London And King Edward

The Ancient City Presents Address to His Majesty at St. James.

He Replies Feelingly and Expresses His Thanks in Graceful Words.

London, Feb. 13.—The Lord Mayor, the sheriffs and aldermen, robed in Mazarine gowns, accompanied by civic officials, sword bearers, mace bearers, and other attendants, proceeded in state carriages to St. James' Palace this morning to present to the King a loyal address on behalf of the city of London.

The King and the Duke of Cornwall and York, attended by their suits, reached the palace shortly after noon. The ceremonial was the same as is observed at a levee. All the principal officers of state were present. The King wore the uniform of a field marshal and the Duke of York wore a rear-admiral's uniform. His Majesty was received at the entrance by the great officers of state, was conducted to the throne room and received the address.

His Majesty varied the customary proceedings. Instead of merely handing a reply he read it in a clear, firm voice.

The King's reply was as follows:

"I am much gratified at your loyal and dutiful address and the zeal and affection they testify for my throne and person. It is a great consolation to me, in my grief, to know of the wide and heartfelt sympathy to which you give expression, and with you I will ever cherish the recollection of the memorable reign of my beloved mother, renowned in our annals alike for the progress of my people in prosperity and refinement, and for their ever widening and deepening attachment to our government and institutions.

"The ancient city of London, alike illustrious by its history and by the efforts of its enterprising citizens, has ever been foremost in responding to the call of duty and in devotion to the interests of the Empire, and I feel certain its future will not belie its glorious past.

"I humbly join in your prayer that the blessing of Almighty God may be continued to myself and my consort, and I confidently hope the efforts I will make to fulfil the expectations of my happy and loyal people will, under Divine guidance, promote the welfare of my Empire and the prosperity of all classes of my subjects."

The King's reply to the address of London county council was of similar nature and included references to the improvements of London. His Majesty said he was confident the London county council would not slacken its efforts to deal with the many difficulties, especially the proper housing of the working classes, "which is one in which I have always taken the greatest personal interest."

SALMON SHIPMENTS.

Full Details of Pack Shipped From the Pacific Coast to Great Britain.

The total shipments of canned salmon from British Columbia and San Francisco to the United Kingdom this season is placed at 870,368 cases, despatched in 13 ships from San Francisco and 5 from the Fraser river and Victoria. Last year 867,985 cases were sent. The shipments from the Fraser and Victoria totalled 308,943 cases this year, as against 515,821 cases last season. The pack shipped to England in detail is as follows:

British Columbia to Liverpool.

*Clan Mackenzie, Oct. 8	39,451
*Ardnamurchan, Nov. 28	73,578
*Machrihanish, Dec. 23	68,099
‖Valad, Dec. 12	46,720
Total, 1900	257,848
Total, 1899	365,151

British Columbia to London.

‖Fiery Cross, Nov. 3	51,095
Total, 1900	51,095
Total, 1899	150,670
Total to England, 1900	308,943
Total to England, 1899	515,821

* From Fraser river.
‖ From Victoria.

From San Francisco to Liverpool.

Vessel.	Sailed.	Cases.
Afghanistan	Aug. 25	9,501
Hildfekel	Sept. 24	53,134
Edward Sewall	Oct. 4	45,369
Dirigo	Oct. 18	42,026
London Hill	Nov. 14	55,530
Crocodile	Dec. 24	47,250
Riverside	Jan. 4	31,533
Springbank	Feb. 1	24,203
Total, 1900		308,503
Total, 1899		166,110

San Francisco to London.

Fingal, Sept. 7	17,500
Alstrenixe, Oct. 11	91,036
Strathdon, Oct. 29	55,284
Springburn, Dec. 13	52,890
Osborne, Jan. 25	36,579
Total, 1900	252,829
Total, 1899	186,054
Total to England, 1900	561,425
Total to England, 1899	352,164

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

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

GENUINE MUST BEAR FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

It's a Short Road from a cough to consumption. Don't neglect a cough—take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

when your cold appears. The "ounce of prevention" is better than years of illness.

"Words cannot express my gratitude for the good SHILOH'S Consumption Cure has done me. I had a chronic cough—was in a dangerous condition. SHILOH cured the cough and saved me from consumption."
J. E. STURGIS, Niagara Falls.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, $1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

Thousands Have Died in Some of the Russian Districts.

London, Feb. 13.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from its St. Petersburg correspondent:

"Serious reports are in circulation here regarding the outbreak of what was first called "hunger typhus," but is now officially admitted to be bubonic plague, in the Khighir steppes of Western Siberia.

"Many thousands have died in the districts between Semipalatinsk and Orenburg. The government is sending large quantities of wheat to be distributed to the starving population, and is organizing travelling medical services to localize the outbreak."

WIDE AWAKE.

Eastern Cotton Company Keeps in Touch With Oriental Trade.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—At the annual meeting to-day the shareholders of the Montreal Cotton Co. voted to increase the capital stock from two to four millions. The increase is mainly to be used in building and equipping a mill to make goods for the Chinese trade.

BISHOP'S WARNING.

Clergy Must Not Marry Divorced Persons Without Reference to Him.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—In his annual charge to the Diocesan Synod to-day, Bishop Bond strongly cautioned the clergymen of the diocese from marrying divorced persons without reference to him.

THE GREY EAGLE.

Shareholders at Annual Meeting Approve of Amalgamation.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—The annual meeting of the Grey Eagle shareholders, held here to-day, approved of the amalgamation with other Granby properties. The old directors were re-elected.

BARON INVERCLYDE DEAD.

He Was the Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company.

London, Feb. 12.—Baron Inverclyde, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, is dead. He was born in Glasgow in 1829.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Ramon de Compomor, Spanish poet and statesman, is dead.

Republican meetings in Madrid have been dispersed by the police.

The elections to the Bulgarian sooranje have resulted in the return of 55 supporters of the government, 37 followers of M. Tonkoff, 27 Democrats, 23 followers of M. Sterloff and 13 Agrarians.

THE QUEEN'S BONNETS

How the Princess of Wales Altered Her Majesty's Jubilee Bonnet.

The Queen's taste in bonnets was well known. One of her most gallant and loyal officers, with that frankness which the English permit themselves in the discussion of any subject or any body, no matter how exalted his rank, once remarked: "The Queen's bonnets are weird!" And the term fairly described the most uncanny of them.

There is one delightful photograph of her in one of these now historic structures; it is loaded with hearse-like feathers, and the coronet rim rests upon the forehead, just above the brow. Any countenance less serene and noble and dignified than that of the Queen would have been made grotesque by such a bonnet; but the Queen was still the Queen in spite of it.

It is also well known that the new Queen Consort, the daughter of the poverty-stricken King of Denmark, was thoroughly instructed in all housewifely arts. She was taught to sew, to knit, to cut and fit her own gowns, and to make and trim her own bonnets.

Her toilettes are generally trim and in excellent taste—a trait peculiar to most Scandinavian women.

At the time of her golden jubilee the bonnet which the Queen was to wear on that important occasion was sent first to Marlborough House before it was inspected by the Queen. It was altogether impossible, far worse than anything in which she had ever yet appeared. Saying nothing to anyone, the royal daughter-in-law quietly took the bonnet to her own apartments, ripped it to pieces and made it over, and it is still famous as one of the most becoming bonnets Her Majesty had ever worn. That in which she appeared at the Diamond Jubilee was also remarkably tasteful, although it was not know that this also, was overhauled by the clever princess. It was also trimmed in delicate touches of white, to correspond with the beautiful white lace parasol which she carried—her first public departure from the sombre mourning she had worn since the death of the Prince Consort. The white became her greatly, giving her face—which on that day was strikingly pale—a surprising youthfulness.

NEW YORK CANALS.

Enormous Sum Estimated for Building Competitors to Canada.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 12.— The report of the state engineer and Surveyor Bond, on the probable cost of the construction of enlarged state waterways, it is rumored in this city to-night, estimates that the cost of a barge canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river will be in the neighborhood of $87,000,000, and that the route, which would include Lake Ontario as a part of the waterway, would necessitate an expenditure of $52,000,000. The report of State Engineer Bond is being amplified in certain parts. Governor Odell and Mr. Bond held a long conference to-day with Senator Hill and other legislators interested in the caual improvement work, and it was agreed that certain parts of the report should be re-written, and that has been done. The revised report is now in the hands of the state printer.

The Emperor's Pleasant Offer

Allows Guilty Officials to Choose Their Own Brand of Suicide.

Ungrateful Tung Fu Hsiang Does Not Jump at the Chance.

Pekin, Feb. 12.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have received a long despatch from the court which they have not disclosed to the Foreign Envoys. It is understood to contain, in addition to the recent celebrated reform decree, an account of how Emperor Kwang Hsu has sent a choice of methods of suicide to all those named for punishment by the envoys, closing with the inquiry whether Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang think the envoys will be satisfied.

It is understood that the Chinese plenipotentiaries, in their reply to the court, said the foreign envoys could not object strongly to an accomplished fact, but that they would probably insist upon the sentence of execution being published throughout the empire, and possibly upon the heads of those condemned being exhibited at various points.

It is very seriously doubted in Chinese circles here that Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang will agree to commit suicide. The army worship him. He has absolute control of the Mohammedans, and is believed to be one himself. He refused to allow the disbandment of 5,000 men, and the Emperor ordered him far from the court. To attempt his execution, it is thought in Chinese circles, might mean civil war.

This morning the foreign envoys met and considered the question of quarters for the legation guards. The matter of indemnities was also mentioned, especially as bearing upon the damage done to the personal property of farmers.

The reply of the court, protesting against what the Chinese describe as the "inconsistency of the death penalties required by the powers," was also discussed. The envoys resolved to consider the protest, and decided that it was desirable to proceed immediately to the delimitation and organization of the diplomatic quarters in the course of the afternoon, Li Hung Chang called officially upon M. de Giers.

Shanghai, Feb. 12.—According to the North China Daily News, the Chinese say that the acceptance of conditions of the powers by the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries was merely a blind, and that a large force of Chinese is proceeding to Tai Yuane Fu to oppose an expected allied expedition.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Field Marshal von Waldersee, telegraphing from Pekin under date of February 11, says that from Pao Ting Fu onwards, five of the chief places in the district lying within the German sphere have been occupied permanently by one company each, to protect the inhabitants from robbery and oppression.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Marconi Has Succeeded in Sending Messages Two Hundred Miles.

London, Feb. 12.—Prof. John A. Fleming, lecturing at Liverpool to-day, said he had Signor Marconi's permission to make the first mention that on the first day of the reign of King Edward VII., Marconi accomplished the feat of sending wireless messages between St. Catherines, Isle of Wight, and the Lizard—200 miles. Perfect communication between the two points has since been established.

ARSENIC IN BEER.

Analyst Makes Sensational Statement at Liverpool Inquest.

London, Feb. 12.—Dr. Campbell Brown, the city analyst, testifying at the beer-poisoning inquest at Liverpool, established from samples examined, that the average weekly consumption of beer in Liverpool in summer time would contain three hundred pounds of arsenic, enough to kill a million people, if administered in equal doses and at one time.

UNITED STATES SOLDIER.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The house today passed the army appropriation bill and entered upon consideration of the sundry civil bill, the last but one of the big money bills. The debate on the army bill was made notable by a statement of Mr. McClellan (New York). Comparing the cost of the soldier in European armies with the cost of the United States soldier, according to his figures, including the cost of pensions, etc., each United States soldier involved an expense of $2,028, while a German soldier costs $227, and a French soldier $232. Previous to the consideration of appropriation bills, the letter reflecting upon Mr. Perry S. Heath, which Mr. Sulzer introduced into the proceedings yesterday, was expunged from the record. During the debate upon the motion to expunge, Mr. Sulzer renewed his attack upon Mr. Heath, reiterating his statement of yesterday, that he was willing to father the statements in the letter, and declared that if action was brought against him, he would not plead his constitutional immunity.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million," under the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1896, wrote:—

"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."

Mr. Hall Caine,

Author of "The Deemster," "The Manxman," "The Christian," etc., when speaking on "Criticism," recently, said:—

"When a thing that is advertised greatly is good it goes and goes permanently; when it is bad, it only goes for a while: the public finds it out."

The Proprietor of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

has said over and over again:—

"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will sell just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been uttered with glare and puffed out in gloom? The fact is, a rank is not easily gulled a second time; and every dissatisfied purchaser does ten times more harm than one satisfied does good. Accordingly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of BEECHAM'S PILLS per annum, after a public trial of half-a-century, is conclusive testimony of their popularity, superiority and proverbial worth."

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival. In boxes, at all drug stores.

The British Crown.

Among the many questions which have been raised during the last few days in connection with the demise (or grave illness) of Queen Victoria, is the one concerning the succession of the British crown. Indeed, the arrival in England of the Kaiser for the purpose of taking a last farewell of that grandmother to whom he was so sincerely devoted, has had the effect of reviving the query discussed a few months ago in the German and Continental press as to whether the rights of Emperor William to the British throne was not superior to those of the Prince of Wales, owing to the fact of his being the eldest son of Queen Victoria's first born child, the Empress Frederick.

According to the system of succession in force in England, and which is known as the Cognate or Castile system, the Kaiser's rights to his English grandmother's throne are very remote. By its terms male heirs in the same degree of relation to the soverign exclude females without any regard to priority of birth. Thus, though the son of a sovereign may be younger than the daughter, the son succeeds, one instance in point being that furnished by Spain, where the same Castile system of succession prevails, and where the little boy King has two sisters older than himself, one of them indeed having actually reigned during the six months that intervened between his father's death and his own birth. But if the soverign leaves a daughter who succeeds, as being in a daughter and a brother or nephew, then, according to the Cognate system, it is the closer degree of relationship. Thus, when King George IV. of England, King William IV. and the third brother, the Duke of York had died without leaving any surviving issue, the next in line of succession to the throne was the fourth brother, who bore the title of the Duke of Kent. The latter had died before either King George IV. or William IV. But he left a daughter, Alexandrina Victoria, whose rights to the crown under the Cognate or Castile system of succession were superior to those of either of her father's younger brothers, the Dukes of Cumberland and of Sussex. But had Queen Victoria by any chance had a younger brother, it is the latter instead of herself who would have become monarch of Great Britain. According to the Cognate system, the three children of the Duke of York, the Duchess of Fife and her children, Princess Victoria, Princess Charles of Denmark, then the four daughters of the late Duke of Cobourg, who was second son of Queen Victoria, and their children, thereafter the Duke of Conaught and his three children, and lastly the 16-year-old Duke of Cobourg, as son of the late Duke of Albany, and his sister Alice would all have rights to the English throne superior and prior to those of Emperior William. From this it will be seen that the prospects of the Kaiser ever becoming King of England are very remote indeed.

The present mode of succession to the throne of England was finally determined by the act of settlement passed by Parliament in May, 1701, and by virtue of which the throne of Great Britain was settled upon the descendants of the Protestant Electress, Sophia of Hanover. Instead of upon the less remote but Roman Catholic descendants of the Stuart Kings, now represented by Princess Louise of Bavaria, whom ultra legitimists and members of the White Rose League profess to regard as the rightful monarch de jure of England. Princess Louise, whose husband is the eldest son of the Regent of Bavaria, is decended from King Charles I, who lost his head on the scaffold, whereas the present occupant of the British throne is obliged to go further back, namely, to King Charles' father, King James, in order to establish his connection with the Stuart line. Incidentally I may mention that the act of settlement by virtue of which the present Hanoverian dynasty holds the crown of England, was passed by the majority of a single vote. Had that one vote, which was given by a baronet of the name of Sir Arthur Owen, not been cast, Princess Louise of Bavaria might be today Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

Another question which is in the minds of many, and a subject of no little discussion, is as to what sort of a King Queen Victoria's eldest son will prove to be. While some are of the opinion that he will take an active part in the direction of affairs of the nation, there are others who insist that he will show himself a "roi fainéant," and will leave everything to his ministers. And it is added that he will be the more inclined to adopt this latter role owing to the fact that he has no taste or experience with regard to the affairs of state, and that he is, moreover, reduced by the terms and spirit of the constitution to play the part of a mere figurehead. It being explained that the influence and power exercised by Queen Victoria was due to her commanding and universally revered personality and her unrivaled experience and knowledge of statecraft.

Now there can be no greater mistake made than to ascribe any such inactive part as this to Albert Edward. In the first place he had a far greater knowledge of foreign and domestic politics than the general public for one moment imagine. Ever since his return from India, more than a quarter of a century ago, the Foreign Office has by direction of Queen Victoria made a practice of forwarding to him at the same time as to herself a copy of each important dispatch received from abroad, and likewise of the replies sent thereto, thanks to which he was enabled on at least three memorable occasions to bring about understandings with foreign powers that the most brilliant of professional diplomats had signally failed to accomplish. And while, with a tact and a regard for the spirit of the constitution unparalleled on the part of any other Prince of Wales in English history, he has refrained from giving the slightest indication of his preferences for one or another of the great political parties in Great Britain, the interest with which he has followed the debates upon all important issues in Parliament precludes all idea that he looks upon national affairs with indifference.

That he is debarred by the terms of the constitution from taking as sovereign any active part in the government of the empire, or is reduced to the position of a mere figurehead, is likewise an altogether misdirected assumption. For the conduct of the international relations of the British Empire is vested by the terms of the constitution, not in Parliament, nor yet in the latter's executive, that is to say the Cabinet, but in the monarch. It is the prerogative of the sovereign. For the constitution takes the ground that "it is impossible that the individuals of the state in their collective capacity can transact the affairs of that state with another community equally numerous as themselves. In the sovereign therefore, as in a centre, all the rays of the people are united, and form by that union of consistency the splendor and power that makes the monarch respected by the foreign countries." What is done by the sovereign with regard to foreign affairs is therefore the act of the whole nation, and is binding upon the latter. Whatever agreement whatever treaties or conventions the sovereign may make with a foreign state, no other power in the empire, not even Parliament, can "legally delay, resist or annul." True, the minister of the crown who is believed to have advised the monarch wrongly can be impeached by Parliament. But this impeachment in no way affects the validity of the agreement, thus indirectly condemned by Parliament, or in any way annuls it. Legislative sanction and ratification are therefore not required in England for treaties or international arrangements concluded by the sovereign, either directly or through the Foreign Minister, and whereas the latter's colleagues in the Cabinet are responsible to Parliament, he alone, according to the terms of the British constitution, is responsible solely to the monarch, and acts as the delegate of the latter. This will show therefore that the new ruler of the British Empire will by the terms of the English constitution assume sole and absolute control of the foreign politics of the United Kingdom, and that he is thoroughly qualified by experience and by his knowledge of international affairs for the task.

With regard to domestic politics and affairs, it is perfectly true that the prerogatives of the sovereign are restricted to a greater degree—but not to the extent which appears to be generally believed. No statute can be enacted or repealed, no new measure put into force, so far as domestic affairs are concerned, save with the knowledge and the sanction of the duly elected representatives of the people assembled in Parliament. But on the other hand, Parliament can not enact any law, repeal any statute or put any new measure into force without the consent of the sovereign, which may be given or withheld as the monarch sees fit. There have been numerous instances, though not in the reign of Queen Victoria, of sovereigns withholding the royal assent to measures enacted by Parliament, the last case having been when King George IV. declined, in 1829, to give his consent to the measure passed by both houses of the National Legislature admitting Roman Catholics for the first time to the offices of state. It may be added that the King was ultimately persuaded by Lord Eldon to give way in the matter.

It is this faculty of giving or withholding the royal signature that virtually places supreme power in the hands of the English sovereign. For it is not only every parliamentary measure, but likewise every administrative act of any importance that must receive the monarch's sign manual before it can be put into force or become endowed with the sanction of validity. During the last quarter of a century of Queen Victoria's reign it has been estimated that she was obliged to put her signature to at least 70 different documents of one kind and another in the year, or near 200 a day, and the new King, like his mother, may be trusted to show himself too jealous of his prerogatives not to affix his signature to any paper that he has not read and mastered its contents.

Another but little known prerogative of the British sovereign is the constitutional right to dismiss either a single Cabinet minister, or else the entire administration if either have ceased to enjoy the confidence of the monarch. It does not matter whether the Cabinet has a parliamentary majority or not, and students of history may remember that in 1834 King William IV. turned out the administration of Lord Melbourne, which had an enormous majority in the Commons, without any other reason than that the Cabinet had ceased to enjoy his confidence. Although the Liberal party was extremely indignant at this dismissal, which even the leading Conservatives looked upon as ill-judged, no one attempted to deny its perfect legality. Finally it is within the prerogatives of the sovereign to dissolve Parliament, and to appeal to the country within the period stipulated by the constitution.

If I mention these facts, it is to show that the British monarch is far less of a figurehead and of a dummy than is asserted in print, not only abroad, but even in England itself, presumably by scribes who have never taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the constitutional history of the British Empire. Those who have had the privilege of being personally acquainted with the Prince of Wales, as has the writer since his boyhood and who, therefore, have some knowledge of his personality and character, have reason for believing that while manifesting the breadth of view and the liberal sentiments that have characterized his social reign during the last four decades, he will on the other hand exercise to the fullest extent the rights and prerogatives that are granted to him by the terms of the British constitution. He is thoroughly alive to the progress of the democratic movement in the Old World, and possessed of too much common sense not to appreciate that some of the demands which it puts forward are justified, and if one may indulge in any speculation as to the policy which Albert Edward is likely to pursue, I would be disposed to express the opinion that it will be fearless Conservative than Liberal-Unionist. But whatever happens, the new monarch, who now becomes supreme head of the Church of England and "Defender of the Faith," will certainly never show himself to be a "roi fainéant."

EX-ATTACHE.

The Man of Business.

Punctual and careful in all matters of business, but too often careless in matters concerning health. That is the general business man of to-day. Business worries, too many hours in the office or shop, irregular hours of retiring—all have their effect in time. Sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervous irritability or a feeling of lassitude is the frequent result. These are only the forerunners of more serious trouble, perhaps leading to a general break down. A small amount of attention would easily remedy this. A blood builder, nerve tonic and regulator such as

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is just what is needed. Hundreds of business and professional men who have been careless of their health have finally obtained complete restoration by the use of this medicine. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, they will do for you. But you must get the genuine—substitutes never cured anyone and never will.

Among those who very emphatically praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Neil McPhee, Esq., J.P., Glencorrodale, P.E.I. He says:—"About four years ago I was very much run down from overwork. While thus weakened I contracted a severe cold; neuralgia followed, and I found my health shattered generally. My appetite was very fickle; I frequently passed sleepless nights, and was in a distressed and discouraged condition, as I had tried a number of medicines without benefit. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me and I decided to give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes my former health and strength began to return. In the course of a month I was as well as ever, gaining in flesh and with a splendid appetite. I have now the utmost confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and recommend them as the best tonic and constitution builder I know."

DR WILLIAMS PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

TORONTO MARRIAGES.

Favorite Age to Wed—Widows and Widowers Most Fortunate After 40 Years.

From Toronto Globe.

From a study of the records of the marriage register kept by the City Clerk of Toronto it would appear that the most popular age at which to marry is 22 and 23 years, and in more than one-half of the people who married in Toronto last year were under the age of 25. Fewer of those who take upon themselves the responsibilities of matrimony are under the age of 20 than those who have passed the 35th milestone. Women marry at a much younger age than men. The youngest an Italian girl of 14, and 214 women gave their ages as under 20 years of age. After the 40th year widowers and widows appear to possess attractions far superior to bachelors and spinsters. Of 124 men who married above that age 84 were widowers, and 40 of the 64 women who when married were upwards of 40 years of age were widows. The fact that their chance of making a match grows less as age advances is shown by the fact that only one solitary spinster entered the marriage state after passing her sixtieth birthday, while seven widows became brides after attaining that age. The oldest person married was a groom of 78 years, whose bride was eight years his junior. A widower of 65 who took to wife a spinster of 55 years furnished the greatest disparity in age between wedded couples. The Anglican Church furnished the largest number of brides and grooms, being married with about 30 per cent of the whole number. The Methodists came next with 26 per cent, and the Presbyterians third with 20 per cent. Of the other denominations the Roman Catholics led with 9 per cent. Twenty-seven persons disclaimed connection with and denomination, and one was described as an evangelical.

MADE A MISTAKE.

The White Ribbon Did Not Belong to Same Organization.

From the Washington Star.

During the recent convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in this city members of the reception committee were on duty at the railroad passenger station for the purpose of according a proper welcome to incoming delegates. Among those assigned to the work at the Pensylvania depot was a particularly attractive young woman, who was ambitious as she was inexperienced as regards the work of greeting strangers.

A train rolled in and as the passengers alighted therefrom, the attractive young woman was all in a flutter. She scanned the stream of humanity as it filed through the big gate, and at length espied a well-dressed gentleman, who not only wore a silk hat, but also a white ribbon attached to the lapel of his coat.

The attractive young woman rushed to meet the well-dressed gentleman as eagerly as though he were a long-lost brother.

"So glad to see you," she exclaimed. "Come right along, and I will conduct you to comfortable quarters."

The wearer of the silk hat and the white ribbon was rendered speechless for a moment. He finally managed to gasp:

"Beg pardon, miss, but isn't this a mistake?"

"Can't be a mistake," the attractive young woman hurriedly declared. "You see we both wear the white ribbon."

"And what does yours represent?" the stranger then wanted to know.

"Why, of course, the badge of the W. C. T. U., of course."

"Well, mine is the color of the winning horse in the last race at the Benning race track this afternoon," smilingly explained the well-dressed gentleman.

Consternation and apologies followed.

BABOO ELOQUENCE.

From the London Chronicle.

People in this country frequently express surprise at the high salaries paid to members of the judicial bench in India. When, however, these gentlemen have perforce to hear withagraveface such pleadings as the following, it is not difficult to understand why the government offers them a handsome rate of remuneration. The case in question was one of assault and battery: "My learned friend with more wind from a teapot thinks to browbeat me from my legs. But this is mere guerrilla warfare. I stand under the shoes of my client, and I only seek to place the bone of contention clearly in your honor's eye. Your honor will be pleased enough to observe that my client is a poor widow with one post mortem son. A widow of this country, Your Honor will be pleased enough to observe, is not like a widow of Your Honor's country—is not able to eat more than one meal a day or to wear dhotes or to look after a man. So my poor client had not such physique or mind as to assault the lusty complainant. Yet she has been deprived of some of her valuable leather—the leather of her nose.

"My learned friend has thrown only an argument ad hominum upon my teeth, that my client's witnesses are all near relatives. But they are not her near relatives. Their relationship is there homeopathetic. So the misty arguments of my learned friend will not hold water—at least they will not hold good water. And I am sorry to say that this witness is a man of my own feathers, that there are in my profession black sheep of every description, and some of them do not always speak gospel truth. Until the witness therefore explains how he has come across my client's nose leather, he cannot be believed. He cannot be allowed to raise a castle in the air by beating upon a bush." We are glad to observe that the defendant who too ka piece of the widow's valuable nose leather was bound over to keep the peace.

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