# MANY VICTIMS

28 Railroad Men Killed by Them in East Airica.

Lord Salisbury Tells of These Traged. ies in a Speech-The Terror of the Native Hamlet and the Railroad Camp-Differences Between Man-Eating and Ordinary Lions.

men-eating ion is one that has tasted human nesh, likes it better than the meat of any of the animals upon which its kind is wont to prey, and thereafter will eat mothing else if it is able to kill man, woman or child. In the past two years it has been more than usually in evidence in the large region of East Africa between Mombasa and Victoria Nyanza. Its exploits have brought heartrending trag-edy to not a few native villages, and it was repeatedly thrown into a panic large bodies of workingmen who are grading the roadbed and laying the track for the Uganda Railroad. On May 17 last this terrifying brute was brought into unusual prominence in a speech delivered by the Marquis of Salisbury at the annual dinner of the Redlway Benevolent Institution in London. Sir Guilford Molesworth's report on the Uganda Railroad, published by the British Government last month, said that 28 Indian coolies had been killed by man-eating lions while they were at work on the railroad. It is not often that a beast of prey receives attention in the speeches of prime ministers and in official reports of a tech-nical character, but this African an-imal has fairly won its present distinction. Here are the remarks that Lord Salisbury devoted to it in the course of his address in the peculiar difficulties of building railroads in far away and barbarous lands

"We suddenly learned," said his fordship, "that we had altogether a wrong notion of the configuration of the country through which we were build-ing the railway, and by altering the of our journey. But there were other surprises that awaited the construction of the railway in that country. The whole of the work came to a standstill for three weeks because a party of man-eating Hons appeared in the looality and conceived a most unfortunate taste for all our laborers. At last the laborers entirely declined to work unless they were guarded by iron entrenchments. Of course it was very difficult to carry on railroad building under these circumstances, and until we found enthusiastic sportsmen who undertook the task of getting rid of these man-eating lions and successfully carried it out, our enterprise was seriously hindered."

The man-eater is very different from the ordinary lion that has not acquired the taste for human flesh. Lions, as a rule, are not such ferocious and fearinspiring animals as many imagine them to be. They very seldom attack anyone unless they are persistently pursued or have been wounded. If they see a person approaching them they usually prefer to slink off into the jungle and hide in its depths. They in-vite no attack, and are willing a man for she was much emaciated. It hapshould go his way if he will let them alone. But it is very different with the man-eating lion. It marks the human being for its prey, and killing mankind is its profession. This is the reason it is very difficult to catch the wonderful release, for the lion carried Mt. A hut is reared with a wide entrance, and inside a kid or goat is temptingly displayed in such a way that if the Hon tries to carry him off, rope that ties the intended victim will release the door through which the brute has entered. It falls behind the animal and it is trapped, and may be dispatched at leisure. But nine times in ten the stratagem fails to

work. The king of beasts has not entered the village in the stillness of the night for goats or k.ds. It much prefers to dash through the low doorway of a habitation and seize a sleeping man or woman, and then bound through the jungle with the victim in tts powerful jaws, and if in the morning the natives are brave enough to beat the tall grass around the settlement they may find, perhaps a mile away, the bones of their unfortunate

The ways of the man-eater are enough to terrorize the stoutest heart, and it is little wonder that hundreds of these Indian toilers, who when trained for military service, have proven that they will march undaunted to the cannon's mouth, are thrown into the direst panic by the sudden advent of one of these creatures. Its appearance is as unexpected as a thunderbolt from a clear sky. It is perfectly willing to attack by day, erouching in the grass beside the path or at the viledge till the time is ripe for the fatal spring. About half of these 28 victims were killed as they, with hundreds of their fellows, were scattered thickly along the line leveling the roadbed. The animal is not dismayed by numbers if only it may be unobserved till the very moment of action. In an instant it has sprung into the crowd, tore with its claws long gashes in the flesh of the man it has marked, buried its tooth in the victim's thigh, crushing the bone, and is off in the jungle with the prey, usually baffling pursuit by its fleetness. The imported Indians could not stand this sort of thing, and finally struck work till they were assured of the extermination of the man-eaters in their neighborhood. Fortunately the Mons that prey on human lings are etill a small minority. Most dons avoid men and are after the big game that hunters go to Africa to shoot. Lions haunt the high-grassed plains where sebras, antelopes and gazelles abound.

Though the man-eater is not afraid to single out a victim in a crowd, and run off with him, it also loves a campare. No blaze around the tents or huts or din or gunfiring scares it off. The animal will spring into a group of 20 men sitting around a fire and carry off one before the others realize what has



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happened. It has also been known, on the railroad line to Uganda, to spring upon a flat car loaded with men and donkeys while the locomotive was puffing, and the train was slowly moving, and the train was slowly moving, seize a man and jump with him into the jungle and off out of hearing before the train could be brought to a standthe train could be brought to a stand-

The nights were full of terror for the Indian coolies after one of them, resting from his day's toil, had made a Cinner for a lion. The rest of the men took to roosting very high. None of them would sleep less than 20 feet from the ground in the trees or on top of water tanks that were mounted high on a pedestal of railroad ties. Mr. Patterson, an assistant engineer on the rail-road, killed several of the man-eaters by stting up all night for a fort-night, and shooting them as they came prowling about the camp. An ingen-ious trap was arranged with men, ap-parently, for bait, though they were well safeguarded. One animal was fooled into entering, and it was not its fault that it didn't lose its life. A cage was built of iron railroad track with a door invitingly open. At the rear of the cage sat three men partitioned off from the rest of the inclosure by iron rails in front of them. Each held a rifle. In bounded the forager, down came a door and it was a prison er. Then the rifles blazed away and the lion roared and sprang from side to side seeking an exit. The most spirited flon show under canvas would pall on the senses in comparison with the frantic energy of this untamed perto break it down. Then when the buliets were flying the brule achieved a feat than entitled it to the name of

Samson. It thrust its paws through

squeeze its body through and plunge

into the jungle. Twelve shots had

been fired a distance of six to eight feet, yet the animal escaped un-

ecratched! The man eater enters tents without the slightest fear, clawing away the stout cord fastenings as if they were woolen yarn. In this way one of them last year entered the tent of Mr. O'Hara, an overseer on the railroad line. He and his wife were sound asleep, side by side, though it was not was burning in the tent and Mrs. O'Hara, suddenly awakened by a movement, saw a lion with her husband's head in its mouth dragging him towards the exit. The tent was twelve feet long and the lion was about six feet away. The agonized woman screamed, and the lion dropped the man's head and began to lash its tail and growl fiercely. There was instantly a great uproar and firing of guns outside, and amid the din the animal sprang outside and made off. Poor O'Hara probably did not have an instant's realization of what had happened. As he slept the animal's teeth sank deeply into his temples, and his throat was badly lacerated by the claws. He was dead at the door of the tent the moment he was reached,

just after the lion had gone. These African terrors are not all of the lordly male sex. Dr. Ansorge, a noted Nimrod, who has won the gratitude of a number of native villages by ridding them of man eaters they could not kill nor scare away, tells in the interesting book he has just published of killing females the proof of whose guilt was indubitable. One of them was decidedly advanced in years and men-eater in the traps that are set for him off in his blanket, and the man escaped unharmed when the animal was frightened and dropped him. Another porter, seized when asleep, had his thigh badly injured, but the lion dropped him when the guns began to blaze. The man declared he was still asleep while being carried into the jungle, but, suddenly awakened by the noise, he realized that a man eater had him, and then he threw his arms around the animal's neck and screamed. The camp was awake all that night expecting the animal's return, but if found another party a mile away, stole one of the porters and devoured him, and next morning the road was seen to be strewn with provisions and other things the party dropped in its headlong flight. On another occasion a man and a woman were carried off one evening by the same animal, and both were rescued before they were fatally injured. There were ten wounds on the man, the worst on the thigh, and his heel bone was splintered and a part of it had to

be removed. Sometimes several weeks elapse before the best hunters are able to lay low the animal that has shown a stern determination to live on denizens of some particular hamlet. It is only a single animal, as a rule, that preys upon a group of native huts, and when it is finally killed the natives may be spared a similar infliction for a long time. There is accordingly great rejoicing when the plague of the community can go on its raids no more. Mr. Selous, the famous hunter, tells of exactly similar experiences with man eaters 1,000 to 1,200 miles further south. It is very fortunate that lions of this stripe are comparatively few in number, for if all lions were man eaters Africa would become uninhabitable, unless the world organized a gigantic lion hunt to wipe the whole species out of existence.

### SIMIAN AND HIS JAG

As Much Like a Man When Drunk as When He Is Sober.

The many visitors to Atlantic City were yesterday edified by the development of a magic combination, includnig a live monkey and a full-grown The monkey was one of the interesting varieties of the Macaque ape, large and lithe of limb and possessed of a marvelous faculty for imitation. It belongs to an amusement enterprise on the beach. The principal factor in the combination, however, was a quart bottle of rye whisky, and when the two ingredients of this explosive compound were united the

resulting effects were startling. The monkey found the bottle by chance on the floor of a well-known restaurant on Michigan avenue. He tasted it, approved it, and then, with a long pull and a sturdy one, nearly omptied it. For a while he carressed the bottle with a loving touch, and contemplated it with the easy and restful glance of a man well satisfied with himself and the world in general. This sort of pleasant stupor lasted about half an hour. Then the monkey grew restless. His eye wandered about, sparkling with the dancing light of

Suddenly he started as if he just remembered something. He felt around in an absent way for the botttle, and then sent it playfully through a pane of glass. This startled the patrons of the cafe and satisfied him for a few seconds. A little later he got an im-

yet been entirely accounted for. The owners of the surrounding property are still busy taking an inventory of their losses. Pitchers, tumblers, bottles, plates and part of a chandelier were all included in the wreck. So was the monkey-when it was all over. He was caught with a crab net and strapped with a sheet. His face wore an expression of terrible agony combined with fierce determination. He was good for a whole day and part of a night when his fun was spoiled.

Late last night he was resting quiet-ly with his head in a bandage, cooled by occasional applications of ice .-Philadelphia Times.

#### **BIRTH RATE** OF EUROPE

Is Decreasing -Statistics Show a General Decline-Prussian Poverty.

The vital statistics of England for a series of years show that the birthrate has declined materially in the 22 years between 1876 and 1898. The causes assigned for the retardation of the formance. The cage shook as the animal hurled its weight against the sides growth of population are deferred marriage, the decreased number of marriages and diminished fertility of marriage. These depopulating influences are less active in the farming than in two of the iron uprights and wrenched the manufacturing and industrial them so far apart that it managed to counties; but the tendency of population is to leave the rural districts and move into the manufacturing centers, and this tendency, therefore, may be added to the causes for the decrease in the birthrate. In the past two years England has enjoyed unusual prosperity, and the result is seen in a slightly increased marriage rate.

These facts supplement and confirm, as far as England is concerned, the striking information recently tabulated by Mr. Bodio, the eminent director of the Statistical Bureau in Italy. He late and there was plenty of noise and has shown that in nearly all the counbustle in the adjoining tents. A light tries of Europe the birthrate is diminishing. In other words, while the population in all the countries is still increasing, the rate of increase is diminishing, and this diminution is a little more rapid in England and Scotland than in any other country of

Europe publishing vital statistics. Based upon the statistics of a long series of years, Mr. Bodio gives the mean annual rate of decrease in England and Wales as nearly a third of 1 per cent, or 0.306 per cent; in Scotland, 0.267; in the Netherlands and Germany, each, 0.244; in Belgium, 0.239; in Grece, 0.209; in France, 0.179; and on acount of the low rate of births the population of France increases more slowly than that of most civilized countries; in Russia, 0.158; in Sweden, 0,147; in Switzerland, 0.128; in Denmark, 0.078; in Austria, 0.076; in Roumania, 0.033, and in Hungary, 0.024. In several countries the rate of growth of population is increasing, the mean annual increase in the birthrate in Portugal being 0.475, or nearly half of 1 per cent; in Italy, 0.083; in Spain, 0.040, and in Norway, 0.012.

Except where emigration or immigration prevails on a large scale, the main factor in the depopulation or overpopulation of a country is the birthrate. There is nothing alarming in a decreased birthrate in densely peoother there is reason to believe that the standard of living, in all its phases, has been retrograding instead of improving in some of the countries of Eu-The condition of the rural population in parts of Germany has recently been described in no flattering colors, and yet no one has inferred that an improved condition of the people would result from the present tendency to desert the country and flock into the

Herr Bebel was accused of misrepresenting the facts a while ago when he described the hovels in which the agricultural laborers of East Prussia live, but his statement seems to be confirmed by the emperor himself, if the story true that when Wilhelm II. recently visited his new estate at Cadinen he re-marked: "Changes must be made here. This cowhouse is a palace compared with the workpeople's houses. It must be seen to that the pigsties are not more habitable than the laborers' cottages."-New York Sun.

### FROM BERLIN.

Confirmation From the German Settlement as to the Value of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Andrew Hauss Writes a Second Letter Which Confirms the First-Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him and He Is £a isfled.

Berlin, July 28.-Andrew Hauss, of this town, received a letter recently from a party in Toronto asking whether it was true that he was cured of backache and kidney disease some time ago by the aid of Dodd's Kidney Pills. His cure and statement were published and Mr. Hauss' first letter read as follows:

Berlin, Jan. 19, 1898. Dear Sirs—I have been troubled with a pain in my back and kidneys for a year. I tried everything that I could get to rub with, or to take inwardly, but could not be relieved from it. One day while in conversation with a friend, he advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, which I did, and got better from the time I started to take them, when I had taken one box I for which I cannot be too thankful.

ANDREW HAUSS.

Mr. Hauss is still of the same opinion-that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for backache and kidney trouble. He himself has never had a return of these complaints and he has several times advised others suffering similarly to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. In every one of such cases a com-

plete cure has resulted.

Mr. Hauss has no doubt, but that
besides backache, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure the other symptoms of Dis-Disease, Kidneys-Bright's Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Urinary and Bladder Complaints, Dropsy. Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Blood Impurities and Fe-

male Weakness.
His recent letter written to the To ronto inquier who asked about his cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills, reads as follows: Berlin, June 19, 1899.

Dear Sir,-I am pleased to say I am cured entirely through taking Dodd's Kidney Pills as stated.

Yours truly, ANDREW HAUSS.

THE TONDUM YOURSELF BUILTA

Memories.

I remember, I remember, The house where I was born, The little window where the sur Came peeping in at morn; He never came a wink too soon Nor brought too long a day, But now I often wish the night Had borne my breath away!

I remember, I remember The roses red and white, The violets and the lily cups, Those flowers made of light! The lilacs where the robin built And where my brother set The laburnum on his birthday-

The tree is living yet! I remember, I remember, Where I used to swing, And thought the air must fush as fresh

To swallows on the wing; My spirit flew in feathers then, That is so heavy now, And summer pools could hardly cool

The fever on my brow! I remember, I remember, The fir trees dark and higs; I used to think their slender tops Were close against the sky.
It was a childish ignorance,

But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heaven Than when I was a boy. -Thomas Hood.

Death, The Leveler.

The glories of our birth and state Are shadows, not substantial things; There is no armor against fate-Death lays his icy hand on kings; Scepter and crown

Must tumble down, And in the dust be equal made With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the And plant fresh laurels where they

But their strong nerves at last must yield— They tame but one another still; Early or late They stoop to fate

And must give up their murmuring When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow-Then boast no more your mighty deeds: Upon death's purple altar, now

See where the victor victim bleeds! All heads must come To the cold tomb— Only the actions of the just Smell sweet and blossom in the dust. -James Shirley.

## OF INTEREST

Her Charming Tact.

People are telling a most remarkable story about a famous but somewhat eccentric woman, who was visitknowing were asked to meet her. When they all came to the table the famous guest asked for a finger bowl. The maid, too well trained to surprise at anything, brought a bowl half filled with water. The famous woman drew a small bottle from her pocket and emptied its contents into the water. Then calmly she proceeded to lave her spoon and fork in the liquid and wiped them on the damask napkin, explaining the while that for her health's sake she made it a rule never to touch her lips with silver that had not been properly sterilized. "he botcontained an antiseptic kind-I've forgotten the name of it. The best part of the story, to my way of thinking, is what the hostess did She did not look upon the proceeding as any reflection on her housekeeping methods. She did not stare haughtily. She simply smiled into the agonized eyes of the woman who had brought the famous guest, and what she said

"What a very excellent idea." +++

Obstinate Housewives.

Nothing is more solemnly and sadly sure in this rushing age, than that he thrown down and trampled out of sight. It is a trifle, apparently, says still, and the travelers in ald, when a woman taboes oil in salad sauce with the cold pudding," or whipped cream as an accompaniment to ce-cold raw tomatoes; when the vegetable dishes must be all set on the table with the meat, "as she had al-ways had them," and lettuce be cut up and dressed in the kitchen at the cook's convenience, instead of being served, crisp and cool, from the deft fingers of some member of the family who is

"up in salads." "Each protest is a symptom of decadence which is willful, not inevitable. She has stopped learning, because sne has stopped. In time, mental muscles become stiff, but disuse is the cause of the change.

"I account that day lost in which I have learned no sew thing," said an aged sage.

"Our housewife may lay the saying to heart. If there be a better way than hers of doing anything-from was perfectly cured. I am sincere in making picklette to giving a wedding saying Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, supper—she should be on the alert to possess herself of it. It is not true that it is easier for young people to keep themselves and their houses abreast of the times than it is for their elders. The first step that counts in the downward road is the tendency not to take any step at all. To stand still is to be left."

#### Kitchen Wisdom.

Always heat a frying pan before putting anything in it, not scorching, but hissing hot, Test it with a drop of water-if it dances about a little hissing globule the pan is just right. Things laid in a cold pan and set over the fire are certain to stick, besides they lack the appetizing crispness, which is the main reason for frying. In breakfast bacon, particularly, makes all the difference in the world

Unless vegetables are taken direct from the garden they are improved by freshening in clean, cold water. Wash them well, then cover them an inch deep and let them stand two or three only vegetable food is served

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hours. They will cook tender and full flavored, whereas if put on to boil half wilted, they are apt to be insipid and stringy. This is especially true of such things as cauliflower, asparagus and Brussels sprouts, also of pieplant. If new potatoes are soaked thus the work of scraping them is made very much easier, and the potatoes themselves

turn out mealier. Mint for sauce is best cut with a pair of clean, very sharp scissors. Hold a dozen stalks of even length in the hand and clip them all through at one stroke, of course, cutting the bits very small. Thus you avoid the bitter, bruised taste so often made in chop ping. Keep the mint in water until wanted, and do not make the sauce until the meat it is to accompany is on the platter ready to serve. By using fresh lime juice instead of vinegar and a little cayenne, your mint sauce may be quite transfigured.

> +++ To Hang a Hammock.

Hammock hanging is not the simple thing it is thought to be by most people, which is merely to secure it so firmly that it can't break down. The thought-out rule for the right way is that the hammock should be six and case, the decrease is due to causes that diminish the comfort and well-being of invited to a luncheon and accepted the head and three and three-quarters invitation. Several women all worth above the ground at the foot end. The rope that secures the head end should be less than 12 inches and that at the foot should measure four and a half

### INDIA'S SUMMER RESORT

Scenery of Peculiar Beauty in the Hills About Simla.

From the latter part of March and early April to the middle of October all of fashionable India goes to the famous hill station at Simla, writes John T. McCutcheon in the Chicago Record. The viceroy and the machinery of government moves up; the capital changes from Calcutta to Simla, and for seven months Calcutta lies dull and burning, while lower Himalayas around Simla at arming with society people: the els are thronged and everything is oming with gayety. Early in April he heat begins in earnest on the plains, and in some Early in April

parts it is almost unendurable for who does not keep up with it will be up to 120° in the shade; the eets are blazing, and the houses are furnaces. On the khaki-colored plains life stands the railway Marion Harland, in the New York Her-ald when a woman taboes oil in salad Streams of water are kept trickling dressing because she "has never been used to putting it in," when she thinks mint sauce a "trashy" accompaniment to roast lamb, and "won't hear of hot said down before the open car windows to cool the deadly waves of heat that surge in, and heavy wooden hoods are built above the car roofs to break the rays of the sun. Then is when folk who can afford it or who can borrow enough money pack up and "light out"

for the cool heights of the hill station. Simla is 7,000 feet in the Himalayas, where it is always cool in summer. This year will be the first in which Lord and Lady Curzon make their official entry into Simla, and there are prospects that it will be a gay and lively The station is difficult and trying to reach, and costly after one has reached it. This feature makes it the more exclusive.

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