

Mrs. Sarah Muir
Of Minneapolis.

For Women

Hood's Sarsaparilla is Especially
Adapted to Cure Difficulties
Peculiar to the Sex

The restoring and invigorating properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla, combined with its power to vitalize and enrich the blood, render it peculiarly adapted for all troubles peculiar to women—such as irregularities of the menstrual system, general debility, loss of appetite, and all other ailments of the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished very gratifying results in many cases. Read the following:

Female Weakness

and tried many remedies and physicians, to no good purpose. One day I read one of the Hood's Sarsaparilla books, and thought I would try a bottle of the medicine. It made so great a difference in my condition that I took three bottles more and found myself perfectly well. I have also given

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to the children, and find that it keeps them in good health. I am willing that this shall be used for the benefit of others. MRS. SARAH MUIR, 308 10th av., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

British Blue Jackets Win.

Lively Sport in New York Harbor.

British Tars Win Two of the International Boat Races.

Two Football Matches at Detroit—Turf Gossip and Various Other Sporting Items.

AQUATIC.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACES.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Yesterday was a great day for Great Britain. Her tars carried off the honors, winning two of the three international boat races in the Hudson and coming in a good second in the other race, which was captured by the Russians. Picked crews from all the foreign nations except the Hollanders were entered in cutters, whale boats, galleys and dingys, and they made as pretty a series of races as has ever been rowed in the Hudson. The first race was for ten and twelve-oared cutters, double-banked—that is, two masts, rowing abreast and was rowed straightaway. There were sixteen boats in line. The first two miles of the race were closely contested. When the crews reached the Blake and it was seen that the British boat led there was cheering and clapping of hands that could be heard a mile away. The Italians alone stayed with them, and a second Italian cutter and the German boat pressed them closely. The Englishmen pulled like automotons. There were twelve oarsmen and a coxswain in each of the leading boats. The crew from the British ship Australia won in 25 minutes and 50 seconds. The crew from the Italian flag ship Etna was second, with the Italian crew from the Bausan next. The ten-oared cutter of the Magliencine, which came in fourth, got third prize by time allowance. Excitement had not abated when the galleys and the whale boats of the second race were discovered coming down the course. The Russians led by a short boat's length; two British boats came next, and just back of them were the Germans, the Brazilians and the French with six boats in a bunch in the rear. The crew from the Russian ship General Admiral won in 20:40. The crews of the Blake and Australia were almost side by side two boat lengths in the rear of the Russians.

In the third race, which was only two miles, three British boats led all the way, with first one or the other of them ahead, and with two Italian crews crowding them closely. The crew from the British ship Australia won in 17:35, with a second crew from the same ship second, a crew from the Blake third, and the Italians from the Bausan and Eridano and Tartar next. The Americans were barred for competing.

THE TURF.

ALBANY CHANGES OWNERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—A. J.

CARTER'S

LITTLE

LIVER

PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

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Hawes, of Johnstone, Pa., has purchased the black pacer stallion, Albion. The reported price paid was \$12,000. Albion has a record of 2:15 as a 3-year-old.

A DIFFERENCE.

The pacer of to-day—the line pacer, such as Direct, Mascot, Jay-Eye-See and the Hal family and others—are a very different class of horses from the old copper-bottom, rotary-motioned fellows of old. These old fellows had a shuffling, wobbling gait, first up and then down—their hind feet describing semi-circles over the ground and their fore feet going not too straight. These, owing to the multiplicity of their machinery were not handy in catching if they once lost their balance, but the pacer of to-day—the lateral going, straight-forward frictionless fellow, as seen on our tracks—is as handy as any horse.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES—SATURDAY.

At Baltimore..... 16 20 6 Baker and Clark.

At Cincinnati..... 3 7 0 Jones, Chamberlain and Vaughn.

At St. Louis..... 1 5 1 Hawley and Buckley.

At Cleveland..... 9 9 2 Capps and Zimmer.

At New York..... 15 22 2 Rusie, Donohoe and Doyle.

At Washington..... 6 6 7 Durrane and Esper.

At Brooklyn..... 4 6 2 Weyhing and Clements.

At Philadelphia..... 2 7 5 Kennedy and Kinslow.

At Louisville..... 10 16 1 Dwyer and Vaughn.

At St. Louis..... 8 12 0 Breitenstein, Peliz.

At Chicago..... 9 9 2 Mack and Schriver.

Attendance—14,000.

FLY.

The new covered and open grand stands on Tenthon Park have been erected, and will greatly add to the accommodation of the public. The grounds are also being put in the best of condition, and will be among the finest in the country. The enterprising Alerts had a practice Saturday afternoon, and are ready for the championship series.

THE WHEEL.

The message brought by the bicycle relay riders from Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, to Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, was delivered to the Governor at Springfield on Saturday.

F. G. Leuz, the American bicyclist making a tour in India was attacked by a mob of Chinese laborers near Shashi and nearly killed. His wheel was badly damaged, and it was only by getting the superstitious natives interested in his tricks that he saved his life.

ATHLETICS.

Billy Smith denies that he has signed to fight Jack Dempsey before any club.

Stanton Abbott, the champion English light-weight, and Charley McCarthy, of Philadelphia, met at the Ariel Athletic Club, Philadelphia, Saturday night, their bout of Wednesday night having been stopped by the police. The four-round match ended in a draw.

DIXON'S MONEY IS UP.

BOSTON, May 7.—"Jimmy" Ormond, who has been agreed upon to hold the side bet of the fight between Dixon and Griffin, has received a check for \$5,000 from O'Rourke, Dixon's backer, as a part of the \$10,000 bet and as much more as the Griffin party want to make it. The money is posted on condition that the Cony Island Club holds to its agreement to give a \$10,000 purse.

FOOTBALL.

LIVELY KICKING AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR, May 7.—Two games of football were played here yesterday, the first one between the Chatham and the Windsor and the second between the Independents of Windsor and the Essex team. The chief interest centered in the first game, as there has always been a keen rivalry between Chatham and Windsor. The latter team won by 3 goals to 1. The second game was between the Independents of Windsor, and was won by Essex, 2 goals to 1. During the game Ed Glasgow, a member of the Independents, fell and dislocated his right elbow. The Rev. Mr. Vining, the new Baptist minister, was one of the umpires, and heartily joined in Windsor's victory.

Late Canadian News.

Eleven stayaways were each sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment at Montreal on Friday.

At Montreal a coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Wallace Reas, who killed John McVey so severely that he died.

The body of an unknown young man, supposed to be a tramp, was found in the Bowmanville station yard of the G. T. R. Saturday morning.

The order of the 16th March, providing for appeals to the Privy Council in Great Britain from the Queen's Bench for Manitoba, has been revoked.

Frank McLeod, who lived near Tilbury Center, was killed in a stove mill at McGregor, near Essex, on Friday, by being caught by a revolving shaft.

Mr. James Cahill, police magistrate, Hamilton, Ont., who died on Friday was 78 years of age. He had been police magistrate of Hamilton since 1863.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lipp, who died in a dentist's chair in Buffalo while under the influence of laughing gas, was a daughter of Mr. Jacob Lipp, of Plattsville, Oxford county.

The statement that a medical commission will be appointed by the Dominion Government to examine into the medical condition of Veney, the Chatham murderer, is contradicted.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa announces that no work has been received that the embargo on Canadian cattle will be removed on June 1, as stated by an official in Montreal.

It is again reported in Ottawa official circles that the Mounted Police and Indian Departments will be amalgamated, with Mr. Fred White, the present controller of mounted police, as Deputy Minister.

A total of 353,755 bushels of grain came down the canal to Montreal on Friday for export to the old country, and more is coming down to-day. There will be a steady stream of grain for the ships in port.

Hon. Messrs. Foster and Bowell were in Hamilton on Saturday, and gave the views of merchants in reference to desirable changes in the tariff. The Ministers are the guests of Senator Sanford during their stay in Hamilton.

Best Ever Made.

Dear Sirs—I can highly recommend Hagar's Pectoral Balm as the best remedy ever made for coughs and colds. I am never without it in my house.

HARRY PALMER, Lonsdale, Ont.

A 48 HOURS WEEK.

Solution of a Labor Problem
in England.

The Humane Act of an M. P. Employer
—A New Division of Time.

For a long time the workmen employed in the Salford, England, iron works have expressed dissatisfaction because of the length of their hours of labor. We reproduce below two addresses of an unusual character in reference thereto. Mr. Mather, M.P., one of the employers, last December addressed his employees as below:

"I have invited you to meet me to-day for the purpose of asking you whether you could not, in this firm, devise some plan by which the hours of labor may be shortened, so as to be a benefit to you, and not disadvantageous to the business in which we are all engaged. You form a partnership with the members of this firm in carrying on a large industry, and the success of that industry is as much your concern as ours. We should, therefore, endeavor not to allow it to fall away by any mistaken policy or action, either on your part or ours. Of course our competitors alone would benefit in that case; you would suffer and we should suffer."

"Now, you are no doubt well aware of the discussion which has taken place during the last few months in regard to labor, and especially on the question of shortening the hours of labor. As an employer, and in view of the fact of so much being said upon this question, I wish to be perfectly at one with you in this respect, that if there is any benefit you could derive from shortening the hours of labor for yourselves without damaging the success of the industry in which we are all engaged, we are quite willing to adopt a new plan."

"I have long felt that some rearrangement of hours is necessary, at least as far as the first quarter of the day is concerned. I know there are many reasons why, if it is to be done, the start before breakfast should be abolished."

"Various considerations make the first quarter of the day unprofitable to employers, and not very enjoyable to workpeople. Again, we have seen how circumstances have gradually grown different during the last 20 or 30 years. We have now many recreations and amusements, and very properly so, for the people after the hours of work. It is not quite as easy to go to bed at 9 or 10 o'clock as it was 20 or 30 years ago. There was nothing much in those days but work and sleep. There were few night schools, or enjoyment in the way of lectures and rational recreation, etc."

"Well, these recreations naturally occupy some time, and probably you would not be so ready to go to bed at 9 as your forefathers did. These changed circumstances render it especially difficult for boys who have to attend night schools."

"I wish to make it possible that there need only be one meal hour in the working time of the day. I think it would be better for workmen if they could start their work after enjoying a good solid meal with their families before leaving home. The condition of men all through the day would be different from what it is now. There need only be one meal hour instead of two, and on the whole a shorter week."

"Now, what you have to do is to devise a scheme of working time which will be advantageous both to you and us; and we wish to show you that we are ready as a firm to adopt such a system. Of course it is not my duty, nor does my interest in this firm permit me, to introduce any system of hours of labor or wages on the mere ground of philanthropy. I should only be a mischief-maker if I suggested the interests of other employers, and proposed to you what could not be accepted by the employers in the trade as a whole in the course of time."

"I want us to approach this question with great deliberation, prudence and reason, so that what we do arrange to do here in regard to shortening the hours of labor may be held up by all our fellow-laborers and fellow-employers as a plan practical, prudent, and in the end profitable, and certainly helpful towards the maintenance of the industries of the country."

"That is the spirit in which you should enter into this work. I have my own notions in regard to the subject, but just for the purpose of showing you that it is very important, I think it would be well to point out the difference between the wages at 53 hours per week and 48 hours, if the payment remained the same, would be some thousands of pounds per annum. But such an arrangement might be suggested as would result in a money compensation for this difference in money."

"I will tell you frankly that I have not in my mind any idea of reducing wages. I should not like to contemplate men working in this establishment less hours than they work now and have to secure wages. I don't think that is going in the right direction. There is nothing in my mind of that character. What I want is that your wages may be maintained, your hours shortened, and all of us kept prosperous. If you can solve this problem, we are open to your appointment. You must consider it, and you must consider the question of overtime and night shifts. Overtime we may abolish. I don't think you are all of one mind about that, and you will have to consider it carefully. There are other considerations. Sometimes, for example, we get an order from a foreign firm in this form—that if we can deliver machinery in six weeks we shall receive the order. Well, six weeks is a long time, and if you can solve this problem, we can rely upon our workpeople to make an effort to complete it. We are often in a position of this kind, and overtime, or what is preferable, another shift, can only meet such cases. The tendency will be, therefore, to shorten hours altogether for one set of men (except in cases of breakdown jobs) and to go on with double shifts, in which another set of men would come in, say at 5 o'clock p.m., and work on till 1:30 a.m., with a meal hour between."

"I will give you any further suggestions, or making any proposals to you at all, is, if possible, to think upon and devise some scheme. We are prepared to receive this from you, and to alter the present hours of labor, if you think the time has come when you might make an arrangement with us in a friendly manner, as two partners in one interest. I say if you think the time has come. I ask you, since it concerns you more than us, to take it into consideration, and to make such suggestions as will be practical and prudently meet the case—wise and reasonable suggestions which may enable us to work a shorter day and yet to maintain the interests of the trade whereby we live. But in whatever you decide, you should be unanimous and of one accord."

Many of the readers of this paper may express surprise that in England to-day men and children are required to perform

hard labor before breakfast; yet such is actually the case. If all employers, however, would meet their workmen with that degree of frankness and fairness as was done in Salford by Mr. Mather, difficulties between manufacturers and their employees would not very frequently occur. The following circular addressed on Feb. 18 last by the Mather & Platt firm tells its own story:

"On Saturday, Dec. 3, last year, our Mr. Mather asked you to attend a mass meeting in one of the erecting shops for the purpose of hearing some observations he had to make on the subject of the shortening of the hours of labor, with a view to adopting a week of 48 hours instead of 53 hours, the wages remaining the same."

"In accordance with the request made that you should form a committee to discuss the question, you appointed a number of your fellow-workmen to take the subject into consideration."

"Up to the present time we have not received any proposals from that committee, although we understand it has often met."

"We have been given to understand that the difficulties of the committee in arriving at any scheme which shall be unanimous, and one that can be recommended to the whole trade, are in connection with the working and payment of overtime and the payment of double shifts of labor. We are sure that these difficulties can only be removed after extended experience of the working of a 48 hours' system. We have resolved, therefore, to take upon ourselves the risk of the experiment, and from the week commencing Feb. 20 these works will commence running 48 instead of 53 hours per week, and at the same wages."

"The principles upon which alone such a change in the shortening of the hours of labor, without reducing wages, can be justified, were fully set forth in Mr. Mather's last, an abridged report of which is appended to this circular."

"Without some compensation being made on the part of the workmen, by greater punctuality and increased energy, and interest during the shorter hours, it is obvious that the whole trade can unite in carrying out the new system. We have been assured by many serious workmen that this is possible. If not, other forms of compensation may be suggested after the experiment has been tried over a sufficiently long period."

"Our own opinions as to the increased energy, spirit and cheerfulness with which you will all work when the day is shortened by cutting off the two hours before breakfast, were expressed by Mr. Mather."

"We rely for the success of this shortening of the hours upon the moral, as much as the physical, effect that will result therefrom."

"We cannot enter now upon the question of overtime or double shifts. These two points we propose to leave over to the employers to discuss. The experiment has been tried. We shall endeavor during that period to work as little overtime as possible, but the rates will remain the same as now in operation. Should we require to employ a number of men on a double shift, they will be paid the same wages and work the same number of hours as heretofore."

"At the end of the probational period, which we shall fix at twelve months, we must have full liberty to revert to the old plan of working in any particular branch or throughout our industry, or to make such modifications as experience may show to be necessary. Should the experiment have proved the system to be prejudicial or to the trade we cannot recommend it to the trade as a whole."

"We accept in good faith the assurances made to us that your object is to afford employment to your fellow-workmen, and consequently are willing to limit yourselves to 48 hours per week, in order that the demand for more labor may be supplied by other workmen if longer hours are needed, and thus increase the possibility of employment for a larger number of men in the aggregate. Our object is to facilitate your endeavors, while maintaining the industry in which we are all engaged in a healthy condition."

"The problem is one that cannot be solved in a large machine-making and engineering district like Lancashire without some experiment being made, because this is the chief center of these industries. No experience hitherto acquired by a few individual firms far apart from each other, in our districts of the country, can be regarded as a trustworthy example for this district. We must try the experiment for ourselves, and we are prepared to undertake it with your co-operation as much in the interest of our fellow-employers as in the interest of your fellow-workmen."

"You must be prepared to follow the strictest rules as to starting punctually in the morning and after the dinner hour. We do not wish to exact your labor, but we do consider that with these shorter hours and wages undiminished you will have more power to maintain throughout the day a spirit of earnestness and intelligence in your work which the longer hours may have somewhat impaired."

"The conditions of your home life should be materially improved, when you can spend with your families and come to work refreshed from your previous day's labor more thoroughly than may now be possible."

"You are aware we enjoy no monopoly in our business. We are subject to keen competition at home and abroad in all we produce. The experience, therefore, is sure to entail some considerable sacrifice upon us; but if it will enable us to make a permanent custom of the trade that which is now only a matter of hope and desire, we shall count it a privilege to have aided you in your aspirations, and in such cases we could not take the order unless we could rely upon our workpeople to make an effort to complete it. We are often in a position of this kind, and overtime, or what is preferable, another shift, can only meet such cases. The tendency will be, therefore, to shorten hours altogether for one set of men (except in cases of breakdown jobs) and to go on with double shifts, in which another set of men would come in, say at 5 o'clock p.m., and work on till 1:30 a.m., with a meal hour between."

"We have entered into an arrangement with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to the effect that no demands shall be authorized or encouraged by them on other employers in this district during a year's trial; and, further, that should the experiment show that we cannot recommend the change for general adoption, we may revert to our present system, or make such modifications as shall seem satisfactory to all concerned, without any reflection being cast upon our bona fides or motives."

"We shall enter upon the experiment with strong hopes that the change may be beneficial and permanent to you and your fellow-workmen, while being cordially adopted in the trade by all employers."

"Next Monday, Feb. 20, the new system of working will be commenced, and the following time-table, suggested by the Society of Amalgamated Engineers, will be adopted:

A. M. P. M.

Monday..... 7:45 to 12..... 1 to 5:30

Tuesday..... 7:45 to 12..... 1 to 5:30

Wednesday..... 7:45 to 12..... 1 to 5:30

Thursday..... 7:45 to 12..... 1 to 5:30

Friday..... 7:45 to 12..... 1 to 5:30

Saturday..... 7:45 to 12..... 1 to 5:30

"This division of hours may be modified as experience may determine."

God speed the day when capital and

labor may thus be brought to co-operate in harmony, rather than be at constant warfare. Antagonistic action can never lead to results so favorable to either side as when sympathy is manifested one for the other. Consideration for each other's welfare and condition is a necessity to mutual profit and happiness.

LONDON, CANADA.

London and suburbs have a population of 35,000 persons.

London is situated in the garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and the Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railway, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Great Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

London controls a line of railway from the city to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie.

Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London than arrive at and depart from any other Canadian city in the same time.

London's public water supply is obtained from never-falling pure springs four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent.

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city of its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has 1 opera house and 4 public halls.

London has 13 public schools (and a number are under contract), not including kindergarten; 3 Roman Catholic separate schools; 2 ladies' colleges, and 1 collegiate institute.

London has 1 university and 1 medical school.

London has a Conservatory of Music and a School of Education.

London has 2 public libraries.

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. There are already established wholesale houses for groceries, hardware, drygoods, small wares, boots and shoes, drugs, crockeryware, etc. There are one or more manufacturing of furniture, engines, boilers, stoves, furnaces, iron and brass foundries, carriage, burial caskets, agricultural implements, stamped tinware, railway cars, oil refining, leather, barrels, machine tools, clothing, cigars, office and school furniture, biscuits and confectionery, mirrors and beveled plate-glass, corsets, furs, beer, washing compounds, acids, woodwork of every description, etc.

London has two daily newspapers (morning and evening editions).

London has two public parks.

London has six banks and eight loan and investment associations.

London has six charitable institutions, two hospitals and seven public buildings.

London has a good street railway, which will be much extended during the year.

London's rate of taxation is 18 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London's civil assets are \$2,547,798.34, and the balance of assets over all liabilities is \$422,811.19. The total assessment is \$15,333,007.

London has 44 churches, almost every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has an excellent Entomological Society and exhibition, and some of the ablest entomologists to be found in Canada.

London has markets three times weekly, the best in the west. The Great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or the ADVERTISER.

LEGAL QUERIES.

LOAN.—I hired a man to work on my farm by the year. He is compelled to be on the farm and help to milk the cows and do chores on Sundays? We have not got writings—only a verbal agreement. Ans.—Yes; he must do all necessary chores on Sundays.

ST. MARKS.—By the lease of a farm by A from B, A is to have all down timber for wood. A large quantity of trees have been blown down this last storm. Can A claim all the down timber? Does it make any difference if the lease was drawn out in another person's name if A pays the rent every year? Ans.—A can claim as much of the down timber as he requires for wood; all of it if necessary. If the lease is not in his name we assume that he is the assignee of the lessee, and he is therefore entitled to all the rights of the lessee.

DANTE.—A being a farmer becomes insolvent and appoints a trustee to act in his stead; does the law provide that that person shall be? Secondly, when that power is transferred to the proper authority for settlement, must all of the creditors sign that instrument, or is it sufficient if the majority sign the agreement? Ans.—The sheriff of the county is the proper person to whom the assignment should be made, but the debtor may, with the consent of a majority of his creditors having claims of \$100 or upwards, make the assignment to some other person resident in the Province. Such majority of the creditors may substitute for the sheriff another resident of the county as trustee. Creditors who do not sign an instrument for settlement are not bound by it. Any creditor is entitled to take the benefits of the assignment without releasing the balance of his claim.

"We have entered into an arrangement with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to the effect that no demands shall be authorized or encouraged