

CHAPMAN'S

White Goods

Sale Is Now in Full Swing

As usual the public have made a magnificent response to our announcement, and we are determined to keep up the enthusiasm by offering values which will very much interest every housekeeper.

Cottons.

No. 1—Special Bleached, full 36 inches wide, soft finish, at 6½c, 16 yards for \$1.
No. 2—Heavy Bleached, suitable for shirting or strong wear of any kind, worth 10c, selling for 8c, 13 yards for \$1.
No. 3—Nice White Cambric, suitable for ladies' wear, full 37 inches wide, worth 12½c, selling for 10c.
No. 4—Fine Heavy English Cotton, linen finish, very serviceable for any purpose, for 10c per yard.

Cottons.

No. 1—Unbleached Cotton, clean, close and heavy, only 5c per yard.
No. 2—Very special line, full yard wide, beautiful Sheet Cotton, cheap at 8c, sale price 7c, 15 yards for \$1.
No. 3—Very fine Half-Bleached Cotton, 42 inches wide, very serviceable, only 10c per yard.
No. 4—Two great specials in 36-inch Twill Sheet Cotton, only a limited quantity, at 8½c and 10c yard.

Remember, this sale includes everything in White Goods, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Toweling, Lawns, Muslins, Sheetings and Pillow Cottons; also Ready-to-Wear Garments of every description. This is the golden opportunity of the season.

CHAPMAN'S

PHONE 791.

HOCKEY GAME AT STRATFORD

Tuesday, When London's Team Will Visit the Classic City.

Result of the Melrose Gun Club's Regular Shoot.

Brooklyn's National League Ball Club Pays Its \$600 Fine.

HOCKEY.

THE GAME AT STRATFORD.
Stratford will be the Mecca of London's hockey enthusiasts on Tuesday evening next. The hockey club has arranged for an excursion to accompany the team to the classic city, and the Grand Trunk will provide special trains to accommodate those who go over. The price for return tickets has been placed at \$1.10, and a big crowd will no doubt go over to help cheer the home seven to victory. The first round in the series will be decided by a majority of the goals scored in each game, so that London will go to Stratford with a majority of one from Wednesday night's game. The boys are in good condition and confident of repeating their victory.

STRATFORD AND WATERLOO.
Stratford, Ont., Jan. 6.—A hockey match in the senior league, O. H. A. played here last night between Waterloo and Stratford, was won by Stratford, 2 goals to 1.

HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Representatives from Goderich, Seaford and Clinton hockey clubs met at the Rattenbury Hotel, Clinton, last week and formed what is known as the Huron Hockey League. The following were the officers chosen: President, W. G. Doherty, Clinton; vice-president, Alex. Mulver, Goderich; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Thompson, Seaford; the officers to act as committee.

TURF.

TOD SLOAN TALKS.
Chicago, Jan. 5.—Tod Sloan has arrived in Chicago in company with "Skeets" Maran and J. De Munn Smith, the St. Louis billiard player. Sloan says he has contracted to ride again for Lord Beresford, and that the Prince of Wales has the second claim upon his services. Sloan does not think he will ever ride again in America. He considers Lord Beresford the greatest turfman in the world, both in his judgment of thoroughbreds and in his

DO YOU KNOW

UNNEED A CIGAR

Union made—5c. For sale everywhere.

McLeod, Nolan & Co., Manufacturers.

ing club offering the best purse. W. A. Brady, manager of Jeffries, upset the calculations of all the heavyweights by boldly announcing that his man would fight Corbett in 30 days and Sharkey two weeks later, if both those pugilists were willing.

BASKETBALL.

BROOKLYN PAYS THE FINE.
New York, Jan. 6.—President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn baseball club, announces that he has sent a check for \$500 to President Nick Young of the National League, in payment of the fine imposed upon the club for its action in the Wrigley case, which was disposed of at the last league meeting.

NOTES OF SPORT.

"Spike" Sullivan has been matched to fight Joe Gans at the Broadway Athletic Club on Feb. 9. The men will fight for a guaranteed purse of \$5,000, or 50 per cent of the gross receipts. The winner is to take 75 per cent of the prize money and the loser 25 per cent.

The Eclipse Baseball Association, capital \$20,000, has been formed in Louisville, Ky., by I. F. Whitesides and others. The National League club will be purchased, and negotiations will be opened with the National League and American Association. It is the purpose of the new company to enter the organization offering the more advantageous terms.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Mrs. H. Buchanan, of North Dorchester, received a box through the customs the other day from her aunt, Mrs. (Dr.) Bowes, of Monrovia, Cal., containing orange blossoms and roses and a beautiful cameo brooch, which was presented to her mother and was kept by her aunt ever since her mother's death. The brooch was presented to her mother over 40 years ago by her brother, Salem Swayze.

GLEN OAK.

Glen Oak, Jan. 6.—Geo. Paisly, tampering with a gun on New Year's day, at Mr. Hixon's house, accidentally discharged it about the feet of one of the guests standing in the door. George didn't know it was loaded.

Among others Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pullen, of Strathroy, celebrated the anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Pullen's wedding on New Year's day.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pullen and their niece, May, visited at John Mackenzie's and at Levi Hixon's this week. Some of the Muskoka lumbermen are on their way home. Some are sick in a hotel on the way, while others are detained for the want of money to bring them the rest of the way. Accounts of lumbering are not very bright.

BIRR.

Birr, Jan. 6.—Miss Pearl Orme is visiting in London.

Mrs. Dr. Grigg, who is spending the holidays at the home of her father, Mr. Jos. Ferguson, entertained a number of her friends on Tuesday evening.

Miss Eva Hobbs is visiting in London.

Miss Maria White, who for some time has been suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. R. M. Hobbs entertained a number of her friends on Christmas.

Dr. Scott, of Forest, spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. John Guest.

Mr. Harry Ferguson, who has been attending the Medical School in Edinburgh, Mich., is holidaying at home.

Miss Emily Guest, who is employed as sub-editor on the Christian Guardian, and Mr. Walter, who is attending school at the University, returned to Toronto this week.

Public school opened on Wednesday morning, with Miss E. Carter, of Lucan, as teacher for the coming year.

Mr. Wilfrid Cohoon, who has been teaching at Rebecca, spent the Christmas holidays at his home here.

Mr. C. Couzens spent his holidays at the home of his father, Rev. Mr. Couzens.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

"I'm going to turn over a new leaf," said Snickers.

"Good," said Bickers. "I mean it," said Snickers.

"Your intentions are always irreproachable," said Bickers. "There is only one thing wrong with them."

"Does it occur to you that it is probably because I have dyspepsia?"

"You're sure keep an eye on me this time," said Snickers.

"What are you going to do?" asked Bickers.

"I'm going to take a Doid's Dyspepsia Tablet after every meal."

"What?"

"That's right," said Bickers.

"Say it again," said Snickers.

"I'm going to take a Doid's Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal," repeated Snickers deliberately.

"What for?"

"For a month or two?" said Snickers.

"Yes, but what's the matter with you that you're going to take Doid's Dyspepsia Tablets?"

"Does it occur to you that it is probably because I have dyspepsia?"

ELEPHANTS' TRICKS

How the Awkward Animals Are Taught to Perform.

Some Are Too Dull to Learn Anything, While Others Are Quick to Catch an Idea—Forcible Methods Used in Their Training.

"Scores of people ask me every day," said Keeper Snyder of the elephant house in Central park recently, "how anything so stupid looking and thick skinned as an elephant can be taught anything. I tell them all that elephants are not unlike children. Some are too dull to learn anything, and others can catch an idea quickly. Tom," he went on, pointing to the large elephant who was busily engaged in throwing hay on his back, "although irascible in disposition, is quite intelligent. The first trick I taught him was to lie down. This was not so easy to accomplish as it might seem, for it took a block and fall at front and rear, with a gang of 15 or 20 men at each end. I stood at one side, and as I said 'Get down!' his feet were drawn out from under him. This had to be repeated only a few times before he learned what 'Get down' meant for him.

"To teach him to stand on his hind feet and on his head a block and fall on a beam over his head, a snatch block and two 'dead men' in the floor and the services of another elephant were all required. As I said 'Get up!' the elephant in harness walked forward, and Tom's front feet went up, while his hind feet were chained together. When I said 'Stand on your head' his front feet, which had been previously chained, remained on the floor, while his hind feet were drawn up until they almost literally 'kicked the beam.'

"These were his first lessons. When he learned to drill to 'right about, face,' and 'left about, face,' I stood on one side of him and another man on the other, and we each had a prod. As I commanded 'Right about, face!' he was pushed over to the right, and 'Left about, face!' he was prodded in that direction. I taught him to waltz in much the same way, only as we pushed him back and forth we made him go clear around, and now he is one of the best waltzers in the country. He learned to ring the bell and fan himself in one lesson. Both require the same motion, and they are really the same trick, although people never think of that. Yes, he knows which is which and never picks up the fan or napkin when I tell him to ring the bell. I only had to put each, one at a time, in his trunk, and with the fan and bell I shook it and with the napkin wiped first one side of his mouth and then the other. He took to hand organ grinding like a Mulberry street Italian. It is one of his favorite tricks.

"The elephant is the only animal whose legs all bend the same way. His hind legs bend in, and the position required for creeping is not very comfortable, but he does it as well as a baby. His performances on the harmonica are the most surprising to onlookers, but the fact is that all the intelligence required for that is holding the instrument. As he must breathe through his trunk, every breath moves it back and forth. I discovered that he holds his breath when he stands on his hind legs by trying to get him to do that and play the harmonica at the same time, but his front feet are no sooner up than the sound ceases until they are down again.

"His tub is about 2½ feet high, and it took me about an hour to get him to mount it the first time and as long to get him down from it once he was up. I had finally to improvise a step from it before he would come down. He went right up again, however, and came down and repeated the movement several times in the first lesson. Now he mounts it and stands on his hind feet his front feet, his side feet and waltzes and changes on it.

"People all seem to think that an elephant has no sense of feeling because his skin is thick and coarse. The fact is that his skin is as sensitive as a baby's, and if you tickle him with a straw you will find it out. The feet of the elephant have to be repaired frequently, for they are as susceptible to corns and stone bruises as the feet of people, and they have to be cut and trimmed. You wouldn't think it, would you, that twice around Tom's front foot, when he is standing with his full weight upon it, is equal to his height? It is true, and it is a rule that seldom varies an inch in any elephant.

"The African elephants have only four toes, and their ears are very large. The Asiatic elephants have five toes, and their ears are smaller. There are few African elephants in this country—not more than three or four. Not long ago, at an exhibition in this city, there was a skin of leather with small ears and comparatively fine texture (the hide from all elephants has too large pores to make it of use), and it was labeled, 'Hide from an African elephant.' People don't know anything about them."

Not His Style.

"A musician out of work, are you?" said the housekeeper. "Well, you'll find a few cords in the woodshed. Suppose you favor me with an obligato."

"Pardon the pronunciation, madam," replied Peripatetic Padrosky, "but Chopin is not popular with me."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Opportunity.

"Billings got married rather suddenly, didn't he?"

"Yes. Somebody gave him a railroad pass to New York good for two, and he didn't want to waste it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When a man is missing, every one's first impulse is to count the women left in town to see if one is short.—Athenian Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

ROYAL SEPULCHRE

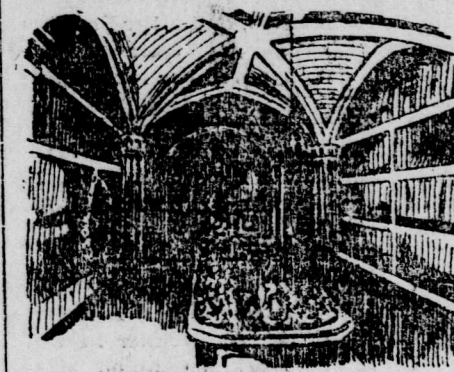
Restoration of the Burial Place of Kings and Princes, Queens and Princesses at Windsor Castle.

An important improvement is now being carried out in the sepulcher of kings and princes, queens and princesses, beneath St. George's Chapel and the Albert Memorial Chapel, at Windsor Castle.

Herein have been deposited the mortal remains of several of the Kings of England and numerous members of the royal family. These include George III., George IV., William IV., the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York, Princess Octavia and Alfred (children of George III.—removed from Westminster Abbey), the Duchess of Brunswick, the Princesses Charlotte and Elizabeth (children of William IV.), Queen Charlotte, Princess Charlotte, Princess Amelia, Queen Adelaide, Princess Augusta, King George V., of Hanover, and lastly the Duchess of Teck.

No burial place has ever, perhaps, been so strictly preserved from the general eye as this, for, according to a London paper, only her Majesty and a family and very occasionally a specially privileged visitor, have been admitted within the vault.

It was constructed by George III, and besides being the final resting place of the august personages mentioned above, it has temporarily sheltered the remains of the Duke of Al-



ENGLAND'S ROYAL SEPULCHRE.

bany and the Duke of Clarence, awaiting interment in the Memorial Chapel.

The vaulted roof is supported by massive octagonal columns, which also support ranges of stone shelves upon which the coffins are placed, and there are also stone tables, a foot high, for the same purposes, at the east end and in the center.

Here the dust and ashes of long-departed royalties have lain, seldom disturbed, save by officials whose duty it is to tend and protect the gloomy house for the dead. And, as though to render intrusion yet more rare, it has hitherto been necessary in order to gain an entrance, to remove heavy iron plates, guarding and sealing the stone stairway to the vault, and when access had to be obtained lanterns have been required.

All this has, of course, intensified the somber and dismal aspect of the mausoleum, but by command of her Majesty a radical change is being effected.

At the entrance to the vault, which is at the east end of St. George's Chapel an arched doorway is to be put up, so that in order to enter one will simply have to unlock the door and descend the stairs, and, further, electric lamps have been fitted by which the vault can be instantly flooded with light. While this improvement is being carried out, some changes have been made in the arrangement of the coffins.

Those of the King George III and his family, the Duke of Kent, the King of Hanover, the infant child (Victoria) of Princess Frederica of Hanover (Princess von Pavel-Rammingen) and others, numbering nearly twenty, have been moved from the large stone table which runs down the center of the vault to the ranges of stone shelves by the side wall of the sepulchre.

The only coffin which now remains on the table is that of the Duchess of Teck, but even this will shortly be moved to the side shelves, and a splendid marble altar is to be erected at the east end of the vault.

These alterations, of course, are being made by the Queen's authority.

Instinct and Death.

During my 14 years of hermit life I have run across many incidents that prove that wild animals comprehend the meaning of death. Two years ago I found the nest of a wild "wild" domestic cat in an old stone wall. There were three live kittens and one dead one. I left the dead kitten as an experiment. Whenever I had found a nest before this, a visit a few hours later would find the nest deserted, the kittens removed to some secret spot. When I again visited the nest in question it was deserted save for the dead kitten. If that cat had no conception of death she would have placed the dead kitten beyond my reach, and for the same reason that caused her to remove the live kittens.—Forest and Stream.

Transplanting of Nerves.

The transplanting of skin has been frequently reported lately, but the grafting of nerves seems a step further in surgical progress. A man who suffered severe injury to the wrist from a circular saw lost sensibility in the hand. Five months after about an inch and a half of the sciatic nerve of a young bloodhound was attached to the end of the median nerve and a similar operation performed upon the ulnar nerve. In three months sensibility was almost complete throughout the hand. In The American Journal of Medical Sciences 20 cases of nerve transplantation are reported.

George Harris, a Boston cabdriver, has accumulated a fortune of \$100,000 during his lifetime by the investment of his fares.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

J. E. Bryant, the Bardwell (Ky.) millionaire, owns the largest strawberry patch in the world. It covers 1,700 acres, and has made his fortune.

The Canadian Order of Foresters

For 20 years this society has been doing business, and each year it has been growing in strength and influence. The following table, which gives the standing of the order since its organization in 1879, will show how it has prospered:

Year ending March 31.	Members.	Total Reserve.	Claims paid.
1880	860	\$5,433.50	\$5,433.50
1881	1,710	11,000.00	11,000.00
1882	2,110	15,000.00	15,000.00
1883	2,900	23,000.00	23,000.00
1884	3,800	31,000.00	31,000.00
1885	4,600	39,000.00	39,000.00
1886	5,400	47,000.00	47,000.00
1887	6,200	55,000.00	55,000.00
1888	7,000	63,000.00	63,000.00
1889	7,800	71,000.00	71,000.00
1890	8,600	79,000.00	79,000.00
1891	9,400	87,000.00	87,000.00
1892	10,200	95,000.00	95,000.00
1893	11,000	103,000.00	103,000.00
1894	11,800	111,000.00	111,000.00
1895	12,600	119,000.00	119,000.00
1896	13,400	127,000.00	127,000.00
1897	14,200	135,000.00	135,000.00
1898	15,000	143,000.00	143,000.00
1899	15,800	151,000.00	151,000.00
1900	16,600	159,000.00	159,000.00
1901	17,400	167,000.00	167,000.00
1902	18,200	175,000.00	175,000.00
1903	19,000	183,000.00	183,000.00
1904	19,800	191,000.00	191,000.00
1905	20,600	199,000.00	199,000.00
1906	21,400	207,000.00	207,000.00
1907	22,200	215,000.00	215,000.00
1908	23,000	223,000.00	223,000.00
1909	23,800	231,000.00	231,000.00
1910	24,600	239,000.00	239,000.00
1911	25,400	247,000.00	247,000.00
1912	26,200	255,000.00	255,000.00
1913	27,000	263,000.00	263,000.00
1914	27,800	271,000.00	271,000.00
1915	28,600	279,000.00	279,000.00
1916	29,400	287,000.00	287,000.00
1917	30,200	295,000.00	295,000.00
1918	31,000	303,000.00	303,000.00
1919	31,800	311,000.00	311,000.00
1920	32,600	319,000.00	319,000.00
1921	33,400	327,000.00	327,000.00
1922	34,200	335,000.00	335,000.00
1923	35,000	343,000.00	343,000.00
1924	35,800	351,000.00	351,000.00
1925	36,600	359,000.00	359,000.00
1926	37,400	367,000.00	367,000.00
1927	38,200	375,000.00	375,000.00
1928	39,000	383,000.00	383,000.00
1929	39,800	391,000.00	391,000.00
1930	40,600	399,000.00	399,000.00
1931	41,400	407,000.00	407,000.00
1932	42,200	415,000.00	415,000.00
1933	43,000	423,000.00	423,000.00
1934	43,800	431,000.00	431,000.00
1935	44,600	439,000.00	439,000.00
1936	45,400	447,000.00	447,000.00
1937	46,200	455,000.00	455,000.00
1938	47,000	463,000.00	463,000.00
1939	47,800	471,000.00	471,000.00
1940	48,600	479,000.00	479,000.00
1941	49,400	487,000.00	487,000.00
1942	50,200	495,000.00	495,000.00
1943	51,000	503,000.00	503,000.00
1944	51,800	511,000.00	511,000.00
1945	52,600	519,000.00	519,000.00
1946	53,400	527,000.00	527,000.00
1947	54,200	535,000.00	535,000.00
1948	55,000	543,000.00	543,000.00
1949	55,800	551,000.00	551,00