



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, Flatulence, Constipation, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headache is the worst of all.

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER'S MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DR. J. P. SIVEWRIGHT.
Office Opposite Grand Opera House.
URQUHART BLOCK.
(Upstairs) Phone 250

LODGES

PARTHON LODGE, No. 46, A.F. & A.M., G.R.C., meets first Wednesday of every month in Masonic Temple, King Street East, at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome.

J. W. DRAPER, W.M.
J. W. FLEWES, Secy

WELLINGTON LODGE, No. 45, A.F. & A.M., G.R.C., meets on the first Monday of every month in the Masonic Hall, King Street East, at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome.

GEO. MUSSON, W.M.
ALEX. GREGORY, Secy

LEGAL

HOUSTON & STONE—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. Office in the Commercial Building, opposite the old cotton store, M. Houston, Fred Stone.

SMITH, HERBERT D.—Circuit Court Attorney, Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Harrison Hall, Victoria Block Chatham, Ont.

WILSON, PIKE & CO.—Barristers, Solicitors of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, etc. Office in the Commercial Building, opposite the old cotton store, M. Houston, Fred Stone.

KERR, GUNDY & BRACKIN
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & C.
NOTARIES PUBLIC
CHATHAM, ONT., Office over Bank of Commerce, TIDWATER, ONT.

Private and Company Funds to Loan at Lowest Rates on Mortgages at lowest rates. Office in the Commercial Building, opposite the old cotton store, M. Houston, Fred Stone.

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MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN—Company and Private Funds, Farm and City Property for Sale. W. F. Smith, Barrister.

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MONEY TO LEND—On land mortgage, on chattel mortgage, or on notes; lowest rates; easy terms. May pay off part or all at time to suit borrower. J. W. White, Barrister, opposite Grand Opera House, Chatham.

WE HANDLE THE

National Portland Cement

THE CEMENT OF QUALITY, ONE GRADE—THE HIGH-EST, ALSO

Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick, Etc., at Lowest Possible Prices.

J. & A. OLDERSHAW
King St. West Telephone 85

A

RUSH

For Hand-painted CHINA in Chocolate Sets and all other small pieces try this Store.

I purchased a large shipment for June, but did not receive it until July, and to dispose of it I am selling at killing prices! What is nice for a gift than a piece of Hand-painted CHINA?

Don't forget place Sign of Big Clock.

A. A. JORDAN'S

Phone 468

Store closed every Thursday Afternoon in July and August.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargot in Corns.

FRENCH DRIVEN BACK

Had to Give Ground on Three Sides at Once.

Gen. Drude's Army of Picked Men Narrowly Escaped Disaster—More Trouble With Tribesmen—Important Change for Morocco—Paris Newspapers Adopt Graver Tone—Spain to Assist France.

Paris, Sept. 7.—A most important change, the Associated Press is informed, has occurred in the political aspect of the Moroccan question, a change which may have a far-reaching effect on the future of Morocco and the relations of the powers thereof. France and Spain have the intention to occupy the littoral ports of Morocco with their own forces and establish police organizations. This contemplated action results from the official announcement of the Moroccan Government, through the War Minister, El Gabbas, that it is unable to guarantee the safety of the European instructors of the international police force, which under the terms of the Algeiras convention was to be composed of Moors.

France and Spain, who by the terms of the Algeiras convention are compelled to organize the international police, was submitted to the signatory powers, including the United States, and they all agreed that the situation demanded that France and Spain police Morocco themselves.

Occupation May Be Lengthy. Although it is distinctly stipulated that such occupation is merely provisional, or until it is safe to recruit the police from among the Moors, there is a strong feeling that the occupation of the ports may cause serious complications, resulting from the increased hostility of the fanatical Moors, a hostility which may compel an enlargement of the police and culminate in a virtual military control of the Moroccan empire.

France has planned to occupy Maagran, Mogador, Safi and Rabat, and Spain to occupy El Araish and Tetuan. France and Spain together will occupy Casablanca and Tangier.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The Petit Parisien declared yesterday that another complication has arisen in the shape of grave disquiet among the Seninasse tribesmen near Oudja and the Algerian frontier. Oudja, which is in Morocco, has been occupied by a French force for some months.

The military authorities, the paper declares, are most anxious and are preparing to send in troops from Algeria. The newspapers yesterday adopted an altogether graver tone in discussing the Moroccan situation. The more comprehensive reports of the engagement of Tuesday show it to have been much more serious than was first stated. The correspondent of The Matin at Casablanca telegraphs as follows: "The engagement of Tuesday gave some idea as to the obstacles that an expedition into the interior have to encounter and the number of men needed. The march made by the French troops Tuesday was the longest one yet, and marks the utmost that Gen. Drude can possibly do with the force at his disposal. The column had all the cavalry and field artillery yet this strong force, made up of picked men, whose armament can be described as crushing compared to that of the Moors, was heavily engaged throughout the entire encounter. It was compelled to give ground in three places at once, and was turned by Moors, who got within a quarter of a mile of the camp. It cannot now be said that the wild energy of the natives is due to ignorance of our forces. On the contrary, they returned to the fray with greater courage and increased numbers after each engagement."

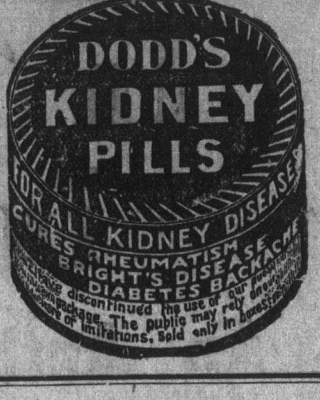
To Stop Alarming Rumors. Tangier, Sept. 7.—Responding to a request of the diplomatic corps that he is to take steps to arrest the exodus of people from Tangier caused by the prevalence of local disorders and the circulation of false, alarming reports, the Moroccan War Minister, El Gabbas, yesterday proposed the institution of a summary tribunal before which malefactors and persons guilty of circulating damaging rumors could be brought. A note sent in for the purposes of the powers and proposed tribunal was sent to the delegates, and all the representatives of the powers, with the exception of the Spanish Minister, expressed the fear that at the end of the note might accord with the wording of the Algeiras convention, the Minister of Spain requested to be allowed to submit the document to the authorities at Madrid before giving his adhesion to it.

Burned In Their Homes. Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 7.—By the explosion of a lamp in an upstairs room the two young children of Aaron Anderson of Coleman Hollow, Potter County, were burned to death Thursday night. Anderson and his aged father were helplessly ill in a room downstairs.

Mrs. Anderson and her ten-year-old son tried to rescue the children, but they failed. Before they could drag the two men out both were so badly burned that they too, probably will die. Mrs. Anderson had to care for her two-week-old baby.

To Reduce Postage. Montreal, Sept. 7.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Postmaster-General, confirms the report that he intends making an effort at the next session of Parliament to reduce the postage on all drop letters from 2 cents to 1 cent.

One Killed. Botsford, Conn., Sept. 7.—One man was killed and several passengers are reported injured in a collision at this point between a freight train and a passenger train last night.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRONCHITIS, DIABETES, ETC.

Take Carboic Acid. Saint Ste. Marie, Sept. 7.—Charles Boyce of Elmville, Ont., 26 years old, committed suicide at the Windsor Hotel here yesterday afternoon by taking carboic acid. He had been in town but a few days. Until a few days ago he was cook on one of the boats running into the Soo.

After drinking some water he proceeded to a small room adjoining the bar and sat down alone, closing the door. Some moments after the bartender heard a commotion in the room and detected the fumes of carboic acid. Boyce was found seated in a chair all but unconscious. His hands and face were burned with the acid, and he was unable to speak.

An empty bottle on the floor, procured from a drug store in Owen Sound, and labelled carboic acid, told the tale. He died in a few minutes.

A HARD CASE OVERCOME.

No longer necessary to suffer from muscular rheumatism. Every one can be cured. Ferrozene is unfailing, as proved by David Johnston, of Ormond, Ont. "My wife was a dreadful sufferer," he writes. "For two years she could do very little work. Her knuckles and joints swelled, causing torture. To get up or down stairs was impossible. She took box after box of Ferrozene and rubbed the sore place with Neroline. Improvement started and she mended fast. To-day she is quite cured and we thank Ferrozene for her recovery." No remedy more popular with doctors than Ferrozene. It does cure, 50c. per box at all dealers.

For Selling on Sunday.

Montreal, Sept. 7.—Royald S. Devlin, proprietor of the Bath Hotel, which up to a few months ago was a temperance hotel, was charged yesterday morning with having sold liquor on Sunday, Aug. 23, and was fined \$30 and costs or three months imprisonment.

Antwerp Strike Broken.

Antwerp, Sept. 7.—Work was resumed here yesterday on all the steamers, where 4,000 strike-breakers are employed. No further disorders occurred.

WOMEN WHO WEAR WELL.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life will make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance, which is rudely handled. The man is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change—ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant drains which are often consequent on marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness. As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the system of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Half a million women and more have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Farrow's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label.

Must Burn Hospital.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The Board of Health yesterday recommended to the board of supervisors that the city and county hospital, which has sheltered a number of plague cases, be burned.

The city and county hospital is a collection of frame buildings, and it has long been planned to demolish it.

PITY THE BUSY OFFICE MAN.

He feels half dead, a sense of nausea, headache and nerve strain. He is on the verge of breakdown owing to overwork and lack of exercise. These difficulties are best overcome by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which make the bowels active, stimulate kidneys and liver and thereby free the system of impurities.

To revitalize and stimulate your whole being, to shake off lethargy and tiredness, nothing compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which do make good looks, good spirits, good health. Sold everywhere in 25c. boxes.

Heaven entrusted no big cargo to the big vessel that spreads its sails to every wind that blows.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents.

Sold by All Dealers.

It is easy to dive headlong into debt, but exceedingly hard to swim out.

BORDEN MEETING

Continued from Page 6.

would see the endeavors of these gentlemen of the Government to prevent exclusions. They call in their followers to vote down inquiry, and yet they call themselves a decent government. If the people could only see for themselves how things are managed, the speaker would have no fears for the result of the next election—in fact, he had none as it was—Applause.

In reference to the expenditures, Mr. Borden dwelt at some length. The Government at Ottawa is prodigal of their expenditures. Why do they spend \$50,000 in one place on a particular job while in another they institute some unnecessary work in certain localities as a public bribe to get support? Why did they pay out \$300,000 for the expedition of the "Arctic" without any cause whatever? No one on the Government side would say that the money was well spent. The house can be the object of the day unless it was to put money in the hands of the friends of the Government, whom they have to keep in good humor in order to keep in power. Mr. Borden challenged any Liberal to give any explanation of why the money was paid out. What the Government was doing was to equip the "Arctic," which could have been purchased for at most \$2,000, according to sworn statements, or why such vast amounts were paid out to the middlemen in connection with the sales of lands in the western provinces.

The shareholders were shareholders in a corporation and the directors of that corporation conducted the business of that concern according to the same standards as those followed by the Liberals in public affairs, and how long would the shareholders keep such directors in power? They would be turned out at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Borden then went into the timber land deals. He compared the way that Premier Whitney is conducted at Ottawa. Mr. Whitney is dealing with the timber lands of the province in a business-like manner. He recognizes that he is the trustee for the people, and he is acting honorably and justly towards every resident of the province who are all interested in these lands. The same policy is followed by Premier Whitney in connection with the mining lands. In the western provinces these lands would be very extensive. Mr. Laurier said that the lands should be held for the settler and not the speculator. These who are settled in the western provinces know how little this is true. When lands are tendered for, one man in the civil service opens up the tenders, and the immense amounts of graft secured by the favorites who are awarded these lands is appalling.

The Saskatchewan land deal and the Robin deal were both touched upon with telling effect. \$250,000 was turned over to favorites through the Government's turning over to them land at \$1 an acre, which they promptly re-sold immediately afterwards for as high as \$12 an acre. How little the Government carried out their promise that the land would be held for the settler.

The matter of elections was then taken up by Mr. Borden. The Liberals claim purity in elections. In 1898 Mr. Borden found that the Government of the day were practicing the outrageous frauds which were practiced in West Huron and Brookville. The actions of Wilfrid Laurier and his friends was such as to condone these frauds. There was ballot-box stuffing in those two elections and the Government had the perpetrators to prison. It is on the records of the public affairs of this country that nothing was done to bring the criminals to justice.

The Government refused to act. Mr. Borden did not wish to charge the whole Liberal party with these practices. He charged the leaders at Ottawa for the condonation and for the protection to crime which they have given and which has made possible the carnival of vice and corruption. There has since been more of it. If the Liberals at Brookville had followed up would the similar state of affairs have followed at Frontenac, West Hastings and London? No. There has never been anything in the history of the world like the carnival of vice which has been practiced under the eyes and ears of the Government at Ottawa. Huge campaign funds have paid these men and kept them on pensions afterwards. And they, the Liberals, preach purity in elections!

Applause.

If winning elections in the future depends upon the size of the campaign fund, the people might as well do away with elections altogether, and let the leaders of the party go out and see what size of a fund they can gather together and then measure the funds and the one with the largest gets into power.

We are to have responsible Government, with all that means, and men in Parliament who really represent the people, it is high time that something were done. The Conservative party with these people in mind, which it believes is a good and beneficial one, and on that it appeals to you for support. The first duty is to have no campaign funds. The size of which, and the manner in which it is spent, cannot be disclosed. Elections being set according to the law, and the Conservatives must, and will see that their hands are clean. Pledges to this effect must be exacted from all candidates. It is a ridiculous thing to think even that the Conservatives could get into power by lying to the people. The men who are in power, in the size of their campaign funds and the amount of money they spend. The party in power is unscrupulous, and in the next election

tion must watch for every fraudulent device to be brought into action in their desperate attempt to keep their seats on the Treasury Bench. It would be folly to compete with the public funds. Of course a campaign fund must be kept for legitimate expenses, but you should always see that you have enough to spare to fight in the courts against stealing. In Great Britain and New York precautions have already been taken against the accumulation of high campaign funds. In Great Britain a constituency can be disfranchised and the candidate made ineligible to run in any constituency even though he did not authorize the corruption which is found to exist. In New York there is a law against the collecting of money from corporations who are in any way interested in any legislation which might be passed. In Great Britain there is a Public Prosecutor to probe all election frauds.

The people at Ottawa were in a position to prophesy what would happen in the bye-elections. In the London case we were told to see what the election would have to say of the educational policy in the Hyman election. We were told by the Government that the people of London would approve of this legislation by returning Hyman. They were confident of victory.

It reminded Mr. Borden of a story which illustrated the point in humorously. A man was very ill. His doctor told him he could not get better, in fact he would not last un-

til morning. The man's young son was told to go to a drugist and get some medicine, although he, too, was given clearly to understand that his father could not last until morning. The young son went and got the medicine and he was very happy to see the city clerk and asked for a burial permit. The clerk asked him who was dead, but the boy replied that no one was dead, but his father was going to die before morning, and if he got the permit now he would save him the expense of a funeral.

The clerk refused to give the permit, and after some parley, asked the boy how he knew his father was going to die before morning. The boy looked at the clerk and said, "Well, I know he is going to die because the doctor says so, and the doctor ought to be in a position to speak with authority because he knows what we gave father."

Laughter. So when the Finance Minister prophesied the victory of Mr. Hyman he claimed to know what was going to happen. The doctor knew what he had given father, and according to the application, the Government knew what they had given the electors.—Laughter.

Keep your hands clean, warned Mr. Borden. In two elections in Montreal, in one of which the Conservative candidate was elected, because he employed detectives to watch the other fellows, and these detectives caught branded men who were to impersonate electors and to vote when they were caught. They had in their pockets their instructions and the names of the people they were to impersonate. In the other division the same precautions were not taken, and the Conservative candidate was defeated. It was clearly a case where the election had been stolen from him.

Mr. Borden then dwelt upon the appointments to public office. This, he said, is a public trust, to be conducted for the benefit of the people as a whole. What is mainly to be considered in connection with appointments to public service should be character and capacity. Party pull should have no place and no control in the making of appointments.

Mr. Borden advocated a system of Civil Service. Reform, whereby the Civil Service would be managed by an independent commission which would judge all candidates from a standard not of party service or party pull but by a standard of a man's fitness for the position. By this way, when a man seeks a position in the department he will not be afraid to disclose it. Take the case of Preston. He was charged by one of his own associates with corruption at London, all responsibility for which he disclaimed, and the Government disclaimed. The case of the North Atlantic Trading Company, the members of which company are unknown, this company receive \$300,000 for no consideration whatever. He was charged by a character who had known him for years, who said that he would not believe him on his oath. That was the Government's stand in reference to these charges. They were afraid of what Preston might disclose, and so they kept him in office without an investigation.

Mr. Borden then dwelt at some length on the fiscal policies of the two parties. What does it mean to have a policy stand for? The Conservative party sees in Canada a richly endowed country with the best agricultural land in the world. This is its main asset, but it is also richly endowed with minerals, forests, fisheries, and the greatest industrial possibilities. The home market should be kept open to the producer. The labor which develops these resources should be Canadian labor. The main argument of protection is that we should keep our people within our own country by giving them a fair living wage to encourage them to stay here. The Canadian laborer should not have to compete with the foreigner in his own country.

We should look for the conversion of the raw material into the manufactured article being done by the Canadian workman, who shall be given a fair wage for his work.

What is the policy of the Liberal party? Does anyone know it? Three years ago Mr. Fielding proclaims at Yarmouth that he is a free trader. Afterwards, when it suits their purpose, the Government is talking protection. The question of immigration into the Northwest is one of moment. When Mr. Borden moved in committee during the debate on the bill that the control of the public lands in the Provinces be left with the Provinces to deal with, it was voted. What Mr. Borden contends is that the lands should be restored to these Provinces upon fair terms.

What the Government should do now is to get quality and not quantity in reference to immigration. Canada is well enough advertised at the present time. What there should be now is a careful selection. It is not well to criticize too much what has been done in the past, but there is no doubt that the immigrants who were brought in there so that the Government could, through coercion of the settlers, keep his majority in the west.—Applause.

There should be an end of the bonus system, such as was practiced with the North Atlantic Trading Company. This company was made and articles signed and sealed by a company when no company existed, and when no seal existed.—Laughter. Some persons must be permitted to sign those documents. The company was constituted six months afterwards, at a capital less than \$250. They received \$15,000 in advance from Canada. The directors were two or three solicitors clerks and a number of local boys in England. Some went to the Amsterdam office and inquired for a representative of the company. He was told that the only ones who were ever around there was a man who came once in a week to get the mail, which consisted of a check from the Dominion Government.—Applause. (For every person brought here from any of the countries of Europe, no matter whether they brought them or not, this precious company got the sum of \$5. The Opposition interfered, and as a result, the company with the North Atlantic Trading Company was annulled. The reason which was given by the Government didn't exist. The reason was that, after \$300,000 had been paid out, the Opposition objected to the \$700,000 additional being paid out, and after a determined fight, the Opposition won out.)

In reference to the public ownership of utilities, Mr. Borden proposes to govern them with an independent commission, and keep them away from the politician and grant. This same plan is suggested by the ownership of telegraphs and telephones.

He proposes to extend the work of the Railway Commission and make it a Public Utilities Commission with wider jurisdiction, to guard the people on one hand and the capitalists on the other.

In ending his speech, Mr. Borden said that he had done his best to do his duty fearlessly and well. He had with him men in Parliament who were capable men and he expected to have more after the next election. He would do his duty by his party, before them, to elect the men who are standing for honest administration. There are enough men in the Opposition to-day to create two better cabinets than the one now sitting in the Government.

It was said that Whitney could not form a cabinet, but he has, since getting into power, given the very best Government that Ontario has ever had. The men behind Laurier had supported him in all of his wrong-doing, and yet when it came time to select another minister the Premier goes outside of the House. If he was looking for an honest man for the position, it does not speak very well for those "giants of debate" who are with him in the House, and if he was looking for a dishonest man, it does not speak very well for the men chosen.—Laughter.

As to the prospects, Mr. Borden was very optimistic and sanguine. He has received every encouragement. He is soon going to British Columbia, where Premier McBride assures him that he will have a big majority at the next election. If the people are sufficiently impressed with the platform of the Conservative party, and the record of past events, the Conservative party will win a glorious victory. The party will then have an opportunity to perform as great a service as that performed under the auspices of the great Leaders of bygone days.

Mr. Borden was given a rousing ovation at the conclusion of his excellent speech.

MR. PIKE.

Mr. J. M. Pike, the popular and energetic President of the West Kent Liberal-Conservative Association, was then announced, and although it was late in the evening, the spirit of the audience had not waned. His popularity was clearly shown by the applause which greeted him. Mr. Pike closed the meeting with one of his characteristic "rousters." He is one of the fore-

most orators of the county to-day, and he has the ability to appeal to his audience in a manner which few speakers possess. He is a very rapid and fluent talker, and when he started to speak, the audience settled back expecting to hear something good and they were not disappointed.

Mr. Pike explained the absence of Mr. Clements, who was in Paris. Court. He reviewed the speeches of the day in a clear and comprehensive style, and prophesied great things for the future in both Federal and Provincial campaigns. He was interrupted several times with evidences of approval of the audience.

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson added a few words, giving voice to the honor which had been done the Maple City through the visit of Mr. Borden, and expressing the opinion that when he next visits Chatham the people will have the pleasure of greeting him as the Premier of Canada.

The meeting closed with cheers for the King, Mr. Borden, Mr. Clements, Mr. Sulman and Mr. Pike.

PEERESS IS PRESIDENT.

Duchess of Sutherland Head of Lady Automobileists in England.

Many English society women are becoming active automobileists, and a woman's automobile club has been established at Claridge's Hotel. The Duchess of Sutherland, one of the busiest as well as one of the handsomest of peeresses, finds time to act as president, and to be a practical chauffeuse.

Among other well-known women who drive their own machines are Lady Wilmorine, the Baroness Campbell von Laurentz, Mrs. Edward Kennard, the novelist; the Countess of Kinnaird, Miss Dorothy Levitt, another member, is perhaps pioneer of motoring for women. She has taken part in important races, and knows what it is to be held up by the police for exceeding the speed limit.

Very few people who were present at the rather quiet wedding of Miss Beatrice Knollys, a niece of Lord



DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

Knollys, King Edward's lifelong friend and secretary, to Sir Capel Wolsey realized the pathetic opposition to the marriage, which had been offered by the Knollys family. There was no question of criticism about the bridegroom, who is a popular and charming man of much culture, but, unhappily, he is British Consul at Archangel, that terrible northern post in the Arctic, where the czar's political offenders are compelled to live a life of absolute boredom through terrible winters. They are the best class of political prisoners, it is true, and they are allowed much to read, but theirs is the only society offered to them, and it was for this reason that the match was opposed.

King Edward, however, has the strongest sense of duty, and when the Knollys family tried to prevail upon him his answer was "If she wishes to marry the man, she must share his responsibilities, as many royal women do." This was the King's advice to his own daughter Maud when she first objected to becoming Queen of Norway.

BUYING OLD FIDDLES.

How Some Fine Instruments Have Been Picked Up Cheap.

Great numbers of fine old violins and violoncellos have come into the high-class market of London are produced through the medium of advertisements inserted in obscure country papers, and especially those of ancient cathedral cities.

Of course, few of the fiddles thus obtained are veritable masterpieces, but a great many of them are fine examples of early English and foreign makers, and they are often bought for ridiculously small prices by a group of experts, who have brought the business to a lucrative system. Many a struggling family of long descent income out of the way part of the country happens to see in the one country newspaper of the week that good prices are given for old fiddles, and some long forgotten instrument in a lumber room or put away on a shelf, suddenly comes to mind.

Correspondence follows; the dealer sends a deposit in order that some fiddle spoken of may be sent to him and examined, and he usually replies that the instrument sent is disapproved and but no one generally, but that he is willing to give 30s. or £2 for it.

In a great many cases the offer is accepted off-hand, and in this way most of the finest fiddles extant of the second-class come into the hands of dealers. Only lately a fiddle came from a Shropshire farm at the price of £2 sold the same day to a West-end dealer for nearly £100.

One of the most shrewd and respected of all these dealers was, until a year or two ago, a humble member of the orchestra of a London suburban theatre. He began to advertise in remote papers to the greatest limits of his scanty wages, and is now one of the most extensive and prosperous dealers in the trade.—London Tit-Bits.