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GWYN.

"An easy existence, but far too much time for thought," he grouned. To me, work is life; reflection, death. When, however, the coquettish little yacht, the Undine, flew, with a sternwind, like a bird down the channel in the bright October weather, and, rounding Land's End, bore up for St. George's Channel, a new sensation fell on Rowland.

Aware of his indisposition, and the occupation of his thoughts, Edward Pensleigh and his friends respected his frequent desire for quiet and solitude. 'Dr. P' arr ordered rest," exclaimed the barrise, "and, by George, he shall

Thus, for long spaces, Rowland laid dreamily alone upon the deck, or leaned over the yacht's side, his eyes bent on the distant shore, the possessor of strange, peaceful sensation that-

-is not akin to pain. But resembles sorrow only, As the mist resembles rain."

On entering the channel, the wind had, to use a nautical term, chopped round to the south, and the Undine sped yet before it. 'he air was fresh and balmy; the h' sky flecked with sea, of a deep blue, casned into tiny

foam-flakes, as it beat the yacht's side. With all this, the feeling of peace in-creased upon Rowland. The turnoil of fer it. the busy world was far away; not even its echo reached him; and, as one in a pleasant stupor, he watched the changing British scenery, the rugged grandeur of Cornwall, and the quiet shores of Wales.

Was it very wonderful, as such scenes passed before him, that Gwyn Rebna crept into his brain, taking a firm hold there? How could he help thinking of her as he beheld craggy cliffs, with fishing hamlets, resembling St. Trevick, nestling at their base? How could he help it when the October moon shone down on stretches of yellow sands, such as those on which he and his sea-maiden used to wander when she was the world to him, as he had hoped he was to her?

Once-it was past ten, and he had come on deck to smoke a cigar, leaving a merry party in the cabin-he saw such a hamlet and such sands. Faint lights gleamed ere and there in the the exuberance, were not natural. tiny windows, id as he gazed there emerged abruptly from the shadow a had borne farther to sea, the wind browwoman. The moon revealed so much, ing dead on shore, made proximity to no more; yet it recalled another eve beloved figure, and, stifling a cry and rising erect, his hands grasping the side, he had exclaimed, low, but as a

He did not believe the figure to be hers. He knew his night-glass would have told him it was not. But a sensation seized him that she was near; that she was true: that, after all, the terrible interval had been a fearful dream, from which he surely was about

The yacht flew on. Rocky headlands took the place of the hamlet; and Rowland, under a revulsion of feeling, bent his head on his hands and wept softly, but as though his heart would break. The paroxysm abated, but not that new feeling of Gwyn's proximity, or, rather, that they were drawing nearer and nearer together. Why, she had gone from him he knew not. It was a mystery: but the belief was growing stronger and stronger that she was

true He parents were fishers. What more when they fled from St. Trevick that they should make their new home on this western shore? Supposof it were so, and they two, heart of he. , and soul of soul, were coming

Supposing-and now a nervous fear possessed him—Gwyn was in one of those hamlets, and that he was passing or had passed her! How could he tell? What more likely, as they were bound for the Hebrides, and nowhere else?

There was some g so terrible in the idea that Gwyn might gaze at the yacht, and he at the cottage containing her-each ignorant of the other's presence-that his brain beat and throbbed beneath it. He dared not make confession to the barrister for very shame, nor for Lady Mary's sake; and this very restraint only rendered him the

more restless. Edward Pensleigh saw 1t, without remark, but with much concern. He imagined that the monotony of the trip, to one who did not join in the mirth and enfoyment of it, was getting too much for his friend; therefore he en-

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Large 3-lb. tins French String Beans, Rodel French Peas, 15c. Rodel Mushrooms, 28c.

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deavored, good-humored'y, to divert it by proposing excursions to the shore. Eagerly Rowland caught at the p.oposition, but, on landing, he atways managed to slip away from the rest, and wander along the beach, never reappearing until the hour of return. Why, it puzzled the other; but it was not until they were sailing past Cantire that he remarked upon this styre of proceeding, saying: Whatever attraction can you find

there, old fellow?"

"Then, why, on earth, do you go?" Because, Ned-because I would see her once again." "Her?" asked the barrister, not un-

derstanding him. "Whom?"

"Gwyn Rebna. She whom, to my dying day, I must love," rejoined Gower, as, turning, he walked to the other side of the years. of the yacht, and bent his eyes on the distant Irish coast.

"What's on with our honorable member for Colndale?" asked a guest-Sydney Waish—lounging up, his hands in his pockets, a cigar between his lips, and wearing a straw hat, cocked roguishly. "He seems more in the blues than ever."

"He's as mad as a March hare," said the barrister. "The diagnosis of the March hare's

complaint, then, must have been melancholia. I tell you what, if he's dangerous, and may bite, he'd better be put on shore, or the Undine will become a floating lunatic asylum."

"Tush! Walsh; I'm speaking seriously; and you, I know, are as much Rowland's friend as I am." "Richt, dear boy. But why does he say so much over those confounded politics. Why is he ambitious to spout

the vehemently-expressed nothings of parliament?' " "It is not the politics; I wish it were His head is strong enough for double the weight of that, of—But there, Walsh, he is gravely ill; I'm sure of it. I've watched him now for some time,

and I dread a sudden collapse. I mean fever-brain fever." "In that case, I say it's advisable

"One can't, when a fellow declares he is well. To hint it would seem as if we were tired of his company, and wished to get rid of him; and I'd sooner cut my hand off than offend the poor old fellow.

"What's to be done, then?" "Well,I've thought we'll run as quickfleecy clouds like aerial armadas; the ly as we can to the Hebrides; then make an excuse to return home by the mainland. I begin to fear the responsibility. I begin to fancy he will prefer it. He is indifferent."

"That's possible. So, dear boy! clap on all sail, and pray for stern-winds, then come down to supper."

CHAPTER XIV. The sails were clapped on; but if the barrister did put up prayer for sternwinds, they met with no response. Atter that night, head-winds, and sidewinds only prevailed.

The sky grew lowering, while lurid sunsets, which brought the splendid grandeur of the coast out in all their brown, purple and golden beauty, foreboded severe weather.

The change had apparently a beneficial effect on Rowland Gower. As the wind rushed whistling through the sails, and the yacht tossed on the swelling waves, his spirits appeared to rise at times even to wild exuberance. The barrister, watching him felt more and more concerned. The animation,

One night, when the yacht, tacking,

coast perilous Edward Pensleigh was aroused from his sleep by the sounds of a scuffle, and voices on deck. Leaping to the floor, throwing on some clothes, he rushed up the companion. The first thing that met his view, in the moonlight, was Rowland Gower at the ship's side, struggling fiercely with the master and

"What is the meaning of this?" exclaimed the barrister, rushing for-

ward. "Don't 'xactly know, sir," remarked the master, "only I fancy the gentleman's a mortal desire to chuck hisself into the sea. I reckon there's summat wrong with his head."

"What is this, Rowland?" inquired his friend. The other turned, and in the flushed, irritated face, the dilated glittering

eyes, Edward Pensleigh saw his fears were realized.

"It's come-brain fever, and no mistake." he thought, as, putting his hand on Rowland's arm he tried to draw him awav.

"Come. Rowley." he said kindly, what is this? Tell me?" "It's all the fault of these confounded fellows," said the other angrily, but dropping his voice to a confidential "Gwyn, you see, is over there whisper. in yonder hamlet. She is waiting for me. I must go. I will go. But these men fancy I mean suicide. [To be continued.]

SICK WOMEN

are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, without fee or charge of any kind. Dr. Pierce is a specialist in the diseases of women. He has treated over half-a-million women for diseases of the womanly organs and ninety-eight out of every hundred women he has treated have been absolutely and perfectly cured. Every letter received by Dr. Pierce, is treated as a purely personal and private communication and its contents guarded as a sacred confidence. All answers to thes letters are sent in sealed envelopes bearing upon them no printing or advertising whatever. Write to the doctor. It is no use for

sick women to write to a man unless he is a doctor. It is no use to "write to a woman" unless the woman is a doctor. Write to a woman about cookery or any branch of housekeeping, because she is a woman and knows. But it is of no use to write to a woman about disease unless she has a doctor's training and diploma. A woman who isn't a doctor is just as dangerous as a man who isn't a doctor, when she undertakes to treat disease.

There is no qualified woman physician so far as is known connected with any proprietary medicine put up for women. Even the "bearded woman," the man who advertises "write to a woman" is not a qualified physician and stands too much in fear of the law to claim that he is. There is no other physician, male or female, who, like Dr. Pierce has a record of over thirty years, as chief consulting physician of a well known institution, making a specialty of the private treatment of woman's diseases. Write to the doctor-Dr. R. V. Pierce,

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THE KEY NOTE

Of the Mass Meeting in the Opera House.

Where Street Railway Matters Were Dispassionately Discussed - Addresses by Mayor Wilson, Rev. Thos. Wilson, Col. F. B. Leys, M.P.P., E. T. Essery, Joseph T. Marks and Ald. Frank Plant.

At the mass meeting held in the Grand Opera House last evening under the auspices of Division 97 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, the lower floor and the balcony were well filled. The audience was somewhat slow in gathering and it was 8:30 when Mayor Wilson took the chair. Among the others on the platform were Col. F. B. Leys, M.P.P., ex-Mayor Essery, Messrs. A. E. Pavey, Rev. Thomas Wilson, Samuel Lee, of Detroit, chairman of the national executive board of the Employes' Association, Ald. Plant, W. Burleigh and W. Hunter. All the speakers were listened to with the closest attention, and their strong arraignment of the company was enthusiastically applauded.

Mayor Wilson, in opening the meeting, made a few remarks and was greeted with applause. He said that every one present well remembered the trouble of six months ago, when the strike was on and an agreement There were some comdrawn up. plaints that the agreement was not being carried out. He had made promses at the time that he would see that the agreement was carried out. "I am present tonight," said the speaker. "to redeem my pledge and try and have the agreement carried out. (Applause.) The employes offered to arbitrate, which I think was most fair. We want these grievances adjusted without a strike, if possible. But if a strike is inevitable, myseif and the city council will have to see that the company are not molested. We want to be your staunch friends, but do not put us in the position of having to protect the company. This is a matter in which every citizen is interested, and I hope the matter will be amicably settled." In closing, his worship said he was glad to announce that the Laidlaw-Watson Shoe Company strike had been amicably settled. REV. THOMAS WILSON.

Rev. Thomas Wilson was received with applause. He was present, ne said, to show that he was in sympathy with the laboring people of London. (Applause.) He was sorry that the trouble existing between the street railway employes and the company had not been settled as was thought six months ago. The trouble had never been settled. When the agreement was drawn up six months ago, both parties thought they so understood it, but when the company came to put its own interpretation upon the agreement, the men say, "That is not our way of looking at it." Personally, e nor a director. he had to form his opinion of the trouble from the press, and he was glad the press gave such a fair presentation of both sides. There was no other laboring class in the city who had such public sympathy as the street railway employes. In their effort to get fustice they had the best wishes of the citizens generally. Their offer to arbitrate was a fair one, and k was to be hoped that the difficulty could be

settled by arbitration. COL. LEYS, M.P.P. Col. Leys heartily agreed with all Rev. Mr. Wilson had said. He felt that they must endeavor to settle the diffi-culty by arbitration, and not by strike. He urged the men to use every effort to get their rights amicably, but added, with determination, that if those efforts failed, they should strike for their lives. The employes had gone into the position of affairs thoroughly. They offered to submit the dispute to arbitration, and were willing to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. If that was their feeling, and he understood it to be so, then the men must get the sympathy of every citizen of London. The speaker read from a copy of the agreement between Mr. Everett—who was practically the owner of the London Street Railway-and the employes of the Detroit Street Railway Company, to show that Mr. Everett had encouraged the union there. If he would do this in Detroit, why not in London? "But," he continued, "is it Made by Responsible Persons President Everett who refuses to recognize the union here, or the men he has placed upon the local board of directors? I understand that some of these local directors say that before will recognize the union they will run the cars into the barns and let them rot first. If such is their feeling, then it is an insult to every citizen of London. Why does the vice-president object? He should be one of the first to give such recognition, being an old railway man himself. I could understand bankers not wanting to recognize unions-although they are glad to have union men do business with them-but they know a union means protection to laboring men from an arbitrary power above them.

"You've all heard of Legree that good soul in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' (Laughter.) Well, I think the foreman of the street railway is a second Legree. I know personally of some of his actions, which, if I were to tell you of them, would make your hair stand on

A Voice—What's his name? Col. Leys—Mr. Potter. And I do no hesitate to say that in my opinion he is not fit to be put over men. I know Mr. Carr very well, and I cannot think that he is responsible for all that he is credited with. As manager he is bound to accept the reports made by Mr.

Potter. The speaker went on to say that in his treatment of the men Mr. Carr was, however, playing a very dangerous game. After reading extracts from the agreement with the Detroit Street Railway employes to show that Mr. Everett recognized the union there, Col. Leys said it was the bounden duty of the citizens to see that he gave the street railway men of London the same fair play. The company was continually breaking its agreement with the city. By that agreement only citizens were to be employed on the road. "But," he said, "Mr. Carr claims now that a citizen is a tramp who comes here and sleeps over night. If such a one is a citizen, who are we?" The agreement should not be broken. It was the duty of citizens of London to rise in their might and put a stop to that sort of thing at once. The men were willing to arbitrate, and the citiwere willing to arbitrate, and the citizens should see that they got justice,
which they had not been getting. Unthe they did get it, the speaker said in of Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

conclusion, they could command his services. (Prolonged applause.) BX-MATOR ESSERY.

The next speaker was ex-Mayor E.

Essery. He regretted that when

the strike was over, some six months ago, it was not settled. There were two sides to every story. Either the street railway company or the employes were wrong. There was no question as to friction, and if this friction continued, a strike would cer-tainly result. Let the employes go slow, he said. Not slow in the interests of their wives, the union or company, but before a strike is ordered. A strike is a declaration of war, and is just as wicked as bloodshed between nations. When I say this I don't say that men have no right to join the union. It is perfectly lawful. Men have gone to jail for unionism, and would willingly go again, and would be dogs if they would not. This is an age of unions, and it's just as law-ful for the men to organize as for the company. In order to make this world a success labor and capital must go hand in hand. Then I want to say to the street railway company that the citizens of London have rights. The company got their franchise for nothing, and should not abuse it. They have nothing to gain by strikes. If they expect their franchise to pay they must treat their men humanely President Everett recognizes the Street Railway Union in Detroit, and signs the document, agreeing to it. Why won't he recognize the union in London? Is he not the controlling stockholder of the company? Both railways are controlled by this man. I suppose London men cannot be re-cognized because they are British subjects. I have yet to meet a Yankee who is better than a British subject. (Applause.) Now, if Mr. Everett recognizes the union across the border, he has surely set a precedent for London. He has recognized the union there, and should do the same in this city. The company tell us that the agreement drawn up was perpetual. If the men signed a perpetual agreement it would bind them until the day of their death, and they must have been blind; but we read clause 14, which distinctly says six months. In my time, at school, "perpetual" was not spelt "six months." If the agreement was forever, why not insert that simple word? The way I understand the agreement-and I think I understand it rightly—is that it was to hold good for six months, and as long after as both company and men stood together in keeping the stipula-tions. The word six months cannot be got rid of. It never meant forever, and never will. (Applause.) Some of the employes of the rallway say that the agreement was only for six months. In this they are wrong. It was to stand as long as the men and the company worked harmoniously together. I want to say to both sides that it is not in the interests of either that the present friction should continue. A strike should be the last re-sort. Every lawful means should be tried to amicably settle the existing differences. Talking in the newspapers will not help matters, but only make wider the breach between the company and employes. Let the charges be laid down in black and white. In closing, the speaker said this was an age of reason, and he hoped the matter be settled without further trouble.

JOSEPH T. MARKS. Mr. Joseph T. Marks was well received. He knew the difficulties of the street railway men thoroughly, he said. He had seen them in their union taking up a collection for fellow-union men who could not earn enough to keep themselves. He called attention to the fact that the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomoductors, the Brotherhood of Locom tive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Rail-Railroad Telegraphers were each recognized by far wealthier unions. corporations than the London Street Railway Company. He dwelt upon the improved conditions that existed where employers recognized unions, and said that organized labor in the city was prepared to fight a year or more to get justice for the street railway employes here. They were numerous enough and determined enough to win. Although there was a law to prevent certain courses of action there was no law to compel people to ride on the cars. Mr. Marks scored the management of the railway company for their "fake inter-" and said that the great trouble with Mr. Carr was that when he said anything the people believed the opposite was the case. If it came to a

STATEMENTS

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ITCHING PILES

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Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. F. G. Harding, retired farmer, living at Nilestown, Middlesex county, Ont., writes as follows: "I have been troubled with bleeding and itching piles for four or five years, and suffered in-tense agony at times. I had tried almost everything, but could get nothing that would give relief. On hearing of Dr. Chase's Ointment I procured a box, and it only required part of it to completely cure me. I am recommending it to all afflicted as I was."

Mr. Thomas Dophin, Tara, Bruce county, Ont., writes: "I had itching piles for ten or twelve years, and tried everything that I could hear or read of and found that none of them did me any real good. Mr. Hilburne, the druggist, gave me a sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and after the first application I was able to go to bed and sleep Then I purchased a large box, and it cured me, so that I have not been afflicted since; that is over a year ago. Mr. A. Hayes, Brigden, Lambton county, Ont., says: "I have been troubled with blind and bleeding piles for twenty years; tried everything I heard of, and got treatment from best physicians, but nothing did me any good. Sent to New York for medicines, but they did me no good. I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I got a box, and used it, and never have been troubled since, and that is three years ago. It has been a great boon to me.

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Castoria is for Infants and Children. It is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. It cures Diarrhea. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

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struggle between the men and the company, there would be an agitation that would go through the Dominion of Letters were already being Canada. sent in offering help. If it was necessary to have a strike, the strike would come, and would be backed up by organized labor throughout the Do-minion, he said in conclusion.

ALD. PLANT. Ald. Plant spoke briefly, stating that he was in hearty sympathy with the members of the street railway union. He knew of many contemptible tactics adopted by the company. He said the men had shown great forbearance in many instances. Trades unions were not instituted to cause trouble, but for fellowship, and to regulate the price of their product-labor. A union was conducted on business principles. and the man at its head was just as capable as the man at the head of any mercantile business. He deplored the fact that there should have been trouble, and said that a strike should only be resorted to after every resonable means had been tried to bring about a settlement. But if the strike should come, the men were well prepared to assert their rights with vigor. He would like to see the company willing to meet the men on an even footing and try and reach an amicable settlement. Arbitration, he thought, would solve the problem.

The National Anthem brought the meeting to a close shortly before 10

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Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

The wise man turns up his sleeves and goes to work, while the fool sits around and waits for work to come to

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cure it for you. Lots of men go where duty calls, then stand around with their hands in their pockets after they get there.

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OF CANADA.

On and after Monday, May 1, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Day Express at Union Station (Bonaventure), Montreal, as follows:

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	58	turcay Excepted.
Depart	Montreal	7:05 p.m.
Arrive	St. Hyacinthe	8:15 p.m.
Arrive	Levis	12:15 a.m.
Arrive	Riviere du Loup.	4:05 a.m
	Little Metis	
Arrive	Campbellton	10:15 a.m
Arrive	Moncton	3:40 p.m
Arrive	St. John	7:25 p.m
Arrive	Truro	7:50 p.m
Arrive	Halifax	9:55 p.m
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Through sleeping and dining cars on Maritime Express. Buffet parlor cars on Day

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MAY 24, 1899,

MAY 24, 1899,

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May 25, BETWEEN ALL STATIONS IN
CANADA: Between all stations in Canada
and Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., and from
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CAR FERRY, "SHENANGO NO. 1." commencing Friday, June 2, and on each Monday and Friday thereafter during the season will leave Pt. Stanley at 5 p.m. (eastern standard time), arriving at Conneaut at 11 p.m. Returning leaves Conneaut, Ohio, each Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. (central time), arriving Pt. Stanley at 3 p.m. Fare, one way, from Pt. Stanley, \$1; return, \$2. Special tourists rates to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The greatest offense you can give the really hospitable woman is to fail to eat heartily, of the fond she sets before