Sporting World.

Local Clubs Getting Into Good Shape.

The Orient Ball Tossers Complete Their Organization.

Another Chance for Fitzsimmons — Lacrosse in England — Sporting Notes of All Sorts.

BASEBALL

The bill introduced in the New York Legislature prohibiting Sunday baseball games is backed by the Eastern League magnates. The penalty is placed at $50, and the professional clubs are willing to pay that sum and get a monopoly of the Sunday games over the amateur teams.

Norman Randall, Reid, of London, and Joe Lyndon, of Toronto, are talked of as Canadian League umpires.

HAMILTON'S TEAM.

Hamilton, March 31.—The Hamilton Club, of the Canadian League, has signed fourteen players, as follows:

Pitchers—John Cochran, J. W. Condon, Chas. Channer and F. J. Chapman, all from Pennsylvania clubs.

Catchers—Grant Briggs, Chas. Connell.

Infielders—Marr Phillips, Jas. Dean, W. A. Hickey, Leo. H. Fohl and H. O'Neil.

Outfielders—Wm. Hoffner, Frank Malott and Tom McDonald. An infielder and change catcher named Maurice J. Smith will also probably be engaged.

ORIENTS ORGANIZED.

The Orient baseball club held a meeting at their rooms Tuesday evening, when Mr. F. Boyd was elected manager and A. Howell secretary-treasurer. Alex. Cheyne was appointed captain. The following players have been secured: Stein and Steele, catchers; Graham and Stringle, pitchers; Wilson, first base; Cheyne, second base; Healey, shortstop; Tierney, third base; Howell, right field; W. Milroy, center field; S. Milroy, left field. On May 24 the team will play at Goderich. All clubs wishing to arrange games, either in or out of the city, will address A. Howell, secretary, 523 Phillip street.

LACROSSE.

IN ENGLAND.

Manchester, England, March 31.—The lacrosse team of the Crescent A. C., of Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated a team of the Cheetham Club yesterday by a score of 5 to 4.

ATHLETICS.

WILL FITZ FIGHT?

London, March 31.—The Times says it is authorized to state that the Olympic Club has offered a purse of $15,000 for a fight between "Charley" Mitchell and "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the meeting to take place within three months. Mitchell agrees to fight for a $10,000 side bet besides the purse, the winner to take all.

Kid McCoy has challenged Charley Mitchell to fight for anything from £500 to £1,000 a side.

THE WHEEL.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

The Conservative Bicycle Club has elected the following officers: Honorary president, Thos. Beattie, M.P.; honorary vice-president, W. Gray; president, H. J. Boyd; vice-president, A. W. Goodwin; secretary, J. T. O'Brien; treasurer, T. W. McFarland; captain, W. O. Carson; first lieutenant, R. W. Kemp; second lieutenant, E. S. Platt; standard-bearer, W. W. Goodwin; bugler, G. Morgan; chairman racing board, W. H. Abbott; delegate to local committee for C. W. A. meet, A. Smith; delegates to Toronto C. W. A., A. Smith, Capt. Carson, T. B. McCormick, J. T. O'Brien, E. S. Platt.

CHATHAM'S Y. M. C. A. CLUB.

Chatham, March 31.—The election of officers for the Y. M. C. A. Bicycle Club resulted as follows: President, C. C. McPhee; vice-president, F. Stone; captain, J. Tilt; lieutenant, F. Sowerby; bugler, B. Erritt; secretary-treasurer, P. Erritt.

SPOKES.

It is estimated that there are now 10,000 tandem riders in New York, and many dealers think that before the summer is over there will be twice that number. Nearly every firm has many orders booked for 1897 tandems, and all the factories are paying particular attention to this branch of the business.

The Canadian Road Club will this year alter the time limit for centuries, which is ten hours for men and fourteen for women. No ride will be accepted which is not done on a course over 20 miles in length.

A bicycle baggage bill, similar to the one now advocated for Canada, was passed in Arizona the other day. Similar laws are now in vogue in New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, California and North Carolina.

CRICKET.

WINDSOR CLUB.

The Windsor Cricket Club has elected the following officers: Honorary president, E. C. Walker, Walkerville; honorary vice-president, Mayor Davis, Windsor; president, Wm. Robbins, Walkerville; vice-president, Wm. Edgar, Windsor; secretary, J. Watts, Windsor; treasurer, Dr. Hoare, Walkerville; managing committee, C. C. Aubrey, S. T. Copus, John Stuart, Fred. Rhons, Alex. Barr and H. O. Fleming.

BILLIARDS.

CANADIAN CHAMPION.

Chicago, March 31.—Two games of high-class billiards were played here in the short stop tournament Monday. The winners were Sutton, the Canadian expert, and Tom Gallagher, of Chicago. The losers were John Matthews, of Chicago, and Frank Maggoli, of St. Louis. The afternoon game was between Matthews and Sutton. The Canadian champion was in fine form, making the high runs of the tournament, 128 and 115, at open table work and drives. His drives were perfect specimens of the billiardist's art. The evening game between "Gray" Tom and Maggioli was not so one-sided. The score was 205 to 400. Galagher's average was 21 1-19.

FOR restoring gray hair to its natural color and beauty, for cleaning the head and curing dandruff; in fact for the preservation and restoration of the hair there is no equal for

LUBY'S

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

Its composition is such that there can be no failure, if simply used as directed. The increasing demand and quantity sold of Luby's leaves no doubt but it gives satisfaction to all who use it. 50c a bottle.

The Legislature.

Debate on the License Bill Continued.

The Opposition Treated to a Surprise

In the Form of a Letter from Sir Oliver Mowat—The Bill Passed Its Second Reading.

Toronto, March 31.—When the Legislature opened its session yesterday afternoon the galleries were filled with people anxious to hear the debate on the license bill.

A number of petitions from temperance organizations were presented, after which, on motion of the Attorney-General, it was decided that on and after Friday next Government business shall have precedence. Next Saturday a session will be held from 11 to 1. This, the Attorney-General answered to Mr. Whitney, is with a view of finishing the session by Good Friday.

Mr. Marter had adjourned the debate after Mr. Harcourt's fine speech when moving the second reading. He, therefore, started the debate yesterday in a speech of an hour and a quarter, received by the House for the most part in silence, the only points in his speech which the Opposition applauded with any unanimity being his reference to the duty of the Government to resign if they could not maintain their principles, and his allusion to the determination of the people of the province to hurl the Government from power at the first opportunity.

Mr. Marter introduced his remarks by declaring that nothing was further from his mind than politics in dealing with the question. The treasurer, he said, held that the Government must move slowly in this direction, and it was the general opinion of the temperance people that they were moving slowly enough. This cautious policy was justified on the ground that legislation must not outstrip education on the question. Whether the people were educated up to advanced legislation he would leave to Mr. J. J. Maclaren, who had recently stated that public sentiment was far in advance of legislation, that indeed legislation was no further advanced than it was in 1876.

Mr. G. F. Marter, continued, attacking the Minister and criticising the bill, but taking care not to commit the Opposition to any policy regarding the matter under discussion. He quoted Hon. G. W. Ross as saying that the plebiscite was a mandate to the Legislature, and admitted of no evasion. Did they evade it?

Mr. Marter charged collusion between movers of resolutions at the temperance convention and the Ontario Government. Dr. Potts, he said, seemed to be very well satisfied now. It didn't take much to satisfy some people.

The Premier was warmly applauded by his followers when he stood up. He began by an allusion to Mr. Marter's disavowal of any political motives in the speech he had just made, and awakened the plaudits of his side by declaring that it was politics from beginning to end, and instanced his characterizing Mr. Harcourt's speech as apologetic, a speech forcible, impressive and formidable in its array of facts, which Mr. Marter had made no attempt to answer. The Premier declared that advancing the age limit to 21 years, the preventing minors loitering in bar-rooms and the clause preventing the sale to youths in clubs constituted three of the most considerable steps that had yet been taken in liquor legislation in this province. Yet in the hour and a quarter's criticism that they had listened to there was scarcely the faintest indication whether the gentleman who had sat down was pleased with them or not. There was not a line of constructive suggestion in his speech. If they asked him what he wants he answered nothing. To the question what had been left undone or untouched he vouchsafed no reply. During the past twenty years twelve temperance measures had passed the House, and they were now considering a further step in the same desirable direction. But Mr. Marter refused to commit himself except to indicate in a vague sort of way that he was dissatisfied. But, Mr. Hardy said, he had arisen for a purpose other than that of following Mr. Marter. He was desirous of setting in the true light how the Government stood towards the temperance bodies and their pledges to them.

The keynote of Mr. Hardy's remarks in this respect was that the pledge of Sir Oliver Mowat, round which the discussion rages, had reference wholly to prohibition and not to license. He traced fully the proceedings that ensued on the submission of the Marter bill to the House and subsequent thereto. He read copious extracts from the proceedings of the convention of 1893 showing that prohibition, either complete or partial, was wholly in the mind of those who took part in the convention, and not license or restriction. He quoted a resolution which Mr. St. John, then a candidate for West York, had submitted to the convention, in which it was proposed to ask the Government for increased restriction, the resolution being overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. St. John rose to explain that it was defeated because the substance of it was contained in the resolution that was carried.

Mr. Hardy pointed out that restriction was not mentioned, was not even hinted at, in that resolution. It was wholly for prohibition, and when the delegation saw Sir Oliver it was prohibition in whole or in part that formed the sole subject of their conference, and it was on this subject and not on license that Sir Oliver's pledge was given.

The Premier then sprung the surprise of the day. Mr. Marter had sighed for the presence of Sir Oliver Mowat, and Mr. Hardy mentioned this aspiration:

"But he is not here," Mr. Whitney said in an undertone.

Mr. Hardy—No, he is not here; but here is a letter over his signature, in which he supports emphatically the view that I have been urging on the House.

The House rang with Ministerial plaudits as he displayed the document, and read its contents, as follows:

SIR OLIVER'S LETTER.

Ottawa, March 24, 1897.

My Dear Premier,—I do not know whether your temperance bill this session goes as far in the direction which temperance people desire as it would be practicable for you to go at present, but I concur in what I notice you have said as to the nature of the pledge given to a deputation in February, 1894. I agree with you that the pledge had exclusive reference to a prohibitory law, and had no reference to a license law. License law amendments were not under our consideration, nor (as we understood) under the consideration of the deputation. I recollect that in settling the terms of the draft memorandum prepared for the purpose of being read to the deputation on behalf of the Government, one or more of you suggested a slight change in the wording in order to prevent, as was thought, any possible misapprehension on that point. Most of us regarded the meaning as clear enough in the draft, but as the change of expression was suggested, I think it was made. What this verbal change was I do not now remember. The memorandum as read was in the terms which we had all agreed to. What was being pressed on our attention at the time was a prohibitory law, and the questions which had been submitted to the judges were as to the power of provincial legislatures to pass an absolutely prohibitory law, or a partial prohibition, of which the prohibition of selling by retail is an example. Some thought the province had power to prohibit sale by retail, and not sale by wholesale. I am clear that none of us supposed that we were understood by the deputation to be giving any pledge with respect to a license law. The amendments which your bill proposes to the license law, and the further amendments which temperance organizations may desire, ought to depend upon their merits and not on any alleged pledge on the part of your Government. (Great applause.) I am, yours very truly. (Signed) O. MOWAT.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy, Attorney-General and Premier, Toronto.

The reading of the letter was cheered again and again.

Mr. Hardy went on to say the pledge was given conditional on the courts finding that the province had power to prohibit. Had the courts so found? He defied Mr. Marter or anyone else to find in the judgment of their lordships any clause that the Legislature had power to prohibit even retail sale. Did the judges confound the two policies—prohibition or restriction? Not at all. They showed that they clearly apprehended the difference between the two. He accused no one of dishonesty, but the man who transferred a pledge respecting prohibition to a totally different matter, namely, a license bill—one being to prevent a certain thing and the other to allow it—could scarcely be regarded as either fair or logical. They considered Sir Oliver's pledge as binding on them, and they were prepared to stand to it if it had been found that the province had within its competence the power to prohibit. Under complete prohibition the distilleries and breweries would be closed and the avenues of importation shut up. Without that power all these would be in operation and difficulties of making restriction equal to prohibition, which seemed to be in some people's minds, would be enormous.

The Premier's speech was a splendid, argumentative effort and produced a marked impression on the House.

When the Legislature assembled after recess there was not even standing room in the big galleries. Mr. Whitney began to speak at 9 o'clock. He took the Attorney-General to task for statements made in his speech, and also for statements made in reply to deputations.

Hon. G. W. Ross followed Mr. Whitney. He remarked that Mr. Marter's position he considered rather peculiar. He believed that gentleman had been of considerable service to the temperance cause. It seemed strange that Mr. Marter refused to help the Government improve what he said was a bad bill. He would let temperance perish so long as he got into power. He (Mr. Ross) didn't care whether they helped them or not. The Government would get along without them. He charged Mr. Marter with having deserted the cause of temperance, and of having no opinion on a matter of such importance.

Mr. St. John, Dr. Meachan, Mr. Haycock, and Mr. Crawford followed, and the bill was given a second reading without a division.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Wabash Railroad.

If you are contemplating a trip to the gold mining country, please consider the merits of the Wabash Railroad, the short and true route via Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul, to all points in the Kootenay district. Passengers leaving London and points west by a.m. trains, reach St. Paul next day at noon, where direct connections are made for all points in the gold fields. Quickest and best route to Hot Springs, Ark.; Old Mexico, California, and all western points. Tickets and time-tables of this great railway from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 53 tf

Headquarters for Baby Carriages—beautiful designs, beautiful colorings, and prices finer than ever. It costs you nothing to see them at TRAFFORD'S, 95 and 97 King street, city.

$2 25.

A storm and screen door for $2 25; one door does for both a screen and storm door. By merely removing a few screws the panels come out, and you have a screen door; put in the panels and you have a storm door. Made of black ash and nicely oiled. BOWMAN & CO., Coal and Lumber Dealers, Clarence and Bathurst streets. zxv

With an experience extending over thirteen years with some of the leading jewelry establishments of Canada, I can guarantee satisfaction on watch, clock and jewelry repairing. W. T. FEETHAM, 201 Dundas street. zxv

People who are not ashamed of themselves at frequent intervals have too much self-esteem to be pleasant company at any time.

Impure water, the cause of so much ill-health, made harmless by adding a little Angostura Bitters. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

It is not the man in the orchestra making the most noise that bows acknowledgments at the close of the piece.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

To tell the truth requires greater courage than is needed by the desperado who goes forth to shed blood.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

They are going to have a million-dollar palm garden and concert hall in New York.

A Radical Change.

Mrs. Jas. Graham, Hamilton, Ont., says: "My doctor said that my heart trouble could not be cured, but I am happy to say he was mistaken, for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have made a complete cure in my case. I have now no heart pains, sleeplessness, fluttering or breathlessness, and am entirely restored to health and vigor."

All Fools' Day.

April Fool Jokes Date Back for Centuries.

How the Duke of Burgundy Was Trapped—Peter the Great's Joke.

The origin of All Fool's Day is said to have been in France by some historians, others claim that it is a Celtic relic, or a Hindoo custom. In the middle ages it was assumed that the fool's errand was a take-off of the sending hither and thither of Christ from Annas to Caiaphas, from the Roman governor to Herod.

Perhaps, however, the best explanation offered is contained in the following statement from a French chronicle:

"It had been the custom in France for centuries to make certain presents to magistrates, land owners, high officials and other persons in authority on the first day of the year, that day then falling on the first day of April. But when Charles IX. accepted the Julian calendar for his kingdom, in accordance with its stipulations New Year's festivities were shifted from April 1 to Jan. 1.

"When on Jan. 1, the lords and gentlemen prepared to reap their harvest of good things, the vassals for once refused to 'disgorge,' claiming that according to ancient usage their gifts were not due until three months later. They were sustained in this by decisions of the court and royal master. On the first day of April the feudal lords again emptied their poultry yards and corn magazines, therein to store the New Year's gifts of their vassals. But no vassals came.

"So they sent their bailiffs after them, reinforced by warrants and other legal documents. The officials, however, were received rather disrespectfully by the tenants and fiefholders, who had armed themselves with another judicial decision, setting forth 'that inasmuch as the first of April was not the first day of the year, the lords could not lawfully collect the New Year's gifts said to be due.'"

This was the first successful strike of vassals against landlord, though not the first fool's errand on record. The literature of the middle ages and the period of the Renaissance is brimful of specimens of quaint April fooleries.

Philip, the Duke of Burgundy, on March 31, 1466, advised his court fool that, the next day being All Fools' Day, he must prepare for some surprise. The fool—he was a very good one, and his name was Koelling—laughed boisterously, and said: "Thy Grace must not bother about a mere nothing like me; on the contrary, take care of thyself."

The duke was highly amused by Koelling's grotesque manner of speech, and proposed a bet with him, which the fool eagerly took up. These were the stipulations: If Koelling succeeded in taking in the duke, his Grace was bound to fill his (Koelling's) cap with golden ducats to the brim; if, on the other hand, the fool allowed himself to be fooled by the duke, his life was to be forfeited, and his head cut off.

The bet being made, the duke went to work at once to win it. He encouraged and cajoled Koelling in every way possible to drink, and when evening came the court fool was so intoxicated that he had to be removed to his chambers. The duke allowed him a few hours' sleep, and then sent a number of soldiers to carry him from his couch, just as he was, and bring him to court.

Koelling was allowed to shake himself together, and was then conducted into a room hung with black, where the duke and his counsel were already sitting.

They instituted a mock trial, and after awhile the duke pronounced the death sentence. Koelling behaved as if he really thought he was going to die, and after taking tearful leave of all present, laid his head on the block and told the executioner, who was present in all his bloody majesty, to do his duty.

The executioner swung his sword over Koelling's neck, then substituted a sausage filled with warm blood for the steel, and struck him a terrific blow across the neck, whereby the sausage skin burst, allowing the contents to flow freely over the head and face of the unfortunate victim.

At this moment the duke thought it was time to laugh, and so did all his counsellors, but their hilarity stopped short when Koelling remained stiff and stark, and apparently lifeless in the position he had been placed in.

'Fear and terror have killed him," cried the duke. Then he sent for doctors, who labored over the alleged corpse half an hour before the fool opened his eyes and laughingly cried: "April fools, all of you. Now, duke, pay what thou hast promised."

Peter the Great of Russia introduced the April Fool custom quite forcibly among his people by erecting, in the year 1719, an immense pile of wood and inflammable material, on an open square in front of his own palace, in the now city of St. Petersburg, and setting it on fire during the early morning hours of April 1.

The flames shot high into the air, and it looked from a distance as if the palace and the entire city were on fire. People came from all sides, some of the peasants traveling miles in their sleighs to help put out the fire. When finally they reached the seat of the conflagration, they were met by troops formed up round the square. "Muttonheads and donkeys," they cried. "Fall back, by order of the Czar, fall back! Can't you understand that the Little Father has fooled you? It is the first day of April today."

And so the custom has thrived and continued, down to the present day. It has served in its time as an excuse for many heartless jokes, though nowadays most of the tricks played are of an innocent nature and injure no one. Sometimes one is even a veil for kindness, as was one that was played in New York last April. A certain old man had been, as bookkeeper, in the employ of the same firm for nearly forty years. On this first of April he was called into the private office of the firm, where his senior addressed him somewhat as follows: "Mr. Blank, you have been working for us for quite a little while, and we have been uniformly satisfied with your work; but we feel that it is advisable to make a change. To tell the truth, we deem it necessary to put a younger man in charge of our books. You are now seventy-five years old, and our business has grown to such an extent that it is imperative that our accounts be in the hands of a young, active and energetic man. Much as we may regret the necessity, we must therefore ask you to give up your desk."

The poor old man looked heartbroken. For the best years of his life he had slaved for these men and their fathers before them, and this was his reward. It was true that he was not so young nor so active as when he first entered their employ, but he had felt no signs of breaking down, and could still do a good day's work, or what now seemed to him as such. He would even have been satisfied to have been reduced to an inferior clerkship; or, if not satisfied, at least, resigned. But to be discharged utterly; it was hard. What should he do? Providing medical attendance for an invalid wife for the past twenty-five years had not given him much chance of getting ahead. His lip quivered like a child, and tears came to his eyes.

"I am sorry, sir——" he began.

The senior hastily interrupted him. "And as we have at present no other position for you, we have decided to create one. In future you are to be bookkeeper emeritus. You will spend the most of your time at home, looking after your wife. Drop in occasionally, whenever you feel like it, just to see how things are going. Your salary will be the same as at present, and will be continued for the rest of your life."

How the old bookkeeper received this appointment can be better imagined than described.

Western Ontario.

Escape of a Goderich Prisoner En Route to Kingston.

Elgin County Prisoners Live on 6 1-2 Cents a Day the Year Around.

Measles are prevalent in Port Stanley.

George Nash, of West Bothwell, died on Friday of consumption.

The Easter Fat Stock Fair is to take place on Wednesday, April 7, at Guelph.

Messrs. Fairbank & Carman struck another flow of oil on Saturday at Bothwell.

At Chatham, on Friday, March 26, the wife of Dr. J. C. Bell, Bothwell, of a daughter.

Miss Hyslop, of the Ingersoll Collegiate Institute staff, has tendered her resignation.

Mr. R. Miller, master-in-chancery, St. Thomas, is building a house on New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley.

The death occurred on Monday night at Chatham from inflammation of Mr. James Weldon, of Weldon & Harrington, insurance agents.

The funeral of the late Amasa Lewis at Aylmer was largely attended Saturday. The Masons turned out in a body and conducted the obsequies.

Henry Buchanan, of town line, Zone and Camden, is going to bore for gas on his place. Several leases have been granted during the week out Croton way.

A man named Benson, living near Wiarton, took two tablespoonfuls of saltpeter in mistake for salts last Sunday, and very nearly died in consequence.

Mr. Justice Rose, at Osgoode Hall, reversed the decision of Referee Cartwright, and confirmed Mr. M. T. Buchanan as county councilor in his seat, but there will be another election for the second member, as Mr. Cuthbert did not appeal and was unseated by Mr. Cartwright.

At a meeting of the executive of the Thamesville Bible Society it was shown that the amount collected in the village was $36 05. This was appropriated as follows: $20 to the Upper Canada Bible Society and the balance to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Henry Bonall, a gardener, aged 60 years, living in Southwold, on Sunday afternoon surprised the worshippers of the Methodist Church on the Lake road, Southwold, by appearing at church clad only in a guernsey and shirt. He has been lodged in jail, charged with insanity.

One of the pioneers of Guelph died at his home in Eramosa on Sunday evening from the effects of a paralytic stroke received on Wednesday last. Deceased died in his 83rd year. He came to Guelph in 1832 from Suffolk, England, with his father and mother and the other members of the family.

The report for 1896 shows that during the year 127 prisoners were committed to Elgin county jail, and that they were confined 2,858 days. The total cost of fuel, food and clothing was $185 91, or 6½ cents a day per prisoner. This is the lowest per diem cost in the province, the highest being Guelph, where the cost per prisoner per day was 45.66 cents.

Kenneth McInnes, aged 37 years, died at the General Hospital in Sarnia on Sunday from the effects of an operation performed for appendicitis. Deceased was a cousin of Mr. Kenneth McInnes, shoemaker, of Sarnia, and came from the vicinity of Lucknow. The funeral will take place from the residence of K. McInnes, Victoria street.

Monday night while Bailiff Gundry was taking a prisoner named Farrell from Goderich to Kingston Penitentiary for three years for raising notes, Farrell leaped from the midnight express one mile west of Brighton. The express was running 40 miles an hour at the time. One of the guards leaped after the prisoner, but in the darkness he could not find him. His coat and vest were found, however. Farrell was shackled when he jumped.

FUNNY THINGS COME TO PASS.

Perhaps the idea of wearing wooden socks might seem ridiculous, but it's just what the people in Germany are doing, and very nice socks they are, too. The wood is reduced to a long, silky fibre and made into a yarn out of which the socks are knit, making a warmer, more durable, and just as soft protection as woolen ones. In a similar way the pure spruce fibre is made into the interlining called Fibre Chamois, which provides for clothing an absolute protection against raw air and cold winds because it is a complete non-conductor of heat and cold, keeping in the natural heat and keeping out every breath of cold. This fabric has also been made waterproof so that the rain never penetrates it, and is so light in weight and inexpensive that a layer of it provides the acme of comfort for all out-door clothing.

Nervousness

CURED BY

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

I have been troubled with Nervousness for some time; could get no relief. One day I was reading of the wonderful cures Dodd's Kidney Pills had done, and concluded to try them. I have used two boxes and I am completely cured. I can highly recommend them.

I remain, yours, etc.,
D. J. KENNY,
Pro. Queen's Hotel,
Mt. Forest, Ont.

Dodd's Kidney Pills
Always cure Nervous Diseases.

MUNYON'S

LIFE WORK

Thousands of People

OWE THEIR HEALTH TO MUNYON'S IMPROVED HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

Ask Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health—Buy a 25-Cent Munyon Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Munyon's Female remedies are a boon to women. Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all forms of nervousness. Munyon's different cures for children are of untold value to mothers.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists. Mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, 11 and 13 Albert street, Toronto, answered with free medical advice for any disease.

For Women, Babies and Invalids.

DUNN'S

"MALTED RUSK"
"LACTESCENT BARLEY"
"CREAM OF CORN"

FOODS

Naturally sweet without sugar.
BABIES THRIVE ON THEM.
Sold by all Chemists.

Navigation and Railways.

Easter Holiday Excursions

AT SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP,

Good going April 15 to 19, good for return until April 20.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS,

On presentation of certificate from principal, tickets will be issued at

FARE AND ONE-THIRD.

Going March 27 to April 17, good to return until April 27, to all stations in Canada, via

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

For rates and tickets call at 395 Richmond street. Phone 205.

JOHN PAUL, City Agent.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent. JOHN G. LAVEN, Can. Pass. Agent.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

	Portland.	Halifax.
Laurentian	Mar. 25	Mar. 27
Parisian	April 8	April 10
Mongolian	April 22	April 24
	Montreal.	Quebec.
Numidian	May 8	May 8
Parisian	May 15	May 16
Carthaginian	May 22	May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin Derry and Liverpool, $52 50 and $60; return $100 and $110. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, $34. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, $24 50.

Glasgow-New York service — From New York: State of California, March 27; State of Nebraska, April 14. Cabin, $40 to $60; return $80 to $110; second cabin, $29; return, $55.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Easter Holiday Excursions, 1897

Return Tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE.

Valid going March 27 to April 19, inclusive, and good to return until April 20, 1897.

FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.

Return tickets will be issued at

Single First-Class Fare and One-Third

Valid going March 27 to April 17, inclusive, and good to return until April 27, 1897.

Full information at "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and G. T. R. depot.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

IS THE DIRECT LINE TO THE

GOLD FIELDS

.....OF.....

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

And for all points in

"KOOTENAY and CARIBOO."

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS to British Columbia every Thursday and Friday.

The Second-Class Rates from all stations in Ontario, west of Sharbot Lake or Kingston, are: To Rat Portage $21.00, and to Nelson or Rossland $55.50, and proportionately low rates are made to all other points. Get full information and free pamphlets from any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent; or write C. E. McPherson, 1 King street east, Toronto. zxv

Walnuts and butternuts are being successfully cultivated in Whatcom county, Wash. They are not native to the region.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believed it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Navigation and Railways

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

S.S. TEUTONIC, March 24
S.S. BRITANNIC, March 31
S.S. MAJESTIC, April 7
S.S. GERMANIC, April 14
S.S. TEUTONIC, April 21
S.S. BRITANNIC, April 28
} 12 noon

Rates as low as by any first-class line.

E. De La Hooke,
Sole Agent for London,
"Clock" Corner. zxv

RAILWAY Time Tables

CORRECTED FEB. 10, 1897.

It is requested that local railway officials keep the ADVERTISER posted as to changes whenever made.

L. E. & D. R. R.

Leave London	a.m. 6:25	a.m. 10:05	p.m. 2:30	p.m. 7:00
Arrive London	8:45	p.m. 2:05	.....	10:35

Note—Trains leaving London at 10:05 and 7:00 run to St. Thomas only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Going East.

Depart—			
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London	4:15	8:00	4:35
Woodstock	5:03	8:54	5:29
Galt	6:00	9:58	6:32
Guelph	.....	.....	7:45
Toronto	8:15	12 m	8:35
Peterboro	11:22	.....	11:35
	p.m.		a.m.
Kingston	4:30	.....	.....
Ottawa	4:55	.....	5:50
Montreal	7:20	.....	7:40
	a.m.	.....	p.m.
Quebec	6:30	.....	3:00
Portland, Me.	8:25	.....	8:10
Boston	8:02	.....	8:30
Halifax	10:10	.....	.....

Trains arrive from the east at 11:18 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

Going West.

Depart—			
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London	8:15	11:25	8:10
Arrive—	p.m.	p.m.	
Chatham	12:30	1:02	10:15
Detroit	.....	1:50	11:15
Chicago	.....	9:45	7:55
		a.m.	
St. Louis	.....	7:32	7:52
		p.m.	a.m.
Kansas City	.....	6:20	7:00

Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 4:25 p.m.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Southern Division.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*Lehigh Express (B)	3:30 a.m.	3:35 a.m.
Wabash Express	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation	.....	8:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	12:25 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Day Express	10:25 a.m.	2:25 p.m.
*Wabash Express (A)	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m.
Mixed (c)	7:10 p.m.	7:35 p.m.
Detroit Express	11:20 p.m.	.....

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE	DEPART.
†Chicago Express (A)	3:03 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	.....	7:00 a.m.
†Lehigh Express	11:07 a.m.	.....
Wabash Express (A)	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Accommodation	12:40 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
†Pacific Express (A)	6:25 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
Mail	9:50 p.m.	.....

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B)	3:30 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	8:05 a.m.	.....
Atlantic Express (B)	11:50 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	2:20 p.m.	.....
Mixed	5:35 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	7:50 p.m.	.....

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Chicago Express (B)	.....	3:10 a.m.
Accommodation	.....	7:40 a.m.
Lehigh Express (B)	.....	11:12 a.m.
Accommodation	.....	2:30 p.m.
Pacific Express (B)	.....	6:35 p.m

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	10:00 a.m	8:15 a.m.
Mail	6:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	9:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
(D) Passenger	.....	11:10 a.m.
Express	1:10 p.m.	.....
Express	5:40 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Express	10:35 p.m.	5:55 p.m.
(D) Mixed	.....	8:30 a.m.

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton—Depart—								
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	....	p.m.	p.m.
*7:10	9:10	11:20	1:30	3:40	....	(D 7:00)	8:25
Hamilton—Arrive—								
....	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
....	(B 8:4)	9:05	10:10	(B 3:20)	5:25	6:30	8:15 (11:50)

* These trains for Montreal.
† These trains from Montreal.
(A) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(C) Carries passengers between London and Paris only.
(D) Runs to St. Marys only, connecting for points on main line west.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner, Richmond and Dundas streets.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RY.

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East

	Leave London.	Leave St. Thomas.
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:50 p.m.	3:15 p.m
New York and Boston Special (daily)	7:40 p.m.	10:05 p.m.
Fast Eastern Express (daily)	7:40 p.m.	8:30 a.m

Canada Southern Division—Going West

North Shore Limited (daily)	.....	6:25 a.m.
Fast Western Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Detroit Accommodation, except Sunday	.....	7:35 a.m.
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:50 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily)	7:40 p.m.	8:35 p.m.
Boston, New York and Chic