

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited.)

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Friday, April 25.

Some Things the Ontario Government Has Done.

The acquisition of territorial rights in the greater part of what is now known as New Ontario.

The possession and development of New Ontario.

Vote by ballot.

Trial of election petitions by judges.

The establishment of the School of Practical Science.

The making of the Agricultural College more efficient.

The separation of the liquor traffic from municipal control.

The appointment of a Minister of Education.

The establishment of Normal Schools at Ottawa and London.

The extension of the franchise to farmers' sons.

The building of colonization roads in many of the new districts.

The establishment of a reformatory for females.

The extension of surveys of crown lands.

Encouragement of immigration.

Facilities for settlement.

The erection of new parliament buildings.

The assertion of the right of the Province to property in rivers and streams.

The establishment of a Normal College.

County Council reform.

The appointment of a Good Roads Commissioner.

The appointment of a Provincial Municipal Auditor.

The taxing of corporations.

The establishment of a Western Dairy School.

The establishment of a pioneer dairy farm in order to test the agricultural character of the lands of Western Ontario between Port Arthur and Rat Portage.

A vote of \$1,000,000 for the encouragement of good roads.

The right of property of the Province in the timber and minerals of the disputed territory.

The provincial control of liquor licenses.

Improvement in the Separate Schools Act.

The creation of a separate Department of Agriculture.

The appointment of a drainage referee.

The building of the asylum at Brockville.

The passing of the Succession Duties Act.

The appointment of a superintendent of neglected and dependent children.

The protection of forests by the appointment of a superintendent of forestry.

The Meat Trust.

When the price of a commodity gets beyond the reach of the people the latter usually have a weapon in what is known as the principle of substitution. For instance, if there should be a potato famine, people, rather than pay famine prices, could turn to the food products of cereals. The recent rise in the price of beef in the United States left them the alternative of resorting to other foods. The beef trust anticipated this and placed 100,000 cases of eggs in cold storage in June in order to create an artificial scarcity and manipulate the market. The trust has gone even further than this. It has forced up the prices of pork, veal and lamb, compelling dealers to submit to its exactions or go out of business. The prices of canned meats also have been raised.

The trust is protected from foreign competition by a tariff of 2½ per cent. A member of the House of Representatives has moved for the abolition of all duties on meats, but it is safe to say Congress is in greater awe of the organized power of the trust than of the unorganized sentiment of the people. The Buffalo Express says that "no existing duties should be repealed without reciprocal concessions from the countries whose markets are to be enlarged thereby." This is a naive argument. Why should Canada, Mexico or Argentina reward Uncle Sam for coming to his own relief? Still, on the principle that a freer exchange of natural products would be a mutual benefit, Canada will be ready to listen to any proposals which may lead to a permanent arrangement.

No Waste of Capital.

The \$30,000,000 of revenue derived from the forests has gone like last winter's snow.—Stratford Herald.

Has it? Better look more closely. The Province has received from woods and forests since Confederation \$27,720,000. Opponents of the Government say the capital of the Province has been wasted to that extent. Grant for the sake of argument that the revenue from that source was capital—the Administration has merely transferred it from one form to another. There has been spent on buildings and public

works since 1867, \$11,249,778 29. Buildings and public works are capital account. Railways have been subsidized to the amount of \$8,304,901 12, and a subsidy for a railway is an expenditure on capital account. On colonization and mining roads, \$3,528,329 18 has been spent, on surveys \$2,591,352 45, and on rivers, lakes and bridges, \$1,160,620 12. On all these items of capital account there has been an outlay of \$27,834,991 16, or \$114,625 41 more than was realized from the sale of forest wealth. The capital—if it was capital—exists in the form of public utilities. Yet the Herald says it has gone like last winter's snow.

Drawing Them Together.

Some Britishers are in a state of nerves over the "Morganizing" of the North Atlantic steamship lines. It is estimated that the combine embraces 208 steamships, with a tonnage of 1,106,542. The number of vessels in other Atlantic lines is 338, with a tonnage of about 1,743,000. It is now reported that the Cunard Line will enter the merger. This would throw the balance against the independent companies.

Perhaps one result of the extension of the trust movement to the steamship business will be the steady denationalization of the ocean carrying trade of the world. This would be rather a wrench to British sentiment. "Britannia rules the waves," her red ensign floats over more shipping on the high seas than is covered by the flags of all other nations put together. From a commercial standpoint, there would be nothing to fear. Great Britain would continue to build the ships, so long as she built them cheaper than other countries, as she does now. In another and even more important direction, this steamship combine may have an international effect. It illustrates on a large scale the irresistible trend of British and American capital toward common investments. A material bond is being forged that will tend to assure friendly relations between the two countries for all time to come. At any rate, the amalgamation of capital on a huge scale, of which this steamship combination is an instance, will create in the United States a powerful, one might almost say a controlling influence for peace. There will be such an interlacing of commercial and financial ties, and such a real community of interest between Great Britain and the United States, apart altogether from the nexus of kinship, that a rupture of friendly relations will be almost impossible. It would involve a catastrophe to prevent which gigantic forces will be always at work in both countries.

Leys has always stood up for London and London will stand up for Leys.

The Government has made the campaign short, but Mr. Whitney will see that it isn't too sweet.

Now bring out your candidate, Conservative fellow-citizens. He will drink defeat to the very Leys.

It is probably true the average elector in a rural constituency could beat the average Toronto elector clean out of sight in a competitive examination.—Toronto Star.

Of course. That's why Toronto usually goes Tory.

The United States census gives the number of English-Canadians in Massachusetts as 158,753, and of French-Canadians in the same state, 134,416, a total of 293,169. The next Dominion census may show just as many "American-Canadians" in the Northwest.

Free trade is really too good a thing to allow to die out altogether. Let us keep it within the Empire.—Ottawa Citizen.

A dangerous admission for a Conservative organ. The Opposition complains that the present tariff on British goods is ruining some Canadian industries. Supposing the tariff were removed altogether—then what?

An autumn session of the British Parliament will be necessary to overtake arrears of legislation. The House of Commons is so deluged with parish matters that its business is in a chronic congestion. Great Britain will be forced some day to adopt the federal principle by creating separate legislatures for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the large shipments of frogs' legs from Canada to the United States, and thinks all the frogs required could be raised at home. The American frog-raisers will probably ask Congress to raise the duties for the protection of their infant industry.

The Canadian House of Commons properly rejected Mr. Charlton's proposal to memorialize the British Government to annul all persons in arms against its authority in South Africa. Mr. Charlton's motion was well intentioned, but it could only serve to embarrass the Imperial Government in solving the problem which is perplexing enough as it stands. There has been nothing in the conduct of the British authorities so far to warrant the fear that mercy will be lacking in the final settlement.

They Needed Him.

[Business.]

"I say," said the business man to the detective, "some fellow has been representing himself as a collector of ours. He has been taking in more money than any two men we have, and I

want him collared as quickly as you can."

"All right, I'll have him in jail in less than a week."

"Great Scott, man! I don't want to put him in jail; I want to engage him."

The Maple.

[Washington Star.]

I wish I was a maple.

With nuffin' 'tall to do,

Except to stand and wave my hand

Up to de sky so blue.

An' nebber have to worry

About what I get under foot,

But sing a song all winter long

An' sleep a-standin' up.

An' when de sun gits pow'ful

An' makes me long for shade,

I'd wait for clo' until dey grow,

An' wear 'em ready-made.

A Fiasco.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Mrs. Malaprop—That's young Mr. Jenkins. He's engaged to be married, you know.

Mrs. Gabbie—Indeed! And is that the young woman with him now?

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, that's his fiasco.

Her Favorite Air.

[Chicago News.]

The favorite air of the average girl is a millionaire.

A Reasonable Price.

[New York Times.]

An ambitious young actor, soliciting employment from Charles Frohman, dwelt upon his necessities:

"I am just able to pay for my room and that is all," said the young man.

"I have a hall room on the East Side for which I pay 75 cents per week."

Mr. Frohman, thoughtfully nodded his approval. You can't get a nice room for much less," he said.

A Selfish Man.

[Boston Transcript.]

He—Darling, what do you suppose I have done today?

She—I couldn't guess in a hundred years.

He—I have had my life insured.

She—That's just like you, John Martin. All you seem to think of is yourself.

A Striking Present.

[Tit-Bits.]

"I want something striking for a wedding present," said the male shopper. "Yes, sir," remarked the shopwalker. "The clock department is on the fourth floor."

Trouble and Money.

[Puck.]

Trouble is like money. It is better to save it than to borrow it.

Newspaper Profanity.

[London Free Press headline.]

\$10,000 DAM.

AGES ASKED.

[Springtime.]

[Maurice Thompson, in Indianapolis News.]

When ice is thawed and snow is gone, And racy sweetness floods the trees; When snowbirds from the hedge have flown, And on the five-porch swarm the bees— Drifting down the first warm wind That thrills the earliest days of spring. The bluebird seeks out the meadows And charms them into tasselings.

He sits among the delicate sprays, With mists of splendor round him drawn, And through the spring's prophetic veil Sees summer's rich fulfillment dawn; He sings, and his is nature's voice— A rush of melody sincere From that great fountain of harmony Which flows and runs when spring is here.

Short is his song, but strangely sweet To ears weary of the low, Dull tramp of winter's sullen file, Sandalled in ice and mud in snow; Short is his song, but through it runs A hint of dithyrambs yet to be— A suggestion of the future, That has the influence of prophecy.

Sing strong and clear, O bluebird dear! While all the land with splendor fills, While maples gleam in the vales And plum trees blossom on the hills; Float down the wind on shining wings, And sing will by grove and stream, While through my life spring's freshness runs, Like music through a poet's dream.

Distant.

[Washington Star.]

"Didn't you tell me that dog you sold me wouldn't bite anyone that he knew?"

"Yassuh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley; "but he allus was kind o' hand to git acquainted with."

A Luxury Missed.

[Washington Star.]

The man who never makes mistakes Must forfeit much of life's delight; He cannot feel the sweet surprise Of sometimes being right.

Different.

[Baltimore News.]

Office boy—There is a gentleman here with a bill—

The old man—Tell the chump to call again.

Office boy—With a bill you've got again him, that he wants to pay.

The old man—Ah! Show the gentleman in.

A Telephone Trick.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

The old trick of putting the "widow and orphan shareholders" in front of the fighting line of the grasping Bell Telephone monopoly is in keeping with the tactics of that corporation.

Then He Went.

[Chicago Daily News.]

Borem (11:45 p.m.)—It is the staying qualities of a horse that count in a race.

Miss Shashes—Are you in training for a race of any kind, Mr. Borem?

Expert Opinion.

[New York Sun.]

Madge—She says she would rather be a brunette than a blonde.

Marjorie—She ought to know. She's been both.

Those High Steaks.

[Washington Star.]

"Yes," said the woman with sharp eyes, "those people who moved in next door are inclined to make an ostentatious display of their wealth."

"In what way?"

"They go into the corner grocery and order beefsteak in a loud tone of voice."

WHY NATIONS MUST NOT FIGHT.

The Theory of War Simply Stated.

Man's National Character Is as Pagan as 200 Years Ago.

Christ's Teaching Averse to War—Private vs. Public Life—Violence Is Not a Channel of Justice.

[By Hall Caine.]

Is it right to fight? Are nations justified according to the moral law, in taking up arms against each other for the settlement of international disputes? It is difficult to discuss this question at the present moment without reference to the war in South Africa, but I shall try to do so, and in any reply or response which readers may perhaps make to what I say on a difficult problem I will ask them to be good enough to hold their political sympathies rigidly and entirely apart.

The theory of war (as war is usually practiced by civilized countries) may be simply stated. Two nations, having a cause which they believe to be just, compose by pacific means, agree to submit the settlement to the issue of physical force. Each thinks it is fighting for the right, but it is not necessarily doing so, because the right—the whole right—cannot possibly be on both sides.

Does the nation which wins in war establish by its victory the justice of its cause? It establishes no such thing. It establishes no such thing as the superior power of its forces. Does the nation which loses prove by its failure the falseness of the cause it championed? Indeed, no. It proves nothing but its inability to win the struggle. The right (as such) has nothing to do with the issue; the solution depends entirely upon might.

A PAGAN PRINCIPLE.

Surely there never was anything more frankly pagan than the principle of war. It excludes the idea of a God who governs the world in justice, and leaves the destiny of nations in the control of a great unarmored monster, who must be always on the side of the battalions, the money bags, and the latest and deadliest developments of the blunderbuss.

Yet this pagan deity is down to this moment the power which presides over civilization. Not only the questions of national limits of authority, but also the welfare of the people, the happiness of their homes, the success of their industries, and the measure of their wages, are submitted to the arbitration of the God of war. Civilization bows to it almost as submissively as barbarity did, and man in his national character is as pagan today as he was two thousand years ago.

CHRIST'S EXAMPLE.

In order to see Christianity in its relation to the state, let us take the person of its Founder, for in his life, surely, its principles found their most perfect expression. Christ was born a Jew, at a time when his country was under the heel of the conqueror. Great liberties of his own people had gone before him, but their insurrections had failed, and the condition of his race was worse in his day than it had ever been before. He came to the world to deliver his people from all iniquity. He was looking for a deliverer, and their dream of the Messiah was that of a soldier who should be mightier than Judas Maccabeus, a king who would be greater than David. How did Christ come? To the Christian Church, Christ is God as well as man; and, therefore, in the view of Christians, he might have come as a soldier. He did not wish to be a soldier, and a great king, a great king, a great deliverer—he came as a poor Jewish workman. Though he knew his father would send him twelve legions of angels he did not ask for them. When the people tried to make him a king he disappeared, and his nearest approach to a crown was the crown of thorns.

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HOW ARE YOUR KIDNEYS? THIS SIMPLE TEST WILL TELL.

If any of your family have been troubled with kidney disease, make a test of the urine, and satisfy yourself whether you need a food remedy before the disease has caused serious complications.

Tonorrow morning put some urine in a glass bottle, and let it stand for 24 hours. If it shows particles or germs floating about, is milky or cloudy, or contains a reddish sediment, then your kidneys are diseased.

Commence at once to take Ferrozone to arrest these unnatural conditions. Ferrozone is especially intended for the immediate relief and cure of kidney and bladder troubles, and its health-giving, strengthening properties will be felt at once in new, pure blood, healthy circulation, good color, increased vigor, and a general strengthening of the system.

Ferrozone quickly corrects urinary disorders, headache and pain in the back. It improves the appetite, digests the food, and makes it nourish the nerves, makes the system pure and enduring, and fits one for lots of hard work.

Don't be misled by cheap, so-called kidney cures offered by dealers for the sake of extra profits. There is only one safe and reliable specific for Kidney, Bladder, Liver and urinary troubles, and its name is Ferrozone. Refuse point blank to accept a substitute, and insist on your druggist supplying the genuine Ferrozone; it is the best. Price 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25. At all druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

THE RUNIANS, CARSON, McKEE CO. FRIDAY BARGAINS.

The inexperienced shopper can trade at this store with absolute safety. We have one price only, and that is the lowest possible price consistent with quality and fair dealing, and our responsibility does not cease when the goods are sold. We insist on the goods being satisfactory or money refunded; and our Friday bargains are included in this guarantee. Goods exactly as represented, and money refunded if not satisfactory. Read the following list of bargains for Friday and Saturday this week:

50c SILKS, 33c.	RIBBONS.	CAMBRIC LINING, 33c.
1,200 yards Japanese Wash Silks, all new, bright colors of blue, rose, Nile, pink, yellow, etc., regular 50c goods, bought to clear, Friday and Saturday, per yard 33c	Wide, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, assorted colors, regular 15c and 20c yard; Friday and Saturday, per yard 10c	15 pieces only Fawn and Light Brown Cambric Lining, to clear out Friday and Saturday, per yard 33c
\$1 00 DRESS GOODS, 59c.	HOSIERY.	BLOUSES.
15 ends 54-inch All-Wool Suiting, 3 to 6 yards, regular \$1 00 goods, in grays, browns, greens, blues, all ends, to clear, per yard . . . 59c	Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, seamless feet, spliced heel and toe, regular 12½c; special for Friday and Saturday, per pair 9c	Ladies' White Blouses, trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched tucks, new sleeves, very special, \$1 00
25c SATEENS, 12½c.	Ladies' Black Hosiery Dye Cotton Hose, regular 15c pair; special Friday and Saturday, 2 pairs for 25c	Ladies' Blouses, print, pink, blue, red and white stripes, special, . . . 50c
BELTS.	Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, polka dot and drop stitch, special . . . 25c	Ladies' Striped Blouses, in blue, blue, pink and white, special lines 75c, 85c and 90c
Straw Belts, in cream, black, and black and white, regular prices: 25c, Friday and Saturday, each 20c 50c, Friday and Saturday, each 39c	Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached Vests, short sleeves, very special, Friday and Saturday, each . . . 10c	GROCERIES.
Berlin, Zephyr and Andalusian Wools, odd lines, assorted lots, to clear, Friday and Saturday, ounce 2c	JEWELRY.	25 pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar \$1 10
PARASOLS.	Fancy Brooch Pins, enameled and jeweled designs, regular 25c, Friday and Saturday, each 15c	6 pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar for 25c
Ladies' Fancy Striped Parasols, satin finish, black and white, special, Friday and Saturday \$1 00	Sash Pins, latest styles, in oxidized silver and gold finish, regular 25c, Friday and Saturday, each 15c	1 pound Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea, 40c, for 25c
Ladies' Fancy Parasols, satin, in navy, black and gray, with white stripes, Friday and Saturday special, each \$2 00	CARPETS.	1 tin 15c French Red Kidney Beans
Ladies' Black Umbrellas, gloria covers, paragon frame, steel rod, fancy handles, special assortment, at each \$1 00	56-inch Hemp Carpet, heavy quality, regular 15c, for 10½c	1 tin 15c Black Raspberries for . . . 10c
Children's School Umbrellas, extra quality, only 50c	Tapestry Carpet, three patterns, regular 25c, Friday 25c	1 tin 15c Damson Plums for 10c
TABLE LINEN.	English Tapestry Furniture Covering, 50 inches wide, excellent quality, regular \$1 25, Friday for . . . 85c	1 large tin of Pork and Beans, with Chili Sauce, for 10c
60-inch Half-Bleached Table Linen, fine thread, heavy-weight cloth, 40c, Friday and Saturday, per yard 30c	GENTS' FURNISHINGS.	Force Food, 2 packages for 20c
PRINTED MUSLINS, 5c.	Boys' Caps—23 dozen, navy peak school caps, 10c and 15c, Friday and Saturday, each 5c	1 pound Rice, Biscuits, 1 Ginger Snaps and 1 of Lunch Biscuits for 25c
200 yards Dress Muslin, 36-inch, wide stripe and figured, assorted colors, light and dark, regular 8c, Friday and Saturday, per yard . . . 5c	Men's All-Wool Navy Serge Caps—10 dozen, glazed, regular 10c, 7½, regular 25c and 30c, Friday and Saturday, 15c each, or 2 for 25c	12 pounds of Best Family Flour for 25c

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St. **The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.** 208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

to kindly state was when he rode on the coat of an ass.

He was not a political revolutionary, and when Satan tempted him with a view of the kingdoms he might win he kept the tempter behind his back. He did not attempt to resist the rule of the aggressor, and when his enemies tried to trick him into an expression of disloyalty to the ruling power he eschewed by a reply which was the expression of a religious rather than a political truth. He submitted to violence against his own person, and forbade his followers to do the same. In his defense, the only effort he made to resist evil was in driving the buyers and sellers from the temple, and then he was not so much opposing constituted authority as asserting the separate rights of the soul.

He said "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." He said "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." Above all he said "Ye have heard that it hath been said, 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.' But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man shall sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also."

Can any teaching be more opposed to the pagan principle of war? Can any doctrine be a stronger rebuke to the morality on which civilized nations are governed. Yet Christianity has been two thousand years in the world, and most of us are now claiming to be Christians men and women.

PRIVATE VS. PUBLIC LIFE.

We are Christian men and women in our personal lives, and we make an honest effort to live according to the light of the moral law. But in our national character we are still frankly, fearlessly, and often frantically pagan. No words of Christ are quite so exact and literal as those in which he defines the doctrine of non-resistance, and no passage of the Gospel gives less excuse for the plea that it is dealing with the life of man in this world. A judge pronouncing sentence could

not use words that would be as plain, simple and direct, and it is as noonday that a leading principle of the Gospel requires that man shall not resist evil, and that he shall never use force to insist upon his rights.

Not only the words but also the acts of Christ show that this doctrine was the foundation of our religion; there is not a fact in the life of Jesus which does not illustrate and support it, from his birth in the stable at Bethlehem to his death on the cross at Calvary.

Surely there is nothing clearer in the teaching of Christ than these two things—first, that violence is not a channel of justice, and next, that the only ground of right is the moral law. Christ's teaching is the reverse of that of the Anarchist, "Violence is wrong, therefore it is right to resist violence."

That is what the Anarchist says, and, strange as it may sound, it is also what every civilized nation says when it takes up arms. Thus the principle of civilized war is the principle of Anarchy, and statesmen fight for justice in the same way as the Anarchists.

Christ, on the other hand, looks for justice to the only source of justice. He is firmly convinced that in the end God will do right. He is certain that the right will prevail, avowed by Har-nack says he does not think it necessary for justice to use force in order to remain justice.

I am compelled to conclude that, according to the teaching of the Christian religion, it is not right to fight, and that the spectacle of two Christian nations, praying to the same God for success for their opposing armies, ringing their church bells to celebrate their victory or to lament their defeat, ringing on one hand their "Te Deum," and on the other their "Miserere," and all in the name of him who said "Resist not evil," is a spectacle of deeper and crueller irony than anything else that civilization at this moment presents.

Whether the Christian doctrine of non-resistance is incompatible with civilized life is another question which must be left over for discussion on some other occasion.

A WEST KENT VILLAGE VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT.

Coopersville in Ashes—Loss on Mills Alone Over \$400,000.

Chatham, April 25.—Coopersville, 12 miles north of Chatham, was wiped out by fire on Wednesday. The conflagration was the most serious in the history of Ontario township. The village had been built up around the sawmills of John Cooper, and comprised twelve houses and a store. The Cooper sawmills were also in the village. Today the whole place is nothing but ruins, and a hundred people are rendered homeless. The country is very dry, and the drought was taken advantage of to burn out a bushing. The fire, carried by a strong south wind, swept down on the village at sundown, and obliterated it. Four teams were used to plow up a break in the path of the fire, but the huge volumes of smoke and fire came rushing on at such a rate that the men were forced to cut the horses loose and seek safety. The horses went to their stable and perished. There were no fatalities. The farmers in the vicinity are taking care of the homeless, and supplies of food have been forwarded from Chatham. The loss will be very heavy, as the mill and nearly all the staves and logs piled in the yard were destroyed. Mr.

Cooper, the heaviest loser, puts his loss at over \$400,000.

The residence of W. A. Mills, ex-warden of Kent county, was burned to the ground this afternoon. Only the piano was saved. Loss about \$4,000. The residence of Wm. Scott, a Chatham township farmer, was also burned to the ground. It caught from a spark from the chimney.

The epidemic of fires is due to dry weather, no rain of any moment or snow has fallen here since last spring. Water is so scarce in some sections that the farmers have to buy it from their more fortunate neighbors.

OTHER FIRES.

Gananoque, Ont., April 25.—The jewelry store of J. E. Wright was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Partly insured.

Ready Lunch Beef.

Prepared from choice selected beef. Nutritious and wholesome, made only by Wm. Clark, Montreal. 55a 11-25

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Clark

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25c. Purely Vegetable. *Wm. Clark*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Every Sale Makes a Friend!—FOR THE CUSHION FRAME

Cleveland Bicycles.

A. WESTMAN, 111 DUNDAS ST.—London Agent.