## If the Drain Pipe in Your **Kitchen Clogs**

up, what is the result? You must remove the stuff or it will decay and fill your louse with evil odors of putrefaction. That's precisely what happens in your own ody when you become constipated, and the poisonous matter is taken up by the

blood and carried back into your system, only it is much worse, because you are unconscious of the effects, but every one who comes near you literally smells you. I know, slightly, two ladies, both of them amiable and attractive women otherwise, who are veritable walking charnel houses! Could I use a more expres-sive or truthful term? These ladies are so saturated with the poisonous effluvia from their internal economy that they are habituated to it; their sense of smell is blunted. I wonder how their husbands endure them! Both of these women suffer from Constipation; their complexions are muddy and their breaths nauseating to sensitive people. I wish I knew them intimately enough to advise them to try Karl's Clover Root Tea, the most wonderful medicine I have ever known for the regulation of

the bowels, purifying of the blood and sweetening of the breath. My dear sisters, I wish to tell you that your health depends entirely on the state of your blood. Your blood makes you whatever you are, for through the blood every organ in your body is kept in repair. If your blood is poisoned by the waste material that is retained in your body because of your constipation, you are not being built up as you should be.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a truly wonderful tissue builder. It produces healthy digestive organs, allowing your food to nourish you, and induces sound,

Ask your druggist for a sample, or write to S. C. Wells & Co., 52 Colburn Street, Toronto, Ont., who will mail you one. Sold in the United States and Canada at 25c. and 5oc., and in Englandant 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.

## **EDUCATIONAL**

[Continued from page 10.]

States. As the result of their endeavors an instructor of wide experience, Mr. E. Rose, was secured as principal. For many years he had been connected with a similar school in Rochester, N. Y., and is eminently qualified for

The object of the school is to provide thorough and practical instruction in the industrial arts by forming courses adapted to the needs of all who are in any way engaged in the various industrial pursuits, consisting of freehand, architectural and mechanical drawing, decorative design, theory and harmony of color, oil and water color painting, clay modeling, wood carving and china painting.

The work is supplemented by course of lectures on subjects of interest, pertaining to the principles and application of the industrial arts, showing their developing characteristics on the mind as factors in relation to all other departments of educational

The mechanical course is intended to give practical training in the underlying principles of mechanical drawing for the large and increasing class engaged in mechanical pursuits.

The intention of the architectural ourse is to give thorough instruction in working drawings, designing, the principles of building construction, and descriptive geometry, preparatory for architects' offices, and lays the foundation for a more advanced study in ar-

The course in designing provides instruction in the laws and principles of decorative design, covering a great variety of subjects, all of which aim to give all, and especially the decorative artist a better appreciation of the beautiful and better fitted for his

employment in life. Clay modeling consists of the study of form under various aspects by the use of plastic material as clay and wax, enabling the pupils to study form from the round; high anl low relief. as applied to sculpture: decorative dein architecture, pottery, wood-

carving, etc. The work of the regular art course consists in drawing from casts; antique, values in shading, cast ornament and details of the human figure, group of still life shaded, freehand and instrumental perspective with application to sketching, color, artistic anatomy of human figure, proportions, various joints, actions, drawing from

life, head and costume The classes are held both in the afternoons and evenings, but are more largely attended at night. The course of instruction consists of three terms, beginning in September and ending in The cost of attendance is only nominal sum, so that none may be debarred from the school's privileges.

#### Business Training.

Among the educational institutions of the city, those devoted to the preparation of young people for positions of usefulness in the commercial field have for years attracted wide atttention, by reason of their excellence.

THE F. C. B. C. One entire flat of the masmificent home of the Young Men's Christian Associetion, on Wellington street, is occubied by the Forest City Business and rthand College. These quarters were specially arranged to suit the requirethe college when the Y. building was erected, and are not only the largest, but the most con-



venient and complete for business college purposes to be found in Canada. The location is an important feature. Out of it has risen a close connection between the college and the Y. M. C. A. The students are brought within the immediate influence of the association. They have the privileges of a splendid gymnasium, and the social advantages to be found in the institution, the aims of which are to aid young men physically as well as morally and spiritually. There is, of course, no obligation resting upon any students

to become connected with the Y. M.

C. A., but the advantages are apparent. The college is under the personal management of Mr. J. W. Westervelt, who, in addition to extensive office and business experience, has spent many years in business college work. As-sociated with him in the work of teaching and managing is his son, J. W. Westervelt, who has had experience in the office of a wholesale drygoods house, and in whose charge the practical department of the college has been These gentlemen defor some years. vote their entire time to the work teaching and managing, and maintain a personal supervision over the day and evening sessions. A large staff of thoroughly competent instructors work un-

SHORTHAND ACADEMY. The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, of which Mr. W. C. Coo, official court stenographer, is principal, is one of the largest and best equipped schools of shorthand and typewriting in the Dominion. It was established in 1885, and since that time Mr. Coo and his able associates have taught the "winged art" to many hundreds of young pupils, who are now occupyin good positions in the United States and Canada. The principal is a professional stenographer of 25 years' experience. He is energetic and progressive, and under his supervision the academy has steadily grown in importance. Every student is guaranteed a position as soon as competent. One of the chief advantage claimed for the school is that in it a specialty is made of shorthand, typewriting and penmanship, and that the members of the large staff of teachers are all experts in their particular departments.

#### Harding Hall.

In Harding Hall, a boarding school for young ladies, conducted by Mrs. J. T. Wells, at 661 Talbot street, London, possesses an establishment that compares favorably with any institution of its kind in Canada. The school was opened in January, 1899, and now has 80 pupils enrolled. The staff of teachers is a most efficient one, all being university graduates. The school aims at providing a thorough education in all branches, and the course of study ranges from the kindergarten to preparation for the university. The curriculum embraces instruction in art and vocal and instrumental music. All pupils are expected to take French. is a very successful musical and literary society in connection with the school, which is proving a source of enjoyment and benefit to its mem-

#### Conservatory of Music

That the London Conservatory of Music, Limited, is a deservedly successful institution is best evidenced by the fact that it started in 1892 without a single pupil, while today it has on it rolls 360 students.

The conservatory was founded by Mr. W. Caven Barron, immediately after his return from Leipzig, Germany, where he studied under some of Germany's foremost musicians. Since its inception, the conservatory has con-stantly increased its attendance, at the rate of about 50 every year, and has been compelled to remove no less than three times to more commodious quarters. The present premises, at 374 Dundas street, contain a large concert hall for recitals, twelve rooms for teaching, with piano in each, and oth-

er apartments. equipment of the conservatory is first-class in every respect, it being the aim of the faculty to keep abreast of the latest developments in musical This is shown in the fact science. that the conservatory was one of the first musical colleges in Canada to be equipped with such modern accessories to the successful imparting of mus-ical instruction as the practice claviers, and that it adopted the Fletcher kindergarten system teaching children the rudiments of music some time before it was introduced even in Toronto, which is supposed to be the musical and art center of Ontario. Last year the pupils of the conservatory gave no less than 75 re-

London has reason to pride itself upon the possession of a musical col-lege which is recognized by musicians and the laity as one of the most progressive and successful in Canada

### The Infantry School.

As the seat of the Royal School of Infantry and the depot of No. 1 Company Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, London is one of the most important military centers in Ontario, and the military school is not to be rated last among any educational in-

stitutions. For many years, apparent-ly, its value was not fully appreciated; but once there was a possibility of its removal, and the citizens of this and surrounding municipalities awak-ened to its importance, and clamored vigorously against its removal. It may be said that its direct result has been to maintain the esprit de corp-of the military organizations of Western Ontario. If it were not in Lon-don there would be a decided laxity of energy and progressiveness among the officers of battalions, and where the officer is apathetic there is no strong possibility of enthusiasm among the men. On account of its situation here many young officers take short courses of instruction, which they would not be able to have otherwise. Perhaps it would cost too much, or they could not spare the time, or the Toronto school would be filled, and when convenient for them to spare the time the accommodation at Toronto would not permit of its utilization for this purpose. Thus would their ardor be damped. As it is, there is generally room for the provisional officer at the Wolseley Barracks; he can come to London, secure his in-struction, and obtain his certificate. Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., who is in command of the barracks, is a man of wide experience, the third senior of-ficer in the Canadian militia, and is known from end to end of Canada as an efficient officer, Such men gener-

Col. Holmes is no exception to the rule. At the present time, three of his most capable officers are in South Africa-Col. Buchan, commanding a battallon; Major Denison, who is on Lord Roberts' staff; and Capt. Carpenter, who commands a company. Drill In-structor Price, upon whom devolved the duty of training the provisional officers, is a soldier of rare ability, and is recognized as one of the most successful instructors in the service. He has recently been appointed sergeant-major of the company of reinforcement to the first Canadian contingent. During his absence his work will be done by Sergt-Major Gregory, of the Seventh Fusiliers, a man well qualified for the position. The sergeants to instruct at the barracks are men of much higher military education than a British sergeant, and are called upon to teach departments to their senior officers that a British sergeant would never be allowed to do. Their training includes all that it is necessary to know in order to obtain a field officer's certificate, that is an of-

have competent coadjutors, and

## **BIG REVENUE** GAIN FOR MARCH

ficer higher in rank than a captain,

While the Expenditure Shows a Large Decrease in the Same Period.

Mr. Fielding's Estimated Record Sur plus Not Exaggerated-The Imperial Trade Returns Evidence Canada's Increasing Trade With the Mother Country.

[From Our Ottawa Correspondent.] of the Canadian Gazette contains an interesting supplement to the budget speech of the minister of finance, in the shape of a statement of the revenues and expenditures of the Dominion for the past nine months; that is, for as much of the current fiscal year as is completed. These figures indicate that Mr. Fielding was not exaggerating when he estimated his record surplus at \$7,500,000. For the month of March alone there is a gain in revenue of \$797,865, and a decrease in expenditure of \$490,517. For the nine months' period the revenue totaled \$36,850,072, a gain of \$3,791,231 over the same period of 1899. For the same period the expenditure was \$26,051,350, an increase of \$930,639 over 1899, leaving a net improvement over last year on the nine months' transactions of \$2,860,591. In capital account of the expenditure shows a large decrease, amounting for the month of March alone to \$817,024. The revenue increases occur in every department with but one exception. The revenue from the customs has increased near-\$3,000,000; the excise, \$360,000; pub-works, \$440,000; miscellaneous, \$240,-000: the only decrease being in postoffice, where the great reduction in postage rates has caused a slight falling off of \$125,000 in the revenues.

IMPERIAL TRADE RETURNS. The imperial trade returns for the Month of March will scarcely prove encouraging to Sir Charles Tupper and those of his supporters who are

### WOMAN'S PLUCK WINS.

A Lady Who Cured Her Husband of the Liquor Habit Writes a Pathetic Letter.



She writes: "I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Samarla Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought un-nerved me. I hesi-tated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home

salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Somaria Prescription and put it in his coffee as directed next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At neon I gave him more, and allo at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every hervelin my body. somet ng that set every nervein my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything elsa dear to a woman's heart, for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff, and he was taking a dislike to it b was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from his promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

A pamphlet in plain, sealed envelope sent free, giving tostimonials and full information, with directions how to take or administer Samaria Prescription. Correspondence considered sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 28 Jordan street, Toronto, Ont. could see a bright future spread out before

Alse for sale by W. T. Strong & Co., 184 Dundas street, London.

following him in his remerkable anti-preferential somersault; inasmuch as they show splendid increases in the value of the imports from Canada to the old country. The figures show that the import of wheat has increas-\$190,000; of bacon, \$100,000; of oats, \$90,000; and of lumber, eggs and hams to a less degree. The gross increases for the month are \$750,000, while the decreases are in each case so small as to have little appreciable effect on the sum total. The exports to Canada show very large increases in woolens, carpets, galvanized iron and tin sheets, seed oil and wearing apparel. There are good increases in the other principal lines.

THE GRAIN COMMISSION.

The report of the grain commission, which was appointed last fall by the government to inquire into the griev-ances which were said to exist among the farmers of the west, has been brought down, and its perusal discloses the thoroughness with which the commission has carried out its work. As is generally the case, and it certainly has been the often repeated experience of the western farmer, there has been great friction between the small buyer and producer on the one hand, and the big dealers and the railways (who are to a great extent the elevator owners also), on the other. Efforts had been made in many places by the construction of what was known as flat warehouses, or in other words, big grain bins, erected on posts by railway sidings to escape the necessity of dealing with the elevator owners; but the rallways had been able to make effective a regulation compelling the use of the elevators where such existed to the exclusion of all other means of warehousing. There were MINOR GRIEVANCES

also, such as the compulsory charge for clearing the grain, the dockage of a pound a bushel for alleged waste, and the facilities which the existing regulations gave for the forming of "corners" and combines. The report

is distinctly favorable to the contention of the farmer; and while showing every desire to be thoroughly fair to the elevator owners and middlemen, it indicates that hitherto the farmers have undoubtedly been getting the worst of it through no fault of their own. The commissioners make a number of suggestions based upon experience and opinion of the best qualified to know, namely, farmers who have experienced the grievances and who gave those exper-lences under oath before the commission. These recommendations, re-ceiving as they will the fullest attention from the government, will out doubt be given effect in practical legislation, and once more the devel-opment of the great west will receive an impetus from the intelligent policy

of the present administration. A NEW BALLOT PAPER. The government has implemented its

promise to amend and simplify the form of the election ballot, and the solicitor-general has brought down a bill dealing with the matter. This bill provides a new form of ballot, which is regarded as an improvement upon the one now in use. Instead of limiting the voter to a small disk within which to vote, the new ballot permits of the cross being placed anywhere on the white space upon which the names of the candidate for whom he votes is placed. The space in which the names of the candidates are print ed are separated by a broad, black band, upon which the pencil mark will not easily show, so that there will be small marked that the deputy returning officer cannot tell which candidate it is intended for. The ballot is not num-bered, and will be absolutely secret The bill also provides for the acceptance of the qualifications of electors fixed by the territorial ordinances with respect to elections for Dominion pur-The change will result in a large saving of public money heretospent in the preparation of spe-lists for Dominion elections. cta1

UNNECESSARY ANXIETY. While the Conservatives are lying awake nights fretting over an imaginary exodus in the Maritime Provinces, the tide of immigration in the west continues unabated, and already this season is growing to splendid proportions. During the first three weeks of March, for example, there arrived in the city of Calgary alone, 230 immigrants who brought in 30 cars of live stock and settlers' effects, valued by the customs office at \$18,448. The newcomers are as a rule fairly well sup-plied with means. With very few exceptions they have sufficient to tide them over a year, or until they can realize on the products of their farms in the fall. For those who have cows the government creameries furnish a ready and convenient means of disposing of their milk for cash, while the steadily increasing markets of British Columbia, and the local towns insure a profitable sale for eggs, hay, vegetables, poultry, pork,

beef and mutton. One of the indications of increase in population is found in the value of settlers' effects and household goods coming into and leaving Canada. In 1896 the value of settlers' effects coming into the country was \$2,188,975, of which \$1,714,168 was from the United States. In 1899 the figure had increased to \$2,805,956. At the same time household goods leaving Canada had declined from \$1,237,293 to \*nea eta There seems to be a very considerable current of population northwards, and whether the settlers are Americans or repatriated Canadians they are likely to become good citizens.

HIS FACE ON FIRE.

But Dr. Agnew's Ointment Quenches and Heals.

S. E. Buchnam, of the Soldiers' National Home, Grant county, Indiana, writes: "I have been troubled severely with acute eczema on the face and head. I cured it with one box of Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It just took one application to stop the itching and burning sensations. I think it a marvellous cure." 35 cents. Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

HE WON. She-Yes, I-I love you, but I always said I was going to marry a

rich man. He-Well, marry me, and then I'll be the richest man in the world.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Birs,-For some years I have had only partial use of my arm, caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The benefit I received from it caused me to continue its use, and now I am happy to say my arm is completely restored.

Glamis, Ont. R. W. HARRISON.

# THE FAMOUS HYAMS TRIAL.

One of the Leading Witnesses, Under Oath, Makes a Statement That Clears Up a Great Deal of

murder of Willie Wells, in their warehouse, Colborne street, Toronto, was both prosecution and defense there were employed the most skilled law-

yers on the continent.

Twice these young men had to face a judge and jury, but on both occasions they were acquitted. One of the many witnesses who gave evidence at these trials was Mr. D. F. McCarthy, who was at that time employed at Nasmith's King street east store.
This store extends back from King

street, and adjoins the Colborne street warehouse. Mr. McCarthy had, on this account, while going about his daily duties, an opportunity of knowing Wells and the Hyams.



DALTON F. MCCARTHY,

A short time after the trial he started in business for himself on Queen street west, but failing health compelled him to give it up. He consulted specialists and they advised him to go

a great deal of money visiting famous life, to Doan's Kidney Pills.

as he fully believed at the money is the same of the same as he fully believed at the time - to

He is very much alive, though, to day, and the sworn statement which he gives of the means by which he regeined health and strength, is worthy of careful perusal:

88 George street, Toronto, Ont. March 15, 1899.

The Doan Kidney Pill Co.: Gentlemen—I was born in Meaford, Ont., and always enjoyed good health Kidney Pill Company, above referred up to about 1894, when I began to be to, and the statements therein containtroubled with symptoms of kidney

trouble. I had then been employed with the Nasmith Company, Limited, 51 King street east, for upwards of five years, and was one of the witnesses in the famous Hyams trial. Owing to the confining nature of my work and continued ill health, I sought a change and embarked in the retail grocery business on Queen street west, where I was well known, and which I con-

tinued for two years. My health continued to grow worse. I tried different patent medicines and

The trial of the Hyams twins for the nost every thing that came under my notice, but with no good result. My condition now assumed such clarming symptoms that I sought the best medione of the most sensational in the re-cords of criminal trials in Canada. For ment from physicians who claimed to be specialists on kidney troubles. They mostly all agreed that I was suffering from Bright's disease, but did me lit-tle or no good. One doctor, after treat-ing me for three months, told me to go south for the winter, as I was incurable and would get relief only by cupping and baths. I visited health resorts both in the United States and in Eastern Canada, and after spending time and a great deal of money I came home to die, without a particle of hope that I would live to see the following

spring. I was then so reduced in weight and altered in appearance that my most intimate friends would pass me on the street without recognizing me. My nerves were shattered and life was a burden; existence during the day was intolerable and my life was a hell. It I slept at all it was only to drift into a nightmare, which was worse than no

sleep at all. was while I was in this condition that I chanced to be in Peterboro, and had my attention called to Down's Kidney Pills by a well and favorable known resident of that town. I did not at the time take much notice of what he had said about them, but soon after, feeling that they might afford me some temporary relief, as some remedies I had tried had done, I conciuded to get a box for that purpose, and did. After taking the first box I was so charmed with the result that I bought three more, although I did not even then hope that the effect would be permanent. You, sir, can imagine my astonishment when I first noticed that I had begun to gain in weight. It was then and not till then that a ray of hope shot through my heart, which for a long time past I dared not oher-

The time of my recovery dates from the first box. Although it was slow it was none the less sure. Three months after the first box I had gained thirty pounds in weight, and it is now a little over a year since I took the first pill. I now weigh 160 pounds and feel in the pink of health. It is now over four months since I discontinued taking the pills and there is not the shadow of a returning symptom. I can do as hard a day's work as ever I could, and

Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario, county of York, to wit:
In the matter of a testimonial given to the Doan Kidney Pill Company, by Dalton F. McCarthy, in respect of Doan's Kidney Pills, dated 15th day of

March, 1899. I, Dalton F. McCarthy, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, engineer, do solemnly declare that the testimonial given by me to the Doan

ed are absolutely true in ever ticular. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as it made under oath

and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act, 1893. (Signed) DALTON F. McCARTHY.

Declared before me at the city of Toronto, in the county of York, this 15th day of March, A.D., 1899.
(Signed) CHAS. HENDERSON,

A Commissioner, etc.

#### 00000000000000 The Poets

000000000000000 SCATTER SUNSHINE.

In a world where sorrow Ever will be known; Where are found the needy And the sad and lone; How much joy and comfort You can all bestow If you scatter sunshine

Everywhere you go. Slightest actions often Meet the sorest needs. For the world wants daily Little kindly deeds.

O, what care and sorrow You may help remove With your song and courage, Sympathy and love. When the days are gloomy

Sing some happy sorg, Meet the world's repining With a courage strong, Go with faith undaunted Thro' the ills of life. Scatter smiles and sunshine

O'er its told and strife.

-Mrs. Kneeland P. Ketcham. OLD TIMES.

There are no days like the good old The days when we were youthful! When humankind were pure of mind And speech and deeds were truthful;

Before a love for sordid gold Became man's ruling passion, And before each dame and maid be-

Slaves to the tyrant, Fashion! There are no girls like the good old

Against the world I'd stake 'em! As buxom and smart and clean of As the Lord knew how to make 'em! They were rich in spirit and common

sense,
A piety all-supportin'; They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too.

And they made the likeliest courtin':

There are no boys like the good old When we were boys together! When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet, That dimpled the laughing heather When the pewee sung to the summer

dawn Of the bee in the willow clover, Or down by the mill the whip-poor-Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love-The love that mother gave us!

We are old, old men, yet we pine again For that precious grace—God gave So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts grow tenderer,
fonder,

As those dear old dreams bring sooth ing gleams . Of heaven away off yonder.

## PIOLASTEEL Tor Ladies. PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES Superseding Bittle Apple, Pil Cochin, Penny, royal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., or MARTIN, Chemist. Southampton, Eng

## DUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Brushes. THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street. Building and Loan Companies.

BIRKBECK LOAN CO., 169 Dundas. Dyers and Cleaners. STOCKWELL'S, 259 Dundas street.

Drygoods. ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Rich. Hats and Caps.

FRASER, McMILLAN & CO., Rich'd, Fancy Drygoods and Millinery. JOHN C. GREEN & CO., 122 Ridout.

Hardware. HOBES HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich. JOHN BOWMAN HARDWARE COM-PANY. York street.

Iron. Brass and Wire Works. DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance. MORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Lumber Boxes. LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO (Limited).

Tea Importers. MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas. Wholesale Druggists.

JAS. A. KENNEDY & CO., 342 Rich. Wholesale Grocers. A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street, ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 233 Rich,