There is no torture more acute and intolerable than nervousness. A nervous person is in a state of constant irritation

by day and sleeplessness by night. The sufferer starts at

every noise, is worried by a feeling that something awful is going to happen; is shaky, depressed, and, although in a con-

stantly exhausted state, is unable to sit or lie still. If you are

nervous or worried or suffer from a combination of langour and

constant irritation, you need a nerve food and nerve tonic, and

Dr. Williams Pink Pills

for Pale People

are absolutely the best thing in the world for you.

You will find after taking them that your feelings

of distress and worry are being rapidly replaced by

strength, confidence, and a feeling that you are on

the road to full and complete health and strength.

sible way-by building up strong, steady nerves.

Miss Ina Doucet, Bathurst, N. B., says:—"Words fail me to adequately express what I owe to Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I was at-

tacked with la grippe, the after-effects of which took the form of nervous exhaustion. The least noise would startle me and I would tremble for some time. I used several medicines but they did not help me.

and as time went on I was growing worse and was so nervous that I was afraid to remain alone in a room. I slept badly at night and would

frequently awake with a start that would compel me to scream. The trouble told on me to such an extent that my friends feared for my re-

covery. At this time an aunt urged me to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills

and after using eight boxes I was completely restored to health, and I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. I sincerely hope

Always look at the box when you ask

for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

If the full name is not on the box, you are

not getting what you ask for. Refuse all

so-called "just-as-good-as," and if you have

any trouble getting the pills, they will be sent you by mail post paid at 50 cents a box

or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing The

Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

my experience will benefit some other sufferer.

Get rid of your nervousness in the only pos-

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Breakfast Cocoa .- Abso utely pure, delicious, nutritious

-The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream

German Sweet Chocolate -Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and

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TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

SOME WOMEN WHO BOAST MUSTACHES

Craze for Purely Castilian Adornment Has Reached America

"You wouldn't expect to find women cultivating mustaches, would you?" a Sixth avenue beauty doctor asked a New York reporter.

The reporter said she had heard that those very things, when beautiful, had strong attachments for some women. "Oh, I don't mean men's mus-taches," responded the beauty doctor with very great scorn. "I mean femi-nine mustaches—of their very own, you

It had to be admitted that it was surprising.
"Well, there are some women who do their very best to raise a mus-tache," said the beauty provider. "Yes, American women, brunettes usually. I don't mean that they want bristles; nothing of that kind. All they desire is an alluring little growth of soft down just above the corners of the

"You know, all real Spanish beau-ties have just that, and it's a fad with dark women now to look Spanish and pretend to have Spanish blood in their veins. The mustache is part of the

evidence, as they say in court.
"In Castile, I believe, a woman is accounted a beauty exactly in propor-tion to the amount of seductive down upon her lip. I know a lot of wo-men who are not counted beauties at all here who would be reigning belles in Spain under that rule. But they would actually, if they could, part with what a Castilian would consider

a cherished possession.
"The fact is, there's a disagreement among women on the mustache ques-Those who have mustaches try to get rid of 'em, usually producing a worn-out shoe brush effect unless they go to proper persons for treatment, and some women, who haven't a suspicion of Castilian down try to culti-

'How do they do it? Oh, that's a trade secret. But a small brush and a little oil applied regularly on the proper spot will work wonders. Kerosene would really be the best, but you can't expect a beauty-seeking woman with a fad to paint her upper lip with kerosene more than once. So they come to us, and we have equally efficacious lotions which are pleasanter to

"Of course it's only a fad. And by and by, I suppose, the faddist will take an opposite notion. That's where

we beauty doctors make our profit.
"Can we get rid of it Of course, we can. That's easy, unless the woman has been trying a razor or scissors on her own account. Then it's more difficult, not to mention being a great deal more painful to the patient. Weak ammonia and a little sandpaper or pumice stone will sometimes

do the work, and I've even known a bit of rough cloth to work wonders. Then there are methods like applying a hot resin stick. The hair and all comes away with it. "Oh, women will undergo almost anything to be beautiful or to think

Earl Li's Dignity.

Gen. James H. Wilson at the dinner of the Delaware Society on Thursday evening, told an anecdote of Li Hung Chang, illustrative of the dignity of the Chinese statesman. In the negotiations carried on with the representatives of the foreign pow-

ers, while the Chinese court was in the western representative "Who is the Chinese Govern-'I am the Chinese Government,"

Where are your credentials?" was asked. "I am the Chinese Government," the

earl replied," and my character is my credentials." "And so it was," said Gen. Wilson; "and there was the greatest Chinaman of all time, if we consider the influence exerted by him in bringing his country into relations with the nations of the world, whose civilization he perceived to be more progressive and better than that of his own people."-New York Sun.

A BREATHING SPELL.

If the consumptive could only keep from getting worse it would be some encourage-

Scott's Emulsion at least gives tired nature a breathing spell. The nourishment and strength obtained from Scott's Emulsion are a great relief to three years, after the death of Clethe exhausted system.

This treatment alone often enables the consumptive to gather force enough to throw

off the disease altogether. Scott's Emulsion brings strength to the lungs and flesh to the body.

Send for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,

IS A MARVEL AMONG POPES

Wonderful Life of Aged Head of the Catholic Church.

Silver Jubilee Celebration Pontificate Recalls Many Inter-

That wonderful old man, truly Pontifex Maximus, Leo XIII., began last week the silver jubilee of his pontificate. The 263rd successor of St. Peter, Joachim Pecci, was born at Carpineto, in the Diocese of Anagni, on March 2, 1810; ordained priest on Dec. 31, 1837; consecrated Titular Archbishop of Damietta on Feb. 17, 1843; transferred to the See of Perugia on Jan. 19, 1846; proclaimed cardinal on Dec. 19, 1853; elected pope on Feb. 20, and crowned on

Leo XIII. is the only one of the long line of popes who has worn the episcopal mitre 59 consecutive years. He is the sixth in line as to length of reign and fourth as to personal age. He is now the senior bishop of the whole Catholic world and also the doyen of those who have held the rank of car-dinal. He has seen 137 cardinals die since he began his reign, a record nowhere approached by any of his pre-decessors, and has created 148 members

of the senate of the church.

The history of the popes shows that of the long line 195 have been Italians, Syrians 7, Greeks 15, Africans 3, Spaniards 4, French 14, Burgundians 2, Germans 6, Saxons 2, Bavarians 4, English 1 and Belgian 1. The nationality of the others is not well established. Forty popes are venerated as saints and con-fessors, and 37 as martyrs, making the entire number of the beatified 77. The

first 33 popes were martyred. The religious orders supplied about 70 popes to the throne. The Benedictines have given 30; the Carthusians 2, the Carmelites 2, the Dominicans 4, and the Augustinians and Franciscans many. Numerous popes were members of royal and noble families, but many poor men have reached the tiara also. St. Peter was a fisherman. Adrian IV., the only Englishman who held the throne, was the son of a woman who begged alms at the door of her parish church. Urban IV. was the son of a poor Frenchman. The parents of Celestine V. were in very humble circumstances. So were those of Benedict II. an Italian Dominican, and also those of Nicholas V. The father of Adrian VI. was a shop carpenter, of Sixtus V. a farm laborer and of Pius V. a shepherd.

St. Peter resigned for 25 years, and there used to be a tradition told to each new pope, no matter how young he was when he began, "Thou shalt was the peter of Peter". It was not see the years of Peter." It was contained in these Latin verses:

"Sint licet assumpti juvenes ad Pon-Petri annos potuit nemo videre ta-

But Leo's predecessor, Pius IX., broke through this tradition by occupying the Vatican for 32 y longest of all the reigns.
Gregory XI., 1276, died within a few hours of his election; Stephanus II. was pope for only three days; Urban VII. for twelve; Boniface VI. for sixteen; Celestine IV. for seventeen; Sisinius, Theodorus II., Damasus II., Pius III. and Marcellus II. for twenty; Valentinus for thirty and Leo. XI. for twenty-five. So many popes died with-in the first year of their pontificate that their records would take up too much space here. Since the time of St. Peter only nine popes have reigned more than twenty years. No less than 36 of the popes have died in the year or months of their pontificate, corresponding with the number attached to their names. Alexander I. was made pope while a mere youth. He reigned eleven years. John II. was 20 years old at his election and reigned four years and ten months. Innocent III. was 30 years old, Gregory II. was 35 years old, Leo X. and Boniface IX.

Pope Hormisdas, who was elected in 524, was a widower when he entered holy orders. He had a son called Silverius who succeeded him as pope in 537. Silverius was martyred and both father and son are venerated as saints. Victor III. had also been married before ascending the throne; and so had Clement IV. He had two daughters and when his wife died he became a Carthusian monk. There are two instances in which brothers succeeded each other. The first is that of Stephen III., elected in 752. He reigned five years and was succeeded by his brother Paul I. The latter was canonized. The other case is that of Benedict VIII., elected in 1012, and succeeded twelve years after by his brother John XX., who was pope for nearly ten years. Pope Eusebius had been a physician, and Pope John XX. was the author of a medical book telling the poor how to treat their maladies, which was highly prized in its day and trans-

lated into many languages. Benedict III. was the first pope to assume the title "Vicar of St. Peter." In the thirteenth century, however, this was changed to the present style, "Vicar of Christ." The usage of kissing the cross on the pope's slipper, which still obtains, was introduced by Adrian I. The first pope to change his name on election was Sergius II., 844. John has been the name most frequently adopted. There have been 23 Johns, 13 Innocents, 14 Benedicts, 16 Gregories, 14 Clements, 13 Leos, 9 Piuses and 8 Alexanders. Pope Cletus, the third pope, adopted the salutation ever since used: "Salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem." (Health and apostolic

benediction). Valentine was only a deacon when he was elected in 827. He lived a month. Celestine IV., 1241, who lived but a few days, was never crowned. Celestine V. 1294, resigned and became a monk. The popes who were not cardinals when elected are Nicholas II., 1058; Callistus II., 1119; Urban IV., 1261; Celestine V., 1294; Gallus, 1362; Urban VI., 1378. Clement V., 1305, was the first pope to remove his residence from Rome to Avignon. The exile lasted 70 years and for seven popes. The longest interregnum between the death of one pope and the coronation of his successor was

ment IV., in 1270. Pope Telesphorus, 142, ordained that Lent should begin on Septuagesima Sunday, and Pope Gregory I.the Great, 590, introduced the ceremony of put-ting ashes on the head on Ash Wednesday. Linus, St. Peter's successor, prohibited women from entering a church with uncovered heads. Pope Vitalianus, about 659, introduced organs in churches. He is said to have been a talented musician. Pope Clement, 93, is believed to be the author of the canon of the mass. Alexander I, the seventh pope, prescribed that the epistle and the gospel should be read in the mass. Pope Felix I. ordain-

the tombs of the martyrs and where there were none, that the relics of the faces were prescribed by Pope Gelas-Urban II. added those of the Blessed Virgin. Gregory the Great introduced the "Kyrie" and the "Christe Eleison." Symmachus, 498, prescribed that the "Gloria in Excelsis" should be sung at the masses of Sunday and fes-

tivals only. Zephrinus, 205, ordained that chalices should be made only of gold or silver, and Eusebius, 309, prohibited the use of any fabric but white linen for corporals—the covering of the chalice dur-Marcellus, 304, introduced ing mass. the rites of burial with lights and the chanting of Psalms. John XXII., 1316, established the usage of ringing the "Angelus" bell. Melchiades prohibited fasting on Sunday. Anicetus introduced the clerical tonsure and Pelagius II., the 65th pope, established the law that all clerics shall recite the seven canonical hours, or "breviary," daily. Gregory IX. prescribed the little bell that rings at the time of the elevation of the host at the mass. Vigilius ordered that the words of the consecration of the mass should be said silently.

Gregory XI., who died in 1378, was the last French pope. Clement VII. excommunicated Henry VIII. of England for usurping the title head of the church. Alexander VI., the famous Borgia, whose reputation present day historians are rehabilitating, was pope when Columbus discovered America. Alexander III. abolished tilts and tournaments in Europe. Paul IV., 1555-59 instituted the "index of prohibited books" and the tribunal of the inquisition. His successor, Pius IV., established the "Montes Pietatis," or official pawn shops. Boniface V. granted the right of sanctuary to all persons flying for safety to a church. Since 1595 a series of prophecies about the papacy attributed to the Irish monk St. Malachy, Bishop of

Armagh, have obtained popular currency and are held as indicating the succession of the popes and the end of the world. These predictions give to each pope an epigrammatic title. The number of striking coincidences thus falling in have added to the repute in which the prophecies have been commonly held. The title given the present pope, "Lumen in Coelo—Light in Heaven," seems to be borne out by the quarterings on the arms on the escut-

cheon of Leo XIII.

According to these prophecies there are to be only ten more popes. The last pope is to be a second Peter, there having as yet been no other so named since the first great apostle. Then the world will come to an end. Unfortunately, however, modern investigators

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it to you. This is the way you use Vapo-Cresolene: You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and breathe-In the vapor. It is the most healing, most soothing and most penetrating vapor that is known. Not a single disease germ can live in it. For whooping-cough and croup it is a positive and quick cure, while for all throat and bronchial troubles it is

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into ecclesiastical records pronounce the Malachian prophecies there were none, that the relics of the saints should be placed under the altar stone. Pope Eutychianus, 275, introduced the offertory at the mass. Pius V. directed that the Gospel of St. John, being a compendium of the chief mysteries of the faith, should be recited at the end of the mass. Ten of the prepared prophecies were first published by Arnold Wion, a monk of Monte Cassino in 1595. The best authorities now regard them as mere literary curiosities.

The Book Barometer.

The booksellers' and librarians' reports show but few changes as compared with the lists of the two preceding months. The popularity of "The Right of Way" and "The Crisis" does not appear to be waning, and such books as "Kim" and "The Eternal City" are still in great demand. Appended are the lists from the World's Work (February):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS. 1. The Right of Way-Parker. 2. The Ruling Passion-Van Dyke. 3. The Cavalier-Cable. 4. Lazarre-Catherwood. 5 The Man from Glengarry-Connor 6. The Crisis-Churchill. Lives of the Hunted-Seton. 8. Marietta-Crawford.

9. Kim-Kipling. 10. D'ri and I-Bacheller. 11. Cardigan—Chambers. 12. Circumstances-Mitchell. 13. The Benefactress-Anon. 14. Graustark-McCutcheon. 15. Count Hannibal-Weyman,

16. The Eternal City-Caine.

17. Amos Judd-Mitchell. 18. The Making of an American-Riis. 19. The Portion of Labor—Wilkins. 20. Blennerhasset—Pidgin. 21. The Velvet Glove—Merriman. 22. Up from Slavery—Washington.

23. The Life of R. L. Stevenson-Balfour. 24. The History of Sir Richard Calmady-Malet. 25. Tristram of Blent-Hope.

26. Wild Animals I Have Known-Seton. 27. A Lily of France-Mason. 28. In the Fog—Davis.
29. The Tory Lover—Jewett. 30. Farm Rhymes—Riley. LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

2. The Right of Way-Parker. 3. D'ri and I-Bacheller. 4. The Eternal City-Caine. . Lazarre-Catherwood. 6. The Cavalier-Cable. 7. Kim—Kipling. 8. The Man from Glengarry—Connor

9. Lives of the Hunted-Seton. Graustark—McCutcheon.
 Cardigan—Chambers. 12. The Ruling Passion-Van Dyke. Life Everlasting-Fiske. 14. The Benefactress-Anon. 15. Blennerhasset-Pidgin. 16. Up from Slavery-Washington

18. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
19. The Tribulations of a Princess— Anon. 20. A Sailor's Log-Evans. 21. The Puppet Crown-McGrath. 22. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
23. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thomp

17. Circumstance-Mitchell.

24. Tristram of Blent-Hope. 25. The Making of a Marchioness Burnett. 26. Truth Dexter-McCall.
27. The Life of R. L. Stevenson-Bal-

28. Marietta-Crawford. 29. J. Devlin: Boss-Williams. 30. Tarry Thou Till I Come-Croly. The six most popular books of month, as given in the list compiled by the Bookman (February), are as fol-

2. Lives of the Hunted-Seton. 3. The Cavalier-Cable. 4. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke. 5. The Crisis—Churchill. 6. The Man from Glengary-Conner.

1. The Right of Way-Parker.

PALMS ARE NOW MUCH IN VOGUE

Are Among Most Fashionable Household Decorations.

Thousands of Dollars Are Lavished On Them By People Who Affect Smart-

ness In Their Homes. Palms are today among the most household decorations. fashionable Their popularity represents the growth,

chiefly of the last ten years. Thouands of palms are purchased outright in this part of the country every year at an enormous outlay of money, and thousands of dollars are spent in hiring palms and in having them carefully looked after. Except on special occasions, flowering plants are not much seen in the houses of the well-to-do, their place having been

taken by the palm. As a rule, the first thing to greet the eye on entering the hall, the drawing room, the dining-room of a fashionable house, is a palm, and the boudoir, sleeping rooms and nursery even, are apt to contain each one or more hand-

some palms. A main reason, some people think, for the vogue of the palm is that it is perhaps the most expensive of the family of decorative foliage plants, and has aristocratic uncertainty of constitution which makes the purchase of one take on the alluring phase of a

speculation. "Palms, like some peo-ple," said a dealer, "have very uncertain dispositions." Another reason given for its prestige is that nowhere in this country can the foreign varieties be raised out of doors, and the largest and handsomest specimens must be imported

from Madagascar, Asia, Africa and Australia, thus insuring to their own-ers the distinction of having something out of the common.

Many varieties, though, are now propagated very successfully in this country under glass, and there are florists who do nothing else. the baby plant is about a foot high, it seems, these dealers turn it over to others who make a specialty of coaxing it on to sturdier growth and getting it ready for the retail dealers. In one extensive palm nursery for example, as many as one million infant palms have been seen under glass at one time, every one of which, surviving the perils of a first year, is sure

of a good market. There are not enough large palms in New York to supply the demand," remarked a Fifth avenue dealer, who makes a specialty of them, "and we are only too glad that so many of our customers are willing to rent palms in-stead of purchasing them.

"The majority of the large palms you see in the swell houses are rented for the season. Eight to twelve of them to a house. This means that they are left solely in the florist's care. "I send a man to the house of my customers every day or so to water, wash and look after the palms generally, and if for any reason a plant be-

gins to droop it must immediately be replaced with a fresh one.
"When the houses of my customers are closed for the summer, the plants are taken out and soon after they are crated and sent to Newport for change of air and scene. The palms in my establishment are pretty hard worked and never go out of commision unless, indeed, when one gets disabled through the carelessness of a servant by being frostbitten, or overheated from standing too close to a radiator. I have a good many palms in that condition stored away, which, for commercial purposes, will be valueless for four or

five years, or until an entirely new growth of leaves is induced from the old root.

"The Kentia or umbrella palm," he

went on, in answer to a question, "is one of the most popular, most beautiful and most expensive. That, for example," pointing to a stately beauty about six feet high, "would sell for \$75. Other favorite house varieties are Latania, or fan palm, and Phoenix." "The palm may be classed among the luxuries," declared a grower. "Although one of the longest-lived of plants under favorite conditions, it is also one of the most perishable when given over to the care of a novice. Too much care is as fatal to its wellbeing as too little.

"The palm is fastidious, and perhaps its most imperative requirement is an even temperature. To chill, or to overheat it, is equally injurious and the warmth generated from burning gas is, of all artificial heat, the least beneficial to palms. Then palms only want water when they are thirsty-a condition depending altogether upon the atmosphere they are kept in-and their leaves should be washed once a week or oftener with a fine sponge.

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