. The invention of electrical transmission has made water-power available for many uses, and the great amount of energy generated by the pulp mills of Lake Superior attracted the attention of a number of American investors. The necessary works were constructed for the development of water-power, but offers to lease factory sites and supply power produced no satisfactory response. The failure of patronage led the water power company to cast about for some other profitable use of the power they had developed. After considering the pine, which Mr. Clergue regards as constituting only 1 per cent of Ontario's forest resources, and the hardwoods, which were not so much situated, it was decided to utilize the power in the manufacture of ground pulp from spruce. The mill, started on a small scale, was increased to a capacity of 150 tons per day. To dry the pulp for shipment necessitated the construction of new machinery, and for that purpose a foundry and machine shop were built. The next enterprise was the manufacture of sulphide pulp, a more fibrous grade, necessary for paper making. The cost of bringing sulphur and other necessary chemicals to the mill was a serious drawback, and efforts were made to induce the managers of the nickel mines of Sudbury to save the sulphur which was wasted in the roasting process. Not discouraged by the unfavorable results of former experiments, the company procured the services of expert chemists, who devised a process for saving the sulphur formerly wasted in the nickel ore. The next move was the purchase of an ore deposit for \$100,000, and the development of a mine, the ore being roasted and the sulphur saved for use at the pulp mills. There were still some by-products to utilize and some chemicals to obtain, and the ore was found to contain a combination of nickel suitable for the manufacture of nickel steel. Some of the ore was found to contain copper, and to separate it a refining plant was established with a capacity of 100 tons per day.

The manufacture of nickel steel required a supply of iron, and it was believed that this metal did not exist in large quantities north of Lake Superior. But, having already made much use of the sulphur formerly wasted in the nickel ore, the company procured the services of expert chemists, who devised a process for saving the sulphur formerly wasted in the nickel ore. The next move was the purchase of an ore deposit for \$100,000, and the development of a mine, the ore being roasted and the sulphur saved for use at the pulp mills. There were still some by-products to utilize and some chemicals to obtain, and the ore was found to contain a combination of nickel suitable for the manufacture of nickel steel. Some of the ore was found to contain copper, and to separate it a refining plant was established with a capacity of 100 tons per day.

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## HALF BLIND FROM ECZEMA

## Three Children Afflicted. Whole Bodies and Faces Raw, and Bloody Mass.

## Tried Doctor after Doctor for 20 Months Without Slightest Relief. Crying Constantly.

## Couldn't Sleep. Tried CUTICURA. First Application Gave Relief. Cured in Fourteen Days.

My second child got eczema when seven months old. Three months later my first child got it, and following him, the last one, two years old, fell a victim. For twenty months they suffered fearful agony. Their whole bodies, especially their faces, were so sore and raw that the little ones were blind half the time. No words can describe the suffering of my second child, whose whole body was one bloody mass. His was constantly crying, could get no sleep, and he actually did not look human. I tried doctor after doctor, but none afforded the slightest relief. I decided to try CUTICURA. The first application brought relief in each case, and after fourteen days' treatment with CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, the worst case was cured, and the whole family is now happy and healthy. The wonderful effect of CUTICURA. I found the use of CUTICURA SOAP for the children, because it makes the little ones look splendid. Nov. 28, 1898. MRS. ANNIE KING, 615 E. 12th St., New York City.

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so specifically effective for distressing skin humors of infants and children as CUTICURA, greatest of all cures. Most purifiers, and humors remedies. A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA Ointment, purifies, soothes, and cures. It will afford instant relief, purify rest, and sleep to both parent and child, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure. The world. FORTY D. AND C. CO., Sole Importers, New York City. "How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

FACE HUMORS

## The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

## The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

## Specials For Friday's Selling.

## Laces and Veilings.

367 yards Fancy Cotton and Silk Laces, 4 to 8 inches wide, white and black, 4 to 8 inches wide, regular 15c, 20c and 25c per yard; special Friday 10c  
48 yards Torchon Lace, 12 yards on each card, regular 15c, 20c and 25c each, very special Friday, 12c  
12 yards, 10c and 15c  
239 Yards Silk Net Veiling, all colors, plain and spots, regular 5c and 10c yard; special Friday, 2 yards 4c

## Hose.

Children's Black Cashmere Hose, double knot spliced heels and toes, sizes 6, 7, 7½, 8, at, per pair, Friday 25c, 25c and 30c  
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, plain and ribbed, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, special, per pair 25c  
Heavy Cotton Hose 12½c  
10 dozen only, Fast Black Seamless Cotton Hose, Friday, pair 12½c  
Children's Fancy Cashmere, Dog, fine ribbed, sizes 5½ to 8 regular 35c to 60c pair, Friday 25c  
Ladies' Black Lisle and Cotton Hose, with natural cashmere soles, seamless, sizes 8, 8½, 9, 9½, special, pair 25c

## Smallwares.

Ladies' Hose Supporters, black or white, worth 25c; Friday 19c  
Children's Hose Supporters, special, per pair, Friday 10c  
Safety Pins, assorted sizes, regular 5c and 7c dozen; Friday, 2 dozen for 10c  
100 Leather Belts, to clear at each 10c, 10c and 15c  
6 Dozen Dog Collar Belts, patent leather, special, on Friday 25c  
3 Dozen Tonal's Gray Dog Collar Belts, regular 35c each, Friday 25c  
50 Stamped Dollies, good patterns, regular 8c and 10c; Friday 5c  
Stamped Table Covers, on colored denim; the correct thing; Friday 47c

## LADIES' SPRING COATS.

Late Arrivals—Just Overdue 30 Days.  
\$7 50 and \$8 00 Jackets ..... \$8 00  
\$6 00 and \$6 75 Jackets ..... \$5 00  
\$5 00 and \$5 75 Jackets ..... \$4 00  
All sizes, in shades of fawn, gray and nutria; lined and half-lined with silk.

## VERY SPECIAL KID GLOVE SALE, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Lot 1—Black, browns and gray, 4 buttons, all sizes; \$1.25 gloves, for ..... 65c  
Lot 2—Black, tans, modes, white; broad stitching; 2-clasp. Special, per pair ..... 75c

## Grocery Department.

2 dozen of Sweet Valencia Oranges ..... 25c  
3 pounds of Choice Lemons for ..... 25c  
2 pounds of Dried Peaches for ..... 25c  
3 pounds of Swiss Food for ..... 25c  
3 pounds of Choice Case Currants for ..... 25c  
3 pounds of Layer Table Raisins ..... 25c  
3 pounds of Selected Valencia Raisins for ..... 25c  
2 packets of Granose Flake Raisins for ..... 25c  
1 tin of Fresh Herring in Tomato Sauce for ..... 25c  
2 cans of Heinz's Beans and Tomato Sauce for ..... 25c  
1 tin of Green Asparagus, regular 35c, for ..... 25c  
20 pounds of Redup's Granulated Sugar for ..... \$1 00  
1 pound of Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea, regular 40c, for ..... 25c  
Coca-Cola Baking Powder, equal to any sold at 25c for ..... 15c  
Cowan's 25c Soluble Cocoa ..... 15c  
3 pounds Washing Soda ..... 5c

## DRESS GOODS SPECIAL.

Fancy Checks and Plaids, Homespun effects, suitable for children's wear and blouse waists.  
85c lines ..... 62c  
75c lines ..... 55c  
FRIDAY ONLY.

## Ribbons.

127 Pieces Pure Silk Ribbon, plain, stripes and checks, 3 to 5 inches, worth 20c, 25c and 30c per yard; special Friday ..... 15c  
35 Pieces Silk Gros Grain and Double-face Satin Ribbons, 2 and 3 inches wide, all good shades, mexique, emerance, tabac, apple, bouton d'or, white, cream, sultan, cardinal and pink; regular 15c a yard; special Friday ..... 10c

## Parasols.

Special Sale in Ladies' Umbrellas, silk and wool cover, steel rod, Paragon frame, regular \$1 25 and \$1 50; Friday ..... \$1 00  
Ladies' Parasols, in Black Catia covering, fancy handles, regular \$1; Friday ..... 75c  
Ladies' Parasols, strong frame, plain and fancy handles; special Friday ..... 60c

## Hats and Caps.

10 dozen Men's Fine Fur Felt Hats, new fedora and stiff shapes, silk bands and trimming, best Russia leather sweat bands, black and brown; regular \$1 75 and \$2 each, Friday ..... \$1 25  
Men's and Boys' Caps, fancy check and plaid tweeds, navy and black serge, corduroy, self-peaks, hood-down shape, 35 dozen in the lot; regular price 20c to 35c, Friday, 15c

## Men's Furnishings.

Men's Linen Collars, English manufacture, 4 ply, pure linen, turn point shape; regular 15c each, Friday 4 for ..... 25c  
Men's and Boys' Black Satin Shirts, full sizes and good weight, turn-down attached collars, sizes 12 to 17; Friday ..... 35c  
MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS 5c  
EACH—Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, 5c size, extra soft, heavy finish, twills and plain, good patterns; regular 10c. Friday ..... 5c

## Clothing Department.

Boys' Blouse Suits, 75c.  
25 only Navy Serge Blouse Suits, deep sailor collars, braid trimmed, sizes for boys from 3 to 6 years; regular 90c and \$1, Friday each ..... 75c

Boys' 3-Piece Suits, \$2.50.  
20 only Boys' Three-Piece Suits, Canadian Tweed, neat patterns, Italian linings, regular \$3 to \$4, sizes 28 to 38, Friday ..... \$2 50

Men's Tweed Pants, 99c.  
50 pairs Men's All-Wool Tweed Tights, neat stripes and plain Tights, all sizes, Friday ..... 99c  
Men's Fancy Tweed and Serge Suits, fine twill linings, perfect fit and finish; regular \$6. Friday ..... \$4 43

## Fancy Soaps.

Old Brown Windsor, per cake, 1c, 2c, 3c  
Hyacinth, box of 3 cakes ..... 15c  
Golden State Beauty, box of 3 cakes ..... 15c  
Bouquet Violets, box of 3 cakes ..... 15c  
Puck Label, 3 cakes ..... 15c  
Bouquet De Fleurs, box of 3 cakes 15c  
Lady Minto, box of 3 cakes ..... 25c  
Lana Oil, cake 8c, box ..... 25c  
Helioprote Blanc, box of 3 cakes ..... 25c  
Buttermilk, box of 3 cakes for ..... 35c

## Embroideries.

65 Swiss Embroidery, 2 and 3 inch, mill ends, of 4½ yards, regular 15c and 20c, special Friday only, per piece ..... 10c

## CARPETS.

3 patterns, 50c, for ..... 44c  
5 pieces, new patterns, light or dark tapestry carpets, Special, per yard ..... 35c  
8 pieces best \$1 00 brussels carpet. To clear, per yard ..... 75c

## CURTAINS.

\$2 00 pair lace curtains, 3 yards long, fine lace effects, \$2 00. Friday ..... \$1 40  
Heavy 75c lace curtains; Friday ..... 63c  
Frisled and vestibule curtain nets, 10 pieces. Friday, per yard ..... 12½c

## Staples.

25c Cottonade ..... 15c  
12½c Shirtings ..... 10c  
10c and 12½c Prints, indigo blue, light grounds, stripes, and hair lines, Friday only, yard ..... 5½c  
2 pieces only, 46 and 48 inch Plain Pillow Cotton, worth 14c yard, Friday ..... 9c  
\$800 yards Printed Organic Muslins, worth from 15c to 25c a yard, Friday till sold ..... 5c  
1,450 yards Fine Organic Muslins, Brilliants and Linens, worth from 20c to 35c a yard; Friday, till sold ..... 6c  
20 only Unbleached Table Cloths, pure linen border all round, 14 and 14 yards, worth, each 75c; Friday ..... 50c  
11 only Full Bleached Table Cloths, about 14 yards long, pure linen border all round, worth 1c each, Friday ..... 75c  
20 pieces Heavy Factory Cotton, regular 7c a yard, Friday ..... 5c  
10 yards only to one customer.  
15 pieces Extra Heavy, Glasgow grays and blue-grays, regular 12½c yard, Friday ..... 8c

## CRACKERY DEPARTMENT.

Just opened, one crate Dinner Sets, in five designs and colors, illuminated; one crate Dinner Sets, in three colors; one crate of 10-piece Toilet Sets, assorted designs; one hoghead Printed Cups and Saucers, good value at 75c, Friday and Saturday, 63c per dozen, in blue, green and pink; one hoghead, 6-inch Printed Plates, in blue, pink and green, worth 70c, Friday and Saturday, 63c per dozen; one hoghead of Printed 7-inch Breakfast or Dinner Plates, in green, blue and pink, regular 80c goods, Friday or Saturday, 72c per dozen.

## The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street, London.

produced in the district. The only important ingredient not obtained in Algoma is salt, and that is a product of Southwestern Ontario. The men associated with Mr. Clergue are New York and Philadelphia capitalists. They have already spent some \$5,000,000 in developing the various industries which have been undertaken, and it is estimated that they will spend about \$20,000,000 in five years. Another feature of these enterprises is the cash basis on which they have been launched. The railway has not been bonded, nor has it been helped by the promiscuous sale of share capital. All the other enterprises or other features of the giant enterprises have been established in the same way, and the absence of bonds and floating capital speaks well for the confidence of the promoters in the resources of the district. The lesson impressed by this development is the great value of our natural resources and the folly of being in haste to alienate them. If we have the wealth in the forest, in mineral deposits, in the wasted energy of great waterfalls, or even in agricultural land, it is certain to be developed as the world's demands and the discovery of science make such development remunerative. A large industrial population will soon be gathered at Sault Ste. Marie as the result of the varied natural resources of the district and

the combination of enterprises that are developing them. These investors have not come forward with a request for export or import restrictions, although Mr. Clergue in his address seemed to favor an export duty on pulpwood as a means of securing reciprocal advantages. Already there is at Sault Ste. Marie the largest pulp-producing works in the world, and a complete organization of many important industries, by which all by-products are utilized, and the advantages of nature's bounties retained within the province.

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is ill's a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion. The houses of Havana are made of a native stone. The walls are from three to four feet thick, and the architectural style is naturally most substantial. The larger dwellings are built upon a tiled courtyard, where fountains play and palms grow most luxuriantly.

Hope is believing that the unexpected will happen.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.  
Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes tan, pimples, freckles, moths, patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 61 years and is so harmless we take it to be sure it is properly made. A complete counterfoil of the last ten is patient. As you ladies will use them I recommend Gouraud's Cream as the least harmful of all the skin preparations. Also Poudre Subile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FRED. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones street, New York.  
For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

