RULES. 1 Every month du ing 1897, in each

3. Competitors who obta

## The Swedish Exposition.

The Great Show of 1897 Now Nearly Complete-The Scandinavian Fair Which Is to be Opened at Stockholm by King Oscar in May-Description of the Grounds and Buildings-The King, Princes and Fair Officials.



ed in the active paration. The interest of the entire country is centered THORE BLANCHE, in the event, and the city of Stock

man of Press Com- of excited activity mittee. over the work of putting on the fine reception of the guests who are expected to participate in the opening cere-

This will be the fourth of the great Scandinavian expositions. The first was held in Stockholm in 1886, the second and third in Copenhagen in the years 1872 and 1888. It is expected and indeed now assured that the exposition soon to be opened will far ex-cel in departments any of its predeces-



countries have made in industry, sci-Indeed the whole Scandina vian north, bound by ties of near rela tionship and common interests, has co operated in this effort to show the fruits of ancient culture and the un interrupted development of nearly 9

The exposition grounds are prettily situated at the beginning of the farfamed Djurgarden, the Bois de Bou-logne of Stockholm, the great pleasure park where are located many summer restaurants and other pleasure establishments, such as Hasselbacken Skansen, Tivoli, Alhambra Novilla and others equally famous.

Djurgarden a Fine Natural Park. Djurgarden is a great natural park, surrounded on all sides by water, and is well divided by beautiful drives that run here and there through its rocky eminences and across its sunny meadows. The grounds are reached from Stockholm by land and water, either In the comfortable trams that run there every minute or so, or on the busy little steam launches that ply between the city and the park. The trip from the city is easily made in fifteen or twenty minutes. The main thoroughfare of the city runs along the shores of Nybroviken, through the newest and grandest part of Stockdown the beautiful boulevard, Strandvagen, and on to the exposition

The grounds occupy an area of 210,-The grounds occupy an area of 210.000 square meters. They are not large, but they are certainly as beautiful as were ever offered for the site of a great exposition. They are situated on a narrow point of land projecting out toward Ostermalm, with the idylic Djurgard Brunsviken on one side and the city of Stockholm on the other. the city of Stockholm on the other. The land is not level, but it is divided into terraces that slope on both sides to the water. Back from the water and on the top of one of the high hills seum and zoological gardens of Skans sen. On account of their situation, with their extensive water fronts, the grounds are naturally divided into sections, between which runs the great thoroughfare of Djurgarden. Over this thoroughfare are built three viaducts nnecting the two sections of the

While the exposition will not reach the proportions of the Great Columbian Fair at Chicago or the last exposition at Paris, it will have much more complete representation of the products of Scandinavian countries than was ever before shown. Russia is the only one of the greater powers of Europe that will make a particularly extensive ex-hibit, but the other countries will have sentations that are creditable and interesting. In the art section the ex-



THE SWEDISH EXPOSITION-ADMIN-

mosition will come nearer to being international than in any other. Eugen, the youngest son of King Os-car, has felt an especial interest in this section, and largely through his efforts it will be one of the grandest

of the entire show. In all departments the exhibitors will be numerous from the three Scandinavian countries. From Sweden alone about 2500 applications have been about 2500 applications have been made, and from Norway, where the principal manufoctories in all branches of the industry of the country have ap-plied, there will be the handsomest ex-hibit Norway has ever shown, and al-most three times as large as the Norwegian exhibit in Copenhagen in 1888. The interest of Denmark is also considerable, and the exhibit will far ex-ceed the one it showed at Paris in 1889. Besides the three Scandinavian countries it is expected that Russia will be represented by one of the very fine and has an open loggia outside the formula to the shore. It is immaculately write, and has an open loggia outside the formula to the shore.

Stockholm, (Special.)-In about three | expensive exhibits for which it has been distinguished at Somer exhibi-tions. Besides, Russis will have a special exhibit of the products of its famous leather, fur and rubber indus-

> Excellent Exhibit of Modern Art. 'It is an assured fact that the art ection will be one of the strongest fea tures and one of the best exhibition modern art collected in many years Prince Eugen, president of this section has made a great effort to build it up and in order to do so has visited the sonally to induce them to send some their best works. The result of his efforts has been most encouraging, England, France, Italy, America, Germany, Belgium, Holland and several other countries will be represented in the department by some of their ablest

Among the English artists, for in stance, who will show their works are Alma Tadema, F. Brangwyn, R. Briton, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Walter Crane Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Walter Crafte,
A. Stanhope Forbes, James Guthrie,
Hubert Herkomer, Walter Langley, J.
Lavery, Sir James Linton, Sir J. E.
Millais, William Morris, W. Scott of
Oldham, W. Q. Orchardson, James Patterson, J. J. Shannon, J. W. Water-

house and G. F. Watts. Germany will be represented by the works of Oswald Achenbac, Von Geb hardt, Klinger, Louis Knaus, Gotthard Kuehl, Wilhelm Leibl, Von Lenbach Max Liebermann, Adolf Menzel, Franz Stuck, Hans Thoma, Fritz von Uhde

and Anton Von Werner.
The French representatives will be particularly strong. Among those who will exhibit from France are Besnard, Leon Bonnat. Bouguereau, Emile Breton, Jules Breton, Carriere, Cazzan, Clement Chaplain, Charpentier, Jules Hilaire Germain Degas, Auguste de Herche, Edouard Detallie, Carolus Duran, Fr. Flameng, E. Galle, Paul Ganguin, H. Gervex, E. Gresset, Henri Harignies. Rene Lalinge, Jean Paul Laurens, Henri Martin, Claude Jean Monet, Gustave Moreau, Alme Morot, Louis Picard, A. E. Pointelin, Puvis de Cha-

creditable, among the contributing ar-tists being Whistler, Sargent, Alexander, Harrison, Gari Melchers and Ro-bert Vonnoh. Little Holland will send works by the famous Israels and others by Hendirk Willem Medog. Austria will send works by Munkaczy, Bentzur and others, and the other for-eign nations will be represented by artists who stand equally high in their respective countries. Of course, the most eminent artists in the three Scandinavian countries will participate. ndeed, it is assured that a greater splay of Scandinavian art than has

ever been seen will be made. In the Industrial Ball. In the eastern section of the grounds the central building will be the great industry hall, which is one of the largest buildings ever constructed. Wood was chosen as the material for this building because of Sweden's claim to being the greatest wood exporting country on the globe. The building has a floor surface of 17,000 square meters. Its cupola rises to a height of nearly 100 meters and is surrounded to the country minerate. by four minarets. Each minaret contains an elevator communicating with prospect bridges, connecting all the

minarets at a height of about 50 me-In the industrial hall the Swedish



THE SWEDISH EXPOSITION - KING AND OFFICERS. 1. King Osear II. of Sweden. 2. Crown Prince of Sweden, Chairman of the Cen-tral Committee. 3. Prince Eugen. Chairman of the International Art Exhibit. 4. Baron G. Tanim, President Swedish Ex-position and General Commissioner. 5. Oscar Bjork, Commissioner International Art Exhibit. 6. Arthur Thiel, Commissioner for Industrial Exhibit.

exhibit will take up about 6500 square meters of floor surface, Denmark's 3000. Norway's 3000, and Russia's and Finland's together 1000 square meters. The industrial hall was designed by Ferdinand Boberg and Fredrik Lillje-

Another fine building is the northern museum, with a floor space of 5000 square meters. In this building will be installed the culture exhibit and all things belonging to theoretical science, education and higiene, besides the ex-

hibits sloyd.

Fishery hall, which has a floor space of 2800 square meters, lies on the shore of the Djurgard Brunnsyiken. More than half of it is built out over the water, and in its centre forms a vast basin. On the side next to the water the hall is surrounded by a circular landing, to which it is intended to fas-ten fishing boats of different types. Norway, with its enormous fisheries will build its own great fishery hall The Swedish and Danish fishery hall

The Swedish and Danish fishery hall, which is one of the most original buildings, is erected from drawings of Architect Eugen Thorburn.

In the western section of the grounds machinery hall is situated on the shore of the harbor on the Baltic side. is a colossal building of iron and glass, consisting of one great dome, with a span of 40 meters, 140 meters long and with a floor surface of 10,000 square meters. From the south side of the hall there is a viaduct crossing Alimanna Granden, the street at whose foot all the steam launches from the city land over to the special section for steam boilers. Machinery hall is built from a drawing by Ferdinand Boberg. Art hall, the finest building on the exhibition grounds is situated near ma-chinery hall, but a little farther from the shore. It is immaculately white,

stucco, and has a wide, elaborate cornice. It was designed by Architect Ferdinand Boberg, has about 1000 meters of wall surface, and contains a series of large galleries with fine sky-

The army and navy exhibits will be installed in a unique building near the water, over which the naval division extends in the form of the bows of an ancient war ship.

A short distance beyond the fishery hall and partly built on ground formed by filling into the sound. Old Stockholm lies reflecting its walls in the water. The most renowned buildings are the imitations of the old royal castle, "The Kronor," Storkyrkan, the oldest church in Stockholm, where Olaus Petri first publicly declared the eformation, and the old city hall, with Stortorget, the scene of the great Stockholm blood bath in 1520. In old Stockholm there will be several shops and stalls in the style in vogue during the sixteenth century. Some of the Special Exhibits.

The most prominent among the separate pavilions of the exhibition is the one in which the city of Stockholm gives an exposition of the state of the community at the end of this century. The stately pavilion is situated to the left of the great open promenade between the main entrance and the in-dustrial hall. Its two pavilions are to contain models of hospitals and poor houses, a large relief chart of Stockholm and exhibits of hygienic arrange ments. The pavilion, which, like al the larger monumental buildings of signed by Architect Wickman.

Just inside the main entrance, near the shore of Djurgard Brunnsviken.



THE SWEDISH EXPOSITION-PALACE

and partly built out over the water is the great pavilion containing the tourists' and sportsman's exhibit. This will not be a special exposition of a large number of similar articles, but a collective exhibition in panoramic The theatrical and musical ex hibit will be situated in a special pavannes, Francesque Jean Raffaelli, Villon on the hill, where Hammer's Jean Riviere, A. Rodin, Alfred Roll, F.
Thesmar, L. C. Tiffany and James Tistersting Swedish historical museum vilion on the hill, where Hammer's of theatrical curiosities. America's art section will also be Lind collection and the many objects from the times of the ancient opera are especially noteworthy. Christina Nilson contributes to the exhibit several valuable objects.

The horticulture exhibit will be in a large hall beside the theatrical exhibit on the beautiful hill near Hassenback en restaurant. Besides all these of course there will

be several special exhibits of interest. Officers of the Exposition. Baron Gustaf Tamm, the Governor General of Stockholm, is the presiden of the exposition, and has proved himself to be the right man for the place Gustav, the Crown Prince, is the chairman of the Central Commit-tee, and Prince Eugen is the chairman of the Art Committee. The other officials are Arthur Thiel, commissioned of the industrial exhibit : Oscar Bjork, commissioner of the art exhibit, and Thore Blanche, chairman of the Press

Committee.

Among the special attractions of the exposition will be the fourth international press congress, near the end o June, and the jubilee in celebration of the completion of King Oscar's twenty fifth year on the throne. On the latter occasion there to be great festivities. Among the royal visitors expected are the Prince and Princess of Wales, the German Emperor and Empress, the Czar and Czarina of Russia, the Royal Family of Denmark, and in all about 200 royal personages.
It is expected that the Swedes in

Canada and the United States will visit Stockholm in large numbers this summer. At least 200 members of the American Union of Swedish singers are expected about the last of June. Stockholm a Beautiful City.

During the last twenty-five years tockholm has become a favorite place for tourists. It has been called "the northern Paris," as well as "the Venice the north." The transformation the eity has undergone during twenty-five rears is wonderful. Where some years ago there were hovels and foul suourbs, there are now miles of boule ards with palatial buildings. Squares and parks have been laid out, and modern Stockholm is architecturally one of the best planned and built cities of Europe. In 1866 the real estate taxed was worth \$30,000,000. Now it is \$160,000,000. Its hotels, theatres, restaurants and cafes have a world-wide reputation. During the charming summer nights, when at midnight it is still light enough to read, the people of Stockholm are always out of doors. The music from a hundred orchestras floats steamers cross and recross the canals between the seven islands on which the city is built. Vessels from the navy and merchant marine of every civilized country reflect their spars and flags in the mirrorlike lagoons. Beautiful mel-odies come over the lake from wooded hilltop and island, and life to the people of the northern capital is indeed

The exposition officials have organized a "hotel and room department," by which every room to be let to travelers n Stockholm during the exposition must be registered, whether or private dwelling. The rate of



THE SWEDISH EXPOSITION - ART BUILDING.

harges is therefore, in the hands of this department, and its uniformed agents will meet every train and steamer.

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## Fashion's Fancies.

Latest Ideas in Tailor= Made Gowns.

Black Broadcloth is Popular for Dress Goods.

The Louis XV. Basque-Fancies in Lace Trimming - Passementeries, Soutache, Braidings and Jet Trimmings in Favor.

Broadcloths in black and all the colors of this season will enjoy a popularity long denied them in favor of novelties, and melton cloth suits, made on the most rigid tailor lines, will be among the most desirable dresses for the spring. Venetian cloth is somewhat of a cross between the satiny surface of the broadcloth and the velvety one of the melton. All three of these will be among the handsomest gowns of the season. The broadcloths are accorded rather more ornament than tailor suits often have, one innovation being that they will have pronounced vests in checks, dots or stripes in quite bright colors, and which give them an indefinable sporting air. A vests of these new vestings, but the handsomest ones are those where the whole costume is made in the plainest, though neatest, manner.

One of the richest of these melton gowns was made with a perfectly smooth skirt and a close fitting basque. This buttoned up the front with small silk buttons and destroying device of hooks and eyes. The back was laid in a sort of postilion plait. The sleeves were comfortable gigot shape, neither large nor small. Around the high neckband, around the bottom of the sleeves and the edge of the skirt was a band of black astrakhan not fully an inch wide. There were an elegance and a distinction about this gown difficult to describe, but plain to see.

A costume of black venetian cloth was made with a deep basque, closed invisibly basque was bound on all edges with narrow black astrakhan, and it was completely covered with a braided pattern in narrow black soutache. The skirt looked as

Cecilia cloth is another novelty in wool. It is something like a serge, but with a twill like serge over a sort of honeycomb cloth. Sometimes these are both in the same tint, and again they may differ. The canvas weaves and the coarse burlap cloth are expected to become very fashionable.

The colors offered in the spring dress goods are, as a whole, harmonious and pleasing. The purples are the most brilliant possible to imagine. The blues are nearly all misty rather than brilliant, and they carry the indigo and delft shades. Watch cord etamine, one of the newest Wiry, open canvas goods, is shown in blue and green alternate threads. Some of the canvas stuffs are in silk and wool, the cross threads in different shades of the same color, like brown and tan, or purple and lilac, or dark and light green. The dark red and the directeur green are often put together, and so are green and blue and green and vellow. Mixed serges in two of the season's colors are seen, and many of the loose tweeds have zibeline hairs all over the surface. Peacock blue and poppy

red are "in." The Louis XV and Louis XVI basque with variations, will be exceedingly fash ionable for this spring. These are as well liked for evening toilets as for street occasions. The clever dressmaker has to invent means of maintaining enough of the mode to swear by when low necked gowns are required to be made after the fashion of one Louis or the other.

In new trimming the choice is not limit ed. Braiding comes first for the smooth few melton suits and venetian cloths have surfaced garments, this frequently being picked out with fine jet. Fur bands and other fur trimming is much liked and often seen, and fur may be worn, as garniture until May at least. The heavy crean and ivory laces, like point de venise, Irish crochet, Russian, cluny and renaissance are all suitable for winter and early spring garments of whatever description, applied flat, with or without fur as an addition outtonholes, not the miserable and soul Lace of all these varieties may be obtained prepared for special purposes in shape of ovals, palm leaves, revers, yokes, collars and fancy figaros, as well as flat insertion pattern. This simplifies dressmaking for the home dressmaker wonderfully.

There are several other fancies in laces for trimming, one of them being the Turkish lace, which is crocheted of silk twist. This is handsome at first, but does not wear well. Lierre lace for ties, rufiles and jabots is in great favor. It ought to be, for it is light, open and graceful, and it in front and having the high collar. The lends itself beautifully to the uses mentioned. It is as pretty as point lace. Many of the laces, both black and white. particularly those for trimming evening costumes, boye the nattern outlined wit



LATEST IDEAS IN BODICES.

though it had grown together and was gold thread. Other lace is done by workbordered with an inch wide band of black astrakhan. Above that was a narrow and light row of soutache braiding. It made over light colored thin goods. Nearly eva most elegant gown, such as the very best

dressers love to own. Black is expected to be the favorite of all colors for the coming season, whether in cloth, the rich new silks or the canvases and other fabrics too numerous to mention. Velours is put forward as a material for full costumes. This is now produced with cisele patterns of velvet, and is rich and handsome. Some velours patterns have plaids done in black velvet upon the ribbed ground. There are also several fancies in poplins with raised velvet effects. But the splendid black brocatelle brocades are beyond compare the finest of all silks. They are heavy, firm and have that peculiar manner of lying in great, strong folds that gives the wearer a regal air. After

the black brocades come those where two or more colors are combined in them. The new directeur or directoire green, which ever you choose to call it, is a beautiful soft color, reminding one of the lincoln and bottle green as the point of vision changes. It gives one tint in one light and the other in another light. It is velvety always. Grosgrain silks in firm, close weave have large, sprawling patterns on them in satin, sometimes all in black and at others in two colors. All these superb silks have some part of the bodice, if not all, of the same silk. The sleeves or pointed bodice should show the pattern in some place.

The poplins are put forward for a favor which they will not long enjoy, though they do look well at first. In black they are woven in elaborate arabesques and silk stripes, but no poplin is durable except the Irish poplin, and that is as costly as good Some of the velours have stripes looking like moire ribbon, and even over the moire is thrown a succession of small woven designs-flowers or in geometrical

The woolen goods in black for the coming spring are exceptionally fine. The camel's hair, with its silvery filaments, is one of the most satisfactory of garments. The mixtures and the tweeds are characterized by taste and care in the new colorings. The quality is always the same. goods and twills as well as canvas, are all among the spring fabrics, but are not quite

as heavy as they were, Black goods with filmy little curls over a red ground make a handsome suit for a young lady. Zibelines are also placed among the new stuffs, and as these differ in several essentials from those of last season they are new. Tapaline is one new stuff, resembling drap d'ete somewhat, though it cannot approach this latter material for solidity or beauty. Nothing can, unless it is the eudora cloth.

ing a gold colored silk net with delicate cashmere colors. This is very pleasing ery pattern in point de venise or lierre lace is reproduced in an all over design on wider net for blouse waists and yokes to match the ruffles or flat trimming.

Passementeries, soutache braidings and jet trimmings are a rage. Some of the passementeries are in metal in iridescent colors, and over black they are really beautiful A deeply pointed black velvet swis girdle was worked with gold thread and steel and jet beads. There were small revers turned down at the V shaped opening to the bodice, which was pink sill muslin, lined with silver, and trimmed with pink ribbon bows.

Another bodice to a striped silk gown had the fronts made of white crepe lisse, studded with silver spangles. There was a silver belt, with a chased buckle. There was a lace set, consisting of a figaro, a flaring collar and sleeve caps and cuffs. The sleeves were in the new mode and had the puffs of silk and the rest of shirred crepe lisse, studded with spangles. The same general idea was carried out in a figaro of heavy Russian lace braided with gold cord in the design of the lace. The front of the bodice was of plaited silk, and the crushed girdle of the same, while pround the figaro and the sleeve caps were harrow ruffles of soft Japanese crape. The sleeves were shirred from shoulder to wrist and made of Japanese crape.

The new millinery is so far really an exension of the winter season rather than the foreshadowing of spring. Felt and velvet shapes are the foundation of it all. The little crinkled velvet toques, with here and there a jeweled ornament and a bit of a bow, or a pert little bird for their ornamentation, are the prettiest of the evening bonnets. The jet and lace one comes next for older wearers. Jet and steel are pretty at night on small bonn MATE LEROY.

Varabonds In Siberia.

In many parts of Siberia there wander about from village to village numbers of men and women who are known as "vagabonds." These are Russians and Polespeople who have either themselves been sent to Siberia, or are the descendants of criminals or outlaws. These "vagabonds" are passportless people over whom the police cannot exercise any very effective con trol. They are now to be collected and compulsorily settled in small colonies in those parts of Siberia where the climate conditions most favor agricultural labor. The scheme, it is believed, has the hearty support of the czar, who is prepared to devote large sums from his private means to further its success.

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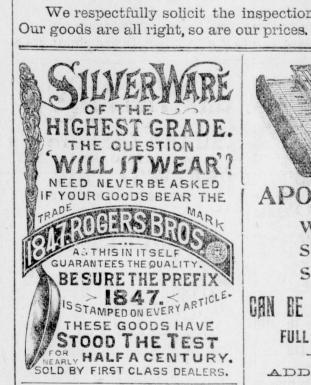
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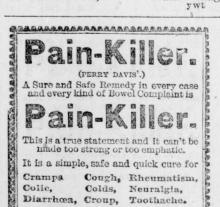
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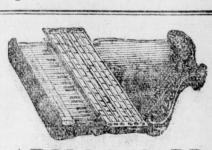
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