

**Tonight**

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

**Hood's Pills**

And you'll be all right in the morning.

**A RESTLESS SPIRIT**

Peter Lavroff, a Conspicuous Worker for "Free Russia."

A Man Who Sacrificed Comfort in Order to Free His Fellow-Countrymen From Tyranny—His "Historical Letters" Mark an Epoch in Russia—Seed That Was Not Sown in Vain.

One of the most conspicuous members of the "Free Russia" party, Peter Lavroff, died at Paris recently at the age of seventy-seven. Peter Lavroff was one of those willing to sacrifice comfort, and even life itself, in order to free his fellow-countrymen from tyranny. He was born at St. Petersburg, June 24, 1823, coming from a wealthy family of noble blood, and was intended by his parents for the army. A uniform had little charm for the youth, who devoted himself to study with such diligence that at the age of 21 he was instructor of higher mathematics at one of the military schools in St. Petersburg, and soon afterwards professor in the Military Academy of the same city. But Lavroff's was a restless spirit. His mind was too philosophical to be satisfied with dry mathematics. He yearned to familiarize himself with man, to study life and human affairs. He took up philosophy. At that time Russia was under the regime of a great tyrant. Lavroff's noble spirit soon rebelled. He craved freedom. He could not stand the oppression of his fellows, and began to instruct his people in the value of freedom. But to preach freedom in Russia, especially in those dark days, one had to do it secretly or go to prison. Lavroff was soon arrested and confined to jail for nine months. But he continued to preach, was rearrested and was sent to a small, desolate Siberian village to cool off, as the Russians put it. In his seclusion he continued to work for his beloved and oppressed people, and wrote a series of letters under a pseudonym "Miratoff" entitled "Historical Letters," which mark an epoch in Russia. These letters were addressed to the Russian youth, teaching them their duty towards their people, their country and all humanity. In these letters he attempted to show scientifically the value of great personages in history, and thus to



PETER LAVROFF.

stimulate the Russian youth to higher motives and grand deeds. The seed was not sown in vain. Russia to-day boasts of illustrious individuals who are the product of Lavroff's influence. After spending three years in the village prison he escaped and went to Paris in 1870.

After a year or two in active work in Paris he went to Switzerland to take the editorship of a Free-Russian journal, "Forward."

In 1883 he returned to Paris, where he became editor of another very influential Russian periodical, and from thenceforth devoted his whole life to the Russian cause.

Lavroff's writings and lectures have done much to enlighten the Russian people, and in losing him Russia sustains a loss that touches all humanity.

**His Opinion of Shakespeare.**

A man of letters who visited Washington recently appeared at but one dinner party (says the Washington Post) during his stay. Then he sat next to the daughter of a noted naval officer. Her vocabulary is of a kind peculiar to very young girls, but she rattled away at the famous man without a moment's reprieve. It was during a pause in the general conversation that she said to him: "I'm awfully struck on Shakespeare. Don't you think he's terribly interesting?" Everybody listened to hear the great man's brilliant reply, for as a Shakespearean scholar he has few peers. "Yes," he said, solemnly, "I do think he is interesting. I think he is more than that. I think Shakespeare is just simply too cute for anything."

**The Zodiacal Light.**

It would be interesting to know, says the Westminster Gazette, whether any of those who were disappointed over the meteor display have had better fortune in watching for the Zodiacal Light, which, according to the authorities, is to be seen this month shortly after the sun is down on evenings when it is clear and there is no moon? The illumination is thus described by Sir Robert Ball: "A pearly glow is sometimes seen to spread over a part of the sky in the vicinity of the point where the sun has disappeared. It would seem as if the material producing the light, whatever it may be, had a lens-shaped form, with the sun as centre. The nature of this object is still a matter of great uncertainty." The observer must place himself in a position where his view of the sky is not affected by artificial light or otherwise interrupted.

**WILL MARK AN EPOCH**

Hamburg-American Liner Deutschland Nearly Complete.

A Marine Giant, Which Will Be the Flag of Their Ocean Fleet—She Will Carry Over 1,500 Persons—In Process of Construction—Picture of Her Forest of Staging.

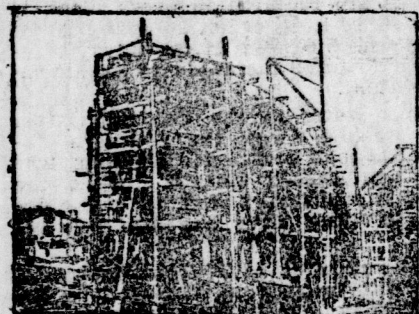
The Hamburg American steamer Deutschland, now building at the yard of the Vulcan Company in Stettin, is considered to mark an epoch in German shipbuilding as the new vessel will rank next to the ocean liner in point of size and if the expectations of designers and builders are realized, will excel that vessel in speed. The Deutschland is designed to steam on the Atlantic at a speed of 23 knots, which is half a knot faster than any ship now afloat. In comparison with the Oceanic the few figures following are of interest:

Deutschland, Oceanic.	
Length	682.8 ft. 705.6 ft.
Beam	67 ft. 68 ft.
Depth	44 ft. 40 ft.
Gross tonnage	16,000 tons, 17,274 tons.
Displacement	23,000 tons, 28,500 tons.

The Deutschland is entirely built of German steel material, with a double steel bottom, over the whole length, divided into 24 compartments, subdivided by 15 transverse partitions and one longitudinal partition. All the compartments are, of course, watertight. Even if the water should fill two adjoining compartments the vessel would not be in danger of sinking. All water penetrating into the ship can easily be pumped out by twelve heavy pumps, of which four are of the centrifugal type, while the remaining eight are duplex pumps, which can cope with 4,000 tons of water per hour.

The rigging is that of a schooner, with two steel tube-masts. The steamer has six decks extending right fore and aft, and the engines will be of the quadruple expansion type, with six cylinders. There are two high-pressure cylinders of 36½ inches diameter, one intermediate of 73½ inches diameter, a second intermediate of 104 inches diameter, and two low-pressure of 106½ inches in diameter, with a stroke of 73½ inches. When making 76 revolutions per minute 83,000 indicated horse power will be developed, which it is calculated will give the ship a speed of 23 knots. The boilers are sixteen in number, with 112 furnaces. Where the Oceanic has but one indicated horse power for each ton of displacement, the Deutschland will have 1.43 indicated horse power, and while the increase in speed is not proportional, yet the increased power should have an appreciable effect.

The vessel affords accommodations for 467 first class passengers, in 263 cabins, and 300 intermediate passengers in 99 cabins, as well as 200



DEUTSCHLAND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, SHOWING FOREST OF STAGING.

steering passengers. The crew consists of 525 men. There are also large suites for first class passengers, luxuriously equipped with all modern improvements. The first class dining room accommodates seats for 362 passengers, and is situated on the main deck. Furthermore, there is a magnificent library, a spacious smoking room, a lunch counter, and a parlor for children. The cabins for the second class (intermediate) passengers are in the stern, on the upper and partly on the main and middle deck. The dining room for these passengers has 166 seats. Parlor and smoking room for the second class passengers are on the upper deck. All the rooms situated on the upper deck between the watertight partitions are provided with separate gangways.

All rooms and cabins are lighted by electricity. So are the engine and boiler rooms, storage rooms, kitchens, etc. Altogether, there are about 2,000 electric lights on the ship. The electric current is generated by five dynamos, of which three of 700 amperes and two of 400 amperes.

The coal bunkers have a capacity of 4,850 tons. For the handling of merchandise, baggage and stores, there are six steam capstans. Twenty lifeboats all of steel are also provided. In order to quickly lower the boats in case of need, four steam hoists have been installed on the upper deck. It may also be mentioned that the steamer has been constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Imperial German Navy, so that in case of war she can easily be converted into a fast auxiliary cruiser. The vessel has four funnels.

The capital of the Hamburg-American line, at its formation, amounted to 450,000 marks, while the present capital of the company is 65,000,000 marks. In 1899, more than 4,000,000 sea miles were covered by the fleet of the line.

**An Electric Fog Horn.**

A new electric fog horn consists of three electro-magnets, which operate half a dozen clappers that strike up on a gong at the rate of 36,000 strokes a minute, producing a continuous sound. The effect is increased by the use of a megaphone, which also sends the sound in any desired direction.

**A Memorial of the Centuries.**

Colossal crosses are to be erected this year on nineteen mountain peaks of Italy to commemorate the nineteenth century of the Christian era. A religious society will have charge of the matter. The crosses will be cut from granite, marble or whatever stone characterizes each region, and will bear an inscription.

**EASTER BARGAINS TOMORROW...**

Tomorrow (Saturday) will be a great shopping day. We are after all the business we can coax, and if attractive styles at special prices are any good to that end, we'll have an exceptionally busy time. Come and see what we're doing. This is how it looks in print.

**MILLINERY.**

Chic, jaunty and desirable Millinery, the sort with a touch of refinement, yet not molesting the pretty, airy Americanized style so desirable this season. THE CHEAPEST MILLINERY ever sold in London. It's the large business we want in this section. Old HUNDRED PER CENT ideas done away with.

QUICK SALES we want, and these prices are doing the business, from 98¢ TO \$20.00,

big extremes in price, but you'll be surprised to see a nicely trimmed hat at 98¢, and a better one at \$1.50, and at \$2 a pretty hat, in desirable shapes, with fine flowers and swell trimmings, and in every case correctly arranged.

\$2.50, \$3.50 AND \$5, The sort that have been fetching \$3.50, \$5 and \$7. See this lot. All ready to wear.

**KID GLOVES.**

New stock, new shades, special for Saturday's trade opened on Thursday. They are perfection quality, and correct in shade; special at 75¢, \$1.00, and \$1.25. Don't miss this lot.

**CORSETS.**

We are always improving our Corset stock. As styles of dress and ideas of form change, our stock will always be found keeping pace. The latest addition, the DRESSMAKERS' DELIGHT, at \$1. This is a very finely fashioned corset on the latest model, and is a very popular number with us. If you haven't seen it, we would suggest your doing so before buying.

THE BAFFLE, at 50¢, so named because it's hard to understand why it's sold for 50¢ when worth \$1. you want the cheapest and best corset? Then see it.

**HOSIERY.**

Special sale of Pure Cashmere Wool Hose, fine quality, good weight and a splendid wearer, English make, seamless, worth 35¢, now selling at 25¢.

At 37½¢ and 50¢, very fine qualities, never offered better at the price, and that's saying a good deal, for prices in most places have been raised. Watch your hosiery buying.

**DRESS GOODS.**

Our new stock appears to be just what the ladies want. At any rate, they're correct in styles, according to Dame Fashion's idea, and we're doing big business here.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK—Homespun Tweed Effect at 50¢, and Black and Navy Serges at 50¢, regular 65¢.

We make skirts for 50¢, in correct fashion, when materials are purchased here.

**BAYLEY'S.****PEOPLE WHO SAVE**

The Working Class Not Squanderers—Putting by for a Rainy Day.

It is frequently said that the working class, so called, is the first to suffer from a panic or other cause of business stagnation and the last to recover from such misfortune; it is further said that in good times they are the first to spend as fast as they earn. If this be true, there must be something radically wrong in the reports of the savings banks of the several states, as collated and published by the controller of the currency.

From the controller's statistics it appears that in 1892, the year before the last panic began, the savings banks had about four and three-quarter million depositors, with more than seven hundred million dollars to their credit. In 1893—the panic year—the number of depositors increased nearly sixty thousand, with a credit of almost seventy million dollars. In 1894, the hardest year of the period of depression, the number of depositors was reduced by less than five thousand, and the deposits decreased only thirty-seven million dollars. In 1895, while the depression still continued, the number of depositors exceeded that of any preceding year by about forty-five thousand, and the deposits became about twenty-five million dollars greater than in any year before. In 1896, business still being stagnant and a presidential contest under way, about two hundred thousand additional depositors appeared, with nearly one hundred millions in money. In 1897, and 1898 there were large gains, while last year brought the savings banks about three hundred thousand new depositors, and the money on deposit increased by more than one hundred and sixty million dollars. In 1899, the year being more than five and one-half million depositors and twenty-two hundred and thirty million dollars.

In all the years named—the bad as well as the good—the average of thousands of persons supposed to be fatal to the year being more than five and one-half million depositors and twenty-two hundred and thirty million dollars. In all the years named—the bad as well as the good—the average of thousands of persons supposed to be fatal to the year being more than five and one-half million depositors and twenty-two hundred and thirty million dollars. In all the years named—the bad as well as the good—the average of thousands of persons supposed to be fatal to the year being more than five and one-half million depositors and twenty-two hundred and thirty million dollars.

These figures prove beyond doubt that the working class in the United States does not squander its money, and that it is so successful at accumulating that even a long period of business depression cannot ruin it, for, as is shown above, the worst year of the recent "hard times" reduced the aggregate of savings bank depositors by only about two per cent, and this, too, at a time when in every state of the Union, the bank balances of thousands of persons supposed to be well-to-do dwindled and disappeared. It is true that not all savings bank depositors belong to what is called the working class. It is also true that some working men drink their possible surplus instead of saving it, but after all possible exceptions and allowances are made, the savings bank statements indicate that as a rule the American workingman is well paid, industrious, provident, economical and thrifty; he is better off than the champions of his

own class admit, and he has far more self-denial, self-command and character than are attributed to him by his critics.—John Habberton in Saturday Post.

**Paris Trips Expensive.**

Ben C. Truman, well known as a newspaper writer in Chicago, is now in Paris, and in a recent letter to the Chicago Chronicle offers some suggestions to those contemplating a visit to that city during the exposition. He says:

"The hotels have all raised their rates from 40 to 80 per cent. The Grand Hotel is the leading robbery of the gang. Twenty years ago a good room could be secured there for 6 francs per day, candles and attendance included; coffee for 2 francs, déjeuner a la fourchette, 4 francs, and dinner for 6, including wine. Ten years ago, during the exposition of 1889, the same room was 7 francs, coffee 3 francs, déjeuner 6 francs, and dinner 7, including wine. Now, however, the same room (meanest light), is 15 francs, coffee 4 francs, déjeuner 5 francs, and dinner 7, or about \$6 per day, and all the meals skimp—same thing every day: same old poulet and chicken salad twice a day. Can you imagine so prodigious a steal as 80 cents for a cup of apocryphal coffee and a few counted rolls? The Continental and L'athene charge about the same. All the other hotels of account charge from about 18 to 25 francs per day for full board, per month or per day—everything is so much per day, even if it is by the month or year. And then you are compelled to fee from six to ten people almost continually. Elegant pensions, engineered by widows of distinguished and lamented army and navy officers, are higher priced than the high-rate hotels.

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY.**

Genuine

**Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. PURELY VEGETABLE. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

**Dainty Window Materials**

The style of your Window Drapery determines the standard of your taste. A graceful, effective window suggests an interior in keeping. You may create a good impression by selecting from our carefully purchased stock, comprising everything new in Curtains and Materials. Note a few of the varieties.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.  
Irish Point Lace Curtains.  
Renaissance Lace Curtains.  
Brussels Net Curtains.  
Guipure Lace Curtains.  
Marie Antoinette Curtains.

Roman Stripe Madras.  
Egyptian Frilled Muslins.  
Plain White Frilled Muslin.  
Figured White Frilled Muslins.  
Colored Frilled Muslin.  
Frilled Bobbinet.

SASH NETS Double and single fold, in frilled Edelweiss, Renaissance, Tambour, Applique Point D'Esprit, Brussels Net, etc.

**A. Screation & Co.**

The National Cycle Automobile Co. Limited

Columbias, Hartfords, Stormers, Pennants, \$85, \$60, \$45, \$40, \$35, \$30.

All National wheels—locally guaranteed.

Get the catalogues. Agents everywhere.

The National Cycle & Automobile Company, Limited,  
34 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

**EASTER MONDAY**

Will Be Children's Day at the New Store.

Every lady having her little girl with her and purchasing upwards of

50¢ WORTH OF DRYGOODS

Will receive one of those Dolls' Beautiful Hats.

"SEE OUR SHOW WINDOW."

**COTTON FOULARD**

Lovely goods, looks like silk. Nice, soft, thin goods, suitable for a summer dress or waist, only 12½¢ yard.

SEE OUR SHOW WINDOW.

**GRAY & PARKER, 150 Dundas St., London.**

tests, while life at a regular pension means taking chances of being starved or frozen to death. Next come the stores, and especially the clothing stores, that have put up their prices quite 40 per cent.

Hats and shoes are 50 per cent dearer than in 1889; neckties that range from 25 cents to 50 cents in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles, range from 3 francs (60 cents) to 7 francs (\$1.40) here—and this is the country of silk manufactures! Cotton, linen and woolen goods have nearly all advanced from 20 to 60 per cent over what they were in 1889. Cane and umbrellas and handkerchiefs and gloves seem not to have advanced so much.

"Druggists' goods have gone diabolically out of all sight of all grades of polite robbery. A prescription that would cost 25 cents in San Francisco is \$1 here. An ounce of castor oil is 60 cents, a pint of witch hazel is 90 cents and an ounce of borax 40 cents. Candles, tobacco, cigars, and soap, lead pencils, pen, ink and paper have advanced 100 per cent. Omnibus rates are 6 cents as against 4 cents some years ago. The only thing cheap in Paris today is the cab, which is still only 30 cents from any one point to another within the city, for from one to three persons, or 40 cents an hour for same. I have met a score or more of Americans who had come here to stay for several months, but who are going back on the 15th. All of these go home without making purchases, and none of them will return by the French Line. Really, the foreign feeling against the hotels and stores here is intense, and the American and English papers of Paris publish complaints of some kind daily."

**WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS.**

Twenty thousand birds in this section of the state are to die during the next 60 days. Contracts have been signed, and the work of slaughter has already begun. A New York house placed the order.

The birds are to be killed for their feathers, which will decorate the hats of midday. Eight cents per bird is the contract rate, and that is why the woods and fields swarm with gunners. The contract is supposed to be strictly within the law. It calls for owls, blackbirds, seagulls, red-winged blackbirds, and crows. Upon its face it is irreproachable. But, somehow, strange to say, the tip has gone out that, while 8 cents apiece is paid for these birds, higher prices will be in store for the bodies of other birds which may be found hidden in the hunter's game string.

Prominent sportsmen here have undertaken this gigantic slaughter, and they are subletting the contract throughout the country. Birds are being snared as well as shot. Nearly two hundred birds have already been shipped.—Milford, Del., telegram to the Philadelphia Press.

Those who have taken part in the heavy artillery work in war time will remember the effect of the concussion upon the ears. Many cases of injured hearing were reported after the Spanish-American war.

**HINTS TO RIDERS OF WHEELS.**

Evil attachments corrupt good bicycles. A man is judged by the bicycle he keeps.

As the bars are bent the back's inclined. Cycling joys are not measured by the cyclometer.

A little care is sometimes better than a repair kit.

The future's uncertain. Don't "scurch" in this world.

No wonder a scorcher does not look well, since he is not able to sit up.

Don't put off until tomorrow a cycling trip you can enjoy today.

A good bicycle turn-out: giving the other fellow a little more than half the road.

All roads seem rough to the cycling novice until after he goes over the rocky mountains.

If you can not be a gentleman and a wheelman at the same time, it is better to be only the former.

Keep your mouth closed while riding. This same advice should be followed more or less when you are off the wheel.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

**DISCONTENT.**

It is curious, when one stops to consider, how many discontented moods grow solely, not out of any tangible hardship in our own lot, but from some comparison of ourselves with our neighbors. If another man's wife is handsomer, another man's children cleverer, or his business more prosperous, it really seems to affect us in a most unreasonable way. The truth is that his gains are not our losses, and, if all that he has were swept away from him tomorrow, it would add nothing to our store; and yet we indulge in an illogical envy which makes our own fate seem a hundred times harder by its own contrast with his, as the black onyx behind it brings out the clear lines of some cameo.

**Sentenced to Death.**

"You are in the last stages of Consumption and cannot live more than a month," were the words of doom heard by Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., from her doctors, "but she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery," writes R. L. Daughton, of that place, "and was wholly cured by it. She is now a stout, well woman." It's the supreme cure for desperate diseases of throat and lungs—Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough. Guaranteed bottles 50¢ and \$1. Trial bottles free at W. T. Strong & Co.'s drug-store.

Navigation is open at Hamilton. A prize of \$20,000 is offered in Paris for any air navigator who will start from Longchamps and go around the Eiffel Tower and return, a distance of seven miles, in 30 minutes.

There is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back, and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.