## London Papil

meron's Prize.

arrie McDonald the Talented Authoress.

tractive Recital of the Achievements of the Victorian Era.

Sheriff Cameron offered a prize for the best essay written by a pupil of Collegiate Institute. The winner i Miss Carrie McDonald, of Wingham the talented daughter of Dr. McDonald, M.P. The title is "The Achievements of the Victorian Era," and the contribution is so good that The Advertiser finds space for it in full:

> Better fifty years of Europe Than a cycle of Cathay. -Tennyson.

Sacred history traces the' development of a powerful nation, and re counts the achievements of great epochs; profane literature relates the mighty deeds of the classics, and illuminates the Grecian age of Pericles with a divine halo; romance revels in the Augustine age of Rome; medieval ballads proclaim the chivalry of Arthur and his knights; the "siren tongue" of middle-age literature reveals the new birth of modern intellect: history claims for England a glorious Elizahistory, as the greatest and noblest of

the world's wonders e year of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven beheld a maiden mount the throne of England, a country gasping for breath after the Napoleonic struggle of the beginning of the century; trembling at the shock of the industrial revolution, which as yet had I tie scarcely settled the destiny of agricul-England; shuddering on the brink of a financial crisis; ashamed of its unfortunate masses, and proud of decade of the nineteenth century beholds an aged Queen revered by subjects, and honored by the nation, seated upon the throne of an empire, the brilliancy of whose glory never wanes; the might of whose power sways the universe; the influence of whose masses controls the thoughts of millions and rules the monarchical democracy of which they form a substantial part.

LABOR AND THE LABORING

CLASSES. The Victorian Era can, perhaps, be ment and consummation, rather than of original achievement. In the early part of the century every department of energy, every field of activity in the state, lay dormant because of disorganized forces. England had, du ing the closing years of the previous century, experienced the shock of the industrial revolution, which had overturned every hereditary idea of the refacturers threatened the welfare of the land. Organization of forces and a of a nation have solved the problem of labor and the laboring classes: and England has successfully passed from an agricultural into an industrial land, which, in turn, has broadened out into an electrical realm.

SCIENCE.

The advance of science, is, perhaps, the most striking illustration which i consummation of organized efforts. Except for a struggling light here, and a flickering candle yonder, science had practically hidden its head for a hundred years, and no supreme efforts had been made to stimulate the study of the phenomena of life and nature. The age of modern machinery had dawned; but the Victorian Era was to see the introduction of railways and and sea, and compass the world in a few weeks; of telegraphs and teleof darkest Asia can be flashed in a earth, and through which one may tances. Every department of science has sprung into life. Physics has become a name which stands for theories which have so far explained otherand the molecular theory, and that of

A Wonderful Medicine.

DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This ney will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as ed, will quickly restore Females to lete health. They promptly remove barruction or irregularity of the sys-

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion,

Disordered Liver, they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strength-

Largest Sale of any Patent Medi-cine in the World.

THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, ENCLAND. OF ALL DEU

hich Took Sheriff | the conservation of energy have made is essentially representative. The writand has observed the same metals has seized with avidity the facts re-

dern chemist claims the existence of se discovered at the beginning of the sentatives have been, before all ra. Astronomy was content to view stars as had Galileo, the father of he science; but today powerful teleopes pierce the heavens and daily reeal new planets to mortal gaze.

urgery and medicine have advanced leaps and bounds, mainly by the ry of anesthetics and the proounding of the germ theory of dis-ase, mortality has thereby decreased, and the suffering of the masses been

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. umphant, for too often he had been ruined by the way." The Victorian Era has seen the court of chancery broblem of happiness in this world o bitterness and woe, solved it by pro born will herald the Victorian Era into Era has seen the court of chancery the whole course of justice so purified that, today, says the historian, not possible for an honest litigant of her Majesty's supreme court to be deher Majesty's supreme court to be de-feated by any mere technicality, any life, and from his works emanates the slip, any mistaken step in his litiga- stimulating idea that

reign is, perhaps, one of the most strikonly has the whole machinery of gov ment been reorganized by a series of reform bills which have, in turn, extended the franchise, abolished the system of open voting, and substituted the ballot; but a remarkable illustration of the revolution in thought is afforded by the utterances of two nd of the sunset of the era, on the abject of "infallibility of the unin-"You never heard me," said tichard Cobden, in 1846, when speaking of the corn law, "quote the superior judgment of the working classes in any eliberation of this assembly. You ever heard me cant about the superior claims of the working classes to bitrate this great question." he Scribes and Pharisees," said Mr. Gladstone, in 1878, when advocating the extension of the franchise, "or did shepherds and fishermen yield the first, most and readiest converts to the Saviour and his company of apostles? As the barbarian, with his undevelopree. The ed organs, sees and hears at distances the crisis. Which the senses of the cultured state The masses were perishing for want of the work of which modern methods of ficient as to the fine details of sound the hereditary lords of the soil trem- judging of the great questions of policy which appeal to the primal truths bled for themselves and for agricultur-al England; and a concentration of and laws of our nature, those classes capital into the hands of the manumay excel, who, if they lack the op-facturers threatened the welfare of the of the wealthy state. The achievement gradual recognition of the requirements of the enfranchisement of the masses is practically settled, their dominating power an established fact, their realm 'a land of settled government."

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT. Sixty years ago the possessions of England, with the British Isles, could scarcely be called the British Empire Australia was unknown to her rule ave as the home of convicts. India was a vast nation of rebellious savages. South Africa consisted of a few trading posts that sought the protec-tion of the motherland from the ruthless inhabitants. Canada was an isolated dependency, whose pioneers rear-ed houses for themselves in the midst the forests, and sought to establish omes and a nation for their sons. herself, trembled in apprehension for her financial safety, her banks tottered, and her manufacturing industries were as yet in their in-Today the motherland has increased in wealth, both absolutely and relatively; her financial stability, the first impetus to which was probably given by the gold discoveries in Australia and California, in the decade tralia and California, in the decade from 1847 to 1857, has become estab-lished. Her dependencies stand among the nations of the world with regard the wind or carried by a bird, became to population, wealth and influence; lodged in a small crevice and by mutual aid and sympathy have where soon it sprouted and began to

Our bounds shall be the girdling seas

PRESS One is apt to forget in these last accomplish. ays of nineteenth century advanceshed among us have sprung into ominence and influence, if not into e, during the past 60 years. True it that the liberty of the press had en secured by a former generation an that which sees the young Vicassume the robes of sovereignty, and yet, in the early years of the Vicart, and the influence of the press, so potent in our own days, was an uninized factor in public life. As early 1831, however, the philosopher of recognized the germ in embryo, velopment of which controls the religious and social opinions and Carlyle thus soliloguized: of prophecy has gone dumb." He This is even what I dispute, but in any case hast thou yet not ing enough? A preaching friar families.' in every village, and a pulpit which he calls 'news-Therefrom he preaches what momentous doctrine is in him; dost thou not listen and believe? this opinion was expressed in of the fact that there were no y papers outside of London, and duty on newspapers and journals curtailed their possibilities. Fifty years not fade them." luction of railways and telegraphs has urrent events to the most outlying newspapers has become practicable in towns remote from great centers of commerce and learning. The gradual

emoval of disabilities has enabled the rnalist to compete in his own denot only a national, but a universal fact, whose influence is self-evident to the subjects of her Majesty's do-

LITERATURE.

The literature of the Victorian Era ear the universal laws of being. Bi- ers of the past 60 years may be arplogy, by means of its powerful micro- ranged according to type rather than copes, has traced the life of plant absolutely by the merit of their works and animal from its most primitive to its most complete stages, and the probably from the fact that they restricted by one historian, probably from the fact that they restricted by the historian, its most complete stages, and the probably from the fact that they restricted by the historian, and animal from its most primitive to it. plained the development. Geology has art of literature, that the writers into the earth, and has the Victorian Era "have laid the foun dark recesses; and astronomy, in the dark recesses; and astronomy, in the firm belief in the oneness of the unierse, has turned the mighty spectro- another writer, represents the fusion of ope upon the face of the king of day two currents which have flowed down from different periods. burning within its sphere. Chemistry Utility met," he says, "Truth and Imagination kissed each other." ating to elementary nature, and the literature reveals the age with its "difodern chemist claims the existence of ferent crises of spiritual trial, difficulty elements, an increase of 54 over and danger, and the greatest represeekers in matters social, moral, and religious, for some coherent conception of the doctrine of life." REPRESENTATIVE WRITERS.

We can but touch on the representatives of the age. Charles Dickens, with his weird, pathetic tales of the unfortunate, his satires and his ingenious portrayals of human nature; and Thackeray, the painter of contemporry life, who depicts in pale gray hades the oddities and follies of his ime, have tinted the novel writ The name of Britain is synonymous the period with a shade peculiarly the rith justice, and, though the English-nan has, in all ages, boasted of the torian, has produced in history his perty of the subject, the last 60 own practical ideas of nineteenth cenears has seen vast strides made in tury progress; Carlyle, the philosophe e direction of the final establishment and idealist, has proclaimed progres the "inalienable rights" of a Brit- as the development of Truth and Honh subject. The administration of or and Purity. Kingsley, the Christian stice at the beginning of the reign Socialist, as he was pleased to style was the laughing stock of the populace, himself, is himself one of the good in-the target at which the ridicule of fluences of the age; Henry Taylor, the Charles Dickens' "Bleak House" was representative of intellectual power in "The honest suitor," says one poetry; Clough and Matthew Arnold istorian, "emerged from the courts of hancery victorious rather than tribolished, and the supreme court in | pounding the theory that joy was no stituted, judges appointed for life, and possible in this life, and peace to those only who strove to alleviate the pain suffering humanity; Browning, representative poet of the age, has

This world's no blot for us nor blank, CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT. It means intensely and it means good. The constitutional development of the Tennyson, the sweet singer of England, of all the writers of the Victorian Era, has taken up

> The harp of life, and smote on all the chords with might, Smote the chords of self that trembling, passed in music out of sight.

He, of all musicians, has flooded the world with the music of speech, and has breathed the principles of the federation of the world" upon his enchanted listeners.

Volumes have been written on the chievements of the Victorian Era, and nistorians have failed to exhaust the subject. They trace the development f parliamentary life, they marshal the atesmen in array before us, and tell us truly that no other age has produced the like. They illustrate the strength of British power at home, and her commercial strength abroad, and ve know that within 50 years Engand has consolidated her title to the "Mistress of the Seas." They recount how the British nation has engaged in innumerable wars, and in not one has she been unsuccessful; how she has clipsed other states in foreign diplomacy and political economy; how religion has flourished and the era of her name is honored on the earth, and her flag waves for justice and purity; how her throne is established in righousness, and the nobility of womanood is crowned with "the true laurel wreath which glory weaves." Surely we have lived in the consummation of the ages! Well may the Britisher of the nineteenth century rejoice in his nationality!

For I was born where men are proud Not without cause.

A REMARKABLE CASE A Seedling Forced Open Her Walled Tomb on Which Was Graven

Her Defiance of the

Almighty. "In the town of Hanover, in Germany," Evangelist Moody writes in his Bible class discourse in the August Ladies' Home Journal," there is buried a German countess who denied the existence of God and ridiculed the idea. her contempt for Christianity she ordered that on her death her grave should secome allied to the motherland and grow. And then, as if nature had to one another by so close a bond that seemed to mock the haughty infidel, the British empire is fast approaching she quietly extended the delicate roots of that seedling under the massive blocks of stone and slowly raised them When all our sundering lines by love from their place. And now, although scarce four generations are passed since that tomb was sealed, that most

Why We Use Diamond Dyes.

insignificant seedling has accomplished

what God himself was challenged to

From the tens of thousands of letters received from ladies commending the Diamond Dyes, the following reasothers: Diamond Dyes are so easy to use that

dyes, but find Diamond Dyes so sure and true to color that I will not use any other make Your Black, Cardinal, Green, Orange that I heartily commend them to all

"Diamond Dyes forever. They are great economizers and savers of money. I have always been successful in dying over dresses, jackets and suits with

"I am a maker of home-made carpets, rugs and mats, and always use twelve within. A heavy stamp and cotton rags. Your dyes give lovely

Husband-Do you need anything for the house?
Wife—The cook says there is not

enough china to last the week out. Minard s Liniment Cures Diphtheria. The World of kabor.

.... Garment workers of St. Louis are preparing to start a co-operative shop. The match factory in Spokane, Wash. discharged its female help and hired Chinese Boiler-makers and iron ship-builders recently won strikes in Troy and New

York city. The Coopers' International Union will hold its annual convention at Cincinnati, O., on Sept. 13. The tenth annual convention of the

Brewery Workers' National Union will be opened Sept. 19, in Boston, Mass. Children in the glass industry begin at 11 years old in Indiana. Statistics show that seven out of ten die at 19. In New Jersey a new law went into effect on July 1 requiring a standard rate of wages on all county and city

The labor party of Roumania met

In Germany bakers are protected by

law, no baker being obliged to work longer than twelve hours, when he is ntitled to a rest of eight hours. The Durham Miners' Association of England is now voting on the proposi-tion to either demand 10 per cent increase in wages or an eight-hour day. Tanners and curriers are locked out at Columbus, Ind., and workingmen are

vertisements for men wanted at that place. About 2,500 unemployed common laborers in San Francisco have already registered for a chance to get a few days work on a boulevard to be built by subscription.

A bill is now in preparation by Brooklyn man, designed for passage by congress, which places the industrial output of all state prisons under a federal commission.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, who some years ago was an active member of London Typographical Union, has been relected president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. Attorney-General Fitzgerald of Cali-

fornia has defeated the proposal of Governor Budd to do state printing in the prisons by ruling that he has no power to do it nor to pay for any printing done outside the state printing of-The National Shoe and Boot Work-

ers' Union in Boston, by an over-whelming vote, defeated a resolution that the union withdraw from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance

The Chicago bookbinders' strike is ended, and the men, after being out eight days, returned to work. The employers agreed to the principal mand of the union, which was that on ly members of the organization be em ployed. The agreement signed will run for a year.

The federation of the five railway protherhoods is about completed. The ocomotive engineers have not vet in dorsed the scheme. With the latter rganization in line, the telegraphers firemen, conductors and trainmen will no doubt be the strongest body of rail way men ever formed. The fishermen at Stevenson, on the

Fraser, are discontented, and threaten to strike. There are about 10,000 inter past few days around the canneries have grown a bit tropical. The fishermen want 15 cents a fish and the canners say they can only afford to pay loubt a compromise will be made. Nihilism, a few years ago Russia's ugbear, has given place to labor troubles, which are not so menacing, but more in evidence. The Russian Gov-

ernment is now confronted with the dealing with incessant trikes, and its machinery for handling is very antiquated and inefficient. Where the secret propagator of endiary ideas once had his field the abor agitator now appeals publicly, hough as yet he is not effective, and frowned on and discouraged.

The Internaional Longshoremen's convention held last week elected offi-eers as follows: President, Charles Kelly, Washburn, Wis.; first vice-president, Frank Foster, Escanaba, Mich. second vice-president, M. F. Cannon, Ashland, Wis.; third vice-president, Chris Goebels, Cleveland; secretarytreasurer, Harry C. Barter, Detroit. Daniel Keefe, of Chicago, and Secretary Barter were appointed a committee to attend the next annual meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association in January to represent the union in fixing a scale of wages.

Letters of invitation to an international labor congress to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, late next month have een forwarded to the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Laor, the socialistic labor party, and other organizations of wage-workers in the United States. Several English French and German trades unions have already elected delegates. The congress is to embrace the working-class organzations and clubs, irrespective of general political and religious views, provided they are in favor of the intervention of the state in behalf of wage workers, by the legal limitation of the hours of labor, by prohibition of Sunday labor and by special protective day labor and by special protection laws for women, young persons and children. The whole trend of the conderful as that?"

"There," said his American companion, "did you ever see anything so wonderful as that?" ount of legislation possible

The great strike in Great Britain of nembers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers continues to grow, and wudden leg." the Diamond Dyes, the following reas-ons are selected why Diamond Dyes before the end is reached. The total board of trade, offered to mediate between the men and their employers, but the offer was refused by the comand Brown Diamond Dyes have been used in our home for many years. The country 40,000 engineers are on strike, causing 60,000 allied workmen to remain "Yes, sir," said the juror, "may I say a word?" "Yes, sir," said the indignant judge; The strike is one of the greatest and most far-reaching that has ever taken place in Great Britain. It is precipitated by the London engineers demanding an eight-hour day with no reduction in wages. This was not conceded, and the Employers' Federation met and passed a resolution that if a strike of the London engineers occurred and cotton rags. Your dyes give lovely colors, and so fast, that even sun will not fade them."

cent of the engineers and the trades unions affiliated with them throughout the country. The engineers and trades unions responded by ordering a strike "Oh, mamma, will it drop off?"

"No, darling," the mother answered. the tremendous strike of today. Ship-

and is the strongest and largest in the world. The struggle is the greatest of the century. The membership of the society is made up of skilled workmen of several trades.

Words that burn might well be used in telling the story of the modern American coal miner. His misery, his penury, the hardship and oppression that are his ceaseless lot, the heritage of woe that is his family's, form a drea and mournful volume. But the facts are quite as forcefully set forth in cold figures, the statistical history that greedy operators have made in a very short time. Within three years the wages paid for mining in a specified district—that adjacent to Pittsburg, and not the worst by any means—have been reduced from 79 cents a ton to 54 cents. Perhaps 20 per cent of the dig-gers receive as high as 60 cents. This means a reduction affecting 80 per cent of the workmen of 25 cents a ton and a cut to 20 per cent of the miners of 19 cents a ton. It is an average reduction of 23 cents a ton, or more than 30 per cent of every dollar earned. Thus is the situation explained by an article in the United Mine Workers' Journal, probably written by President Ratchford. The declaration is there made that the coal miners of the country never had more justification than at

the present time for a suspension of

mining and for stacking their tools un-

til the rates have been increased. The United Brotherhood of Carpenin convention recently, there being 75 ters and Joiners of America was found-towns represented, against eight towns ed sixteen years ago. P. J. McGuire general secretary-treasurer of the organization, writing in the Carpenter says: At first it had only twelve local unions and 2.042 members. Now i numbers 435 local unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to e-establish an apprentice system and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means t pays a wife funeral benefit of \$25 to members' funeral benefit. \$100 t. \$200, and disability benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these general benefits \$93,543 has been expended the past two years, while \$571,380 more has been spent for sick benefits by the local unions. This is over \$1,000,000 expended for benevo lent and charitable purposes. brotherhood is also a protective union, as well as a benevolent society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities and placed fully \$5,500,000 more wages annually in the pockets of the carper ters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to eight hours a day in 87 cities and nine hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the eight and nine-hour system on Saturdays. this means 12,500 more men have gained employment.

> A Smile: A Laugh.

DE 38 Mr. Howland-I tell you, Maria, you're worrying over nothing. I can stop smoking any time I want to. Mrs. Howland-Well, then, stop now. Mr. Howland-I don't want to now.

"I want to see the lady of the house," said the wandering gentleman. "I am she," answered the lady. "Indeed? You look so happy and independent that I vill excuse me taking you for the hired girl."

\* \* \* \* "Well, sir, the people had better look out three years from now." "Why, I was going to die shortly. what will turn up then?" "The year give up my painting, which chief pleasure Last November 1900 is going to be a bad one.

\* \* \* \* "Won't you try the chicken soup, judge?" asked Mrs. Small of her boarder, not noticing that he had gone beyond the soup stage in his dinner. 'I have tried it, madam," replied the judge. "The chicken proved an alibi." \* \* \* \*

Sexton (to a divine, who was spendng his holidays in the country, and who, on the sudden illness of the village parson, volunteed to take the du- past. Id o not suffer now from hear ties)-A worse preacher would have done for us, sir, but we couldn't get tance today without inconvenience one.

"We have at last succeeded in dislodging a portion of our enemy from their stronghold!" exclaimed the almost breathless Spanish officer. "Ho did you manage it?" "My brave men and I went too close to where they were, and they came out and chased

A country curate, calling on the great lady of the village, introduced his newly-married wife as "a poor thing, madam, but mine own"; whereupon the lady, looking upon the curate severely, replied: "Your wife ought to have introduced you as 'a poorer thing, but mine owner.'

Canon Knox-Little told a good story once at a church congress, says at English papers. He said he remember ed a lych-gate in front of a beautifu church, which had been restored and made very nice. There was painted over the door: "This is the heaven," and underneath was the large notice: "Go round the other way." \* \* \* \*

A native of Scotland traveling in the United States was taken to see the Ni-"Ay, man," answered the tourist, who had listened to as much American brag as he could well digest; "ay, man, at Peebles I once saw a peacock wi'

A well-known judge, noted for his should be used in preference to all now out in London is 14,000. Eleven tendency to explain things to his juries thousand members of the union in Lon- expressed in a recent case his own Diamond Dyes are so easy to use that my little girl of 10 years can work with them perfectly."

"I have tried three other makes of dyes, but find Diamond Dyes so sure dyes, but find Diamond Dyes so sure dyes, and the demands of the union."

"I have tried three other makes of dyes, but find Diamond Dyes so sure dyes, and the demands of the union."

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"I have tried three other makes of dyes, but find Diamond Dyes so sure dyes are so easy to use that don will remain at work, their employees that have force that he was surpliced to the demands of the union." Charles T. Ritchie, president of the trouble, the judge was told one of the twelve was standing out against the eleven. He summoned the rebuked the recalcitrant sharply.

"what have you to say?" "Well, what I wanted to say is, I'm the only fellow that's on your side.'

A little Boston girl, only 3 years old, Diamond Dyes for coloring my wool the federation would lock out 25 per break her own arm, and as soon as

of all their members, and the result is "I will hold it so that it will not hurt the tremendous strike of today. Ship-yards and iron works, both in England fix it all right." and in Scotland, are closed as a result "Well, mamma," the little one said. of the industrial upheaval. The present strike is the result of 25 years' planning. The society has 85,000 members,

ILLEGIBLE POSTMARKS

A Serious Defect Which Will Soon Remedied.

There is not so much reason now formerly for complaint about the illegibility of postmarks, for in all larglegibility of postmarks, for in all larger offices hand stamps have given place to machines that produce beautifully clear impressions.

Letters still arrive frequently, however, that bear only meaningless smudges instead of a place name and address, while a much greater number reach their destination marked in such a way that only by the exercise of great ingenuity and the waste of occasionally valuable time can the place and day of meiling he desiphered. casionally valuable time can the place and day of mailing be deciphered. And it is always the letter about which ome question arises that fails to car desired information. pravity of inanimate objects takes good are to illustrate itself in every such in tance, and the result is innumerable rials of patience and temper. bleasing to learn, therefore, that the new first assistant postmaster-general announces the determination of re-forming the whole system of making these useful, or potentially useful, marks, and that the little offices must do as good work in this respect as the oig ones. "Legible postmarking," says in a recent letter of instruction, the greatest importance to the pubas evidence before the courts, in siness, and in fixing responsibilit when mail matter has been improperly andled by postmasters and other pos tal employes. The frequency of com plaints in regard to defective postmark ng, especially that at the smaller of es, is a reflection upon the postal vice. The figures of the stamp mus be carefully adjusted at the beginnin of each day, and then a clear impr sion must be made in a book espe kept for the purpose, so as to affore evidence in the discharge of this portant duty." It might be of as ance in the accomplis small but Important reform if ev

body who receives an illegibly po-marked letter would make a compla

department.-New York Times.

the proper bureau of the postoffi

A London Lady Speaks Strongly in Regard to the New Medicine for Heart Trouble Which Is Causing So Much Favorable Comment in This

Miss Lizzie Jones, when interviewe by our reporter, spoke as follows Eight years ago I had rheumatism which left me with weak nerves and serious heart trouble. Just at that time, when I was convalescing, my dear mother died, and this threw me into complete state of nervous prostra ion, thus aggravating my heart dif ficulties, which have since been growing serious.

"My blood was so impoverished that I had no color in my face. I lost flesh and became very weak. The condition of my heart frightened me, as I suf-fered from sharp pains and palpitation. It was impossible for me to g restful sleep at night, and on this ac count I was unable to walk even short distance, as the slightest exer tion made me so short of breath tha

"I was easily startled and mentally was going to die shortly. I had "What | chief pleasure. Last November I gave makes you think that?" "Because it up treatment with the doctors becaus will be so naughty." their medicines seemed of no effect then commenced taking Milburn' Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Strong's drug store. From the time commenced their use a radical improvement took place. My nervous system was completely restored to its usual strength and vigor. I have now taken four boxes, and am strong and vell. They have restored healthy

> "The color in my face has returned. and I sleep as well as ever I did in the wonderful change for the better in my

Price 50 cents per Box, or 6 for \$2.50. At Druggists, or Mailed on Receipt of Price by T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto.

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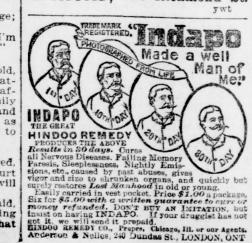
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A perfect flesh dres and tonic. Archer' Cream for removing wrinkles, freckles, probles, blackheads, sunbrucerists, P ples, blackheads, sunburn Sold by all druggists. Price 50c each. Prepared by The Archer Toilet Specific Co., Limited, 2 McCaul Street, Toronto.

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Be Satisfied If you buy your meat from us. Prompt delivery to all parts of

A. HICKS, 298 Richmond St.



## Baby's Own Soap

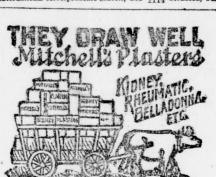
IS NOT, as most soaps, made from "soap fat." the refuse of the kitchen or the abattoir.

VEGETABLE OILS supply the necessary ingredients - one of the reasons why it should be used in nurseries and for delicate skins. 多多多多多

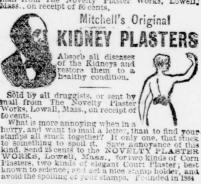
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

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31 COURSES # II who GUARANTEED SUCCESS



ooid by all Druggists ASK FOR MITCHELL'S CORN PLASTER.



LYMAN BROS. CO. TORONTO SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Of Indurated Fibreware. hoopless, seamless, jointless -"ware that will wear"perfection in hollow-ware: handsome as well as durable.

Ask your grocer for it.

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Brass and Iron . . . BEDSTEADS.

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