

# WHISKAR'S

THREE BUSY STORES,  
228, 230, 232 Dundas Street, London.

## A MULTITUDE OF HAPPY BUYERS

Found the claims of our SPECIAL SALE were true in every particular. Many bargains have been snapped up. There are still many more.

### Blankets.

We have about 20 pairs of Heavy Blankets, for single bed worth \$1.75. We clear the lot at \$1 per pair. They are nicely bordered, and a tremendous bargain at the price.

All colors in SHETLAND FLOSS during this sale 6c per ounce, full weight.

All colors, but black, in Ball Crochet Silk, 25 yards on ball, only 5c each.

Just in, special lines in Tortoise Shell Hair Combs, Hair Retainers, Side Combs, Pompadour Combs, etc.

Beautiful Heavy Side Combs, 15c pair. Fine Heavy Pompadour Combs, 12c, 15c, 19c each. Special line of Tortoise Shell Hair Retainers, 15c and 20c each.

Special line of Hat racks, four double Hooks, regular 12c, sale price 8c each.

Special line of Ladies' Patent Leather Belts, 15c each.

FULL WEIGHT BLACK FINGERING YARN, fine quality, only 50c full pound.

One line of very fine Black Satana, for ladies' waists, regular 35c, sale price 25c yard.

In Our Silk Department. We are still selling a lot of Fancy Silks at sale prices, 20c yard.

A beautiful wide width Black Taffeta Silk, regular 75c, sale price 50c yard.

A special line of new Silks, in blue stripe and gray stripe, at 25c yard.

White Apron Muslin. Open worked and tucked, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c yard. White Apron Openwork Muslin, at 10c, 12c, 15c yard.

BLACK MUSLIN, stripe, open work, 15c yard. PLAIN BLACK MUSLIN, very wide width, only 12c yard.

Gray Stripe and Fancy Gray Gingham, regular 15c, sale price 10c yard.

Your Last Chance. At these MOQUET RUGS at sale prices. See our large window for Rugs and Prices.

Sale Continues in Our Ladies' Whitewear Department.

### In Our Linen Department.

We are showing some special lines in Towels, Toweling, Table Linen, Sideboard Scarfs, Linen Drapes, Bath Towels and Colored Table-lings.

Special line of WHITE LINEN TOWELS, regular 25c, sale price 17c each.

Splendid line of LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELING, 12 1/2c yard, and very wide, for fancy work, 20c yard.

Fine range of Roller Toweling, at 6c, 7c, 8c and 10c a yard.

Large Size Cotton Huck Towels, at 5c, 8c, 10c each.

Special line of Huck Towels, all linen, only 12 1/2c each.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, 60 inches wide, 25c a yard. Very heavy.

See Our Window. For Roman Embroidery Goods in Pillow Shams, Center Pieces and Sideboard Scarfs.

Ribbon and Lace Department. Selling lots of Ribbons and Laces. Prices are very special here; 18 yards of Heavy Satin Ribbon for 15c.

25c Double Lace Satin Ribbon, wide width, in cream and tuscany only, cut prices 10c yard.

Gulphure Insertions, new goods, at 8c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c yard.

Just in, our spring stock of Millinery Buckles, in steel, rhinestone and gilt, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Your Last Chance at Furs. Before putting them away. It will pay you to buy now. Furs about half price. Call and see what we can do for you.

Ladies' Astrachan Gounlets, 50c pair.

Special line of English Flannelette, 36 inches wide, in cardinal only, 7c yard.

27 inches wide Red Flannelette, regular 10c, for 5c yard.

## AWFUL BATTLE FOR BARE LIFE!

Fishermen Fought Rats for Two Nights.

Thrilling Incident of the Recent Flood at Cleveland—Swam the Ice Current and Dropped Unconscious When Safe.

Cleveland, March 7.—Probably the most terrible experience undergone by anyone during this season's floods and ice jams is that of Louis Brooksmith.

On an island in midstream below this city, just at the point where a great ice-jam formed, was a shanty occupied by Brooksmith, who is a fisherman. He lived alone in the shanty and had come to be locally known as "Muskrat."

He was sleeping in the fish shanty when the roar of the waters and the grinding of great ice cakes awakened him Thursday night. Springing from his bunk he rushed to the door, only to find the rapidly rising waters all about the house. His boat had been swept away.

Gradually as the water rose he was compelled to pile up fish-nets to keep himself above the flood. Five, six, seven feet above the level of the floor he crawled. Immense cakes of ice were being hurled by the force of the current against the sides of the frail structure, threatening every minute to demolish it.

But the flood danger was not the only horror. The little shanty occupies the highest point on the small island, and to it came trooping hundreds of rats, driven by the flood from their usual hiding places. They swarmed up the fish-netting, and as the river rose crowded closer and closer about the imprisoned man. He had armed himself with a club, and all his energies were called into play to keep the rodents from swarming over him. The food still rose. More rats swarmed for safety to the little fish-net island in the shanty.

By wading down through water to his waist Brooksmith succeeded in reaching a shot-gun and a belt of cartridges from the wall, and made his way back to his little island of safety, besieged, panic-stricken and in imminent danger of death from the flood.

His position became awful. The darkness by which he was surrounded, the roar of the turbulent waters without, and the fiery eyes of scores and scores of hungry rats, nerved him to a supreme effort. Pulling more of the fish nets to the top of the pile, he finally succeeded in reaching the roof, and through that gained the roof. Here he was, for the time at least, safe from the flood, but other swarms of the rats had perceived him in reaching this point of vantage. He had retained possession of his gun and club, and seating himself astride the ridge-pole on top, killed scores of the hungry pests.

The night wore on, and morning finally broke. Twenty-six men had gathered on the roof of the flood. They shouted words of encouragement, but their voices were drowned by the wind and the roar of the ice. No boat could live in the flood, and the whole lot of them were helpless. Night again fell. Not daring to sleep for fear of the rats, and without food, Brooksmith clung to the ridge-pole, not knowing the minute his frail support would be torn from his foundations.

George Gerlach, a fisherman, who occupied a shanty on the flood, heard the almost crazed man calling for help throughout the night. The roar of the breaking ice-gorges, the howling wind, the howling of the rats, and the howling of the man, all came to him as a message from heaven. As the gray dawn broke he discovered that the river, finally given a means for the escape of the flood, was running fast and furious. The water was running more than fourteen miles an hour, and through the racing, frigid water, filled with floating ice, he struck out for the shore. After swimming more than a quarter of a mile he succeeded in reaching the shore just as the sun showed brightly through the clouds. He was exhausted, nearly frozen, he managed to drag himself to Michael Kennedy's saloon at the corner of Huron and Detroit streets, nearly a mile distant from the point where he had reached the shore. Here he fell unconscious overcome by his awful experience.

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## LOST FIFTY POUNDS

The Terrible Experience of an Old Lady Through the Starvation of Dyspepsia—A Very Aggravated Case.

There is no more highly respected family in the neighborhood of Lochaber, N. S., than that of Mrs. M. Sears. The good lady, who is now in her 70th year, has enjoyed good health up to a few years ago, when her stomach went wrong.

Acute indigestion came upon her in these months, and so badly that she nearly died. As it was she lost over fifty pounds in weight before she found out about Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and was cured.

In her letter on the subject Mrs. Sears makes the following very strong statement: "I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, experiencing fearful pains in the pit of my stomach. I lost about fifty pounds in weight because of my not being able to eat anything. Indeed I was almost starved. My case was a very acute one."

"I tried all kinds of medicines, but got no relief whatever. I used a stomach pump several times and did everything I could think to get better."

"I went away to Newfoundland for some months, hoping that the change might do me good, but I came home no better and quite hopeless. I was advertised, but as I had tried the doctors and almost everything else, without any good results, I had little faith that they could ever help me."

"I had fallen from 186 pounds until I weighed less than 136 pounds before I commenced to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

"I got a box in Antigonish and they gave such relief that I sent for four more, which I used. Now I am cured. I gain in weight, health and strength from the very first and am today well and strong."

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best doctor for Dyspepsia or "Stomach Trouble."

The construction of the Carthaginian roads differed so materially from that of the Roman highways that it is an easy matter for antiquarians to distinguish between the two.

# GENERAL O'BEIRNE SAYS

"Pe-ru-na is an Effective Cure for Catarrh."



General James R. O'Beirne, 250 Broadway, Washington, D. C., late Commissioner of Charities, of New York City, N. Y., and Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, writes as follows:

"As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peruna as a Catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."

Spring Time the Best Season of the Year to Treat Chronic Catarrh.

Notwithstanding that a great number of people have been cured of chronic catarrh by taking Peruna during the past cold season, yet it cannot be denied that the cold, wet, stormy weather has retarded many cures, and in some cases, actually prevented a cure.

But spring time has come at last, and now is the time for all catarrh sufferers to begin a systematic course of treatment for this disease. The greatest difficulty in the way of treating chronic catarrh is that the patient is so liable to catch cold during the treatment and thus delay a cure.

This liability at this season of the year is, in a great measure, removed, and no one should neglect the opportunity to take the treatment.

Peruna is acknowledged by everyone to be the only reliable and unfailing cure of catarrh wherever it may be located. When you take Peruna you are not experimenting with an unknown remedy.

Men and women of national reputation as well as thousands in the humbler walks of life publicly endorse Peruna. Peruna does all that is claimed for it.

Mr. John E. Burns, 28 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S., Water Inspector, writes:

"I can hardly find words that can express my thanks to you for what your remedy has done for me. I have been troubled with catarrh of the head for a couple of years, and I was persuaded to try Peruna and found great benefit after using three bottles, and I can recommend it highly to anyone suffering from the same."

Peruna Cured Catarrh of Several Years' Standing.

Mr. G. L. Martin, Hartford, Ont., choir leader at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, writes:

"Peruna is a wonderful remedy for catarrhal troubles. I have been troubled with catarrh of the head for many years, and always trying something for it, but was able only to secure temporary relief until I used Peruna. Only five bottles rid my system of all traces of catarrh, and I have not noticed the slightest trouble for several months. My head was stopped up, which we demand new facts about a continued existence, or our constant life, and will be satisfied with the thought of extinction."

Almost every family has some legend or some memory of supernatural experience on the part of a dear one who has just crossed the threshold into the other life. In some cases the sight becomes phenomenally acute and the departed appear with outstretched hands to assist the newcomer in the passage to heaven. In others the air is equally acute, and the overtone of the angels is heard as a welcome to the brighter land. Death has thus been robbed of its terrors and made easy. These stories are floating in the air everywhere. Can it be that they mean nothing? And if they mean something, then, how much?

Science has a duty to perform in this regard. It has either ignored or simply looked with the curiosity of indifference. But it is possible to gather verified facts enough to formulate a theory which may sometime solidify itself into a demonstrated faith. We cannot afford to "pass by on the other side," and the time is coming when skillful men will handle these things, some Darwin bold enough to follow the truth wherever it may lead, and tell us what we long to know. The hour is ripe, the attitude of the general mind is propitious, and we have a right to look for startling discoveries in the near future.

Or again. When a man comes to me saying he has a message from the other world, I may be incredulous, but I cannot forget that the word "impossible" has become obsolete. I cannot help hoping that what he says is true. I can help believing that it is well within the limits of possibility. That Christ enjoyed that privilege, that the Old Testament is filled with instances of the kind, that St. Paul records a most remarkable experience along these lines, that in the life of every saint are similar occurrences cannot for a moment be doubted. Have all these been mistakes and have we been dreaming dreams when we put faith in these statements? Is the Bible to be trusted elsewhere and distrusted here? Is this universal longing to know about those who have gone through the churchyard to heaven a delusion and a snare, a bright promise

## THE EMBARGO ON CATTLE.

Unjust Aspersions on the Health of Canadian Stock.

Mr. Chamberlain Insists That Great Britain Discriminates in Favor of Canada.

Ottawa, March 6.—Correspondence brought down today contains the copy of a minute adopted by the privy council on May 11, 1901, on the recommendation of the minister of agriculture, representing to the imperial authorities that the present embargo placed on Canadian cattle by the United Kingdom is not only a serious detriment from a financial point of view to the Canadian cattle trade and farmers and stock-raisers of Canada, and to the purchasers of beef cattle and stockers in the United Kingdom, but that it is a most unfair and unjust aspersion on the health and reputation of Canadian cattle.

The minute further says it is a publication to all the markets of the world to which Canadian cattle could be exported that in the opinion of the authorities of the United Kingdom it is dangerous to import Canadian cattle. Were this justified by the facts of the case or the condition of our cattle during many years past no exception could be taken to it, but in view of the actual facts the equity and policy of removing Canada from the scheduled list of countries as being an integral part of the empire, and a country capable of producing a large and constant supply of beef animals, the government holds it to be important to the empire that no obstruction or difficulties should be placed in the way of Canadian cattle breeders which would tend to decrease the food supply within the empire. The dispatch was duly forwarded by the governor-general, and replied to by Mr. Chamberlain, in a dispatch dated 21st June, 1901, in which he said: "The views of your ministers have received consideration from the board of agriculture, but on the reasons stated in the letter, of which a copy is inclosed, the board are unable to propose to parliament the modification or repeal of the diseases of animals act, 1898, which requires the imposition of the restriction in question. I may add that the power which the board of agriculture proposes, under the diseases of animals act, of prohibiting altogether the landing from any country outside the United Kingdom in which cattle disease exists, is exercised at present in respect of every country save Canada and the United States. Under the

present arrangements, therefore, even without the change desired by your ministers, exporters of Canadian cattle are in an exceptionally advantageous position." The communication was forwarded by Mr. Chamberlain from the board of trade states that the free importation of animals into the United Kingdom is no longer permissible in the case of any country, and the board of agriculture has no power to relax the requirement for the landing of diseased animals from one country and another in that respect. It is not probable, the board of trade says, that parliament would support, nor would the board of trade support, the repeal of the act which was passed five years ago, after full consideration and discussion at the hands of those concerned.

STICK TO IT. Until Coffee Hits You Hard.

It is about as well to advise people to stick to coffee until they get hit hard enough, so that they will never forget their experience, although it is rather unpleasant to have to look back to a half dozen years of invalidism, money and opportunity thrown away, and to the purchase of beef cattle and stockers in the United Kingdom, but that it is a most unfair and unjust aspersion on the health and reputation of Canadian cattle.

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