said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Heod & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

## Costly Postage.

At the Beginning of Victoria's Reign Only the Well-to-Do Could Afford Letters.

Some Saw in Cheap Postage a Scheme of the Pope "to Enslave the Souls of Englishmen."

When Queen Victoria ascended the hrone there were no telegraphs in this ountry and few railways. The mails ere forwarded by coach, says the Fortnightly Review, and the postage rates were to all but the well-to-do prohibitive. It cost from 4d to 1s 8d to send a "single" letter under an ounce in weight from one part of the kingdom to another. There were some 40 charges, varying according to distance, the average rate being 9d, or half the day's wage of a laborer. A "single" letter means, a single piece of paper (adhesive envelopes had not been invented), and the addition of a second scrap of paper made the letter a "double" one. The postage was paid on delivery by the recipient; and as no credit was given, the incursion of a postman into a poor neighborhood was watched on all sides wth fear rather than hope.

COLERIDGE'S FUTILE GENEROS-

Coleridge, the poet, saw a poor woman declining to accept a letter on the score of inability to pay. The good-natured bard (doubtless with some difficulty) found the required 9d, despite the woman's remonstrances. When the postman had gone away she showed Coleridge that the letter was but a blank sheet of paper. Her brother had arranged to send her at intervals such a sheet, addresed in a certain fashion, as evidence that all was with him, and she as regularly, after inspecting the address, refused to accept it. Some humorist on one occasion sent out large numbers of letters, each on a sheet as large as a tablecloth, all of which had to be delivered as "single" missives.

MIDDLE CLASS SUFFERED. This system practically stifled written intercourse among the working class, but the rich and highly placed entirely escaped postal taxation. The privilege of franking covered the correspondence not only of ministers. peers and members of parliament, but of their relatives, friends and acquaintances. While in one year early in the Queen's reign no less than 7,etters were franked, a single London firm paid annually £11,000 for postage, and a writer in the Quarterly referred flippantly to "so slight and rare an incident in a laborer's life as the receipt of a letter." Among the packets franked was a grand piano. An army of clerks was employed to fix the charges to be collected, and the postal revenue remained stationary between 1815 and 1835, although in the period the population increased

rom 19,500,000 to 25,600,000. ITS MORALITY DOUBTED. Moved by this state of things. Pardament in 1839 adopted Rowland Hill's proposal of uniform inland penny postige, which came into operation on Jan. 1840. The writer possesses a copy of the Quarterly Review of 1839, in which a contributor (believed to be Croker) denounces the scheme. clerks," he says, "write only to their athers, and girls to their mothers? Will not letters of romance or love, intrigue or mischief, increase in at le equal proportions? We doubt whether social and domestic correspo will be more than doubled. A gigantic exemplification of the old proverb— Penny wise and pound foolish," etc. Macaulay says that the penny post when first established, was the object of violent invective, as a manifest contrivance of the Pope to enslave the souls of Englishmen. It was described as "sedition made easy."

OPPOSED BY MOSSBACKS. The postal authorities, who in 1784 had opposed the institution of mail coaches, were implacable enemies of penny postage. The postmaster-general of 1839 (Lord Lichfield) based his obdections on the curious ground that the building at St. Martin's-le-Grand would not be large enough. The secretary, Col. Maberly, constantly re-peated: "This plan we know will fail." As we know, it succeeded, and the penny rate has been generally adopted in Europe, as well as in the United States. The number of letters rose from 80,000,000 in 1837 to 299,000. 1847; and for the year ending on March 31, 1897, they must be about 1,900,000,000. The postal surplus was in 1839, £1,659,-510, and in 1896-97, £3,632,133. The number of letters, which was in 1837 about per head, and in 1854 fifteen per head, is now 77 per head.

DOES HOARDING POTATOES PAY? In order to satisfy his curiosity as what extent potatoes would shrink in weight from the time they were picked till taking out in the spring for planting, Mr. James Newson gave the anatter a test last winter. He put away 100 bounds in a barrel in the cellar under his house after they came from the field, and in the spring found they had lost in weight six pounds. Of course, if left in an open heap or perhaps a pit, the shrinkage would This will form a basis of calculation as to whether it is more profitable to sell potatoes in the fall a certain figure or wait till spring when prices may be higher.-Grand

DINNER PILL.-Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment, it becomes a poison to system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleas-ant, sure and effectual. If your drug-gist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

# Easy to Take A Trip With Eskimo Dogs

Peculiar "Holiday."

Camping and Cooking in Far North Canada.

Where Everything Had to be Thawed

Out Before It Was Eaten. [Rt. Rev. Jervois A. Newnham, Bishop of Moosonee, B. N. A.] One does not generally expect hardship on a seaside trip, yet I expected some. I was to go some fifteen miles down a great river to the bay, then two or three days along the bay, and then ten miles up another big river. and to return the next week the same way. This I have done, traveling for two days, each way over the salt water, and yet neither seeing nor smelling it, and traveling over the water by a train. I traveled by train, yet not on wheels, a train which made its own track and did not use fuel or water, and only went at the rate of four or five miles an hour, and only from about 5 a.m. to 2 or 3 p.m. each day. The rest of the time we spent in camp. For those three days and nights we were in the open air, and at what a temperature! Always far below zero 45 or 50 degrees of frost by day, and as much as 60 or 62 at night! A strange seaside trip, surely! But before telling my story, let me explain the above riddle by saying that the "train" was a dog-train, composed of a sled drawn by eleven Eskimo dogs, and driver "Injun," not an injuneer-I mean an engineer; and that we travel ed over the ice, three feet thick, with two feet of snow on top, which entirely hid the salt water, that we could only travel by daylight, and had to stop at certain fixed places, where we could find wood for campfires, and that we slept on the ground, or rather snow, in our cotton tent, or in the wigwams or tents of poles and bark, erected at the regular stopping places.

My home is at Moose Fort, and I wished to visit our mission at Rupert House, confer with the missionary there, and see the residents. On Feb. 26 the dogs from Rupert House arrived here and brought me an invitation to return with them, which I gladly accepted, and made my preparations. These consisted in getting suitable food cooked for three or four days, gathering a bundle of blankets, and rabbit-skin rugs to wrap around me in the sled and sleep on at night, packing a small box with clothes, etc., for use at Rupert House, and looking out my deerskin coat and snowshoes. The food needs to be very simple and ready cooked; for we do not stop during the day to cook, and at night we

HAVE TO THAW OUR FOOD. and again in the morning. I took a loaf and some scones, the latter mostly to carry in my pocket and eat at midday; some partridges ready cooked, a little cooked beef and bacon, and a packet of soup-powder; also tea and sugar, salt and butter, some frozen cream, frying-pan, kettle, cup, plate, Monday, March 22, I was up soon after 4 o'clock, only to find a snow-storm raging, so that I could lie down to await developments. At 7 o'clock the storm was so heavy that we abandoned the idea of starting that day. the season; so we

in for a hard trip. Tuesday I was up at 5:30, and, after sisted of a narrow box four feet long, the front half being covered or boxed in, mounted on a floor eight feet long resting on runners. In this box the passenger sits, wrapped in rabbit-skins so that he can hardly move, his head and shoulders only projecting. In front and behind and on top of the box is placed all the luggage, covered with canvas, and securely lashed, to withstand all the jolting and possible upsets, and our snowshoes within easy reach. An important item is the whip. terrible to the dog if used by a skillful hand and

TERRIBLE TO THE USER if he be a novice; for he is sure to half-strangle himself or to hurt his own face with the business end of the The whip I measured had a nine inches long and lash 30 feet, and weighed four pounds. The lash was of folded and plaited sealhide, and for five feet from the handle measured five inches round, then for fourteen feet it gradually tapered off. ending in a single thong half an inch thick and eleven feet long. Wonderful the dexterity with which a driver can pick out a dog, and almost a spot on a dog with this lash. The lash must be trailing at full length behind, when a jerk and turn of the wrist causes it to fly forward, the thick part first, and the tapering end continuing the motion till it is at full length in front, and the lash making the fur fly from the victim. But often it is made to crack over the heads of the dogs as a warning. The eleven dogs were harnessed to the front of the sled, each by a separate thong of seal hide, all of different lengths, fastened to a light canvas harness. The nearest dog was about fifteen feet from the sled, and the leader, with bells on her, about 50 feet, the thongs thus increasing in length by about three feet When the going is good the dogs spread out like the fingers of a hand, but when the snow is deep they fall into each other's tracks, in almost single As they continually cross and recross each other, the thongs get gradually plaited almost up to the dog, when a halt is called, the dogs are made to lie down, and the driver carefully disentangles them, taking care that no dog gets away mean-They are guided by the voice. using "Husky," i.e., Eskimo words:
"Owk," go to the right, "Arrah," to the left, and "Hoit," straight on. But often one of the men must run ahead him. See me now in my box, carefully

WE ARE OFF

it; our hurry is lest it and the sandwich should freeze before we consume
them. An al-fresco lunch sounds very
charming, but there are decided drawgot to say that all the morning and
part of the day before, we had in sight,
far to the north, Sherrick's Mount, a
really high hill, and the only hill to
be seen for many days' fourney round

Anderson & Nelles' drug store,

ywt

English Church Bishop Has a | backs. Standing or sitting with 50 degrees of frost, the mustache and beard heavily laden with icicles, so that it it difficult to open the mouth without bringing tears to the eyes, by reason of the hairs pulled out, the fingers freezing if they are kept out of the mittens for a few minutes for eating purposes, the bread frozen, or begin-ning to freeze the moment it is taken from the pocket-these are not the best constituents for a picnic. We never stop to cook in the middle of the day's and the visit generally, but must pass journey; but a jar of boiling tea has been stowed in the blankets, and has not lost all its warmth, and a sand-wich or a scone carried in an inner cket will not be frozen very hard. On again, and at 1 p.m. we are passing Natatishe Point, 22 miles from Moose. We reached the next point, Big Stone, before 3 o'clock; but as it was 25 miles to the next possible stopping place, we had to be content to go no further that day. We had a cotton tent with us, and a small portable stove, and first thing was to erect these in the shelter of the bush, and to get This took wood for the fire. some time, and I found the waiting miserably cold work, chilling me to Of course, the floor of our tent, which is also our bed, is the trampled surface of snow, with a few pine branches laid on top. As soon as

> real agony in the eyes. THE SUPPER

the stove was burning, my bedding

was laid in the tent, and sitting on

this, I proceeded to unpack and thaw

kept up a constant leakage of most

pungent smoke, which soon caused me

stove had not be very well put up, and

my food and to thaw myself.

My supper of bread and butter and a bird, ready cooked, needed only to be thawed, and water to be boiled for tea; but the thawing takes long, and it was half-past 4 before it was ready. I also found that partridge shot in December, frozen till March, then cooked and frozen again, thawed and so eaten, is rather dry and uninteresting food. men were busy cutting dry firewood, attending to the dogs and cooking their supper till later than this. The dogs are unharnessed and chained to trees, out of reach of each other. as they are very quarrelsome, and presently fed with frozen fish, rabbits seal blubber, as the case may be. They sleep in the snow, coiled up without any shelter, and get very little attention. A tent with a stove is more comfortable for us than the open wigwam fire in the middle, which is always very bad for smoke. The cotton almost too hot while the stove is in full draft; but everything in it, except the sleepers, freezes solid at night. It was too smoky for comfort, so, as we had to get up very early, we lay down at 8 o'clock. My bedstead was snow, mattress pine branches, bed of rabbit-skin, and blanket of ditto. I have learned to sleep like an Indian, with head under the blanket; but even so, one gets very cold before midnight, and that and the hard bed made my rest very much broken. I think that the men must have lit the fire very early next morning. About 3 o'clock I awoke (indeed I awoke several times before that, owing to the hardness of the bed and the cold), and put all my breakfast materials to thaw; but did not get up finally till 4 o'clock. It took us till 6 The day was fine for us, but the The snow fell all day, the worst storm snow was deep and soft, making heavy cession of ridges by the winds, so that it was like crossing a plowed field and started for the dogs. It was a sleigh, and very awkward snowshoeing cold all day, and the wind right in our teeth. Well, here we are down on the ice, and the dogs impatient to the ice, and the dogs impatient to snowshoes, which were too short and snowshoes are the snowshoes. Let me describe. The sled con-tight at the toes, so that I was sore and lame after half an hour. However, I managed two hours' more tramp after lunch, at 10:30, and we reached East Point at noon. It was too late to go on to the next camp (twenty miles at least), so we made for the tent here and were in it by 2 p.m.; very early to stop, but there no help for it. Here we used the "tent," i. e., not our cotton means "tent," I. e., not our cotton marque, but a fixture of logs and poles and boughs, about fourteen feet in diameter, and open at the top, through which opening the smoke is supposed

ther side. THE SMOKE WAS DREADFUL, and very painful to my eyes; I could hardly read prayers for the pain and tears, and was glad to turn into bed at 8 o'clock. It was a very cold night (about 65 degrees of frost, or 33 below zero); but I slept fairly well, only felt little rheumatic and sore from the hard, cold ground. Awaking in the night I found the hair on my forehead stiff with ice from my breath, and pillow and blankets ditto. Thursday, up at 4 o'clock, and off at 6:15. A bitmorning, and I found the hile preparing to start almost intolerable; but I got right under my sleigh robes and dozed. We had to cross two or three small bays, about twenty miles to Cabbage Willows. When half way across an Indian came out to meet us. He reported "no rabbits, and family starving," i. e., very hungry; so we gave him some food from our small store. We found afterward that he makes a regular business of stopping people passing with the same story, they being a lazy, shiftless lot. Reaching Cabbage Willows at 1 p.m. we determined to press Then came the hardest bit of all. Here the snow had drifted to a great depth; all had to walk, one man tramping a path for the dogs, which fell into single file, the leader being almost hidden in the snow. The second man and I walked by the sled, holding it up, and often helping to push it when the dogs stuck fast. We reached Black Bear Point at 6 o'clock and hastened to get tent fixed, wood cut, etc., before dark. We used our cotton tent and the stove here; the wood was rather green, and it took a long time to get the stove to burn and the food to thaw. The night and next morning were passed as before that we got up at 3 a.m., and made an early start. It still kept cold, with a strong wind in our faces, so that, but for a short walk, I kept down under the blankets. About a.m. we stopped to disentangle the dogs for the last time, and the leader was the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food particle of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Hon. Senator McLaren presented to each of the Perth, Ont., ministers, a check for \$150 as a jubilee gift.

We are in no anxiety words are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Hon. Senator McLaren presented to each of the Perth, Ont., ministers, a check for \$150 as a jubilee gift.

We are in no anxiety lest the train will start before our coffee has cooled enough for us to drink int; our hurry is lest it and the sand-

One was roasting on the

near the fire and freezing on the fur-

to go.

Moose. A gang of men and boys came down the bank and gave the dogs a help up it, so that we arrived in style. on the run, with a great team, human and canine, to receive a most hearty greeting from Mr. M., in charge of the post. On a journey like this toilet ex-ercises are of the most meager kind,

UNDRESSING IS NOT PRACTI-CABLE;

so the first thing to do was to get ou of my deerskin coat, which was always shedding its hairs over everything, in cluding my food, and then to have a good wash and thorough change. cannot now tell of my pleasant stay at Rupert House, visiting everybody, whites and Indians, holding services and the visit generally, but must pass on to my return, which I must dismiss with a few lines. The weather was fine while I was at Rupert House, and a high wind blowing all the time, so we expected the snow to be well packed and make the return journey easier. I had the Rev. E. R., native missionary, and his man with me this time as my crew, and they were naturally not as expert at camping arrangements as the men I had before. Also instead of eleven good dogs had only eight second-rate; so I did not expect to make such good time. The route was the same as that by which we came, but the division of it different. We started at 7 a.m., and managed to reach Cabbage Willows before dusk. Here is a fixed tent which we used instead of our cotton one. It was a mistake, for it needed more wood, which we had to cut, was very cold, and was the worst for smoke so far. However, we managed somehow. My pres-

CREW WERE EARLY RISERS. or we should not have reached home as soon as we did. They had the fire going by 2 o'clock, and I was up by 3; but they were so slow over their pre-parations that it was after 6 when we started. I was up each morning by 3 history was and what its application, at the latest, but we only once got "I'll put it to you as simple." lest they should do the same, and we heard a great deal about the microb The second day we only reached East Point; the third, by starting earlier, and traveling later we passed Big-stone without stopping and camped at examined and classified in different Natatishe Point. Somehow on the sec-ond day I sprained the sinews of my right hand, which swelled very much in the acidity which accompanies diand became very painful and continued so all the journey. At Natatishe we tion is carried on in the stomach. The used our markee and camped very lux- intestine does part of the digesting o

uriously on top of a hard snowdrift four feet deep. The fourth day we started early and hoped to reach Moose testine does part of the digesting of the food we eat, and while the reaction of the stomach is acid, that of the intestine is alkaline. If the digestive before noon. But traveling was hard and the dogs tired, and we had a tedious time. I tramped a good bit of the way. So we struggled along, getting When he reaches the intestine he has way. So we struggled along, getting our dogs into a run here and there, where the snow was not deep, past Pilgrims, the tail of our island, the servants' houses, the factory, along the ox-track and then a scramble up the bank and through the gap in the fence into our field at the side of the house and so at home just as the Indian children were going into afternoon school at 2 o'clock. Thus ended my first dog trip. Some fun, some discomfort at least, toes frostbitten, nose and cheeks peeled from the sun and frost, well tanned, and with a fresh stock of health and appetite.

BRITAIN'S PROGRESS.

Phenomenal Advancement by the United Kingdom.

ain and Ireland grow from 26,730,929 to 39,465,720. She has seen in the last fifteen years 987,878 foreigners seek the shores of her island kingdom, and 2,125,827 leave

for new homes in the colonies or else-Since 1876 she has seen the national debt decrease from £789,184,466 to proximate principles of the germinal £648,474,143. Her national revenue has increased

fifteen years from £81,872,354 to £101.973.829. In the last 25 years the price of wheat has decreased to her people from 56s 8d per quarter to 23s 1d. The railways in her kingdom hav ncreased since 1871 from 15,370 to 21,174 the passengers from 375,220,754 to 929,770,909, and the freight from 169,

364,698 to 334,230,991 tons. The number of letters and postcards mailed in 1871 was 867,000,000; in 1896 it was 2,149,000,000. Telegraph messages increased from 9,850,177 to 78,839,610 In 1871 £55,844,667 was deposited in

savings banks of the kingdom, which had grown to £143,181,656 in In 1870 the number of insolvents was 5,002; with liabilities of £17,456,429; in 1895 the number was 4,414, with liabili ties of £6.547,700 There was an average attendance of

1.453.531 children in the primary schools in 1870, and in 1895 there were 4,900,335 in the schools The decrease of crime is shown by a falling off in the number of convictions from 34,030 in 1840 to 11,918 in 1895. Britain's foreign trade increased from £268,210,145 in 1854 to £702,522,065 in

The increase of shipping since 1866 is shown by the growth of tonnage from 5,779,337 tons to 8,778,503.

HOW TO BE POPULAR. A London correspondent writes: Ir rose pink also was that unduly celebrated little lady, Mrs. Asquith ("Dodo"), combined with draperies of point She was looking very fragile passed for prettiness and made her

Speaking of Mrs. Asquith reminds larity before marriage lay in the fact that she could always adapt herself to surroundings. If she was in the ountry staying with hard-hunting and which creates an irritant, hard-riding people, she would ride the most flery horse in the stables, and tives who use "ride it thunderingly well, to church and talk for or against rit- ants is formic acid, a most powerful ualism (aeeording to his views) with agent, and a dangerous one. pound the doctrines of agnosticism or theosophy to a man with scientific medical profession, contains all Huxley to an atheist, and would listen | to the same objections. Diluted 32 or with enthusiasm to the gospel of Buddah from a foreign potentate. With an | into the mouth or the sto artist or a poet she could be all yearnist or politician she could talk of drains could not grasp, and no deed of pluck would not eat what disagrees wit or frivolity or fancifulness that she them, they would not have dyspepsi

#### The Latest Microbe.

A New Way of Treating Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Philadelphia Physician Uses Nuclein and Hydrozone, But He Admits That the Best Way to Attack Dyspepsia Is at Its Source, Which Is the Diet.

It is surprising to hear a physician say he does not believe so much in cure of disease. Dr. John Aulde, of

can be obtained also from barley dur-

ing the process of malting. vercome and drive out the

the stomach, the mouth and the lower intestine the dead mucus or the dis eased mucus which is formed in connection with dyspepsia or indigestio this discovery grew

sia is at its source—the diet. If the never-ceasing a good thing for the present generation

it you don't say so, return the

[Special Correspondence from Philadelphia.]

medicine as in other remedies for the this city, says the present generation is too familiar with medicine and should be educated more in the direct "The present trend of the laity is to

tion of avoiding it. ward medicine," he said to me a day of two ago in conversation. "This is particularly true in cases of indiges tion or dyspepsia-for there is a slight difference between the two-and the sale of so-called remedies for the cure of these troubles is enormous. If peo ple would pay more attention to what they eat, they would feel the need o medicine less and they would be great deal healthier and happier." Dr. Aulde recently interested the medical world, and the lay world as well, by proposing a new theory of disease, or rather a new development of a theory which has been gaining acceptance of recent years. As it is estimated that every other man suffers more or less from dyspepsia, and that the man who does not suffer from it directly has to bear the burden of woo of all his friends, no subject could have wider interest. It is not surprising, then, that Dr. Aulde has had many inquiries about his recently published article in one of the medical magazines. I asked him to tell me in plain terms what the ground-work of his at the latest, but we only once got off before 6; yet I was afraid to lie on can," he said. "You have read or

Many diseases are introduced into the system by means of micro-organisms peculiar to those diseases. These miways. Nature provides the stomac with a protector against the microb gestion. But only a part of the diges of the stomach is acid, that of the intestine is alkaline. If the digestive organs are in bad condition, through abuse of any kind, the microbe may no acid to fear, and in the case of typhoid fever he settles down at a point in the small intestine near the right groin and breeds with marvelous rapidity. To prevent disease it is necessary to maintain the digestive or gans in good condition—in fact, a man with a good digestion need have little fear of disease; but when once the microbe has been introduced into the system he and all his kind must be removed if the patient is to live. If allowed to remain he destroys the red blood corpuscles and poisons the

"Located as he is in the lower intestine (in typhoid), it is difficult to get at the microbe. At one time phyreach him with corrosive sublimate, but that had to be introduced through the stomach, and very little of it Since Victoria ascended the throne she has seen the population of the lititle islands which constitute Great Britinto the circulation it is possible to destroy the microbe wherever he may be. This element is called nuclein, and is found in both animal and plant cells. I have found it in the thyroid gland of the sheep. It is to be found also in the germina area of the egg. Digest an egg by artificial ferments, and there is left the area-that little spot which appears as a black speck in the yolk when it has been kept until it is stale. The nuclein

> "There are in the blood about one white corpuscle to every 350 red corpuscles. It is the special function of these white corpuscles, or leucocytes, to build up and repair the system, to the water not six feet from the bo attack and destroy impurities in the of the canoe. blood, including bacteria, and so to drive out disease. This property is due plenty of trout and salmon in all thes the element nuclein-a natural, non- as fish in these parts but codfish, sir. poisonous antiseptic. If, then, we can introduce into the circulation, either through the stomach or through the blood directly, a quantity of this nuclein, we give the system the power to which is destroying the vitality.
> "In connection with nuclein I have been using hydrozone to cleanse from

the feeding ground of certain microbes Some years ago a Frenchman, whos special business was the bleaching of feathers, found, on applying the peroxide of hydrogen to a sore, that he was able to cleanse the spot. Out oxygen treatment which attracted the attention of the medical world a fe years ago. The compound oxygen omposed principally of the peroxide hydrogen, made familiar to newspape readers as the 'peroxide' with which women bleach their hair. A little o this peroxide diluted and taken int the mouth when the stomach is ou of order will cleanse from the tongue the mucus which always collects there and thin, and seems to have lost much of that brilliant animation that once stomach an hour before breakfast will passed for prettiness and made her destroy the unhealthy mucus which has accumulated during the night. It will remove the diseased tissue and leave the stomach clean and refreshed me that I was told by a man the other day that the great secret of her poputhere is one objection to the use of the peroxide. It deteriorates. After a time the nascent oxygen escapes from it and a chemical change takes place formic acid. In Central Africa the na ables, and tives who use poison-tipped arrows exclaimed make a mash of red ants and use it my masculine informer. She would go on their arrow tips. The poison in the a curate or a bishop. She would ex- aration hydrozone, which is now generviews." She could talk Darwin and virtues of the peroxide and is not open even 64 times, hydrozone may be taken injection introduced into the large in ing sentimentalism, while with a real- testine, and it will clear away the dis-

"But the best way to attack dysper disagrees with would not accomplish. Perhaps it was A little care about the diet would be and a bad thing for the doctors, and cine which claim to cure all kinds of

> Karl's Clover Root Tea, for Consti pation, it's the Best, and if after using and get your money. Sold by all drug- G. PARISH, South Market, sists.

# 352285577777 BERES

WEATHER PROBS: Fine and very warm.

# Tomorrow

Our stores are closed today—it's a holiday—but we have arranged to hig things on Friday and Saturday, big things for you, and we trust for us as well, inasmuch as by selling the following seasonable goods at such close prices, we get our money out of them and are able to use it at oace to purchase new stock for fall and winter. Come tomorrow or Saturday. Read over this list of goods at prices within your reach:

#### BIG BARGAINS

#### **Print Wrappers**

-Warranted fast colors, full skirts, worth \$1, for 89c. Washing Wrappers, fast colors, gathered full on yoke, worth \$1 25, for \$1.

#### Parasols.

—A few Fancy and Colored Parasols in Silk and Fine Muslin at close prices. A beautiful French Muslin Parasol, floral designs, pretty handles, \$2 50. Other Parasols at a bargain.

### White Muslin

-A large assortment of the latest and most stylish goods. White Swiss with dot from 25c to 45c. Fancy Spot at 20c. Scotch Spots, 15c and 20c. A variety of very pretty Stripes at 18c. Also a splendid assortment of fancy Stripes at 81c, 10c and 121c.

#### Shirt Waist Sets

-Sterling Silver Cuff Sets at 20c, 25c 30c, up to 75c. Complete Waist Set of Cuff Links, Collar Button and three Studs, sterling silver, at 35c, 45c and 60c. Collar Buttons, 3c, 5c and 7c

#### Cambric Bow Ties

-A big variety of patterns; your pick

## —Now is the time to fit out your girls with summer dresses. Indigo Blue Print Dresses, warranted fast color, sizes 2 to 8 years, 35c. Gingham Dresses, Muslin Dresses and Turkey Red Dresses, sizes 2 to 8 years, 50c. American Muslin Dresses, dainty little checks and stripes, trimmed with insertion and fancy braid trimming, 2 to 8 years, 85c. 8 years, 85c.

Children's Dresses

Children's Shoes -A big stock of shoes for holiday wear. Stand any amount of knocking round. While the stock lasts we will sell at 50c a pair, worth a great deal more, all sizes from 11 to 7.

## Hosiery

A special line of Ladies' Black Cot-—A special line of Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, with spliced cashmere feet; also a splendid Hose in black cotton, with balbriggan feet, selling at 25c. In Boys' Hose we have that splendid line of cotton four thread, double knees and feet, Hermsdorf dye, black and colored, all sizes. Children's Socks in cashmere, cotton, and fance. Socks in cashmere, cotton, and fancy lisle in black and colored, assorted

Standard Patterns have won their way. They give entire satisfaction and costs but little. Two good reasons. We recommend them to our customers. Only to be had at this stere.

### SMALLMAN & INGRAM. 149 and 151 Dundas Street.

NO FISH THEREABOUTS.

Youth's Companion. Fine as are the salmon of Newfoundland, they are without honor in their own country, as the following incident from Dr. S. T. Davis' "Caribou Shootsiclans had a theory that they could reach him with corrosive sublimate.

Our way into the interior was over a lovely pond. We had made an early start, and left the foot of the pond was in the bow he turned to the na tive who was handling the paddle in the stern, and inquired whether there

were any fish in the pond. No, sir, no fish, sir, Presently, when about half way up the pond, and just as the sun wa peeping over the saw, not six feet from the bow of th canoe, a magnificent salmon rise to the surface, and, with a swish of his tai disappear. Again the writer turned t his friend with the remark: did I understand you to say that there

was no fish in this pond?
"No fish, sir: no fish." "Yes, but-I beg your pardon-I moment ago saw what I took to be twelve or fifteen pound salmon bre

"Oh, that was a salmon. There ar to the presence in these leucocytes of waters, but no fish, sir, Nothing counts

## Two Good Things

"77" for Grip and Colds "10" for Dyspepsia.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cts., 50 ets. or \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John streets, New York.

172 and 174 Dundas Street.

# Weather Corsets.

The P. D. people make all kinds of Corsets, and they're nearer perfection than any other. There are more P. D.'s made and sold than any other Corset on earth, and that's because they're better. Come and see the various styles. Sole agents for London.



Cooking Stoves, new and second hand, also Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Chairs, Mat-tresses, Springs, cheap for cash. Old fur-niture taken in exchange. Call and get prices before buying.

how bright and clean and crisp those flakes are. Watch them as they fall through your fingers. Taste them, served as porridge, the Pan Dried Rolled Oats

that Tillson makes. Your grocer sells them by the pound. Hell get them tor you if he is "just out of them.

The Tillson Co'y, Limited, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Safety Match-in neat sliding boxes. Positively a safety match. Ask your

dealer for them.

BEDSTEADS TILES, CRATES, HEARTHS

AND MANTELS. . . . . HEATERS

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.