in April, but it very seldom rains in

A chain of mountains divides the is-land into what are called the north-

ern and southern slopes. One-third of the island consists of rocky slopes; an-

hands; and the other third is culti-vated only rudely for the same rea-

Christian farmers by the Turkish tax-

to the olive industry comes that of the

vines, producing many varieties of

of orange, lemon, citron and almond trees abound in the valleys, while

base of the mountains. A peculiarity of all Cretan products is their exqui-

site flavor, which they retain long af-

is the opinion of the oldest and best-informed Cretan merchants that, with

products to the seaports, and a guar-

taxation, Crete would provide all Eu

antee against misrule and arbitrary

rope with oil and fruits of several

Like Cuba, Crete has always found

her curse in the beauties with which

nature has endowed her. Since the is

Turks in 1715 no fewer than nine re-

people. Each time the revolt was pre-

most remarkable feature of all these

revolutions is that in no instance have

AN ARMED CHRISTIAN CRETAN.

has been due always to the interven-

tion of some "friendly power" which

wished to give an opportunity to the

Turkey in promising reforms, especi-

ally when they are exacted by the threat of the demolition of the Otto-

man dynasty in Europe. But for

"friendly" foreign intervention Crete would have secured her independence long ago. Russian diplomacy has

frustrated the hopes and aspirations of the Cretans in last year's revolu-

tion, and, despite the role she is now playing with the other European pow-

the Christians in the dominions, she

a Cretan of any prominence on the

out any reforms.

island who has the least faith in the

At present there is no man more trusted by the Cretans than the Grand

old Man of Crete, old Costa Velou-dakes, the permanent president of the

Revolutionary Assembly, and a scion of one of the oldest families of the

Whoever has lived in Turkey has his opinion as to the good faith of

forms.

cipitated by Turkish tyranny.

volutions have taken place among its

ter they are gathered and shipped.

trees abound in the valleys, while chestnut and fig trees are found at the

the stable products of Crete.

are covered with olive trees.

## Rebuilding and Ing Alteration Sale.

228, 230 and 232 DUNDAS STREET.

#### BY THE WAY

-We've been too busy during our REEUILDING AND ALTERATION SALE to do anything but attend to our business, which consists of selling our DRYGOODS, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY at the lowest prices. But it seems some other people are taking quite an interest in us. They are attributing the crime to us of selling goods at a "ridiculously low price." That's right. That's what we are doing right along every day, and shall continue to do so, and we think our customers will not object. Here are some of our ridiculously low-priced

Children's Plain Wool Hose, 5c pair. Children's Plain Wool Hose, 10c, 3 pairs for 25c. Children's Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, 20c, 2 pairs for 25c.

HERE YOU ARE AGAIN::::

50 DOZEN Ladies' Fine Wool Hose, worth 25c, for 15c pair. Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, 25c, 29, 32c 35c.

#### Ladies' Wool Overstockings, regular 35c, for 25c pair. NOTHING LIKE

Such low figures were never quoted before on such goods as we are now pricing. Every price is a revelation of the buying possibilities a little money presents.

Heavy Blue Denim, 10c yard, worth 15c. Heavy Sateen Ticking, regular 20c, for 15c. Striped Silk Velvet, navy, brown, cardinal, regular price 75c, sale

Striped Silk Plush, regular \$1 25, sale price 50c yard. Featherbone 3 90 Corsets, 69c pair.

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#### OUR PRESENT ARRAY

of peerless values must add new laurels to a wide wreath of the popularity of our stores.

New Art Muslins, wide widths, bordered, 5c yard. Curtain Fancy Scrim, double fold, 10c yard. New Art Sateens, just in, 12c and 19c vard. Baby Ribbons, all colors, silk and satin, 1c yard. Ladies' White Lawn Apron Muslin, fancy border, at 15c, 20c,

25c yard. New Plaid Satin Ribbon, just in, 7c, 10c, 121/2c, 15c yard.

DRESS SILKS===SPECIAL VALUE.

Black Satin Mervellieux, 49c, worth 75c yard. Black Satin Mervellieux, 59c, worth 85c yard.

FANCY DRESS AND WAIST SILKS, 19c, 24c and 27c yard, We have just received several special lines in DRESS GOODS, in blacks, fancy sicillian, lustres, wool and silk plaids, plain lustres. All at prices that will surprise you. More about them later. In the meantime call and see them. They are in stock on our counters for sale at to Crete dial safe and comforts leave and comforts leave. SALE PRICES.

#### A Deserted City

Walls Set With Precious Stones.

a great, gloomy lake, a large town, delicately finished that at a short distance they resemble transperent must ance they resemble transperent must be considered to the contract of the contr of which are stately palaces. Not a soul is to be seen in the broad streets, not a trace of smoke rising into the air, not a sound is to be heard. Such in mosaics and sculptures, in the cenbeauty, in stateliness and in loveliness, with which nature has suppleness, with which nature has supple mented art, and art nature, surpasses every other city in the old world. A mixture of the romantic and the mysterious takes possession of the tourist who gazes for the first time upon this deserted city. He feels tempted to ask himself whether, after dal and other precious woods. It is all, it is not a mere phantom of the Arabian Nights, and whether, like a second calendar, he has come to disturb the silence of this sleeping metropolis and to bring to light. In others, the floors are of sandal and other precious woods. It is difficult to conceive a more romantic retreat; and what with the unbroken silence, the glorious view and the fairyropolis and to bring to light some frightful mystery. The palace in particular has a supernatural appearance, with its marble turrets that have the yellowish tint of ivory, and

with gilded balconies. In spite of the impression which prevails widely that there is some mystery connected with the desertion of Ambir, once the capital of Rajpoutana, yet its abandonment was solely and entirely due to a piece of caprici ous despotism on the part of King Jey Sing II., who reigned at Ambir some 200 years ago, and who is famous in Oriental history as the greatest astronomer that India has ever known. He took it into his head that Ambir, inclosed in the valley of the Kalikho Mountains, was incapable of developaccessible, and that it was unworthy of the grandeur of his kingdom. Accordingly, he planned and built a new capital some eight or ten miles lower down, and gave it the name of Jeyhis task, he commanded the entire population of Ambir to abandon their omes, and to take up their residence in Jeypore. No one was permitted to remain behind, and thus it happens that today the great city of Ambir, which, founded in the first century of the Christian era, was so magnifior public buildings have yet fallen into ruin or decay, is today only ten-anted by myriads of monkeys, while here or there a naked fakir, who has come to pray at one of the shrines which abound on the shores of the lake, may be seen bathing in its sombre waters.



# NERVE PILLS

DRUGGISTS OR MAILED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE EY T. MILBURN & CO., TOPONTO. dinner pill: assist digestion, cure head-

buttresses which support the sides of the green hill upon which it stands descend perpendicularly into the water and look like a continuation of the castle walls, which are built exactly over them. Monkeys the Only Inhabitants, over them, thus making the frontage appear more than two hundred feet high. The principal gateway of the palace is known as the "soeve" gate, and which is acknowledged to be one Imagine a valley in the form of a huge crater, the sides of which are covered with thick jungle, in the centure of with the works of an engraving, any idea of this marvelous construction of preciter of which rises a green mound, ous marbles and of gildings, of mosforming a pedestal for a falrylike and aics, and of delicate painting. The dazzling marble palace, beside which marble framework of the windows the wonders of Seville and of Granada which ornament this gate are the finin Spain pale into insignificance, and around this palace, which looks upon of single slabs of marble, and are so

like character of the palaces and klosks, one has trouble to realize that

only sign of decay, if decay

one is not in dreamland

indeed it can be called, is the of vegetation where it would not have been tolerated had the place been in habitated. Perhaps nowhere in the Deccan has nature been so quick in beautifying the works of man. She has covered the walls with creepers and flowers, planted the courts with shady groves, and hung her peepul and cacti among the marble trellis-work of the terraces. Wandering through the silent streets, the pave ment of which is overgrown weeds and long grass, one experiences a feeling of soothing melancholy seldom excited by ruins, which are so often bare and desolate; and the sun's rays, partially intercepted by the foliations of the sun's rays. age of the trees, impart a warm color to this mixture of sculptural stonework and verdure. Occasionally, at a turn of the road, one comes upon some religious edifice or temple. of the most exquisite of which is that dedicated to Mahades, its golden kiosk being a masterpiece of Oriental sculp-ture. In the center of the city there s a "Lingan" placed in a basin which s filled by a spring of water. An anis covered by the water Ambir will disappear. There are only a few inches now above the surface, and the Brahmin priests at Jeypore, who periodically visit the temple of Mahades, are seriously alarmed concerning the condition of affairs, since any lisaster that overtakes Ambir is like ly at the same time to overwhelm Jeypore, which is, so to speak, at the entrance of the valley.

The waters of the lake are infested by crocodiles, of which there is an normous quantity, rivaling, indeed, in numbers, the monkeys, who constitute the only inhabitants of the city. The monkeys belong to the class known as "Langour," are about four feet in height, with long, white whiskers. black, intelligent faces, and a sort of chinchilla gray fur. They are regarded as sacred by the people of India, owing to the tradition according to which Hunouman, king of the monkeys, assisted in the original conquest of India, and especially in the of India, and especially in that of the Island of Ceylon, These monkeys of

#### with immense reverence by all his subjects.

Ambir live in regular tribal fashion,

and are governed by a fierce-looking old chief, a patriarch, who is treated

A Point to Remember If you wish to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. The record of cures Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this is the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most stubborn cases, and it! medicine for you to take if your blood is impure.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after

Their Cities, Their Fruits, Their Pertinacity and Wrongs.

Struggling to Throw Off the Turkish Yoke and Annex the Island to

(Special Correspondence.) Athens, (Special) .- A Greek steamer plies weekly between Piraeus, the sea-port of Athens, and the Island of Crete, and travelers who miss it, and who do no care to wait a week longer, usually no care to wait a week longer, usually take passage on one of the many small Greek freighters. These freighters touch first at the Island of Syra, the ancient Hermopolis and the residence of the Governor of Cyclades Islands. After a day in port there they proceed to Crete, touching at the Islands of Naxos, Paros, and Siphnos, the whole trip lasting three and one-half days. trip lasting three and one-half days. The harbor of Canea, the destination of the vessels, is protected by a wellpreserved fortress, one side of which extends down to the waters. The eastern side of the fort is about 1500 feet long, the southern side 2400 and the western side 1800. These walls are protected by four ramparts, two of which face the valley and the other two the sea, and the whole is surrounded by a deep and wide ditch. The northern side of the city is built down to the harbor, which is partly protected by a chain of rocks hardly visible above water. Upon these rocks is a wail 1130 feet long, in the middle of which is a strong rampart. At the eastern end of this wall is a tower with a lighthouse, the light being visible 12 miles away. At the western end there



is a fortress with a few old fashioned The harbor of Souda is, strictly defined, the upper bay, being five miles long and one mile and three-quarters wide, with a depth of 450 feet. On a to Crete find safe and comfortable anchorage.

The city of Canea, being the seat of the Governor-General, has clean streets, fine houses and some public buildings of considerable pretensions, such as the Governor's headquarters and the Court House, both of which are of modern construction. The military hospital, two armories and the health office also are fine structures. The population of the city is estimated at 14,610, of whom 4750 are Greeks and 9500 Turks, 160 Israelites, and 200 Roman Catholics. Nearly every European Government is represented by either a Consul or a consular agent.

Halepa became quite famous on account of the well-known treaty of 1878 that was signed there by the Cretan plenipotentiaries and the Sultan's envoys. On lofty ground, covered with olive, pomegranate, and almond trees, anding an excellent view of Halepa and the country around it, there grapes, raisins, and wine. Orchards stands the famous Ottoman Tower of Halepa, built by the Janizaries. It is well-fortified, and has been a refuge Turkish families in revolutionary

The Turkish quarters of Canea are around the Spanzia square. It was under the plane tree shown in the picture that the members of the Turkish Committee usually met to discuss matters with the Turkish authorities during the last revolution. It was impossible for a Christian to pass through the square without being attacked by the Mussulmans. It is here also that the Mahommedan families gather in the evening for recreation; they sit on wooden benches and listen to the music of the

Until a few years ago the population of the Island of Crete was a matter of conjecture. The most trustworthy census on the island was taken in 1881, by order of Governor Potiades, and is regarded by competent authorities, both Christian and Mohammedan, as fairly It gave a total population of Of these 205,010 were orthodox Greeks, 73,234 Mohammedans, 253 Roman Catholics, 8 Armenians, 647 Israe lites, and 13 Protestants. Nearly all the inhabitants speak Greek. Even the Mohammedan teachers and priests use the Greek language in explaining the Koran or the Turkish lessons to

their pupils. Besides Canea there are two other cities of some importance in Crete namely. Candia, inhabited by 13,000 Turks and 6000 Greeks, and Retimo with a population of 6321 Turks and 1320 Greeks. Both cities lie on the northern shore of the island, and they are only a short distance apart. Not far from Retimo is a range of hills, known as the White Mountains, with extensive table land at each end which are places of refuge during revolutions for the Christian families. mountains are covered with pine, chestnut and cedar trees, and abound in springs of excellent water. On the southern coast of Crete there are few settlements of any importance. The only noteworthy spot is the



of the Apostles, chapter 27, verse 8, in which the vessel carrying St. Paul to Malta found refuge. Vessels to-day usually seek refuge in the same part in bad weather. There are but a few small houses at Fair Havens, and these are occupied by Turkish officials stationed there to report to the Aga of Deaki, the chief valage of the district, the passing of vessels. These officials have little to do. On the east side of the bay there are the ruins of an old Greek chapel dedicated to St. Paul; legend has it that the chapel was built on the spot on which the Apostle stood when he preached to the natives of

Crete agreeable climate than has Crete. In the hottest days of summer refreshing winter, which begins in December, ends about the latter part of January. The rainy season often coptinues until late see breezes are seldom lacking, and

during his time. In the eight-year revolution of 1821 he was at the head of a strong Cretan ferce; having distin-guished himself by liberating sixty-eight Cretan wemen held in bondage the island consists of rocky slopes, and other third has a fairly good soil, which remains uncultivated for want of farm his utterances carry great weight. His courage is proverbial. At the battle courage is proverbial in 1866 he was fight. Most of these representatives live in the small town of Halepa, about half an hour's walk from Canea.

as it was centuries ago. The want of killed one of them. Without flinching progress is owing to the repeated acts of injustice committed against the battlefield; he continued fighting until the enemy were repulsed 1878 he was proclaimed Commander-in Chief of all the revolutionary forces on the island, and was subsequently selected with two other Cretans to pro ceed to the German capital, during the drawing of the Berlin treaty, to lay

pefore the representatives of the powers the claims of the Cretans. To give evidence of the low esteem which Turkish promises are held quote the remarks recently made by of the Cretan Revolutionary Commit-"Turkish firmans," he said, "granting

proper facilities for transportation of reforms reminds me of the story of the schoolboy caught in mischief by his teacher, and then resorting to all sorts of excuses and promises of better conduct so as to escape punishment So it is with the Sultan and the firmans granting privileges to the Christians of Crete; you may always look for them when some high-handed ras-cality has been committed by his people and the foreign Governments look sternly at him. It is needless to say the excitement once over you need not look for the fulfilment of

> Public opinion among the Cretans is dverse to the acceptance of any reforms. The prevailing opinion at the meetings of the Cretans is that they should fight until the union of Crete with Greece is accomplished. PASCHAL.

Prince George of Greece. Prince George of Greece is the secnd son of King George. He was born at Corfu in June, 1869. The young Prince is a tall, handsome, broadhouldered young fellow of unflinching courage. After completing his studes at home he started to make a tour f the world. His companion through India and the East was the present Czar of Russia, Nicholas II., who was then the Czarewitch. While they were raveling through Japan the Careapanese, and Prince George beat him if with a heavy stick. Prince George ontinued his travels alone, and, after eing the sights of the new world in 1891, Prince George sailed for Europe on the Cunarder Servia, which broke crank pin when two days out and was obliged to return. onsiderable excitement aboard, but it was said that the Prince was the oolest passenger on the steamer. When the Servia got back to New York the Prince immediately engaged the Cretans been forced by defeat to passage on the City of New York and sailed the following day.

> Dr. Robertson Nicoll says that "great as Dr. John Watson's success as been in other fields, he is first of all a preacher, beyond the most re-markable and powerful of his own generation in this country. The weakest living creature, by con-

ject, can accomplish something; the strongest by dispersing his over may fail to accomplish anything .- Car-There are three things that make arge towns disagreeable-bad smells

ers, as if to force the Sultan to carry out the long-promised reforms among want of pure water, and abundance dain any of these things .- W. E. Glad is the one country directing the Sultan's policy in the east. There is not professions of the Porte as to carrying

OLEMAN'S... SALT Best for Table use Best for Dairy use . . . CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION . .

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