turing in Canada.

Chiefly from Luxuries.

tions of the Community.

the People Generally.

which has been heaped up by the men

for that purpose money is required.

cheap goods should be taxed moderate-

ly. Let the man who can afford to buy

ies of life should be more lightly

the State owes every man a living may

not be true in the sense in which the

not consist so much in its bank stocks

Let me revise that statement, and

submit as an alternative proposition

that the great factors of England's

manufacturing supremacy are the

skill and industry of her workingmen, few of whom are able to do more than

to provide themselves and families

with the necessaries of life, and any

Minister of Finance who ignores this

perils the most important interest of

the State. The Liberals say that for

nearly twenty years this principle has

been ignored, that the burdens of tax-

ation has been unequally distributed.

and that, although some of the admit-ted necessaries of life, such as tea and

coffee, are free of duty, the burden of

taxation falls far too heavily upon the

consumer with moderate income as

compared with the man to whom the

necessaries of life are of no concern,

of the way the tariff discrimin-

sumers. For instance: Cotton knitted

goods (including knitted underwear).

are charged 35 per cent; socks and

stockings, 10 cents per dozen pairs and

35 per cent additional; and mitts, 35

charged 30 per cent, and silk circulars

lined with fur 22 1-2 per cent, or less

mate. Edge tools of all kinds, ham-

mers, lawn mowers, mattocks, and lo-

comotives are charged a duty of 35

of all descriptions are charged an av-

erage duty of, say, 30 per cent, while

necklaces of gold or silver are only

charged 25 per cent. Reaping machines,

horse rakes, 20 per cent; revolvers,

and rifles, 20 per cent; scythes, 35 per

cent; gold pens, 25 per cent; wagons,

farm and freight, 25 per cent; walk-

knives, the same. Now, I quote these

duction on some of the articles refer-

FREE RAW MATERIALS.

plements.

proposition in framing a tariff im-

taxed than the luxuries of life. That

expensive goods pay more heavily.
NECESSARIES AND LUXURIES.

remarks, Mr. Ross said:

Weak Laurier and Mowat. Laurier and Mowat. Laurier and Mowat. Laurier and Mowat. Laurier and Mowat.

orn out. hervous women, receive criticism where they should have home brigade saved the whole buildsympathy. They cannot help being hervous, if their blood is impure.

When the blood fails to feed the spending the summer here. He will, nerves upon proper nourishment what can you expect but nervous prostration, debility and nervous headaches?

If the cause is found in impure blood, the cure must be in making the blood pure. This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, and it has proved the true nerve tonic because it is the true blood purifier, and the solace, comfort and defender of thousands of housewives,

teachers, clerks and other sufferers of of both sexes. Just read this letter: "I think it is my duty to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me and my family. Two years ago I was in a weak, nervous condition and had dreadful palpitations or jumping of my heart, followed by sinking spells, which would last for several minutes. Sometimes it would of them. I was treated by the best physiof them. I was treated by the best physicians, but only for a little time did they help me. I seemed to be growing worse Instead of better. I would often seem hungry, but when I ate, no matter how little, it would cause me such misery that was often wicked enough to wish my-Bel! dead. I had that

Tired

languid, all-gone feeling and suffered awful distress in my stomach. I had given up all hopes of ever being well, when my mother wished me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I consented, to please her, and before I had taken the whole of one bottle I could see I was improving, and

omen

to try Hood's Sarsaparille and be benefited by it. We have used Hood's Pills in our family and find them very excellent, especially for constipation. We give Hood's medicines great braise, and if anyone complains of feeling badly, I say 'You should take Hood's and only Hood's.'' Mrs. Kittie Saith, 320 Date Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifien All druggists. \$1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. the best family cathartic Hood's Pills and liver stimulant. 25c.

STRATHROY,

"Advertiser" Agent, J. D. Meekison. Strathroy, May 4.-The 77th anniversary of the I. O. O. F. was celebrated yesterday by the members of Howard Lodge, No. 58, attending divine service in Frank Street Methodist Church The procession started from the Oddfellows' Hall at 3:30, consisting of the I. O. O. F. Band in the lead, and followed by 84 members, among whom titled had been refused. Later, howwere visiting brethren from London, Glencoe, Mount Brydges, Adelaide and Kerwood. Rev. G. N. Hazen, B.A., who is a member of this order, preached the annual sermon. The discourse was strictly in keeping with the occasion. The text was chosen from I. Samuel, xx., 39-40. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers. The musical part of the service was rendered by the choir, assisted by Miss A. Sharon and Miss Ross.

Misses Pincombe and Crosby, Messrs, McLellan and Meyerre, of this town, took part in the special service held yesterday afternoon in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Watford, Father Mc-Keon conducted the service, taking for the subject of his discourse, "The Atonement.

Messrs. Pincombe and Donaldson are supplying the town with ice this

meeting of the members of the Strath- prisoners, in the harem of the Shah. roy Public Library will be held in the reading room, when the annual report the conspirators posted regarding the will be submitted, and the officers for the ensuing year elected. The beginning of next week, Dr.

McCabe will remove to his new office. upstairs, next to P. O'Dwyer's grocery store. Frank street. Mr. Charles Gordon is home from To-

Miss J. Zavitz had the misfortun to be run into by another bicyclist the other evening. She escaped with slight injuries, but her wheel was badly broken.

LUCAN. "Advertiser" Agent, W. Hodgins. Lucan, May 4 .- A fire broke out at

"CLEG KELLY

BY S. R. CROCKETT.

Paper, 60c; Cloth, \$1.25

Sporting Goods

Golf, Baseball, Tennis, etc.

The "Gendron Bicycle"

NO BETTER MADE.

183 Dundas Street

building formerly used as a photo-graph gallery, and destroyed a portion of the roof. The promptness of the

spending the summer here. He will, and justly, too, occupy his seat upon the high school board, although a futile effort was made to dislodge him in his

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hodgins and family remove today to Montreal.

The prisoner, Blackwell, who was so unfortunate as to use his revolver carelessly on Friday last, on Main street, came in this morning and gave

Mr. J. R. McComb and family will remove to Parkhill this week. This will not prevent him from attending to his business in Granton, as it is his intention to devote more time and energy to that in the future.

LAKE SHORE-BOSANQUET. 'A large crowd is expected at the Ravenswood Methodist Church next Sunday to hear Rev. H. D. Tyler discourse about the short bed and the narrow covering spoken of in Isaiah. Home-made cheese has been made here since April 24. School section No. 7, school house

FOREST. "Advertiser" Agent, L. Macken." Forest, May 2.-Forest is booming. We are not only to have a flax mill and a laundry, but also an incubator, and there is a brisk demand for rentable houses. Several new ones are to go

THE SHAH'S ASSASSIN.

up presently.

His Identity Discovered-Recult of & Deeply Planned Conspiracy.

Teheran, May 4 .- It has been definitely ascertained that the assassin of the late Shah of Persia, Nazr-Ed-Din, was fatally shot near the heart, during the afternoon of Friday last, while entering the inner part of the Shrine soon was indeed very much better. Its effects have been truly wonderful and I hope this letter may be the means of helping other suffering men and entering the inner part of the Shrine of Shah Abdul Azin, is Mollah Reza, a follower of the well known agitator, Sheikh Jem Aleddin, who was exiled in 1891, after having been convicted of high treason.

Later.-Reza was also imprisoned for treason, but was subsequently liberated. After his release he continued his attacks upon the Government, was again imprisoned, was once more released, and was actually granted a pardon by the Shah. In spite of the clemency shown him. Reza continued his agitation against the Government, and when warned that he would again be arrested, he suddenly left this city. He was next heard of at Constantin ople, by a police report sent here, and instructions were telegraphed to that city to have the Persian agitator closely watched. Additional reports from Constantinople advised the Govern. ment here that Reza was corresponding with Sheikh Jem Aleddin. There the plans for the assassination of the Shah is believed to have been laid. About two months ago Reza quietly left Constantinople, and for some time man who works with his hands and all trace of him was lost. But, recently, his presence here has been known police authorities, and they are scarcely earns half that amount, are tion: now blamed for not having caused his arrest. They excuse themselves on the ground that the late Shah's elemency to the assassin was exercised under the belief, founded on the report of physicians, that Reza was of unsound mind and not responsible for his actions, and it was consequently believed that even if he was taken into custody once more, he would only have been again released by the Shah's orders. The police, therefore, contented themselves with watching the Persian conspirator. Since his arrest for the murder of the Shah, Reza has been closely questioned by the judicial authorities. At first he professed to have acted entirely on his own accord, and in the interests of his people, to whom, he claimed, reforms to which they were justly enever, the prisoner confessed that the assassination of the Shah was the outcome of a deliberate and long-planned conspiracy, and that he (Reza) was chosen to do the deed. He added that he waited two months for a favorable chance to shoot the Shah, which con-

that conspiracy was hatched in Constantinople, as it is about two months since Reza left that city for Teheran. The assassin has also admitted that upon many occasions he has succeeded in approaching the late Shah under various disguises, but it was not until and who has a sufficient margin to envarious disguises, but it was not until joy luxuries far beyond the reach Friday last, in the Mosque of Shah of the ordinary citizen. Let me of the ordinary citizen. Abdul Azim, that he got hear enough of the ordinary citizen. Let me to fire the fatal shot. The murderer is give one or two simple illustrations believed to have a number of accomplices. He has already admitted that ates against the great mass of coneight persons were in the conspiracy. Two of them, who have been arrested, are the prisoner's nieces. They are This evening, at 8 o'clock, the annual both domestics, employed until made Reza has confessed that the girls kept per cent, whereas silk velvets are only movements of the Shah, and, on Friday morning, the chosen assassin was than the mitts and stockings, which informed that the Shad intended to everybody finds necessary in this clivisit the shrine of Sultan Abdul Azim. Reza then decided to make another atempt to get near enough to his Majesty to shoot at him with no risk of per cent, and pianos the same. Nails

firms the authorities in the belief that

nissing his victim.

A LAKE DISASTER. Milwaukee, May 4.-A steam chest on the steamer Argonaut, bound from Marquette to South Chicago, laden with ore, exploded when the steamer was twenty miles off Sheboygan last light. Nobody was hurt. A hole was olown through the steamer's above the water line. The tug Welcome has gone to pick up the disabled steamer.

Young Men, Take Warning.

Alas, how prevalent are those disessing diseases and weaknesses which make young men prematurely old, pale, listless, low spirited, languid easily tired, forgetful and incapable; fill madhouses, and swell the lists of duty. The principle has been admit- and our workingmen thrown out of suicides; separate husbands and wives; ring untold suffering to millions, even nto the third and fourth generations. The afflicted will recognize only too plainly to what class of maladies we reier. A complete list and scientific treatise (sent only in plain sealed envelope) on receipt of ten cents (the cost of postage), if inclosed with this notice entitled to consideration in framing injured, and that instead of the disto World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. ter, as an illustration. At first sight sider it their interest to foster, all the

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil-a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cores coreness and lameness when applied externally, as well no employment. To him the implease with the ments of his trade are as much a neback; and, as an thread specific, pos-sesses most substantial claims to pub-lic confidence.

should not be overtaxed? Free lumber, and by that I may safely say cheap lumber, is an encouragement to the capitalist to give employment to labor, but if that employment is handicapped by excessive charges upon implements of labor, either capital or labor must suffer, and unfortunate-Best Means to Promote Manufacly when capital and labor come into competition, the laborer, as the weaker party, is generally the greater sufferer. Now, it is reasonable that the edge tools of the carpenter, which to him are a necessary of life, should be Revenue on Imports Should Come taxed 35 per cent, while the silks, satins and jewelry of those who are wealthy should in some instances be taxed as low as 20 per cent, although none of these articles are necessaries The Liberal Policy Best for All Secof life in the same sense of the term? Take the case of the farmer as anoth-

er illustration. The raw material of the agriculturist is the soil and the climate with which a good Providence Fair to Manufacturers, Farmers, and to has favored us in this country. But soil and climate without agricultural implements and skilled labor would not maintain the farmer and his family very long. The In his speech at Orangeville last week, Hon. George Ross discussed in ployes should be lightened as much a frank and straightforward manner as possible. Their supplies should the best means to raise the necessary either be free or taxed at a very low rate, for the bulk of their products revenues for the management of pubface the competition of the lic affairs and the payment of the inworld.

terest on the enormous public debt, CONSIDER THE MANUFACTURER The manufacturer is also, in my now in power. In the course of his tion than he now receives. True, his wool and cotton and lumber and a The Liberals declare, without any variety of other articles are free of reservation, that in framing a tariff duty. But in this age of invention the first consideration should be the and competition machinery for the cheap production of manufactured raising of a revenue. To use the words goods fills a larger place than ever of the Duke of Wellington, 'the before in the industrial life of the world. Much of that machinery is Queen's Government must go on," and not made in Canada and cannot be made, as the market is too limited. Now, what are the self-evident prin-In order that the consumer might get the full benefit of cheap producciples which should govern us in framtion, and in order that our manufacing a tariff? I think we may lay turers might compete with the manudown as a first and cardinal principle facturers of other countries, it is esthat taxes should be levied according sential that duties on high-class machinery, such as is used in the manuto the income or resources of the taxfacture of cotton and woolen goods, payer. This is the basis of all muniin the production of books and newscipal taxation. Every man's property papers, in the erection of grist mills is rated presumably according to its and sawmils, and in the business of City Gas Company. The strike is in value, and in that way the rich man transportation, should be taxed as with houses and lands is required, as low as the necessities of the revenue he ought to be, to pay more for the maintenance of municipal government means cheap machinery; cheap mathan the poor man who lives in an chinery in every department of trade humble cottage. A similar principle nowadays means cheap production. In pervades the law regarding income fact, cheap machinery is almost as taxes and succession duties. A tariff necessary as cheap raw material. should be framed upon the same principle. The goods consumed by the masses, whether it be clothing, implements of labor or food supplies, should without injury to the manufacturer, be taxed as lightly as the necessities even were we considering the tariff of the State would pemit. That is, from a purely protectional standpoint. those who can afford to buy only

CONSERVATIVE LOYALTY. Summing up the whole export trade we find that Great Britain takes about 60 per cent, the United States about A second and equally obvious principle of taxation is that the necessartes of life in the life is about 10 per cent, and the rest of the world per cent of what we have to sell. greatest consideration possible should be paid to our best customer, and that whatever advantage we can give connot be true in the sense in which the sistent with our own interest, leaving maxim is usually employed, but that out of the consideration entirely our the State should interfere as little as possible with the privilege of living is should be given to Great Britain? So a maxim which all will admit. The man who works with his hands and who barely earns his dollar a day, and the housemaid or seamstress who Island, moved the following resolu-"Inasmuch as Great Britain much entitled to be considered by admits the products of Canada into the Government of the country as the her ports free of duty, this House is man who can count his income by the thousands or by the scores of thousands. The wealth of the country does ported from Great Britain should be reduced." Strange to say, this resoor its railway enterprises or its great lution was voted down by the solid industries as in the productivity of the vote of the Conservative party, leavmen who toil upon the farm, in the ing no doubt, whatever their profeslumbering camp, in the grimy mine sions of loyalty may be, that they or the busy workshop. It is said that have no desire to cultivate closer

coal and iron are the great factors trade relations with the British Emof Britain's manufacturing supremacy. | pire. I say that it is unworthy of us as colonists to discriminate against the mother country. Whether the necessities of our revenue would allow us to discriminate in her favor is another question. So long as the present high tariff prevails, it is evident from what Mr. Chamberlain has said that the commercial federation of the empire is impossible. It is even barely possible that the English manufacturer and agriculturist, by whose favor our goods are admitted to the English market free, may become so exasperated as to embarrass our trade, if not by a hostile tariff, at by such restrictions with releast spect to quarantine and inspection as will greatly interfere with that free access to the British market which we have hitherto enjoyed. This has already been done in the case of Canadian cattle, to the great injury of the cattle trade, for which the Government is not without blame, and if to Canadian horses the injury to the agricultural classes will be most ser-

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS. In the readjustment of our tariff it will also be necessary for us to consider our commercial relations with the American Republic. Along our southern border we have 70,000,000 of people always alert and progressive commercially as well as otherwise. By means of bounties, combines and trusts, the manufacturers of the United States practically control the industrial markets of the country, and even arrogantly assert their power in the halls of Congress. What they have done to their own people they would, had they the power and the privilege, do to us, and one of the most difficult tasks of a Government will be to save the manufacturers and workingmen of Canada from the overflow of a market unduly stimulated by the method I have ing sticks and canes, 25 per cent; wax; indicated. Canada must not be the dolls, 35 per cent; hatchets and haydumping ground for the over-production of the foreign monopolist any figures to show that although the tarmore than it should be made the hapiff may not be susceptible to great reby hunting ground of the native monopolist, and it will be the duty of red to, it might with advantage to the Canadian statesmen so to adjust revenue and in justice to consumers be readjusted in many particulars. the tariff as to prevent either of these extremes. I want to put this matter squarely

The third principle to be considbefore you, because from every Conered in framing a tariff is that the raw servative platform I know it will be proclaimed that if the Liberals get material common to the great industries of the country should be free of into power our factories will be closed ted by the Government in regard to employment. The Liberal party has cotton, wool, dyes, medicines, and a no designs either on the manufacturer number of other articles required for or the workingman. Quite the con-But there trary. I believe the advent of the manufacturing purposes. But there trary. I believe the advent of the are still many articles which, although Liberal party to power would demonnot raw material in the ordinary sense strate to the people by actual exof the term, are so closely related to perience that the real industries of the the industries of the country as to be country will neither be destroyed nor trust which designing policitians conone would say that his raw material was the lumber which his industry industries of the country would become more stable and self-reliant. I transforms into furniture, or into have unbounded faith in the ability dwelling houses, at so much per day. of the Canadian to hold his own But in order to do this he has to sup- against the world in any pursuit or f with various tools and im-Without these he can find with other people, either in educaply himself with various tools and imcessary of life as his daily bread. Is it not reasonable, then, that the tools which the workingman employs of competition he is not handicapped

est rivalry abroad.
PREFERENTIAL TRADE. It may be said, however, that preferential trade with Great Britain is impossible, and, if adopted, might lead to retaliation on the part of the United States. But even if it were true that preferential trade with Great Britain was impossible, that is no reason for preferential trade against Great Britain. Whatever the future may have in store for us, I do not think that Great Britain is ready to enter into a colonial zollverein at present. Britain's exports in 1894 to her colonies amounted to £78,000,000, while her exports to the rest of the world amounted to £137,000,000, or nearly twice as much. We can hardly expect her to imperil her trade with the world without some consideration. In any case, so long as the British manufacturer is met in every colonial port with a heavy duty he could not be expected to give any preferential advantage to the colonie This was clearly laid down by Mr Chamberlain in his speech before the Canada Club in London on the 27th of March. He said: "If we are to make any, even the slightest, progress towards preferential trade within the different parts of the Empire, protection must disappear, and the duties must be revenue duties and not protective duties in the sense of protecting the products of one part of the Empire against those of another part. If that principle were adopted there would be reasons for calling a council

TWO STRIKES.

Plumbers and Carpenters-Fewer Hours

colonies, and although the subject

would be one of enormous difficulty,

I cannot but think that something like

a satisfactory and a workable arrange-

ment might be arrived at."

and More Wages Wanted-Kansas City, Mo., May 4.-Four hundred union plumbers, gas and steam fitters, went out on strike this morning for eight hours' work and the same wages as paid for nine hours. They include the union employes of the Missouri Gas Company, and the Kansas accordance with the notice served on master plumbers two months ago, the propositions of which were finally refused at a meeting of the plumbers and employes last Friday.

Newark, N. J., May 4 .- About thirteen hundred carpenters in this city went on strike today for an increase of pay to \$2 75 a day. The bosses only want to pay \$2 50. The strikers held a meeting in Gebauers' Hall. J. B. Ellison, who presided, stated that a number of contractors had offered to sign the agreement to pay \$2 75 a day, and if they did sign the agreement, 500 men would return to work this afternoon. A majority of the bosses, however, are still firmly holding out against granting the increase.

DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY. Good Words.

Carnets were unknown luxuries, but the fashion of strewing the apartments with rushes was being gradually abandoned. Rushes were still used in the retainers' hall, but for the better rooms of Advice" free by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. the fashion of strewing the apartments sweet-scented herbs and fragrant

twigs were usually employed. In the fourteenth century windows were aperatures filled with glass so as FRANCE IN NEED OF A HUMANE to admit light, but to exclude wind. The walls, also, were frequently hung apartments, but as the use of water of them encounter: is rarely mentioned, damp and fragrant twigs must have aided not only made artificial swamps on the banks in collecting the dust, but also toward of the Garonne, and filled the swamps refreshing the atmosphere in such con- with leeches. To be profitable these stantly closed rooms, fresh air being leeches must multiply themselves by abundantly supplied with flagons and that when these unhappy number of black jacks or cups made fasten on them by thousands. of leather.

Charlatans and Quacks Have long plied their vocation on the suffering pedals of the people. The knife has pared to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself-there's no cure. Put- down into the noxious slimes and seen nam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion to be sacrificed annually in this way a similar restriction should be applied often rests. If you suffer from corns at Bordeaux. It has been pointed out get the Extractor and you will satisfied. Sold everywhere.

> -When making purchases of merconfer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertise-ment in the "London Advertiser." Subtlety may deceive you; integrity never will.—Cromwell.

Out of suffering comes the serious mind; out of salvation the grateful heart; out of endurance, fortitude; out of deliverance, faith.-John Ruskin. A 2-year-old elk drawing an ordinary

buggy with a man driving trotted into the town of Aberdeen, Wash., a few days ago. The elk was harnessed in the usual way, was in every way as tractable as a horse, and stood quietly when tied up to the hitching post. Mr. C. K. Francis, once the crack bowler at Rugby, and for four years a member of the Oxford eleven, is a police magistrate in London.

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

No matter how violent or exc pain the Rheumatic, Bed ridden, pled, Nervous, Neuralgie or pro

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headach) (whether sick or nerveus For headach) (whether sick or nerveus toothache, neuralgis, rheumatism, lumbage pains and weaknesses in the back, spine or kid neys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES AND PREVENTS Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Bifficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN. WITH PAIN.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and presented of representatives from the different

vented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PHLLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all drug-

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all drug-

MILD. BUT EFFECTIVE.

Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegantly coated, tasteless, small and easy to take. Radway's Pills assist nature, stimulating to healthful activity the liver, bowels and other digestive organs, leaving the bowels in a natural condition without any bad after effects.

Cure

Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Constipation

All Liver Disorders.

BADWAY & CO., Montreal.

SOCIETY. We wonder whether those who sell

with cloth or tapestry to protect the their worn-our horses for exportation inmates of the room from the many to France know of the kind of death, purrents of air that penetrated the to which they probably doom them. A strong but badly built walls. We learn writer signing himself "M. Hadden," from various ancient documents that and writing from Walton-on-Thames, it was the duty of the serving men sent to the popers recently this horriand pages to sweep out the principal ble account of the fate which many

Certain speculators some years ago only admitted through the doors open- millions; to do this they must be libering on to the battlements or balconies. ally supplied with food. To thus sup-From old inventories at Thurleigh py them the Bordelais speculators buy and elsewhere, we ascertain how scan- up old and worn-out horses, and drive tily furnished were these ancient man- or drag them into the swamps, which sions, although they seem to have been have wooden compartments, so placed drinking cups in gold, silver and finely have been forced into the mud there engraved pewter, besides an infinite is no escape for them. The leeches horse is in a few moments black with crawling creatures; the blood-suckers fix themselves most of all on the open wounds and galls. * * * The frantic terror of the poor animals is indescribable, as, bleeding from all their sensitive parts, they try vainly to shake off the leeches, but are sucked no more. Nearly 20,000 horses are said the leeches nourished on diseased horses are very likely to convey maladies into the human system.-London

> What is dishonestly got vanishes in profligacy.-Cicero.

> > Dyspepsia,

Spectator.

Constipation, Sour Stomach, Gas in the Stomach, or Flatulency, Gnawing Pain at pit of Stomach, Headache, etc., are sure indications of

STOMACH TROUBLE.

By its great curative and regulating powers Burdock Blood Bitters heals all irritated diseased conditions, correcting and removing all disorders caused by a weak state of the digestive organs. Burdock

BLOOD BITTERS makes the blood pure, rich and red, thus giving tone and health to the entire system.

On Breezy Days

Wear a cape lined with Quilted Fibre Chamois

You'll find it just right in

weight and perfect in style. The Montreal Quilting Co. make it up ready for use and it can be bought at all leading

Don't expect good results from imitations, the real Fibre Chamois was patented March, 1895.

