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SOLDIERING IN

Title of an Interesting Book by Col. Denison

A Record of Events of Exceeding Interest to Every Canadian.

Remarkable Personal Experiences of the Writer-One of the Ablest Military Experts of the Day.

"SOLDIERING IN CANADIA" - By Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison: Morang & Co., publishers.

We cannot help liking Col. Denison's book. In the most artless way, after time, it indicates what a capital fellow the author is, and always has been. His naivette is charming. He tells of his own achievements and experiences with a disinterested candor that is refreshing and delightful. In him there is no egotism, no self-complacency, but there is an abundance of manly frankness that unan arm-in-arm walk in the garden. He has cultivated the knack of speaking of himself in a manner that is enwhen the occasion demands, Col. Denison, the author, does not hesitate to back up Col. Denison, the soldier, Whenever this happens, though, it is apparent that justice only is done, which would not be so if he refrained from utilizing his happy faculty of using the first personal pronoun as a pritic would use the third personal, vanity. In the most natural way imaginable the colonel raises himself in your esteem so that when the book is closed he rests firmly upon a pinnacle to which few autobiographers ever find it possible to attain.

The colonel acknowledges that the

book consists almost wholly of his own, experiences, and the knowledge that has found its way to a very receptive mind during a long period of public life. The law of heredity has certainly had something to do in the control of his life, and that of the Denison family. From the time of Waterloo, probably further back than that, they have been fighters. They were men of the strong loyal stamp, who fought for sovereign and country because they beleved it to be their duty as patriotic gentlemen, losing much time and no little money thereby, and having, as their motto, always, "Fear God, Honor the King." The distinguishing qualities of the family again came to the surface when the American war of the revolution sent that devoted band of United Empire Loyalist from the Eastern States to the wilds of the then little known Canada. Since that time the colonel's ancestry have always had their guns near at hand when rumors of enemies to their country were afloat, and, better still, the guns were in their hands and ready to be used whenever the enemy was with-In striking distance. It would seem as though all the military enthusiasm of the family, all its arder and ability to command, and all its unswerving, patient loyalty had lived again in the person of the author, who, had he lived in the time of Louis XIV., would have been the most dashing of cavallers, and the most captivating of courtiers. The colonel's military ardor was inherent. It was clearly a part of his mental make-up. When he was a wee bit of a chap, living hear New Fort, Toronto, he was captivated by certain sounds that he had not heard before. He did not understand their origin, but the effect upon the child was apparent, and would have been just the same if he had known then, as he knew afterwards, they they were the bugle calls said: 'How strange he did not put that in English, like the others.' He said: 'He has evidently used the Russian translation.' of the British regulars who were stationed at the fort. Of course this par-ticular feature of his individuality was developed by the love of country which grew with the youth and was strengthened by his subsequent relations and training. It would be impossible to understand without reading the colonel's book what an enthusfast he is in all things that pertain to military matters. It has been the absorbing passion of his life. His account of the first oceasion upon which he saw the corps with which he was afterwards connected afforded an excellent illustration of the future colonel's powers of observation, and the impressionable quality of his mind. He noticed things that the ordinary person would have overlooked, and the whole affair made such an impression upon the youthful spectator that it affected him in his whole subsequent career.

"The presence (at the fort) of a British regiment in good condition," says the author, "and splendidly maintained and drilled, made it impossible for a military corps, self-supported, to compete either in numbers, equipment or drill, and, naturally comparisons were drawn much to the disadvantage of the latter. The men used to be laughed at and ridiculed to such an extent that it was found much more pleasant to keep out of sight as hardly believe my ears. I said, 'What?' much as possible and avoid attracting any attention. At this time Bloor street. Toronto, was not opened westwards through the woods, and the upper part of Spadina avenue was cleared, so that a glade or clearance about two or three acres in extent was situated there, surrounded by woods. It and took out his card case and handed was at that time, about 1848 or 1849, me his card, and it showed he was a a very secluded spot, and it was there, on a summer's evening, I first saw a I handed him mine, and he saw I was number of men of the corps with I said to him, 'How do you which I was to be connected nearly of my book?' 'You see,' he said,

all my life, being drilled by my father. The men had gathered by by-paths to avoid notice. It must have been the strong impressions of my child-hood, created by these secluded drillings and the evident desire to avoid the public eye that had an influence upon me all my life." Young Denison became a cornet in his father's troop in He was gazetted lieutenant in He was a major when he was 22 and lieutenant-colonel when he was 27.

From a physical view-point, the most trying experience that he met with during the time of his command, was in 1885 when the famous North Shore also the admiration of many others.

trip was necessitated by the uprising in the Northwest. Many Londoners have not yet forgotten the hardships of that trying time, and it will be colonel takes you right into his confinteresting for them, as for others, to read the opinion of a man whose position among the world's foremost military authorities is more fully recognized in militant Europe than in his own country. Of it he says: "A great deal has been said about the passage of the Alps in 1800, and there is no doubt it was a brilliant strategical operation; but as far as the hardships and difficulties and exposure to the men were concerned, I am satisfied

that our trip was much the worst." On that occasion the colonel evidenced his remarkable abilities as a leader his buoyant enthusiasm and his marvelous capacity for hard work. qualities have been shown at different times all through his career. The preparation of his "History of Cavalry" bore testimony to his power of bringing huge undertakings to a successful conclusion. The colonel says of it:

"I was accustomed to get up all through the springs and summers of 1875 and 1876 before daybreak, and was abundance of manly frankness that unconsciously made us consider that we heard the town bells ringing at 6 a.m., were old friends of the colonel's, to after having put in two hours' good whom he was telling the story during work. I used to take a cup of coffee when I first got up, and had break-fast at 7. Commenced work again at 8 and worked till noon, when I had tirely agreeable to the reader, and yet, lunch and walked a little over three miles to my office. I generally managed to get in two hours' work again in the evening. I averaged eight hours work a day for two years, and during two months in St. Petersburg, at the end, it was nearer 12 than 15 hours. I had to go hurriedly through over 700 volumes, picking out what I wanted and classifying it all. I worked at that for about a year, making notes, before I began to write at all. Then the colonel's unaffected simplicity is certainly likable. While reading the book one cannot but think that his that for about a year, making notes, before I began to write at all. Then I had to write chapter after chapter, candor has done good service to the go over them carefully, and then make narrative, for many incidents are told that a more restrained and less truththat a more restrained and less truth-ful writer would have withheld for fear lated. It can readily be imagined how being considered a person of much hard I had to work and at what high pressure

> Every one knows that with this book the colonel won first prize in the competition that was opened to the world by Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia. In fact, it has only been in Europe and Asia that there has been a proper appreciation of his works. We are afraid that his own people have not yet learned that a man of such dis-tinction lives among them. Not so with the peoples of the old land, however. Toronto, fair and prosperous city that it is, must needs be known over the water as the city where Col. Denison, the cavalry expert, lives. The author himself was surprised by the extent of his book's popularity. He heard of them everywhere. In the most unexpected places he was re-minded that he was the author of some books of unusual excellence. He tells of this in a manner that you will appreciate as much as we did, so we will give you the incidents

> as described in his own words: 'When I arrived in St. Petersburg I was at the General Staff offices several times to see Capt. Schenchine, and he introduced me from time to time to a number of cavalry generals and colonels, who seemed interested in meeting me, and who immediately began discussing my 'Modern Cavalry,' which had appeared in English eight years before, and in German six years before. I was astonished to find them so well up in it. I saw that they must have read it, and naturally thought to myself what close attention these people must be paying to military matters, if they are reading foreign books so carefully. Day after day I was astonished at this.

"When Mr. Clark began to look over it to translate parts of it to me, he said: 'Colonel, this author is constantly referring to your book.' I said: that cannot be, for it is not mentioned in the list of authors. He turned to the list and said: 'Why, yes, there it is,' pointing out a Russian title and name, which I could not read, and he said: 'That is it, that is your name. sian translation.' I said: 'It has never been translated into Pussian.' 'Yes. it has,' said Mr. Clark, by order of the Grand Duke, the Inheritor.' I went next day to see Capt. Schenchine, and I asked him if he had ever heard that my 'Modern Cavalry' had been translated into Russian. 'Certainly it has,' he replied. 'Surely you knew that.' I never did,' said I. Then he told me

the circumstances. "A curious incident occurred during this trip. We were traveling in a railway carriage in the northern part of Germany, when at a station two young officers came into the carriage where my wife and daughters were with me. After a little while I wished to make some casual inquiry about where we stopped for meals or something of that sort, so I asked the young gentlemen if they could speak English. One said he could a little. I received the in-formation he was able to give me, and the conversation closed. After a while the gentleman said, 'I see you are an Englishman, sir. When did you leave England?' I replied, 'On Thursday last, and then said, 'Although I am of pure English descent, I am, properly speaking, a Canadian. I was born at Toronto, in Canada.' He sat quietly for some time, and then said, 'Have you read Denison's History of Cavarly?' I was so astonished I could tory of Cavalry, by Col. Deni-son a Canadian officer?' My daughters began to laugh, and I said 'yes, I have read it,' and then I added. To tell the truth, I wrote it.' He evidently doubted me, cavalry officer named Wittsen Elias.

'I am an officer of cavalry.' I replied, 'But how do you know of my book?' I am only two years from the academy, and it was one of our textbooks,' he said. I asked what edition, 'Anne Page.''

Frank Martineau. She will appear in a new comic opera by Edgar Smith and Louis DeLange, with music by W. H. Niedlinger. It is called "Sweet books,' he said. I asked what edition, 'Called Called books, he said. I asked what edition, and he replied, 'Col. Brix's translation.' He then went on to say, 'It is the foundation of our present system of cavalry tactics.' I was much pleased to hear this in a great military nation such as Germany."
The train of life bore to the colonel

other acquaintances, also, of whom there lingers in his mind no such pleasant memories. Even in this respect, however, he was singularly fortunate. In dealing with those whom Providence had decreed should not live in the completest harmony with him, Col. Denison has shown that he is as resourceful in wordy conflicts as in those where there is the excitement of movement and the giamor of flashing steel. In "Soldiering in Canada" he shows that he has not yet forgiven Sir Selby Smith's refusal to give him a letter of introduction to the Horse Guards, when he was going to St. Petersburg, nor has he forgotten the disagreements with Sir George Cartier and Major-General Middleton. "He makes no friend who never made a foe." The colonel made his; he has shown himself abundant-

Before bringing this review to an end, there is one thing about the book his set, and just when you assure yourself of your hold upon his companionship, along comes one of his friends, and he says: "Ah! there's the Duke of York, or there's the Grand Duke Nicholas. Come over and I'll intro-duce you. He is greatly interested in my book, the 'History of Cavairy.'" With him you talk to Jefferson Davis, take a walk down a corridor in Hat-field House with Lord Salishury. field House with Lord Salisbury, or attend a review at Aldershot in company with a few crowned heads and a score or more other royalties. It is very nice, indeed. But in the bright radiance of his associates, no shade is thrown upon the author. He stands among them all, with the light of his own deeds un-dimmed by the refulgence of others, with true worth apparent in every ac-It shows not the less clearly in his latest work, a historical record of events that is of exceeding interest to every Canadian.

Gossip of the

Stage and

THE PLAY.

When the arc-lights on avenue and square Shed their white glamor and the gasjets glow

Adown the street, far-reaching row on row, And one scarce knows if in the upper Is cloud or star-shine or the moon

light fair. Forth to the play the merry pleasurers go To see the mimes enact, in mimic show. Life with its passionate joy and dull despair.

And yet you need not pass the playhouse doors To gaze on Comedy; behold it where

You urchin capers with absurd grimace! And if you mark the human flood that Its billows by you, ere you are aware You will meet grisly Tragedy face to face! -Clinton Scollard.

Mr. John Griffiths can hardly be said to be fortunate in his choice of such a play as "Spartacus" as a vehicle for the expression of his dramatic abilities. Fashions and ideas in the theater, as in all other lines of life, have changed mightily since Edwin Forrest, with his Herculean frame and stentorian voice, strutted the boards of Park Theater, New York, and called on the Roman slaves to rise and sweep their masters from the earth. "Spartacus" and similar plays of the heavy school have in them little or none of the elements that appeal essentially to modern audiences. Analytically considered, there is little to it but "loud alarums without" and vociferous exercise of the vocal chords. It contains none of the solid foundation of thoughtful creation that would keep alive for all ages the plays of Shakespeare and of a few of the other old dramatists. In stageland, as in other realms of thought,

"Our little systems have their day, They have their day and cease to be.'

The heavy drama, in which Davenport and Forrest, Macready and Kean, appeared before a past generation, has had its day and should not be dragged, with irreverent hands, from the grave to which it has been consigned. Mr. Griffith himself would do well to

look to it that he does not forfeit the favorable position he has won with the play-going public. Those who remem ber not alone his own scholarly conception of the character of Mephisto, or his pleasing rendition of the brave and romantic Huguenot captain in "An Enemy to the King," but the adequate, not to say admirable, sup-port with which he surrounded himself in these productions, cannot fail to perceive that his present company is one that falls greatly below the excellence of his former ones. Mr. Griffith must bring with him more worthy support and a play more suited to modern tastes if he would hope to retain for himself the deservedly high place he has won in the dramatic

Madame Modjeska's farewell tour will be largely confined to a much talked-of production of "King John." Della Fox is herself again. She is the leading lady in a new production. called, "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park."

Mabel Amber, who played the title role here in "Trilby," in 1895, has been engaged as leading woman with Joseph Haworth.

E. H. Sothern was slightly injured by a sword cut in the duel scene of 'Hamlet" at the Garden theater last Thursday. He missed no performance, however,

Chas. H. Hoyt, who a few months ago was thought to be a complete mental wreck, is now said to be again in perfect health, and is at work upon a new play, to be called "A Bunch of Blue Ribbons."

Winsome Lulu Glaser, since 1895 Francis Wilson's leading lady, is to go on tour under the management of MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng

Mary Sanders, whose engagement here as Little Nell in "The Old Curiosity Shop" was cancelled because of the Grand Opera House fire, was nearly killed by the breaking of the tank used in "Lost River," last week.

Louis James and Miss Kathryn Kidder will present Wagenhal and Kem-per's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" this season. Although but rarely played it is perhaps the most familiar of Shakespeare's come-

Actor Charles Coglan's casket was swept away in the Galveston storm. The force of the wind and waves wrecked the vault. It was the inten-tion of his wife to have the body cremated, that being his dying re-

A monster benefit was given at Keith's Theater, New York, for the benefit of the Galveston storm sufferers. The receipts were \$2,500. Prominent actors and actresses rushed to the theater to lend their services when the benefit was announced, there being more than 100 performers on the

Helen Byron, who was leading lady of the Cummings Stock Company, in Toronto, three years ago, is now playing Johnston Bennett's part in "A Fe-male Drummer," with indifferent success, as Miss Byron's art and personality are hardly such as to lend themselves to such masculine characters. She is now studying the manuscript of a new play in which she may star later in the season.

There promises to be a regular deluge of Nell Gwynne play shortly. Ada Rehan intends appearing as Nell Gwynne in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." Margaret Anglin was first to have it, but Miss Rehan needed a play and her managers got it. Aubrey Boucicault and Henrietta Crosman are playing "Mistress Nell" in Toronto this week, while Anthony Hope's "Simon Dale" is being produced in England.

Among the pleasant things recorded in theatricals recenty was the revival of Annie Pixley's famous play, writ-ten for her by Bret Harte, "M'liss." Nellie McHenry is playing the title role, and Joseph Brennan is the Yuba Bill. In this production are the most striking portions of Annie Pixley's production, while in other parts modern improvements have been applied to the production with success.

Gertrude Coglan, daughter of the late Charles Coghlan, produced "Becky Sharpe" at Saratoga, last week. Har-rison Grey Fiske, husband of Mrs. Fiske, who is also starring in the play, was in the theater, and had his stenographers taking notes of the Coghlan production. The management com-pelled Mr. Fiske and his assistants to quit the theater. Miss Coghlan escaped a process server by going down a hotel freight elevator, but she was later served with a temporary injunc-

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