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But our very style of advertising is copied, hoping thereby to confuse the public only safety is the word "SALADA" on the

Sealed Lead Packets Only. 4oc, 5oc, 6oc.

& GERALDINE: A Lover's Romance.

as a correct view.
"No, I'm going away already. This entially,much impressed by the resolute dignity with which the young lady well as the dead; I should go mad if spoke.

I stayed here a week.'

one prompts me to get away from the to keep her voice under control.

the vicar, in a practical tone.

"I don't know, and I don't care—as far away as I can get from everyone of the evening; but she had answered istence was far below that of the corresponding large masses of Great Brit-

misspent youth or a fatal act cannot induce her to disclose. By nature ra-be retrieved at the bottom of the sea." ther a slow-witted and stupid woman, be retrieved at the bottom of the sea."

James began to look sullen.

has done before you. What is the good of revenge. It will only put you back again where you have just come from; hearing a sound below him in the you will be exceedingly uncomfortable until you have got it, and a good deal But it was not the butler who came producer; she was the fourth meat producer was the fourth meat produce

enter the drawing-room alone. disters, who were both sobbing now.

At these words Geraldine started up, wasn't it?

Hs is too unhappy himself to feel it keenly as we do, you know, John-

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Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters will enjoy their breakfast if they have

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it hadn't been for him, I should never on earnestly—"that he brought me in and led me upstairs himself? Oh, I would forgive him anything, anything

Master James that brought you nto Waringham Hall—a sort of fate ike, ma'am, if one was superstitious?

He saw that he had gone too far. If the grief and surprises of the evening had not played havoc with his usual From the Time of the Union - A Masdiscretion, he would never have let slip that unlucky remark. Her interest once roused by such a question as that, nothing but the truth would content her; and, as she let him know that had learned part of the truth about her parentage, he at less most reluct-antly told her that it was Master James who had found her—he declined say where—and had brought her to he hall nineteen years before, and had Charles. She listened without a word of comment, or any other sound, than an occasional faint sob, as the

tears rained down her cheeks.
"And now Master—Sir James will be most dreadfully angry with me for telling you, Miss Geraldine; but it slipped out somehow—I don't know how—in almost a century Britain had ruled

"He shall not be angry with you, Johnson," the girl assured him, taking the old servant's hand in hers; "or, even if he is at first, you shall not suf-James' answer suggested the latter forget."

rendered me a service I shall never forget."

ell as the dead; I should go mad II standard ain had now 34,000,000, having increasstayed here a week."

And he retired, leaving her still standard ain had now 34,000,000, having increassing the hall at the bottom of the ed by 24,000,000, or 240 per cent. be more becoming to stay—if you could carved oak staircase, looking mechan-manage it," hinted the vicar, knowing ically at the great pictures on the that an escaped convict has other walls, with her head and her heart points besides his own convenience to in a tumult of new thoughts, new feelings. When at last she heard James' "I have done with questions of con- footsteps in the corridor above, she felt venience," said James shortly. "I her limbs trembling, and a choking and indirectly through the famine, and don't know what instinct made me sensation in her throat, which warned since then so many more that, after come back here at all; a much stronger her that that she would find it difficult

"And where are you going?" asked gry, disappointed expression of face. He had questioned the old housekeep"I don't know, and I don't care—as er searchingly concerning the housekeepwho has ever known me—to the bot—tom of the sea, perhaps."

"Oh, nonsense!" said the vicar, shaking his head in much irritation. "A most absurd, a most unmanly idea! A misspent youth or a fatal act cannot are the content of the sea and the misspent youth or a fatal act cannot be induce her to disclose. By nature responding large masses of Great Britain, while Britain's increased numbers enjoyed a steady and a rapid advance in the standard of comfort. In Britain's increased numbers enjoyed a steady and a rapid advance in the standard of comfort. In Britain's increased numbers enjoyed a steady and a rapid advance in the standard of comfort. In Britain's increased numbers enjoyed a steady and a rapid advance in the standard of comfort. In Britain's increased numbers enjoyed a steady and a rapid advance in the standard of comfort. In Britain's increased numbers enjoyed a steady and a rapid advance in the standard of comfort. James began to look sullen.

James began to look sullen.

There is no retrieval possible for me," he cried. "I'm ruined, done for! If I still stick to life, it is not to retrieve my own faults, but to revenge myself on the man who encouraged me to indulge them."

There is no retrieval possible for or threatened to adopt that strongest of safeguards, silence; and then it appeared that, whatever events of interest had taken place in the course of the myself on the man who encouraged me to indulge them."

There was painful evidence of chronic mevening, had occurred while she was "in the next room." But in the face of this mechanically-given excuse, the leaden color her features had assumled the moisture off his mackintosh, ed, the stiff contraction of the deep men whom he addressed. (Cheers.) ing the moisture off his mackintosh, ed, the stiff contraction of the deep men whom he addressed. 'His errors, whatever they may be are lines round her eyes and mouth, bore Britain imported from Ireland and not your affair; they will be more dispassionately considered in another quarter. You are a young man in the prime of your youth, with a strong pair of arms, and a chest that I would give anything for. You have thrown away your negition, well got enother the prime of your youth, with a strong pair of arms, and a chest that I would give anything for. You have thrown a property which deepened tenfold the gloom of the deathers are the prime of your youth, with a strong pair of arms, and a chest that I would give anything for. You have thrown a property which deepened tenfold the gloom of the deathers are they want to be a property of the passionately considered in another witness to some great terror through abroad vast quantities of the best food for the consumption of her masses in addition to what she raised. Irreland and abroad vast quantities of the best food for the consumption of the masses in addition to what she raised. Irreland and witness to some great terror through abroad vast quantities of the best food for the consumption of her masses in addition to what she raised. Irreland and witness to some great terror through abroad vast quantities of the best food for the consumption of her masses in addition to what she raised. Irreland and property and the property of away your position—well, get another, stricken household, he descended the exchange inferior commodities, Indian Take a spade and go to one of the col-stairs, anxious to get out of the place corn and American bacon, the best onies, as many a better and a better-born man, too, for the matter of that, "Johnson, Johnson, is the phaeton ford to use. (Cheers.) Ireland was in

more uncomfortable still afterward.
Take my advice, my dear boy, and give it up."

The vicar had by this time taken off turned down his trousers. James accompanied him as far as the drawing-companied him as far as the drawing-must stay, and let me two down, and there said:

"You will find my aunts and Miss—and Geraldine, it was not the butler who came forward out of the shadow as he reach-torsumer.

The average Poor Law valuation of the long war followed at enormous cost. Irish taxation was raised from under £3,000,000 in 1817. The average Poor Law valuation of the valuation of the valuation of the poorest East London union. The paupers of Ireland was under £3, about equal to the valuation of the poorest East London union. The paupers of Ireland don union. The paupers of Ireland was under £3, about equal to the valuation of 1817 found that Ireland had advanced in permanent taxation had been admitted.

"You will find my aunts and Miss—what I have got thank you—I have not yet the the order of 1817 found that Ireland had advanced in permanent taxation had been admitted. Consumer.

The average Poor Law valuation of the proportion of 182, 100,000 in 1817. The valuation of the valuation of 182, 100,000 in 1817. The valuation of the valuation of 182, 100,000 in 1830 to £6,000,000 in 1830 to £6,000,000 in 1830 to £6,000,000 in 1830 to £6

I must see Mrs. Symes before I go." her face and thrilled her low voice, had produced other painful results.

The vicar, after a look at the gloomy, and made the touch of her fingers elvacant expression of the young man's ectric with deep feeling.

face, felt strongly averse to letting "Everything, everything—my guard-land; of blind, two-fifths; of lunatics, him go; but having no excuse to offer jan's love and care and kindness-ev- one-third; and the proportion of births for detaining him, he was obliged to erything that has made my life worth over deaths was in Ireland five, in

ous, a little apart from the group, was: swimming eyes into the girl's face.
"We must not forget the living in our: "Never mind, I know. It was you per cent of the population was urban.

made her escape into the hall. She had scarcely got to the staircase, when she met Johnson coming out of the dining? room.

"Have you seen Mr.James, Johnson?" she whispered.

"I met Sir James just now, Miss Geraldine," corrected the butler respectfully, "on his way upstairs. He asked where Mrs. Symes was, as he desired to speak to her."

"It was I, Deldee. You were hardly more than a baby, and a very naughty baby, too, when I found you and fell in love with you, and carried you off, inleteen years ago. I thought you were a fairy, and so did my uncle. There was quite a fight between us, and some other people, as to who should have you; and you came of your own accord to my uncle and me. He was superstitious about you, and he was superstitious about you, and he was superstitious about you, and he o speak to her."

"Oh!" said she, hesitating. But Johnwas superstitious about you, and he thought you would bring luck to Warthought you would bring luck to Warforeign commerce or investments, and

quite calm, John?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am, he seemed calm enough—too calm, to my thinking, considering we've just lost—the—best of gentlemen!" quavered the old servant.

"Did he think that, Jahnes." Sine as a mortgagees. Sir Robert Giffen calculated, taking into account all the circumstances, that I could bring luck to people?" into account all the circumstances, see an interpretation of the wage-earning classes in Ireland were, man for man, you will bring all the luck and all the vant.

'No. James," said she earnestly, while is more to be pitied than any of us, I think. He says you used to be kind to him once; don't join the rest in being mean; but you are wrong. Fairies don't mean; but you are wrong. Fairies don't like the like th "Well, he's got a better defender than shall not go away to live in the clouds. me in you, ma'am."
"Well, yes; don't you know that, if shall stay to live the life of a woman here in the world, but with only one thought, only one determination— to repay some day—I don't know when,

I don't know yet quite how—the debt of all I owe to you." The earnestness and fire of the girl as she made this strange declaration with the dreamy poetry of a child, and yet with the passionate intensity of a woman, kept James for a few moments silent, reading dimly in her eyes the story of what the rash imoulses of an ill-spent youth had lost

"It is too late, Deldee!" he cried at last, hoarsely. "Nothing your warm, generous heart could feel for me, nothcan help me now.'

"You don't know," she answered restrange faith, meeting his solemnly.
"You can't guess what I can do, bestrange cause I have spent my life quietly, without anything serious to occupy me. You think, because I am only a woman. of doing anything more important than

ITo be Continued.]

That Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering, is not a theory but a well-

Blake's Speech.

'It does seem strange, Miss Geraldine, don't it, that both times it should have in the British Commons.

"Boti, times! What do you mean, Johnson?" asked the girl, suddenly and Ireland Reviewed

> terly Argument From the Irish Standpoint.

The London Times devoted over four columns of its space to Hon. Edward Blake's great speech upon the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, delivered in the House of Commons. on the means of introducing her to Following is a summary of the Times'

After an eloquent exordium, Mr. Blake plunged into his argument, and said, first, he would ask the House to Ireland in the House of Commons. Let British members recall the economic and ruled. Take population. At the beginning of the century Ireland had Thank you, ma'am," said he rever- millions for Britain, She had now four and a half millions less by half a million, or 10 per cent of a loss, Brit-

> Had Ireland increased proportionately she would now have over 16,000,-000. But even this view was inadequate, Half a century ago Ireland had 8,500,000; she lost 2,000,000 directly Half a century ago Ireland eliminating the natural increase her population has fallen 4.000.000, or by dreadfully reduced population, large

what I have to thank you for."

Why, what is that?" asked he, wery gently, utterly bewildered by the passionate gratitude which shone in young remained. Inferior conditions (Cheers.) Emigration had been drainenter the drawing-room alone. His living-everything but life itself! Oh, Britain over eleven. Irish manufac-first remark, however, after he had of-James, have you forgotten what you tures had largely declined. While bewho were both sobbing now, "Deldee, who has told you?" he askeraldine sat, tearless and anxied, taking her hands, and looking with inished by 61 per cent. Now only 27 grief for the dead, Elizabeth—that who brought me to Waringham; it was young fellow, your nephew, ought in you who took me out of poverty; it was my opinion to be watched."

In the same time the manufactures of Britain had immeasurably increased, and now 71 per cent of the population was urban. In the same time the manufactures of and now 71 per cent of the population was urban. you who gave me to-him! It was you, and now 71 per cent of her population and, unnoticed, crept to the door, and made her escape into the hall. She had "It was I, Deldee. You were hardly dependent on the land; 73 per cent of was urban. Thus Ireland ha son was an old friend in whom she might confide; so, after a moment, she asked timidly. "Did he seem quite—"

"Did he think that, James?" she ask"Did he think that, James?" she ask"Did he think that, James?" she ask"Did he think that, James?" she ask-Sir Robert Giffen calculated, taking

> that the incomes of the wage-earning classes in Ireland were, man for man, little more than a half of those of the wage-earning classes in England. gross income or resources of Ireland were estimated too highly at £70,000,-000; those of Britain too low at £1,-400,000,000. The capital of Ireland was reckoned in 1820 at £563,000,000; that of Britain was thought to be £1.-500,000,000. Ireland was now thought to have £400,000,000, a reduction of nearly one-third, while Britain was thought to have £10,000,000,000 or an increase of sevenfold. Ireland had sunk rom being over one-third to being onetwenty-fifth in capital. These com-parisons might be easily enlarged, exended and multiplied. They that the rule of Britain had advanced this country, but had failed to prosper Ireland. (Cheers.) They proved that her situation demanded that just and generous consideration of rich and powerful rulers towards the weak and poor island whose destinies this country controlled. He would add this contrasting fact, that upon which their claim was founded. The one great generous heart could feel for me, nothing your sweet little hands could do for point upon which Britain exhibited a decline and Ireland an advance was in the scale of taxation. (Cheers.) In solutely, her great eyes shining with Ireland the taxes on commodities which struck the masses were per head, in 1790, 4 shillings; in 1820, 11 shillings; in 1894, 22 shillings. They were thus double. In Britain in 1820 they were 48 shillings; in 1894, 24 shilthat it is quite funny to hear me talk lings. They were half. Irish taxes, wool-work. But I have energies and become almost equal, notwithstandpower that no one knows of yet; and ing the relative poverty of the counheaven will increase them and streng-then them tenfold if I use them in taxable capacity of the two islands, the right way, to fulfill a vow I have as contrasted with their actual taxation, he said that for the purposes of She spoke like a prophetess; but the debate it was enough to show the James was naturally more moved by maximum estimate of Ireland's relathe warmth of her tones than by the impulsive words themselves.
>
> the warmth of her tones than by the investment of freiand's relative capacity reached by any one of twelve out of thirteen commissioners.

Summarizing this portion of his ar-

the honorable member went on to say:
The contribution of Ireland was between one-eleventh and one-twelfth, or nearly twice her maximum relative land; while the articles freed were so for the articles freed were so land; while the articles of wide and general constructions are largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles of wide and general constructions are largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles of wide and general constructions are largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Ireland was better the articles freed were so largely consumed in Irelan taxable capacity, and thus reached a freed mainly for the benefit of Britain.

he also based his claim on higher ground—on the ground of treaty and right, justice and equity. (Hear, hear.)

In 1782 Ireland had reput; In 1782 Ireland had partly emerged from that condition of servitude as to her trade and manufactures which was described in 1785 in wounding words by Pitt. From 1782 to 1800 Ireland had a measure of independence, and during the first few years there was peace, and manufactures, productions, and exports all expanded. The taxation was about a million, or 4s a head, tion was about a million, or 4s a head, to a manufacture of the expanded to the "whisky question" as regards taxation in the following words: Then came the French war, followed by the rebellion, and then a large army was planted on the counalmost a century Britain had ruled try. These calamities had by 1800 raised the taxation to over two millions and a half, or 10s a head. At the time union there was no pretense conditions of the two islands the ruling that Ireland was able to bear the British rate of taxation; her absolute and relative poverty was acknowledged, and calculations were made professfive millions against a little over ten ing to show the relative resources of the two countries and to fix the just proportion of contribution for each of them. But the bases of calculation They included some unfit Irish elements in the calculation: and excluded some proper British elements. The result was an erroneous estimate of relative taxable capacity of 2 to 15. The in Great British was £88.627.000 or creat British taxation excessions.

population was as one to two; the quota one to seven and a half. The Irish justified by the event. It was thought on beer as the Irishma possible that a change might be made But it would be said: all against any increase of Irish burdens. Pitt assured the House that the whisky?" hardly upon the poorer classes. That statement disposed of the idea that the poverty of

Mr. Blake then dwelt at length with the original Act of Union and the principles as to Ireleand's share of taxation which it laid down, and he asked the House to agree that in the treaty there was no ground for the general conten-tion that expenditure in Ireland by the United Kingdom Parliament was to be separately borne by freland. The Union was consummated. The long war folmasses, which was taxed to and beyond the highest productive point. (Hear, hear.) Yet Ireland could not meet the quota. Her debt was increased by £84,-Mr. Blake recalled the fact that in

that in the course of taxation from 1817 He admitted that in 1843 and 1845

Peel imposed a British treasure tax, and said that he did so upon the grounds that such had never existed in Ireland, that there was no machinery for its collection, and that it was a the far greater advantage. He wished that those views which recognized separateness in interest and diverse conwar tax from which Britain derived ditions had continued to prevail.

Mr. Blake then alluded to the effect he introduction of free trade had had upon Ireland. He said the policy as to free food supplies was, of course, precipitated by the Irish famine, when her people died of hunger while large quantities of wholesome food were be ing exported from her ports to pay rents. Ireland, whose manufactures had nearly perished and were still declining, derived no such gains as Britain, and she lost the advantage of preference in the British market for her agricultural produce. It was worth remarking that the conditions of foreign production and of transport and other causes retarded any disadvantages to the agriculturists for many

Few of the changes in Irish taxation were very averse to Ireland, save tobacco taxes, until 1853, when Mr. Gladstone proposed the extension of the income tax to Ireland as a tempor tleman acknowledged the greater pov erty of the masses, but urged that that did not exempt the wealthy from the discharge of their obligations gument perfectly vaid in the readjust ment as between the classes of th Irish community and the total shar of her taxation, but quite fallacio when applied as a reason for increa ing that total share. As a set off, he wiped out the famine fund of four millions. But the temporary incom tax was made permanent, and the burden had enormously outweighed the boon. Mr. Gladstone began the raising of the spirit duties, and the result of operation was to increase the Irish taxation by over two millions of money, or over 40 per cent. Thus, while the average revenue of Britain was not more than during the war at the beginning of the century, her population and wealth had greatly in-creased, and so the real burden of taxincluding one who died. The joint re- ation was much lightened. But the port found that "while the actual tax average revenue of Ireland had been revenue of Ireland is about oneeleventh of that of Britain, the relation of the contingent of the co

any one of us to exceed one-twen- | blbw of the famine, the after effects of |

The general effect of the British fissummarizing this portion of his argument and combatting the objection that the great majority of the commissioners were professed advocates of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, the honorable member went on to say:

The general reflect the first head of the general call policy had been to abolish nearly all duties on raw materials and food, substituting direct taxation on income and property, and heavy duties on three or four articles of wide and general consumption. Those were the argument and combatting the objection of the general policy had been to abolish nearly all duties on raw materials and food, substituting direct taxation on income and property, and heavy duties on three commissioners. He did not object to the adoption of free trade, or of any other policy adrelief to Ireland on the grounds of fair play and of the generous consideration due from the strong to the weak. But he also based his claim on higher ground—on the ground of treaty and right, justice and of the ground of treaty and disadvantages as they did the relative favolutive favolution. proved in 1864, that, considering capa-city, England was the most lightly while Ireland was the most heavily taxed of countries. (Cheers.) Mr. Blake pressed the point that the separate treatment of Ireland was re

> Mr. Courtney had stated that if to much money was taken from Ireland it was because too much whisky was drunk there. To the whole line of this

> argument he demurred absolutely. The money came from those who drank tea and smoked tobacco. The vast portion that was consumed was consumed by those who were not drunkards-(hea hear)-and that made it a general tax on the masses. He denied that mor liquer was consumed in Ireland in proportion to her population than in Britain. Ireland, as compared with Britain drink cheap at Irish and Scottish ex-

Not only was Irish taxation exces-

£2 13 per head. In Ireland it was £6 lords protested, calculating that one to 18 was nearer the truth, and they were the Briton spent all but twice as much the Briton spent all but twice as much later, and the British professions were know that the Briton drinks beer and the Irishman whisky. What about union was not sought from a pecuniary in Great Britain was £48,571,000, or union was not sought from a pecuniary motive. He said that the union must introduce a large amount of wealth into Ireland and supply her want of industry and capital, but there was no ground for the apprehension that Britain would tax Ireland more heavily or that Ireland would be subjected to an experiority in both branches of the superiority in both branches of the competition. that Ireland would be subjected to an competition. (Cheers.) While the increase of taxation. Lord Castlereagh Briton spent £4 2s on beer and spirsaid much the same thing. He asserted its, the Irishman only spends £2 13s 8d. that the ratio of Ireland's contribution and yet some British statesmen would must ever correspond to her relative tell his enthusiastic constituents that wealth and prosperity. He also declared Irishmen consumed too much drink. that the Union Parliament would al- More than this, the tax on 60 gallons ways be able to make abatements in on beer was equal to the tax on one Ireland, just as the Parliament of Great gallon of whisky. Out of the Briton's Britain had always done in Scotland, drink bill of £4 2s, 16s 1d went in taxand that the local circumstances in Ireland were such that a high duty could not be levied without either making the state of the Irishman's bill of £2 13s 8d, 13s 10½d represented taxation, so that if the Irishman paid at revenue unproductive or pressing too the same rate as the Briton his tax That would be 10s 6d.

idea that the Since Mr. Gladstone's measure in the poorer 1853 Irish members had been constantclasses in Ireland was to be ignored. ly protesting; in 1864 a select committee was appointed, and in 1890 the Unionist Government had granted committee to see "whether Scotland or Ireland should be relieved of any portion of the taxation they now pay He was aware that the com failed because of the demand of Welsh members for similar separate consideration; but Mr. Blake argued that this proceeding involved the re-cognition of the right of Ireland and

21¼ to 10, Irish taxation had been raish ed as 23 to 10. The bulk of the Irish increase was on the consumption of the increase was on the consumption of the viceregal establishment. He also held and navy and defenses of India and 000,000 as against a British increase of He protested against the appoint £291,000,000, or as 1 in 3½. The quota ment of the royal commission by which £291,000,000, or as 1 in 31/2. The quota ment of the royal commission by which was excessive. Some of the commisting the Government proposes to inquire in sioners thought it was because the rate to the whole system of taxation as i was too high; others because the war affects certain interests in England was too mgn, others because the war affects certain interests in England, was too costly; others for both these scotland and Wales unfairly as well reasons combined. But there was pracase is Ireland, on the grounds first that tical unanimity in the finding that the Act of Union imposed upon Ireland a secondly, that it was useless, and thirdburden which, as events showed, she was unable to bear." That finding he asked the House to assent to, and to emember that this was the beginning the late commission. It was obviously one for Parliament on the initiative the consolidation bill of July 1, 1816, the Union Act as to abatements and he Union Act as to abatellicute the Union Act as to abatellicute the Course of Laxation from 1817 tive remedy. That remedy the Government of the Course of Laxation from 1817 tive remedy. to 1853 there was no substantial as- ernment refused to adopt, and both as special defenders of the existing form of union they were doubly bound to find a remedy for this grievous in maintained and controlled. The Govwas assured of just and generous treatment. If they now averred that the Union demanded that Ireland should labor under this injustice they could not but discourage the friends of the Union and place in the hands of its opponents a keen and powerful

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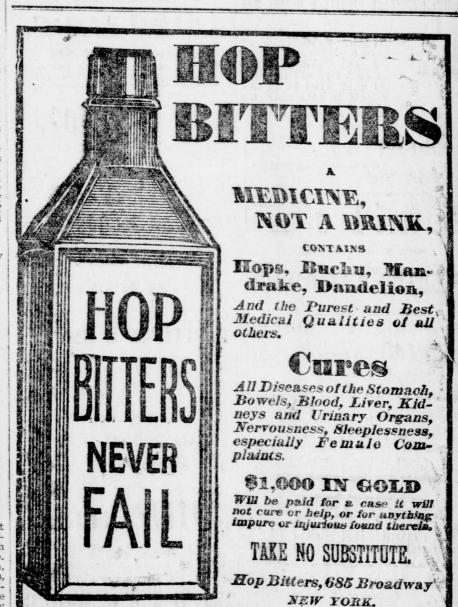
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