

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES EVERY DAY
176-178 Dundas Street,
London, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1902.



Do You Know Our Notion Stock?

It is complete with all the little necessities that belong in such a stock. Small things, to be sure, but they are just as disappointing when the quality is bad as other and greater things. We aim to give you only the best and furnish them for the least.

Some Hints on Toilet Goods and Sewing Supplies.

Everything for the Workbasket Combs, Mirrors, Brushes, Etc.

AND NO TRASH.	Rubber Dressing Combs, 5c.
Common Needles, paper, 1c.	10c and 25c dozen, 15c
Gold-Eye Needles, paper, 5c.	Bull Dog Combs, each, 10c
Darning Needles, two for, 1c.	Tortoise Shell and Fancy
Assorted Darning Needles, pkg. 5c.	Celluloid Combs, each, 20c
Thimbles, 3c.	Steel Combs, each 5c and 10c
Tailors' Thimbles, each, 4c.	Fine Combs, each 5c, 7c and 10c
Silver Thimbles, each, 25c.	Pompadour Combs, each 10c
Tape Lines, each, 5c.	Varsity Back Combs, each, 40c
Hooks and Eyes, black and white, two cards, 5c.	Hand Mirrors, each 10c, 15c and 20c
Dressmakers' Pins, three papers, 5c.	15c and 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c
White Twill Tape, two yards, 1c.	Nail Brushes, 10c, 15c and 25c
Stockinette Dress Shields, pair, 15c.	Best Toilet Pins, paper, 4c
Rubber Dress Shields, pair, 20c.	Black and White Toilet Pins, two packages, 5c
	Safety Pins, dozen, 5c
	Hair Pins, assorted, box, 5c

Quality is Not Lowered, Only the Price.

A few hints regarding the important offerings that will be going on in our basement Monday:

25 Toilet Sets, for \$1.19 Each.

25 only, 6-piece Toilet Sets, in plain white ironstone, the regular price is \$1.75; Monday bargain, only \$1.19

OPEN STOCK SEMI-PORCELAIN.

Fine Semi-Porcelain in a dainty rose and green decoration; very desirable goods. On sale Monday, as follows:

Plates, 10c Each.

6-inch Tea Plates, Monday, each, 10c
7-inch Dinner Plates, Monday, each, 10c
7-inch Soup Plates, Monday, each, 10c

Bowls.

Oyster Bowls, 6 1/2-inch size, Monday, each, 15c
Salad Bowls, in two sizes, Monday, each, 25c and 35c

Cups and Saucers.

Tea Cups and Saucers, regular each, 25c and 25c dozen, Monday, 25c
Coffee Cups and Saucers, regular 25c and 25c, Monday, dozen, 25c

Vegetable Dishes.

12 only Covered Vegetable Dishes, regular \$1.25 each, Monday, 75c
25 only Sauce Boats, Monday, 25c

WOODS' FAIR. WOODS' FAIR.

DR. BUCKE'S LAST WORDS

Discussed Researches Into Baconian Theory.

Letter From Friend Who Dined With Him Wednesday Night.

The Discovery of an Inscription on Shakespeare's Tomb—An Autobiography.

In connection with the lamentably sudden death of Dr. Bucke, the following extract from the private letter of a friend who had been with him almost in his last moments will be of general interest:

"It was an especial shock to Mrs. Bucke and myself, as we had passed the preceding evening with the Doctor and Mrs. Bucke, meeting them at dinner at the house of a friend, and had left the doctor at about 11 o'clock, apparently in the best of health and in excellent spirits.

"After dinner, in the smoking-room, the conversation had turned on the Shakespeare question, and for some two hours we had discussed the Baconian theory, of which, as you are aware, Dr. Bucke had been for many years a staunch adherent.

"In the course of the discussion the doctor gave us some intensely interesting information.

"You are probably aware that for the last year or two the doctor had been engaged upon a work on the subject, setting forth certain recent discoveries he claimed to have made, but I think it hardly likely you have any idea of the nature or importance of these discoveries.

"To put the matter shortly, if it is found that the doctor's work makes good what he claimed, then all the discoveries or alleged discoveries heretofore made, whether those of Mr. Donnelly or Mrs. Gallop, or whomsoever else, and all the arguments adduced in support of the Baconian authorship, sink into utter insignificance—in fact, cease to be of any moment whatever as being unnecessary.

"The doctor's discovery, if borne out, proves the truth of the Baconian theory practically to a demonstration. "Shortly, what he claims is as follows: That interpreting the cryptogram according to his key, he finds the name of Francis Bacon signed over fifty of the works commonly attributed to the Shakespearean plays and writings. Interpreting the well-known epitaph on Shakespeare's tomb at Stratford-on-Avon in the same way, he finds instead of the words that appear to the eye of the ordinary reader, a distinct declaration in Latin that Francis Bacon was the author of the works commonly attributed to William Shakespeare.

"You will readily see that evidence of this character, if established, simply terminates the controversy. "It is to be hoped that notwithstanding the sudden and unexpected taking-off of our old and honored friend, it will be found that the evidence of his remarkable discovery remains intact. "I would add that throughout the discussion, in which the doctor natur-

ally took a very prominent part, his intense natural vigor, as indicated by the fire of his eye, and the incisive tones of his voice, were as manifest as though he had still been in his prime. Who knows but that for such a robust character, one who would never brook the gradual decay of old age, this sudden taking-off, his intellect still in its full vigor, his faculties undimmed, and his life-work still well in hand, albeit an irreparable loss to his family and friends, may mean, so far as the man himself is concerned, the kindest ending that might be?"

An Autobiography.

The following account of his career was written by Dr. Bucke himself, for publication in the Young People's Corner of a Toronto newspaper. At his own request the narrative was prepared in the third person, so that practically nothing that the late doctor wrote has been changed. It is undoubtedly the last and most authentic autobiography which can be secured.

HIS YOUNG DAYS.
"Richard Maurice Bucke was born 18 March, 1837, at Methwold, Norfolk, England, at which place his father was curate. The next year the family, consisting of father, mother, five boys and two girls, emigrated to Canada. They bought and settled upon a farm near London, Ontario, at that time a village of perhaps a dozen houses. The house was almost entirely covered with forest, through and in which roamed and lived Indians, wolves and bears.

"Rev. H. W. Bucke, who had been educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was master of seven languages, and brought with him to his Canadian home a library of several thousand volumes, in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

"By the time Maurice was 16 he had lost his father and mother, and having become dissatisfied with his home he left it, and for five years wandered and worked through the middle and southern cities from Ohio to Louisiana, and in the two latter of the five years he crossed the plains from the Missouri River to the Pacific, and worked in the placer mines of Western Nevada.

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Crossing the continent on the Humboldt River, midway between Salt Lake and California, he and his party fought the Shoshones half a day nearly dead of thirst, and afterwards were almost starved to death. Later Maurice and one companion were lost in the Sierra Nevada. This was in the fall of 1857. They had been unavoidably delayed in starting across the mountains. When half-way over they were caught in a snowstorm, which lasted for many days, almost without pause. For nearly a week they were locked up in the mountains. They killed the donkey which they had taken with them to carry their baggage. They ate the donkey meat without salt, and waited, perforce, for the air to clear, so that they might see which way to go. They at last found their way across the mountains, and after five days and four nights without food or fire, stumbling and staggering through the deep snow, ready to faint with fatigue, want of food and of sleep, they came to a small mining camp far back in the mountains. Maurice's companion died of exhaustion. Maurice was confined to bed for months attended by the miners, and next spring returned home by way of the isthmus.

GOLD MEDALIST AT MCGILL.
On his return to Canada he studied medicine, and graduated from McGill University, Montreal, Que., in the spring of 1862, the gold medalist of his year. He then spent two years studying in London and Paris, re-

AGRICULTURAL Savings and Loan Co.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company was held on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1902, at the company's offices, 106 Dundas street, London, at 2 p.m.

The following shareholders were present: Messrs. Thomas McCormick, M. Masurel, John Mills, Wm. Patrick, R. W. Puddicombe, William Ellis, J. W. Little, R. Bayly, K. C. A. H. Smith, W. J. Reid, Andrew Dale and Geo. P. Jewell, and others.

The profits of the year (including \$6,020 87 brought forward from last year), after providing for interest on borrowed capital for cost of management, losses and anticipated deficiencies, amount to \$55,909 82.

Half-yearly dividends at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, amounting with the shareholders' income tax thereon to \$33,365 50.

Carried to reserve fund \$15,000 00.

Balance at credit of profit and loss account \$55,909 82.

The books, vouchers and securities of the company have received the usual careful audit by the company's auditors, as set forth in their certificate, appended hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. REID, President.

Dr. Financial Statement for the Year Ending 31st December, 1901. Cr.

To dividends and income tax thereon, \$38,365 50	By balance brought forward, \$6,020 87
To interest on savings deposits, \$23,362 57	By interest earned, etc., 15,000 00
To interest on debentures, \$1,988 61	By rents from company's buildings, 2,020 75
To general expense account, including directors' fees, solicitor's fees, auditors' salaries, etc., municipal and provincial taxes, 8,454 58	To interest accrued, 2,106 94
To repairs to company's building, 2,106 94	To commission on loans, 3,237 14
To commission on loans, 3,237 14	To land inspection, 961 81
To expenses and commission on debentures, 472 10	To losses on real estate, 2,310 56
To losses on real estate, 2,310 56	To transferred to reserve fund, 15,000 00
To transferred to reserve fund, 15,000 00	To balance carried forward, 3,544 32
	\$126,792 13

ASSETS.

Cash value of mortgages on real estate, \$2,246,010 00	By balance brought forward, \$6,020 87
Less retained to pay prior mortgages, \$3,083 35	By balance brought forward, 118,750 51
Loans on company's stock, \$88 25	By balance brought forward, 2,020 75
Agricultural Savings and Loan Company's building, 26,000 00	By balance brought forward, 2,106 94
Rents accrued, 1,062 50	By balance brought forward, 3,237 14
Loans and debentures, 15,151 23	By balance brought forward, 961 81
Office furniture, 500 00	By balance brought forward, 2,106 94
Cash on hand, \$4,489 47	By balance brought forward, 3,237 14
Cash in bank, \$3,237 44	By balance brought forward, 961 81
	\$7,726 91
	\$2,344,205 64

LIABILITIES.

To the Public: Savings deposits, \$623,139 63	To Shareholders: Capital stock, \$30,200 00
Currency debentures, 711,696 25	Reserve fund, 207,000 00
Sterling debentures, 129,035 64	Dividend Jan 5, 1902, payable Jan 5, 1902, 18,906 00
Interest accrued on debentures, 9,959 55	Balance of profit and loss account, 3,544 32
Sundry liabilities, 694 15	
	\$1,494,555 22

C. P. BUTLER, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, of London, Ont., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, and find the same correct and in accordance with the above statements and the company's books. We have examined the vouchers monthly, and have carefully checked every entry in the company's ledgers, and we have examined the company's securities and find them in order.

London, Ont., Feb. 3, 1902.

The president, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the prosperous condition of the company's affairs. Currency debentures had increased over \$30,000, and savings bank deposits over \$25,000. The real estate on hand only amounted to \$4,500, which had been written down to a point where the directors felt perfectly confident there would be no loss. He alluded in feeling terms to the loss the company had sustained during the year by the death of Mr. Daniel Regan, who had been connected with the company since 1872, and was a gentleman who was highly respected by his co-directors, and whose business ability had been of great and valuable service to the board, and whose kindly disposition had endeared him to all who were brought into the company.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Regan was filled by the appointment of Mr. Moses Masurel, whose thorough and extensive knowledge of business affairs will be of great assistance to the directors.

Messrs. George F. Jewell, F. C. A., and Andrew Dale were re-elected auditors.

Messrs. W. J. Reid, Thomas McCormick, Thomas Beattie, T. H. Smallman and M. Masurel were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Several shareholders spoke in regard to the report, which was considered a very gratifying one, and in the past seven years its president, Mr. J. W. Little, who was formerly on the board of directors, and who has always taken a warm interest in the company's welfare, stated that he considered the company one of the soundest and most carefully managed institutions of its kind in Western Ontario.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. W. J. Reid was re-elected president and Mr. Thomas McCormick was re-elected vice-president.

Spanish, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Schools, at that time, in that part of the country, were few and indifferent. As the boys grew up their father sent them to read in some cases in one, in other cases, in several, languages; beyond that each was his own schoolmaster. Another boy was born in Canada, and in the fall of 1857, the next year, the superintendent of the larger asylum at London having died, he was sent there, and continued in charge to the present time.

DR. BUCKE'S REFORMS.

At London Asylum, Dr. Bucke, within the last twenty years (1) inaugurated in America absolute non-restraint; (2) discontinued absolutely the use of beer, wine or alcohol in any form, and (3) brought to bear systematically, for the first time, gynaecological surgery in the treatment of insane women.

In the London Asylum restraint and alcohol have been abolished for sixteen years; and within the last five years more than two hundred women have been operated on, with the result that the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, has been restored to a life of sanity and usefulness.

WALT WHITMAN'S FRIEND.
Dr. Bucke was known to most students of "Leaves of Grass," as a warm



Twelve Years of Awful Pile Pain.

A. E. Auringer, Braidwood, Ill., says: "After suffering untold agony for over twelve years from both forms of piles, and trying all sorts of pile remedies without relief, I am completely cured by Pyramid Pile Cure." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Sold by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

and almost lifelong friend of Walt Whitman. He had the largest and best Whitman collection in the world. In 1888 he published a "Life of Whitman," which is still the standard book on the subject.

Dr. Bucke's contributions to periodical literature have been numerous. They have dealt principally with "Mental and Moral Philosophy," "Walt Whitman and 'Leaves of Grass,'" "The Bacon-Shakespeare Question," "The Treatment of the Insane, and Especially the Necessity of Removing Physical Disease (Where It Exists)," as a Step Towards the Relief of Mental Alienation."

EXPECTED TO PUBLISH TWO BOOKS.

It is pretty well known to Dr. Bucke's friends that within the last ten years he had written a work on mental evolution called "Cosmic Consciousness," which will probably shortly be published.

Finally, Dr. Bucke claimed that he had within the last two years discovered absolute proof of the Baconian authorship of the so-called Shakespeare plays. This proof he expected very soon to publish.

The life of this man illustrates forcibly the relative values of education and inherent tendency. Down to the age of 21 he learned (from the point of view of the schools) nothing. In three and a half years from that time he was graduated with high honor from the best medical school in Canada. His private library today contains more than five thousand volumes in several languages; and he was fairly conversant with several large subjects. It is an interesting question whether he would have done more and better work or less and not so good if he had had a regular school and college training.

PRIMROSE TO RETIRE SOON

Famous Minstrel Has Had Nearly Enough Stage Life.

Does Not Want to Die in Harness and Thinks He Will Draw Out and Enjoy His Modest Fortune.

The following from the New York Morning Telegraph contains a local interest from the fact that the subject of it, George Primrose, is a native of this city:

"George Primrose says he is to retire from the stage. He has said so himself, and while many actors have made the same assertion, together with numerous 'farewell' tours, Primrose seems to be most earnest in his declaration. But one more season of active theatrical life remains for him, according to the assertion he made. At the conclusion of next season his contract with Lew Dockstader will have expired and Primrose will be in a position to retire permanently. This conclusion is not a sudden one on Primrose's part, but is hastened by the death of his former partner, William H. West. For a quarter of a century the two were associated, amassing a considerable fortune. Primrose's wealth is conservatively estimated at \$250,000. He resided in Mount Vernon, where he owns a great deal of real estate. He has other holdings in Oregon and Denver, together with several parcels of property which he and West held jointly. Much of this property, he believes, will easily be developed and bring in a large revenue."

"When I think that Billy West has been cut right down right in the prime of life," said Primrose, "it makes me believe that the time for me to retire has come. Just as West had acquired everything worth living for he had to go, and I am going to try and be out of harness when my summons comes. I have enough to live on and live well. I should like to continue to travel about the country, getting up early mornings and working hard when I already have enough for my wants. Really, when I think of poor Billy, I grow nervous. I might get run down by a train or any old thing. I think that I can find enough comfort and recreation at my home in Mount Vernon. At a more mature season and I am done."

In speaking further of the late Wm. West, Primrose said that he last saw West two weeks ago Sunday night, when the two were in Chicago. West sent for Primrose and asked him to attend his funeral. He also asked to have some of Primrose's things sent to the hotel West sat up in bed and watched them dance. When it was over the presented each with a clock and a watch with a gold watch bearing his name.

It is rumored that Lew Dockstader, Primrose's partner, has decided to head a comic opera company, and that he may go out with one next year. In controversy to both the above stories comes the report that Primrose and Dockstader have signed a contract to appear for four weeks each season for five years at Oscar Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, New York.

DOUBLE-TRACKS MAY BE LAID IN SPRING
Grand Trunk Official Says That Work May Be Begun Any Time.

An Advertiser reporter interviewed a well-known Grand Trunk official yesterday morning regarding the report that the railway would double-track their line from here to Komoka, raise the grade to Sifton's cut, build a bridge at the Cove and endeavor to get a level crossing at the Wortley road.

He stated that double tracking would eventually be necessary, but he would not confirm the present rumor. The double tracking, he said, would do no great good to London, as far as work was concerned. Contractors in the city lack the appliances to do railroad work, and the only contracts to be let in the city would be sub-contracts.

Throughout the country, however, would be benefited, as much work, such as teaming, would be given to them. He hinted that in time the whole system of double-tracking, and that at any moment he might be advised in the matter of improving the road here. If the road was double-tracked, the grade would consequently be raised and a new bridge put over the Cove. He said that the road would never want a level crossing at Wortley road.

In every 1,000 British men there are 25 widowers; in 1,000 British women there are 76 widows.

THE GLADSTONE CHEESE FACTORY.

A Call for More Systematic Work by Traveling Instructors.

The annual meeting of the Gladstone cheese factory yesterday was well attended. Mr. A. A. McCallum in the chair, and Mr. A. Dods, secretary.

The results of the past year's operations showed a fine increase over 1900 and were very gratifying to all concerned. There were received 2,679,166 pounds of milk, from which 122 1/2 tons of cheese were made, valued at \$22,028 56. Average pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, 10.95; average price, 9.02 cents; gross value of milk per 100 pounds, \$2.2 cents; net value per 100 pounds to patrons after deducting manufacturing, milk drawing, and all other expenses, 67.2 cents. Balance on hand, \$20 11 1/2.

Directors were elected as follows: A. A. McCallum (president), William Watcher, M. McMurray, A. Dods and Henry Harris; secretary-treasurer, A. Dods; milk auditor, C. Campbell; auditor of books, James Brodie; and a Step Towards the Relief of Mental Alienation."

After a short discussion on the needs of the cheese industry, it was unanimously resolved, on motion of Mr. W. Watcher, seconded by Mr. Dods, "that the directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association be urged to prosecute the work of factory inspection and instruction for cheesemakers and patrons more thoroughly and systematically in future than in the past; also that the Provincial Government be respectfully urged to provide the Dairymen's Association with sufficient funds to send out competent traveling instructors to all the factories." Copies of the motion were ordered to be forwarded to the president and secretary of the Dairymen's Association.

It was decided to adjourn the meeting till Thursday, Feb. 27, at 2:30 p.m., when all the patrons are requested to be present to consider and decide upon the question of paying for the milk test, or to continue the present system. Mr. Boyce, who was present, reported that the Burns factory had decided to pay by test during 1902, the system having given excellent satisfaction and good results in 1901.

MORE DATA WANTED.

Archbishop Ryan's friends tell this story of his Grace: "The archbishop was about to take a train for Baltimore at the Broad street station, when a young man accosted him, saying: 'Your face is familiar. Where in Ireland have I seen you?' 'I really don't know,' said the archbishop, blandly. 'What part of hell do you come from?'—Philadelphia Times.

Guard Against Grip.

These Prominent Chicago Physicians express their opinions.

Dr. D. R. Brower says: "Last summer was an exceedingly trying one, and many people are below the standard of health. With constitutions less able to resist the disease, influenza will be much more serious in its effects. There is only one thing for people to do, and that is to take good care of themselves and not let themselves run down; if they do this, the grip microbe can't hurt them."

Dr. D. A. Steele says: "There has been marked increase in the last two weeks in the diseases of the mucous membrane. Acute bronchitis and tonsillitis are prevalent, and fls like these are common under the same conditions that make influenza epidemic. Pneumonia has not made itself felt so markedly as yet, but it is to be feared."

Dr. Spalding says: "Any person who has a hard cold should look out for himself, as it is impossible to tell the symptoms of a hard cold from those of influenza in its earlier stages. The complications and after effects are so serious that everybody should be careful."

How to Guard Against Grip.

When you feel out of sorts, when your head aches, your eyes water, and every bone in your body is sore, you have the grip. We wish we had the power to tell you all about Powley's Short Time Ozone—that it will cure the grip in a remarkably short time—rid you of all the pains and fever. It is the new way of curing this disease, a scientific way of feeding the blood oxygen—it's natural food—and making the system healthy. No germ can operate in a healthy body.

Take ozone whenever you feel the least bit sick; it will keep you so that you won't have any of the diseases caused by this changeable weather. You've tried drugs, tried stimulants—try Nature's way, Ozone—no drugs, no alcohol, not a medicine, simply oxygen, a stable form, prepared for the first time so that the system can receive and use it.

Read these Statements from Canadian People.

"In the fall of 1901 I commenced taking Ozone and find that when I feel office work and confinement telling on me by taking Fowler's Liquid Ozone for a short time I am quite a different person, and can work so very much better. In my family they consider it without an equal. They find it a sure cure for the grip, sore throat, colds, etc. I have recommended it to a great many people, who, when they have used it, give it great praise." (Signed) DR. J. E. PRICE, L. D. S., Walkerton, Ont."

"For the last three winters I have had a very severe attack of LaGrippe. So bad did the disease become that my friends gave up hope of my life. Every means was tried to help me, but all seemed of no avail. Finally the disease died out of itself, but left me with a severe cough and lump in my throat. I lost fully twenty pounds while sick."

"I noticed your advertisements in the paper, and seeing that the Ozone had done others so much good we resolved to give it a trial. My mother also was sick with La Grippe at this time and it left her with a weak heart. We both commenced using the Ozone, and by the time we had finished one bottle we felt very much improved. We continued the use of the Ozone, and I am pleased to state that my cough and lump in my throat is all gone, and my mother's health is as good as ever. We owe our lives practically to Ozone. "We have recommended the preparation to many of our friends and the results have in every case been very gratifying." (Signed) MARGARET SMITH, Collingwood, Ont."

"I am thankful I am alive to give you my testimonial as to the wonderful, 'miraculous' cure your Ozone has wrought in my case. I had a severe attack of La Grippe, which developed into rheumatism. I was reduced in weight to 120 pounds. I employed the services of a good physician but derived no benefit. In my family they consider it without an equal. They find it a sure cure for the grip, sore throat, colds, etc. I have recommended it to a great many people, who, when they have used it, give it great praise." (Signed) DR. J. E. PRICE, L. D. S., Walkerton, Ont."

"Mr. Cherris, grocer on Queen St., advised me to try Ozone, so I purchased a bottle. After taking three bottles the rheumatism left me. For six weeks previous to this I could take no nourishment at all, but the first bottle gave me a good appetite. I began to gain in flesh and have been steadily increasing ever since. I now weigh 170 pounds and feel as well as possible. Every one who knew my condition considers it a miracle that I am cured. I am a staunch believer in the merits of Ozone, and intend to keep it always in my house." (Signed) WILLIAM GOUGH, Florist, Danforth & Pape Ave., Toronto Ont."

The testimonial Mr. Gough has just given is in every particular true. Both my wife and I gave up all hope of Mr. Gough ever getting better. I can testify that his present state of health is as nearly perfect as it is possible to be. (Signed) H. REED, Gardener, 523 Danforth Ave., Toronto, Ont.

50c. & \$1 at all druggists. The Ozone Co., of Toronto, Limited, Toronto & Chicago.

WHISKAR'S

THREE BUSY STORES,
228, 230, 232 Dundas Street, London.

February Opportunities

Everybody knows this is a Bargain Month at the "Three Busy Stores." We submit the following offerings
The Prices Tell Their Own Story For This Sale.

40-INCH PLAIN WHITE PILLOW COTTON, only 8c per yard.
42-inch Plain White Pillow Cotton, 9c per yard.
46-inch Plain White Pillow Cotton, 15c per yard.

Lace Curtain Sale of Nottingham Curtains.

75c Curtains, 3 yards long, 42 inches wide, sale price 50c pair.
\$1 Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, sale price 75c pair.
\$1 25 Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, fine patterns, sale price \$1 pair.
A lot of Carpet Ends of good carpets, 7c, 10c, 15c, 19c each.

Staple Department--Cut Prices Here.

Heavy Blue Denim, for smocks and overalls; regular 20c, cut price 15c yard.
Heavy Cottonade, for pants; regular 25c, cut price 19c yard.
12½c Cottonade, in stripes, cut price 10c yard.

The Cotton Department

is where you are saving lots of money. We are right busy here, big parcels going out every day. Call and you will see the reason why. No such values in the city.

27 yards of Good Factory for \$1.
Another lot of those Blankets, pink borders, in white and gray, 5c and 7c pair.

Just in, GUIPURE LACE INSERTION, in narrow and wide widths, 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c yard. All cut prices. New patterns.

Special line of beautiful quality, double-faced Satin Ribbon, in cream and white only, wide widths, have sold the same goods often for 25c yard. Here is a snap for you, ladies, at 10c yard. First come, first served.

Our Embroidery Sale Continues Under Cut Prices.

5 inches wide, deep work Embroidery, sale price 5c per yard.

Special line of Embroidery at cut prices, 1c, 2c, 3c and 4c per yard.

Special line of Fine Embroidery at 7c, 8c, 10c yard.

Special line of Embroidery Insertion at 4c, 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c per yard. Fine goods.

SEE OUR TABLE OF FINE CORSETS, prices up to 75c, odd sizes: one price for the lot, 25c per pair. See if we have your size.

See our Large Window for COTTON and CASHMERE HOSIERY. Sale price in window.

Special line of Blue and White, Pink and White Check Gingham; regular 12½c, cut price 10c yard.

One line of FANCY GRAY and WHITE GINGHAMS; regular 15c, cut price 10c yard.

Special line of NAVY BLUE HEAVY SERGE FLANNEL; regular 15c, cut price 10c yard.

See our Table of 10c and 12½c Wrappercut, sale price 8c yard.

SEE OUR WINDOW FOR SPECIAL PRICES IN VALENCIENNES and ORIENTAL LACES.

7 inches wide Embroidery, worked red on white, sale price 10c and 12½c yard.

CASH'S FRILLING; regular 15c and 20c, selling now at 8c and 10c yard.

Special line of MANUFACTURERS' LACE CURTAIN ENDS; regular 20c and 25c, cut price now 15c and 19c each for this sale.

Clearing Out Gents' Underwear Department.

Cut Prices on Everything.

A lot of Men's Undershirts, no drawers; shirts sold at half price.

Men's Black Cashmere Hose, 15c pair.

GLADSTONE KNEW HIM

Prophesied That Chamberlain Would Give Trouble.

British Naval Estimates Laid Before the House of Commons.

Call for \$156,275,000—Nearly \$2,000,000 More Than Last Year—Talk of Having Canadian Commercial Agencies in England.

London, Feb. 22.—E. L. Godkin, formerly editor of the Evening Post of New York, writing to the Westminster Gazette, with reference to Jos. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, says that when Mr. Chamberlain deserted the Liberals, he, Mr. Godkin, asked Mr. Gladstone, through a correspondent, for information as to Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone's reply was:

"Chamberlain is the first politician we have had of the American type, and he is destined to give a great deal of trouble."

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The secretary of the admiralty, H. C. Arnold-Forster, introduced the naval estimates for 1902-1903 in the House of Commons yesterday. They show a total of £21,255,000, as compared with £20,855,000 last year.

During the course of an accompanying statement, Mr. Arnold-Forster remarked that no thinking men could have anticipated any reduction from the estimates of last year in view of the fact that the army was engaged in a difficult conflict seven thousand miles away.

In regard to the naval reserve, the secretary of the admiralty said the government had discovered that there were legal objections to the engagement of men in Newfoundland. The movement would therefore be temporarily arrested, but legislation would be introduced legalizing the engagement of men in every part of the empire.

49 NEW SHIPS.

He also said that the progress of naval construction during the past year had been unparalleled.

The present estimates, said the secretary, gave the government £15,000,000 for new ships and it was intended to spend the money. No fewer than 49 ships would be put in the water during the present year, and next year there would be under construction 50 ships in addition to 27 others that would be laid down. Besides these a large programme of reconstruction would be undertaken, thereby adding greatly to the fighting power of the fleet. Guns of more formidable calibre would be mounted on many vessels, and six-inch guns of the latest and most improved type would replace the 4.7 guns.

ON A FIGHTING FOOTING.

After giving further details of the admiralty's programme the secretary concluded with remarking that what the admiralty was determined on was to prepare the fleet for war—a preparation for that day of trial which it was hoped would never come, but against which the admiralty was in duty bound to provide.

TOLSTOI DYING.

The latest news received here from Yalta, Crimea, is to the effect that Count Tolstoi is at the point of death.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The proposition to establish Canadian commercial agencies in Great Britain where the manufactures and products of the Dominion could not only be sold but their merits brought before men competent to advocate what they talked about, is much discussed among resident Canadians in a position to judge and who heartily endorse the suggestion.

THE RIOTS IN SPAIN.

At Barcelona, 40 persons have been killed since the disturbances broke out. At Castellon de la Plana, Spain, the employers and their employees reached an understanding Friday afternoon, and the strike there is ended.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNED.

A Rome dispatch says: The cabinet has resigned owing to the failure of Signor Villari, the cabinet's candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, to secure a re-election. The opposition, cast blank ballots. The incident has caused intense excitement.

5,000 LIVES LOST.

Writing from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the seismic disturbances at Shamanka have recommenced, and that a fresh volcano began vigorously to erupt last Wednesday. The correspondent adds that the number of killed in the Shamanka district is now estimated at 5,000.

CABLE NOTES.

A cable from Kingston, J. A., says: The political troubles here have been revived by the withdrawal of the people's representatives from the legislative council, in consequence of the threat of the government to carry the complete budget notwithstanding any opposition which may be offered.

As an outcome of the polemic concerning the relations between Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Rosebery and the Liberal party, Lord Rosebery has written to the London Times declaring frankly that he remains outside of Sir Henry's tabernacle, but not, he thinks, in solitude.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Loxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

In Nuremberg, Germany, 800 workmen are employed making lead soldiers and lead toys. They turn out about 100,000 lead soldiers a day.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, are result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Paralee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

It is reported that no fewer than thirteen officers of the garrison at Perzemiel, in German Poland, have committed suicide within the past three months.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then, would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

The first theater in the United States to be lighted with gas was a theater in Philadelphia, which put in gas pipes in 1818.

A Panacea for Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is treated with unfailing success at Mount Clemens, Mich. Seventy-five per cent of Rheumatism are cured, and 90 per cent benefited by the Thermal Bath treatment. The bubbling springs are highly charged with mineral constituents and possess healing medicinal qualities that have proven so efficacious in diseases originating from uric acid. Excellent hotel accommodation. For free booklet giving full particulars, list of hotels and boarding-houses with rates, and all information, write to M. C. Dickson, district passenger agent, Toronto.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT CATARRH WHEREVER LOCATED IN THE SYSTEM

In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters, have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

A letter recently received by Dr. Hartman from the Ursuline Sisters of Cleveland, Ohio, reads as follows:

"We have lately given Peruna a trial, for though the medicine was not new to us, we had not tried it sufficiently to testify to its worth as we are now ready to do.

"We find Peruna an excellent tonic and a valuable remedy for catarrhal affections of the throat. We have recommended it to our friends and have good reports from them as to its merits." Yours Respectfully, URSULINE SISTERS.

Four Interesting Letters from Catholic Institutions.



URSULINE ACADEMY, CLEVELAND, O.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic institution in the southwest reads as follows:

A Prominent Mother Superior Says:

"I can testify from experience to the efficacy of Peruna as one of the very best medicines, and it gives me pleasure to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it. For years I suffered with now so slight, I consider myself cured. Yet for a while I intend to continue the use of Peruna. I am now treating another patient with your medicine. She has been sick with malaria, and troubled with leucorrhoea. I have not a doubt that a cure will be speedily effected."

SISTERS OF CHARITY

All Over United States Use Peruna for Catarrh.

From a Catholic Institution in Central Ohio comes the following recommendation from the Sister Superior:

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters, but will be furnished upon request.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis."

Another recommendation from a Catholic institution of one of the Central States written by the Sister Superior reads as follows:

"A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution."

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters, but will be furnished upon request.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some

catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passage of the body. A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane, restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations.

Peruna is such a remedy. The Sisters of Charity know this. When catarrhal diseases make their appearance they are not disconcerted, but know exactly what remedy to use. These wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard. They realize that when a disease is of a catarrhal nature, Peruna is the remedy. Dyspepsia and female weakness are considered by many to be entirely different diseases—that dyspepsia is catarrh of the stomach, and female weakness is due to catarrh of the pelvic organs. The Sisters are fully aware, consequently Peruna is their remedy in both these very common and annoying diseases.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

NAVIGATION NEWS

The Leyland Liner Philadelphia in Distress—Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Feb. 21.—The White Star steamer George, which arrived today from Liverpool, reports that on Feb. 12 she sighted the Philadelphia, of the Leyland line, bound from Liverpool for Boston. The Philadelphia had a disabled propeller. The George put a line aboard the other vessel, but the hawser parted twice, and the weather became too tempestuous to make another attempt. The George then proceeded, leaving the Philadelphia as she found her.

The Teutonic, of the White Star Line, which arrived today from Liverpool, reports that on the night of Feb. 18, she passed two large steamers, one towing the other. The signals of the towing steamer showed her to be a North German Lloyd liner. The vessels were proceeding westward.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21. Reported at. From
George.....New York.....Liverpool
Cymric.....Quebec.....New York
Lucania.....Quebec.....New York
Sylvania.....Liverpool.....Boston
Laurentian.....Glasgow.....New York
Phœnicia.....Hamburg.....New York
Corean.....Boston.....Glasgow
Alder.....Genoa.....New York

THE "WATER CURE"

Gen. Fred Funston Says It is Undoubtedly Brutal, But Not Fatal.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.—Gen. Fred Funston, in discussing the "water cure," a form of torture charged against the soldiers in the Philippines, said that he had never seen the "water cure" applied, but he had heard it described. "The victim is bound and a canteen forced into his mouth," said the general. "His head is thrown upward and back, and his nose grasped by the fingers of the torturer. Strangulation follows as a matter of course. When the victim is about suffocated the application is released and he is given a chance to talk on recovery, or take another dose of it. The operation is brutal, beyond a doubt, but hardly fatal."

NOVA SCOTIA'S FINANCES.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 21. Attorney-General Longley, acting premier, presented the financial statement of the Province of Nova Scotia in the legislature. The total revenue for the year was \$190,222.88, and the total expenditure \$138,926.56, leaving a surplus of \$1,303.32. The revenue from mines and minerals, which is the largest item, was \$437,726.77.

PACIFIC COAST FRUIT GROWERS GRATEFUL

C. P. R. Credited by Them With Greatly Fostering Inter-Provincial Trade.

The development of the fruit-growing industry in British Columbia owes much to the efforts of the Canadian Pacific Railway to foster interprovincial trade in the great west has brought forth the following resolution at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Fruit Growers, held a few days ago: "That, whereas, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has during the past year endeavored to encourage the fruit-growing industry of British Columbia to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and to the mining centers of the province, and otherwise assisting our fruit growers by new acts of courtesy and co-operation;

"Be it therefore resolved that this Provincial Fruit Growers' Association in annual meeting assembled desire to place on record its sincere and hearty thanks to the managers and officers of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the kindly co-operative spirit in which they have met the desires and suggestions of the executive and directors of this association."

This propaganda of the C. P. R. was inaugurated a year ago, with the object on the one hand of marketing the dairy produce of Manitoba in the mining regions of the Kootenay district, which formerly all came from across the border, and of furnishing Manitoba and the Northwest with the fruit of British Columbia, which formerly also came from California and the Pacific coast. The result is that tremendous impetus has been given to fruit-growing, especially along the Fraser River, and in the Kamloops and Okanagan valleys, where large apple, pear, peach, prune and other fruit orchards are growing.

THE EXEMPTION QUESTION.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—A deputation, consisting of representatives from the city council, the board of trade and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, waited upon the government this afternoon. They asked the government to allow the passage of the Toronto bill, which gave municipal councils, on a two-thirds vote, the power to exempt manufacturing establishments from taxation. It was pointed out that manufacturers had enjoyed this privilege for the last ten years, but the new law, coming in force on Jan. 1, takes this privilege away. The premier said the matter was an important one, and it would receive the greatest attention. The deputation appeared to think that the government was favorable to granting their request.

THE UP-TO-DATE WOMAN.

Here lies a poor woman who always was busy. She lived under pressure that rendered her dizzy. She belonged to ten clubs, and read Browning at sight; Showed at luncheons and teas, and she served on a school board with courage and zeal; She guided and she kodaked, and rode on a wheel; She read Tolstoy and Ibsen, knew microbes by name; Approved of Delarue, was a "Daughter" and "Dame." Her children went in for the top education; Her husband went seaward for nervous prostration. One day on her tablets she found an hour's rest. The shock was so great, and she died instantly! —Philadelphia Record.

OSHAWA MIRACLE IS EXPLAINED.

How a Remarkable Case of Paralysis Was Cured.

The Most Interesting Man in Canada.

Joseph Brown Attracts Attention of Physicians, Scientists and Sick People.



JOSEPH BROWN.

[From the Mail and Empire.] Oshawa, Ont., Feb. 21.—Joseph Brown, whose case was fully reported in the Mail and Empire some days ago, seems to be the most talked-of and written-about man in Canada. He is in receipt daily of many letters from all over the Dominion. Physicians and scientists, as well as sick people, write him, and many and often amusing questions are asked. To all Mr. Brown answers: "I have given my sworn statement, and it tells my story. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and that after I had been partially paralyzed and unable to move for over four months, and given up by many doctors."

Many people have been puzzled as to how a kidney medicine can cure paralysis. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the kidney poison, which is the direct result of kidney weakness, is most destructive to all healthy tissue and nerve.

Seventy-five per cent. of all nervous diseases, paralysis and brain troubles is directly caused by weak kidneys, allowing violent poisons to escape through the system to derange and destroy. Dodd's Kidney Pills, by correcting the action of the kidneys, encourage these natural filters of the blood to extract and expel the poisons, thus removing the cause of many of these dangerous ailments, which are not generally spoken of as kidney diseases.

Advice Worth Following.

When several hundred people have tested a new remedy and found it good, there is a temptation to try it. But when thousands of men all over Canada have been completely cured of Nervous Weakness, Kidney, Urinary and Sexual Disorders by a reliable treatment, like that of Dr. Bobertz, and out of gratitude recommend this Doctor in every way, it seems almost a duty that every man, who is similarly affected should at once write to this successful physician and obtain his advice. Dr. Bobertz' address is 565 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Merely Mentioned.

The United States Steel Corporation has purchased nearly all the shares of the Gellivare Ore Company, Sweden, at the nominal price of six million kronen.

The great gorge on the Allegheny, which extends 70 miles up the river, and varies in thickness from five to sixteen feet, is being watched night and day by river men.

Harry Welcher, son of a prominent Scottsville, N. Y., man, and a student at the Brockport State Normal School, died on Friday of a broken neck, sustained while exercising in the gymnasium.

Marie Rejahn, aged nineteen years, and Lizzie Klosser, aged twenty-seven years, of Philadelphia, employed in the restaurant of Jacob Hess, were found dead in bed Friday, having been asphyxiated by gas.

An Indian from Brokenhead was discovered suffering from smallpox, in a tepee near the Maryland street bridge, Winnipeg, Thursday. He was quarantined. Six cases of smallpox are reported among the half-breeds at Lethbridge, N. W. T.

In the British Columbia Legislature the first division took place on a motion to adjourn the debate of the resolution offered by Mr. Heimken, that the writ issue at once for the Victoria bye-election. The government was sustained by a majority of two, the vote being eighteen to sixteen, with one member not voting.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



Pure, Fragrant and Cleansing. BABY'S OWN SOAP. IS UNRIVALLED FOR NURSERY. Don't risk imitations on Baby's delicate skin. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

The Northern Life Assurance Co.

Head Office - - - London, Ont.

1901 Was the Banner Year.

Increase over last year. Per cent.
Insurance written.....\$1,287,500 00 84-1-2
Insurance in force.....2,769,870 00 84
Premium cash income.....75,927 75 33-1-2
Total cash income.....84,762 25 33-1-2
Government reserve.....122,983 33 51-1-3
Total assets.....284,765 53 11-1-2

The ratio of expenses to premium income shows a decrease over last year of 15 per cent.

The interest income has more than paid all death claims since the company commenced business.

Our policies are up to date. Rates reasonable. For particulars see our agents or address

JOHN MILNE, Managing Director, London, Ont.

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1853.)

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Victory in Lisgar.

The campaign in Lisgar, Manitoba, marked another victory for the Laurier Administration. Mr. Stewart, the Liberal candidate, was elected by over 1,000 majority in a bye-election. There were three candidates in the field—Mr. D. A. Stewart, the Liberal nominee; Mr. J. M. Toombs, the Conservative candidate, and R. L. Richardson, Independent. The fight throughout was an interesting one. Lisgar is a large and influential constituency, one of the largest, in fact, in Manitoba, containing a full list of twelve or thirteen thousand electors.

Mr. R. L. Richardson was the Liberal candidate in the general elections of 1896, when he entered Parliament with a majority of 50. During the parliamentary term subsequent to 1896, Mr. Richardson had alterations with his own party, and upon seeking re-election at the general elections of 1900, he was not antagonized by the Conservative party, who, having met in convention at Morden, Manitoba, refrained from placing an out-and-out Conservative in the field. It had been privately decided by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald that Mr. Richardson would be their candidate in Lisgar. Matters were kept quiet until a few days before the election, when the political machine was set in action in Mr. Richardson's favor, with the result that in 1900 he was returned to Parliament by a majority of 249 votes. Subsequently, Mr. Richardson was unseated, and was thrown over by the Lisgar Conservatives, who chose Mr. Toombs to champion their cause in the recent contest.

In the campaign Mr. Stewart received the able assistance of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and his recent success at the polls may be looked upon also as an indirect endorsement of Mr. Sifton.

The Bye-Election Record.

The bye-elections must certainly be regarded as highly satisfactory to the Dominion Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters have pretty nearly won everything in sight, the result being as follows:

Liberal.	Conservative.
York, N. E.	Laval
Beauce (acclam.)	Addington
West York	West Hastings
St. James, Montreal.	
Kingston.	
West Durham.	
Victoria, B. C.	
North Oxford.	
Quebec West.	
West Queen's, P. E. I.	
Lisgar, Manitoba.	

The Liberals have redeemed West Durham, West York, Victoria, B. C., and Lisgar, Man., and the Conservatives captured Laval owing to the foolishness of two Liberal persisting in running against one Conservative in a constituency that up to 1896 had always been Conservative. But for this stupid blunder, the Opposition would have carried but two of the fifteen seats.

Some of our Opposition friends have been speculating as to the causes that have contributed to the continued popularity of the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and its policy. One vital shortcoming in the Opposition is its failure to do anything but oppose. Even its opposition is not a united one, but the principal men in the party seem to ignore the man they have asked to be leader, and are setting up as leaders for themselves. Only in Quebec does the party have presented to it a positive policy, and there we have Mr. Monk, the chosen lieutenant of Mr. Borden, the now leader, setting up as an anti-imperialist, and with the principal Opposition paper, Le Journal, assailing Sir Wilfrid Laurier as far too much of a British Imperialist to be acceptable to him and his friends. The question which is being asked is, "Will Mr. Monk manage to convert the Conservatives of Ontario to his views on this question, or is he to be permitted to exploit his anti-imperial views in Quebec, and his opposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, because of his sturdy Imperialistic views, to make votes for himself and his friends in that Province, while in Ontario the Conservative press and leaders continue to represent the Prime Minister as far from being Imperialist enough to suit their views?" The truth is that the Conservative party leaders lost their grip when Sir John Macdonald passed away. For a time, they lived on the tradition of his name and fame, but the disintegration began the day he passed away, and it brought about their defeat in 1896. For the whole of the Parliament that succeeded, they marked time as a political organization. They asked the rank and file to believe that their defeat was but a mere accident, and that they needed but another general election to restore them to power. Living under this blissful hallucination during the whole of the Parliament that ended in November, 1900, they entered that contest with the belief that their old-time perquisites of running the country, appropriating the offices, gerrymandering

the constituencies—were about to be restored to them, and rightly so. The sequel we all know. Today the Opposition are farther from power than ever. Old-time Conservative constituencies like West York and Victoria, B. C., are returning Liberals by large majorities. The gerrymander that proved of so great value to them when in power will soon be a thing of the past. Even the Senate, that since Confederation had been a mere body for the registration of the decrees of the Conservative leaders, has been transformed. And the Opposition leaders are face to face with the fact that they can no longer rely on the artificial aids of gerrymanders and partisan Senators to help them through their troubles. They act, it is true, as if they did not realize the great change that has been brought about, but that does not alter the fact. Only by incessantly bad government or blundering, or both, can the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier be injured in the eyes of the electorate by an Opposition so weak as are the aggregation now led by the member for Halifax.

A Strange Contention.

The Dominion Alliance executive, in calling a convention to discuss the Government Prohibition Bill, protests against the proposed arrangement that the majority given at the referendum shall equal half the votes polled at the previous general election of the Province. "Against this grave injustice the Alliance desires to enter a strong protest. It imposes unfair conditions upon that part of the electorate which forms measures of moral reform. It practically declares that selfishness, sobriety, and philanthropy are political disqualifications, and that the vote of those who seek to make money out of the injury of their fellows are to be counted of more legislative value than the votes of those who are striving to do good."

The man who was capable of penning that paragraph may be earnest, and he is certainly simple-minded, but he evidently does not understand a statesman's point of view. If a convention is to be called to discuss an important proposal, why prejudice in this way one of the chief features? There are a large number of thoughtful citizens who might lay claim to be in some measure unselfish, sober and philanthropic, who do not see that prohibition is the real remedy for intemperance, but the Alliance circular does not seem to have any room for these people in its scheme. It divides the world roughly into two classes—the good people, who support prohibition, and the bad people, who support liquor and the devil. Unfortunately, life is not so simple as all that. It cannot be dealt with in that rough and ready fashion. But even if we accept that statement, it has been admitted that if the good people are to carry out, by law, and force their ideas as to temperance, there must be a large majority in order to make the law effective. The precise way in which this majority is to be fixed may give room for differences of opinion. But we do not find men of position and responsibility ready to say that a bare majority of votes cast, whatever that number may be, is sufficient. It seems to us that the statement of the Alliance Executive will not commend itself to thoughtful men, and will not help the cause of temperance. It is important to conduct this campaign in such a way that whatever the result of the next voting may be, the cause of temperance shall not suffer.

Lisgar's Record.

Our usually accurate contemporary, the Ottawa Journal, refers to Lisgar as a constituency which has usually returned either a Liberal or an Independent. The hopeless collapse of the Opposition candidate in Tuesday's bye-election cannot be explained away by that declaration. The fact is that in ten elections that have taken place in the constituency since 1871 the Liberals have been victorious in but three. In 1871, 1872, 1874 and 1878, Dr. Shultz (Conservative), was elected. In 1882, the late A. W. Ross was elected as a Liberal, but soon after cast in his lot with the Conservatives, and in 1887 and in 1891 was elected as a straight supporter of Sir John Macdonald. Dr. Shultz was elected by acclamation in 1878, and Mr. Ross had no opposition in 1887. In 1896, Mr. Richardson had a majority of fifty-one as a Liberal. In 1900, he ran as an Independent, with the support of the Conservatives, and was elected. Being unseated for corrupt practices, a new election was held last Tuesday, and in a fight where an Independent and a Conservative ran, the Liberal nominee was victorious by a majority of about 1,000—a splendid result is a constituency that ordinarily has been strongly Conservative.

With a majority of sixty in a House of 213, Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be able to rub along.

We learn from the Toronto Mail and Empire that the Manitoba Liquor Law, which goes as far as the decision of the Privy Council permits a Province to go, is not, nearly prohibitory enough to suit its views. Surely our contemporary would not have a measure put before the electors of Ontario, to be voted on, which would have the fate of the Dominion License Law, which its friends forced on the country, only to have it declared, after no end of vexation and expense to all parties affected, that it was not worth the paper that it was printed on. The provisions of the measure to be sent to the electors for their decision, by special vote next fall, may not be as prohibitory in its character as some people would desire, but that is not

the fault of the government—it goes as far as the law of the land allows.

Mr. Ross' newspaper opponents are saying he has killed prohibition by ordaining that the Prohibitionists shall poll a vote equal to half the total vote polled at the general election. But ought a prohibitory law to be enacted anywhere unless public sentiment approves it to that extent?—Montreal Herald.

Assuredly not; and no friend of temperance will so argue. All experience here and elsewhere shows that a law of the kind passed by Manitoba, upon which the people of Ontario will be asked to pronounce, cannot be properly enforced unless the sentiment is very strongly in its favor. Those Opposition newspapers which argue to the contrary are no friends to the best interests of the Province.

Some Conservative newspapers of this Province, notably the World, the Mail and Empire, Toronto Telegram and Hamilton Spectator are berating the Ontario Government for not remaining true to the Province to grant prohibition. A curious thing is that they do not interest themselves in the actions of the Conservative Roblin Government of Manitoba, who are pursuing a course similar to that of the Ross Government. As a general thing these papers are not silent on Manitoba politics. Regarding the attitude of the journals toward the temperance movement in Ontario, the Toronto Star says:

"Do they want prohibition? 'No. They have declared against it. They are opposed to it on any terms. 'Do they denounce the referendum because they fear it will bring about prohibition? 'They say not. They denounce it as a wrong upon prohibitionists because it will not bring about prohibition. 'And yet they do not want prohibition? 'Not on any terms.

"Isn't it rather astonishing to see the foremost opponents of prohibition denouncing the Government for not giving the prohibitionists all they asked? 'Nothing is astonishing in politics. Just remember that no matter what course the Ross Government had taken, the Mail and the World and the Telegram and the Spectator would have carried on as they are now doing. It is Mr. Ross they are after. If they can 'do for him' they will attend to the question of prohibition next October or any other time when it needs to be attended to."

Glimpses From Ottawa Gallery.

[Special Correspondence.]

Press Gallery, Ottawa, Feb. 21. Several questions have been asked in the House relative to the coronation of King Edward in June next. At the coronation, Canada will head the auxiliary Kingdoms of the Empire, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier as chief representative of Canada. As the colonies are in high favor just now, Sir Wilfrid's place will be well up towards the head of the table. All this is a contrast to the state of opinion in Britain 50 years ago. In that clever, enjoyable book, "The Memoirs of an ex-Minister," Lord Malmesbury, is to be found a letter from Disraeli, of date Aug. 13, 1852, in which Disraeli says: "These wretched colonies will be all independent in a few years, and are a millstone round our necks."

Speaking of Disraeli, the same vol-

ume illustrates the vivacity of the politics of a former day. In recalling O'Connell's speech at Dublin in 1835, in which he said Disraeli was probably a descendant of the impetuous thief who was crucified with our Savior. I presume "The Memoirs of an ex-Minister" is in the London Library. The book is full of good things. J. C.

THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

Active Inquiry for Spring Goods at Trade Centers.

Snow Blockades at Some Points Have Been Detrimental—Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—Toronto, while not suffering directly from the prevailing snowstorms, has indirectly felt the effects of them. Orders for spring goods, however, have been quite numerous. The feeling that prices of some staple goods are likely to be advanced, stimulates purchases. Retailers appear to be prepared to carry large stocks for the coming season. The recent cold snap increased the sale of heavy goods and have left the retailers in many cases with little or no stock on hand. The wholesale trade view the general conditions of business with much satisfaction.

In London, this week, there has been a fair demands from the jobbers for the spring trade. The cold snap has enabled many retailers to work off winter stocks, and the prospects are that very small stocks will be carried over. Deliveries of spring goods are being made, and retailers are now more disposed to receive purchases in preparation for the spring business. Payments are fair.

Hamilton there has been an active inquiry from various trade centers in the country for spring and summer goods. The outlook for trade, as viewed by various reports, communicated to Bradstreet's, are highly encouraging.

Heavy snowstorms and the consequent blockades of the roads at various points, have interfered with trade movements this week at Montreal. The inherent conditions of trade, however, continue healthy. The demand from the west for spring goods continues to develop in a most satisfactory manner, but payments in that part of the country are not quite as good as it was expected they would be at this time. That is owing to the interruption in the grain movement by scarcity of cars and motive power, but retailers are ordering liberally for the spring and apparently have every confidence in the future. There has been more inquiry for cheese, and the feeling is firmer in the belief that some large lots are wanted on the other side. The demand for eggs has been active, and a demand from the New York market has added to the firmness here. The local stocks, however, have been too small to permit of any large shipments. Values in most departments of wholesale trade are firm. Wholesale trade in Winnipeg continues to improve, retailers have abundant confidence in the future and have been ordering liberally. The grain movement is still restricted by lack of sufficient cars. Payments are much better than a year ago. Values of staple goods are firm.

At the Pacific coast trade has been fair for this season, and the outlook for the spring continues to improve. The outlook is encouraging.

The largest cargo of flour that ever cleared at San Francisco was made up of 57,000 barrels, with which the steamship Arab sailed on the 21st ult., for Hong Kong.

208, 210,
210½ and 212
Dundas St.

The Juniors
Carson McKee & Co.

208, 210,
210½ and 212
Dundas St.

White Goods Specials.

Everything is ready here. We made preparations for the largest White Goods business in our history, and so immense and varied is the assortment that all are sure to be suited here.



Ladies' White Gowns, fine English cotton, nicely trimmed with tucks and insertion, special sale price... 75c

Ladies' White Gowns, fine English cambric, nicely trimmed with laces, Hamburgs, special sale price... \$2 50

Ladies' White Gowns, Empire style, fine Cambric, trimmed with embroidery, special sale price... \$1 50

Ladies' White Gowns, fine English cambric, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and embroidery, special sale price... \$3 00



Ladies' Marguerite Corset Covers, in fine white cotton, trimmed with fine tuck lace, special sale price... 50c

Ladies' Marguerite Corset Covers, in fine cambric, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, special sale price... \$1 00

Ladies' Marguerite Corset Covers, in fine English lonsdale, nicely trimmed with embroidery and insertion, special sale price... \$2 50

Ladies' Corset Covers, of all-over embroidery, nicely trimmed with fine tuck lace, special sale price... \$1 40



Ladies' White Skirts, fine cotton, liberal width, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and embroidery, special sale price... \$1 00

Ladies' White Skirts, fine cambric, liberal width, with frills of tucks and tuck lace, special sale price... \$1 75

Ladies' White Skirts, in fine lonsdale cambric, extra width, wide flounces, trimmed with embroidery, special sale price... \$2 25

Ladies' White Skirts of extra fine lonsdale cambric, trimmed with flounce, hemstitched tucks and edged with embroidery, special sale price... \$3 00



Ladies' White Drawers, in fine cotton, trimmed with tucks and embroidery, special sale price... 30c

Ladies' White Drawers, good width, fine cambric, trimmed with rows of tuck lace and lace, special sale price... \$1 00

Ladies' White Drawers, in fine Cambric, trimmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery, special sale price... \$1 25

Ladies' White Drawers, in fine cambric, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and laces, special sale price... \$1 00



See our Half-Bleached Table Damask, 70 inches; regular 50c, for... 40c

See our Half-Bleached Table Damask, 72 inches; regular 45c, for... 35c

See our Unbleached Table Damask, 68 inches; regular 65c, for... 50c

See our Bleached Table Damask, 68 inches; regular 90c, for... 50c

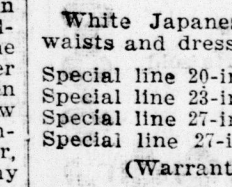
See our Bleached Table Damask, 72 inches; regular 90c, for... 65c

See our Bleached Table Damask, 72 inches; regular 90c, for... 75c

Special line Fine All- linen % Napkins; regular price \$1 50, special sale price... \$1 25

Special line Fine All- linen % Napkins; regular \$1 75, special sale price... \$1 50

Special line Fine All- linen % Napkins; regular price \$3, special sale price... \$2 50



White Japanese Taffeta Silks for waists and dresses:

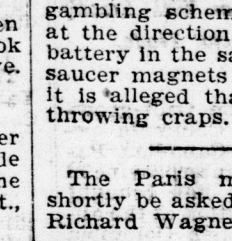
Special line 20-inch Silk for... 25c

Special line 23-inch Silk for... 40c

Special line 27-inch Silk for... 50c

Special line 27-inch Silk for... 75c

(Warranted not to cut.)



LOST \$50,000 THROWING CRAPS. Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 21.—E. W. Roberts, an electrician, created a sensation in a suit against Matthew Kelly and Dallas Tyler, charged with causing the downfall of Richard Davis, former bank cashier, by unfair gambling schemes. He testified that, at the direction of Kelly, he placed a battery in the saloon and adjusted two saucer magnets under the bar, where it is alleged that Davis lost \$50,000 throwing craps.

The Paris municipal council will shortly be asked to name a street after Richard Wagner.

Boots & Shoes
Half-Price
Until March 3.

KID GLOVE SALE.
350 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, regular \$1 and \$1.50, best makes, **At Half-Price.**

Kennedy's Pharmacy

LONDON.

DEAR SIR:

Would you kindly express me three bottles of Ola Cream. When in London at Xmas I got a bottle and I like it so much. It seems to be a perfect skin food, preventing all roughness and redness. I like it better than anything I have ever used.

Yours Very Truly,

MRS. J. G. LOTUS,

Berlin.

P.S.—Kindly let me know if you could make it cheaper by the dozen.

BRIGHT'S



DISEASE

Is caused by the uric acid crystals which the kidneys have filtered out of the blood, but which they are unable to dissolve or expel.

Dr. Walton's English Kidney Pills

are the only remedy that will dissolve the poisonous uric acid crystals and restore the diseased portions of the kidneys to sound health.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. Druggists, London. A. R. BREMER CO., Limited, Toronto Sole Agents for Canada.

JOHN T. STEPHENSON,
The Leading Undertaker,
104 Dundas St. Phone 458.

A REAL LADY.

The ex-cook—Yes, I see to her, I'm a better lady than you any day and I can prove it, and so I up with a rosin-pin and gave her a bang on the side o' the head.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings in 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder troubles.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ready Reference Guide of London—Banks, Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

Auction Mar. Storage and Moving PORTER & CO., Phone 1164.

Banks.

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

Brushes.

THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

Drygoods.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 345 Rich.

Hardware.

HOBBES HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works.

DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance.

NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Lumber Boxes.

LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO (Limited).

Wholesale Grocers.

A. M. SMITH & CO., 115 York street.

ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 323 Rich.

CURES CONSUMPTION

READ WHAT A WELL-KNOWN DRUGGIST SAYS

Do you know that this dread disease may be cured? This is because the new methods of treatment are entirely different from and better than the old methods. One of the greatest aids that physicians have for the successful treatment and cure of consumption and all forms of wasting disease is

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

Possibly some one has told you about this preparation—told you how it relieved and cured him, and recommended you to try it—but you had given up all hope and neglected to do so, just because all other remedies had failed. Don't be discouraged. Go to your druggist, get a bottle of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, take it according to directions, and the chances are you will write us a letter similar to the following, which came to us unsolicited:

Dear Sirs:—Six months ago I was told by three doctors that I had quick consumption. I tried to take cod liver oil, both raw and in the form of emulsion, but could not retain it. Angier's Petroleum was prescribed, and agreed with me perfectly. When I began taking it I weighed 102 pounds. Now I weigh 161 pounds; cough all gone, no more night sweats, no more hemorrhages. I consider myself in perfect health. Your remedy saved my life.

B. H. WALTON, Druggist, Madford, Mass.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion soothes and cleanses the alimentary tract and puts the digestive organs in a healthy condition to perform their functions naturally. Appetite is healthfully stimulated, and the process of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition is greatly improved. It is pleasant to take, does not repeat or cause nausea, agrees with the most delicate stomach, and aids digestion. Bland, soothing, creamy, it can be taken plain, or in water, milk, wine, chocolate or other vehicle.

CAUTION—Angier's is the original Petroleum Emulsion. It is made from a special oil obtained from particular wells, and is purified by our own process. The healing and soothing qualities possessed by Angier's Petroleum Emulsion cannot be obtained from imitations made from ordinary petroleum. Be sure you get ANGIER'S Petroleum Emulsion. All druggists sell it. Two sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle.

Your name and address on a postal card will bring you a free copy of a valuable book entitled, "About Your Throat and Lungs." It tells how to care for the Throat, Lungs and Digestive Organs. It also gives good advice as to Diet, Hygiene and Exercise. The letter is illustrated.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

"THERE'S ONE THING" ABOUT "SALADA"

Ceylon GREEN Tea, it's all pure, undoctored tea, no coloring, no foreign leaves, no dust. It's as far ahead of Japan tea as "SALADA" black is ahead of all other black teas. Sold only in lead packets, 25c and 40c per pound. By all grocers.

EARL'S DENE

CHAPTER VI.

Neither therefore, of the lovers of Mademoiselle Angélique Lefort was just now in a flourishing condition, inasmuch as one was within an ace of starvation, and the other had a bullet in his body, at about as inconvenient a season as can well be imagined.

Mr. Prescott, Lieutenant Mountain, Captain Seward, and the surgeon himself, who had acquired considerable experience of gunshot wounds, not only in the Peninsula and the Low Countries, but in such more accessible and scarcely less instructive places as Chalk Farm and Wormwood Scrubs, were unanimous in thinking that Hugh Lester would never open his eyes again.

Those were not the days when mere bare human life, even if bought at the price of honor, was considered among those who did regard honor as being of any very great value in itself; and had such an opinion, yet acquired its full force, none of those four, who had seen death in many forms, would have necessarily been much, if at all, affected by the sight of one dead body the more. Not one of them would have refused to risk his own life in a similar encounter a hundred times if necessary. Prescott had killed his man at least once before, and the other three had seen death wholesale, in the hospital and in the field. Not one was in the least likely to be troubled with morbid misgivings about the termination of any meeting between gentlemen, however lamentable it might be. But, nevertheless, not one felt very much at ease with himself just now. It was not good to see this young man, who but a minute ago had been full of health and high spirit, with a long and prosperous and, to all appearance, happy life before him, and daily sent out of the world for having been guilty of an excess of chivalry. Remove is of course too strong a word, but certainly Mr. Prescott did feel that his satisfaction had been unsatisfactory. He would not indeed have retired from the contest even in order to recall his opponent to life, for to give up a contest was not in his nature; but he would willingly have paid a great many thousands of pounds, and, as men go, it is something to be willing to do even so much, and if one has the great many thousands pounds to give, the will to give them is a great deal more than something.

In fact, he did what he could by accompanying the unconscious form of

his late opponent to the public house which was not far off, and where it was laid upon a bier until it should be removed to Earl's Dene. Then he went away with Lieutenant Mountain; for, though he had no serious consequences to apprehend for himself, it was still necessary that he should at least leave the immediate neighborhood for the present.

It was of course upon Captain Seward that devolved the most difficult duty of all—that of telling Miss Clare that she was now childless indeed. He would rather have been the principal in any number of duels; but it had to be done, and besides, he had in his keeping those last five letters of his own principal, of which one was for her. So he drove himself, not too quickly, back to Earl's Dene, and asked to see Miss Clare privately.

In all the world there is no more formidable task than to have to tell a woman of the unexpected death of one whom she loves. At all events Captain Seward thought so now; for he had never seen Miss Clare before, and did not know how she took things that in to say, whether she would faint or scream, or merely burst into tears.

"Miss Clare," he said, with as much sympathy as he could manage, "I am Captain Seward, of the 1st—at Redchester you know. Could you not prepare yourself for news you know—most painful—in fact—if you could—it would be better."

She bowed, as a sign that she was ready to hear it, whatever it might prove to be.

The gallant Captain began to stammer again. At last—

"Hang it, madam," he burst out, "my friend, Hugh Lester—there has been a meeting—and—"

Miss Clare neither fainted nor screamed nor burst into tears.

"You mean a duel?" she only asked, though it seemed a feat.

"It couldn't be helped, indeed I assure you. I did my best—as his friend you know—"

Miss Clare suddenly stepped forward, and grasped the mantel-piece partly to support herself—partly because her hands needed to clutch something.

"And he is dead?" she said.

"I need not ask if he was in the right, or how he behaved," she continued, in the same tone, after a pause.

"Then—"

She said no more, but only showed by a slight gesture that she wished to be alone.

"What a monster of a woman!"

thought Captain Seward to himself as, having laid the bier upon the table before her, he left the room and the house. But he was wrong, as he would have owned could he have read her heart. It is the calm and stern woman who is to be pitied when a sudden blow falls upon her far more than she who is able to find relief in hysterics. Unfortunately, however, this is not the order in which the world is bestowed; and men forget that the fullest heart is always the last to overflow.

"Am I never to expiate my sin?" she thought, bitterly. "Am I ever to prove a curse to those whom I love most?"—and Hugh—

Just as she did break down; and Captain Seward would have called her monster no more. But she was one who would have died rather than shed a tear in the sight of a stranger. Reserve with her was both a habit and an instinct, even in grief, which is often the case with those whose pride is genuine, and not merely affected. This proud modesty of soul, which is ashamed even in the sight of sympathy.

Of course the ill news had reached Earl's Dene of itself as soon as, if not before, it reached the official by Captain Seward. The external coldness of Madame Clare was certainly not imitated either by her heart or by her household. On the contrary, the one, without giving herself time to think or to realize, rushed to the side of the hostess, and the others in to the widest confusion. The kitchen amply made up in the matter of hysterics for what was wanting in the drawing-room. But Miss Raymond's impulse to console her friend was balked, for she was invisible even to her. She was reading the letter that Hugh had addressed to her before he fell.

It should be borne in mind that dis-eases of the nervous system do not come without marked warnings. Your neuralgia, rheumatism, sleeplessness, liver and kidney troubles and dyspepsia are all strong appeals for a prompt increase of nourishment for the nerve centers and brain.

Paine's Celery Compound thoroughly nourishes these vital parts, and it is upon its marvelous power of nourishing all the nerve tissues and purifying the blood that its wonderful cures depend. No other medicine in the world possesses such power over obstinate cases of disease; when other medicines fail, Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well, and weak people strong. Paine's Celery Compound and you will avoid days and weeks of anxiety and suffering.

Mrs. M. J. Wales, Gerrard street, Toronto, says: "I consider it a duty to tell what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. For ten years I was a sufferer from nervous diseases, piles and heart trouble. I had tried everything that doctors could prescribe, but never was relieved until I used Paine's Celery Compound. All pains have left me and I now sleep well—a blessing I had not enjoyed for years. No one should be without Paine's Celery Compound. It is a wonderful medicine. If people would keep a bottle of the compound near them, we would hear of fewer deaths from heart disease."

TRAIN QUARANTINED!

On C. P. R. Near Toronto—Col. Denison Mr. Dymont, M.P., and Others on Board.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 21.—The Canadian Pacific train which left Ottawa last night for Toronto, is quarantined near that place because of the discovery of a case of smallpox on board. Col. Denison, Mr. Dymont, M.P., and many others are on board.

HEED THE WARNINGS OF DISEASE.

Paine's Celery Compound
The Prompt Banisher of Every Ailment.

Begin Its Use Today, Tomorrow May Be Too Late.

It should be borne in mind that dis-eases of the nervous system do not come without marked warnings. Your neuralgia, rheumatism, sleeplessness, liver and kidney troubles and dyspepsia are all strong appeals for a prompt increase of nourishment for the nerve centers and brain.

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"Abell's" Prospectus Issued.

A Remarkably Frank and Straightforward Offer.

Readers of The Advertiser, and particularly those who are residents of London, will be pleased to find in the present issue of this paper the long-awaited prospectus of the well-known John Abell business. Readers will observe that this prospectus meets fully the objections which have been urged recently in stocky issues of this kind. Among the most commendable features of the prospectus are the exceedingly small capitalization, and the entire absence of any stock. Investors are not only assured that they are joining in the purchase of a business on a cash basis, but that they are also obtaining one of the most substantial and best known going concerns in the Dominion of Canada. For quite half a century the name of John Abell has been associated with the production of agricultural machinery, and he has long been looked upon as the pioneer in engines and threshing machinery.

The property of the new company is unusually well located in a section of Toronto where property is rapidly rising in value. The shops are said to be the finest of the kind in Canada, and the equipment is of the best. One of the mysteries to Toronto people for some years has been why such large and well-equipped shops should be employing such a small number of men. It emerges from the prospectus that the only element lacking in the past has been working capital, which is now being supplied abundantly. It appears that even in the duller years the reputation of John Abell has been such that orders almost unsolicited have been received for quite double the capacity of the yearly output. In fact with the fact that the shops are fully equipped for turning out quite four times the past output, it would appear that an exceedingly bright future is before the reorganized company.

The prospectus is exceedingly full and clear. The vendors apparently have ample faith in the business, as shown by the contribution of \$200,000 in working capital and their acceptance of the common stock at a good premium. The directors appear also to have been exceedingly careful in securing the best assistance in their valuations of the property. This issue of stock is offered at a most opportune time. The future of Canada as a grain-growing country is assured. Our largest railway has sufficient faith in the grain-producing powers of Manitoba and the Northwest to see the necessity of spending nearly \$1,000,000 chiefly for the purpose of enabling it to carry the grain from Northwestern Canada. All grain grown must be threshed before shipment, and all such threshing is done by machinery produced in Canada, and chiefly in the great manufacturing Province of Ontario. The demand for machinery of this kind is said to be so great that the board of directors is an exceedingly strong one, and nearly all have been selected by reason of their successful experience in the leading industries of this country. The subscription lists close at a very early date, and intending subscribers would do well to take advantage without delay of the opportunity offered.

"MAN IS FILLED WITH MISERY."—This is not true of all men. The well-sound of lung, clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, are not miserable, whatever may be the social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthy state. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will help all to do this.

In the slums of London there are doctors who charge only 15 cents for a consultation, with medicine. Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

"MAN IS FILLED WITH MISERY."—This is not true of all men. The well-sound of lung, clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, are not miserable, whatever may be the social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthy state. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will help all to do this.

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In the slums of London there are doctors who charge only 15 cents for a consultation, with medicine. Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.



BROWN'S SHOE STORE



Will Continue Business at Its Present Stand for
Only One Week Longer!

Footwear

IN OUR LARGE STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT
Less Than Wholesale Prices

And all Broken Sizes and Short Lines at One-Half What They Cost Us.

YOU CAN'T DOUBT "when you see our Goods. You are bound to find REASONS why you should buy of us by simply looking at either the Quality or the Price.

EVERY QUALITY AND GRADE IS A WARRANT OF EXCELLENCE

EVERY PRICE IS AN OBJECT LESSON IN THE ECONOMY OF BUYING.

SUCH COMPLETENESS in every department, of the BEST and NEWEST FOOTWEAR, is timely and tempting proof that we are prepared to give perfect satisfaction to the most critical and experienced buyers.

AND THE WHOLESALE PRICE BANNER WAVES OVER ALL

With Pride and Confidence in the Variety, Richness, Completeness and Cheapness of our Stock, we invite you to come and examine for yourself our incomparable lines of

BOOTS & SHOES

Slippers, Rubbers, Overshoes, etc.

The Certainty of the Values we are showing, the unquestioned Superiority and Newness of the Styles, and the Variety and Range for Selection, all Guarantee

PLEASURE AND PROFIT IN BUYING HERE.

Remember, we offer Goods that merit approval on account of QUALITY and VALUES that are without equals for CHEAPNESS.

Our Prices Make Every Dollar Do Double Duty.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY TRADING AT OUR STORE NOW. WILL YOU? COME ONCE AND YOU'LL COME BACK—THEY ALL DO.

Don't Forget that Our Bankrupt Sale is Now in Full Blast.

BROWN'S SHOE STORE

145 Dundas Street, Near Market Lane.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Diseases of the Kidneys. Dr. Albert Wesley Knight, Specialist in Diseases of the Kidneys, No. 130 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., will furnish information free regarding his treatment of Bright's Disease, Cystitis and Diabetes, upon application either in person or writing to the above address.

Mattress and Feather-Bed Cleaning Factory.

Notice—New goods. Brass and iron bedsteads, mattresses. Goose feather pillows and cushions from 50c each. Goose feathers sold by the pound. Upholstering and repairing. Cozy corner cushions made. Hunt & Sons, 533 Richmond street, Telephone, 297.

Halladay's Black Marvel Polish

"Marvel Polish" is made on honor. The intelligent study of its use insures utmost benefit and satisfaction. It benefits all leather shoes and is superior to any other polish. Marvel Polish is oil, and preserves shoes. It never injures them. Sold at the leading stores.

Very Low Rates to Northwest.

March 1 to April 30, 1902, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway will sell tickets to Montana, Idaho and North Pacific coast points at the following greatly reduced rates: From Chicago to Butte, Helena and Anaconda, \$30; Spokane, \$30; Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver, \$32. Choice of routes via Omaha, or St. Paul, to points in Montana, Oregon and Washington.

For further information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the United States or Canada, or address A. J. Taylor, Canadian passenger agent, Winnipeg, Man.

A bill regulating the opening and closing of ice cream shops in London

was recently introduced in the House of Commons.

Minard's Liniment best Hair Restorer Foreign works of art sent to Germany for exhibition purposes are to be exempt from duty under the new tariff.

A Syringe

Such as physicians use is now offered. It consists of two nickel cylinders, with air-pumps between, and a compressed air in one cylinder, and vacuum in the other. Open valve and compressed air forces liquid from one cylinder, is sucked through top of nozzle. All done without one drop of leakage. This is the only effective syringe—the only one that any woman will use when its value is known. Send today for our booklet. Sent in plain, sealed wrapper, free on request. Agents Wanted. THE F. WILLIAMS CO. Look Box 74. Morrisburg, Ont.

"BUS BURNED."

Belleville, Feb. 21.—While a party from the city were crossing the bay Wednesday night is a 'bus en route to a wedding in Ameliasburg, the vehicle upset, and a lamp set it on fire. The members of the party escaped with difficulty, some of their clothes being scorched, and the 'bus was entirely consumed.

THE FLAGGING ENERGIES REVIVED.

Constant application to Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, always safe and painless. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All druggists.

To Raise More Corn

to the acre always use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Always safe and painless. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All druggists.

Breakfast Table Insurance.

To be known as being "very particular" by your grocer, is an excellent safeguard against being imposed upon by inferior goods.

Let him know that you will not accept anything but A1 goods. By always mentioning that you want and must have

TILLSON'S PAN-DRIED OATS

every time, you have insured a good breakfast dish to the whole family. To be thus protected is so easy a matter—one word may make a world of difference it is the word—TILLSON.

THE TILLSON CO., LIMITED

TILSONBURG, ONT.

SAVED BY BARKING OF A DOG.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 21.—The Chelsea correspondent of one of the Ann Arbor papers tells of how the family of Edward McCrow, who live near the county line, were suddenly awakened by the barking of their dog. The house was in flames and the family barely escaped. The faithful animal which had saved their lives perished in the flames.

To Raise More Corn

to the acre always use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Always safe and painless. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All druggists.

WE SELL

Caustic Soda in large and small drums
Carbonate of Soda in bags, Sal Soda
in casks, Carbonate of Potash, Rosin in
barrels, Boiler Compound or Ant
Scale, Nutsfoot Oil, Stearine, Mill
Scouring Soap, Soft Potash Oil Soap
Olive Oil Soft Soap, Laundry Chip,
Soap.

Prices on Application.

The London Soap Co

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA,

(Maple Leaf Label.)

COWAN'S ROYAL NAVY CHOCOLATE,

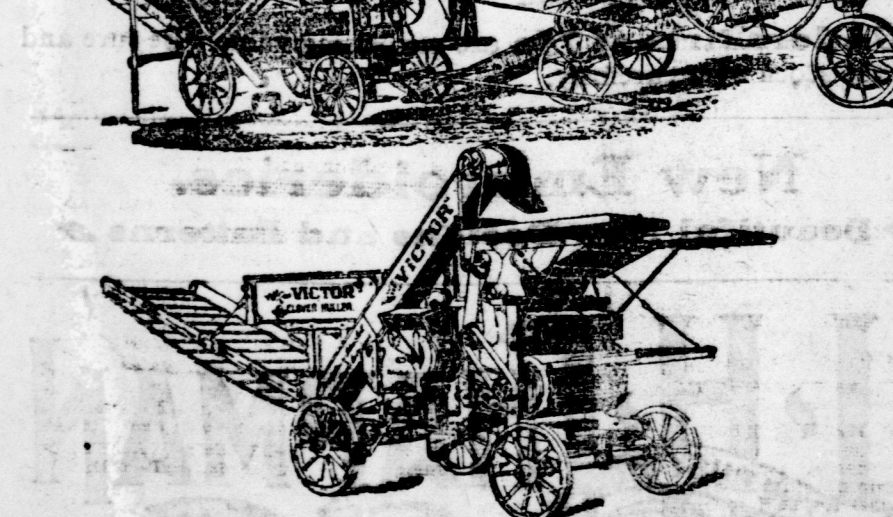
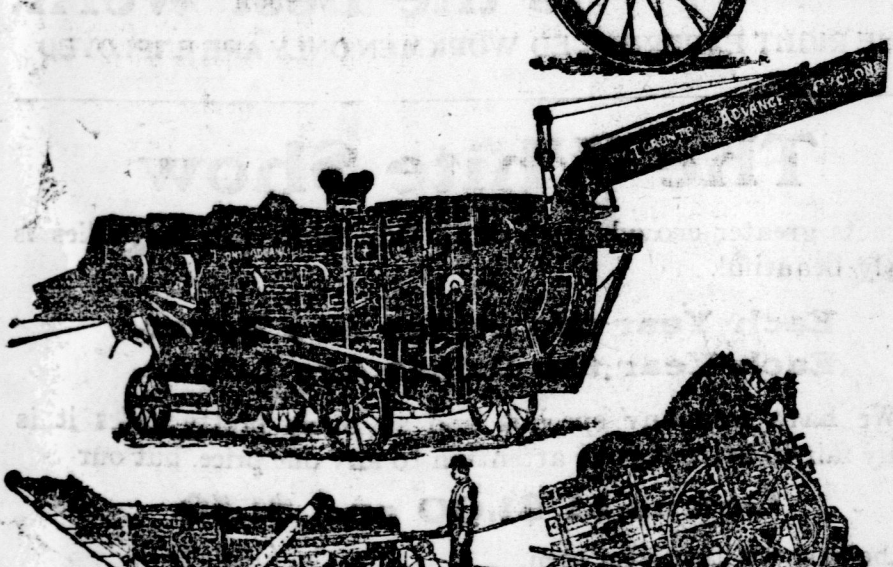
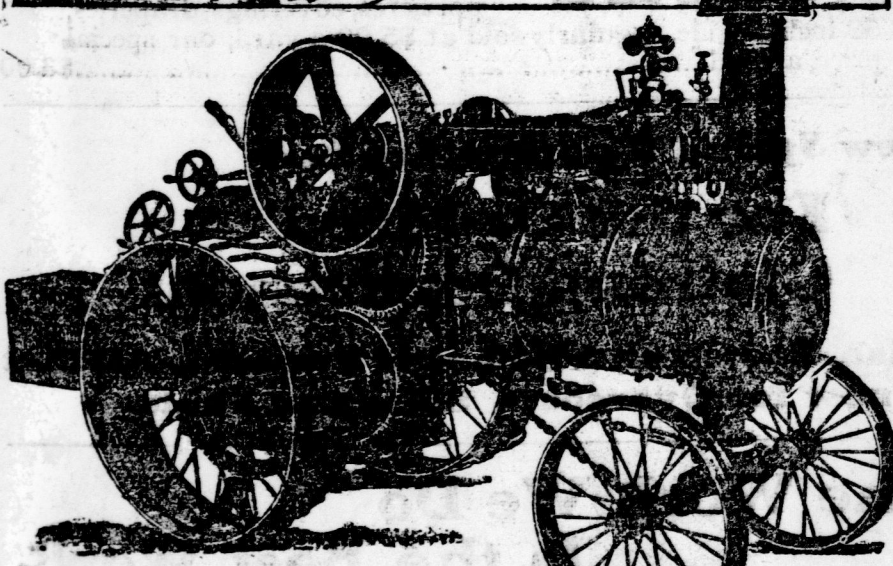
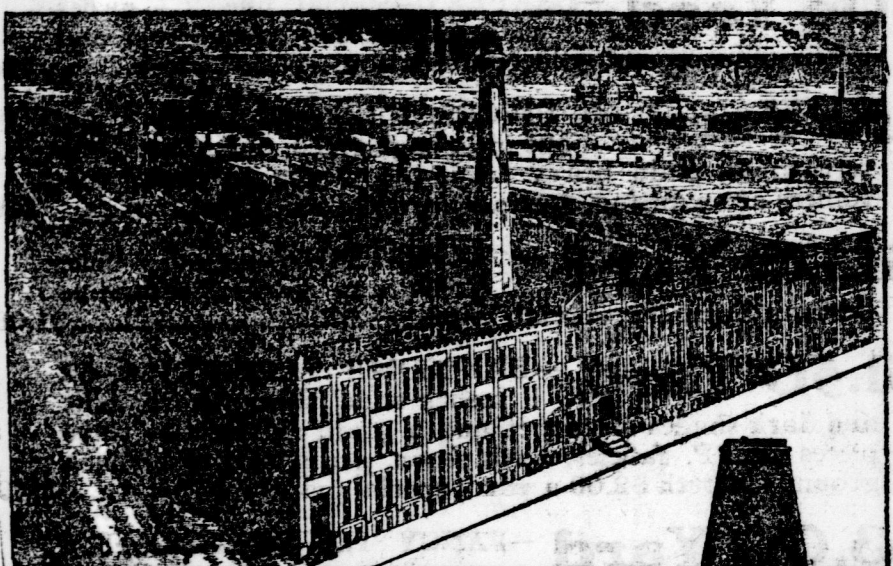
for all household uses.

COWAN'S CAKE ICINGS,

chocolate, pink, white and
lemon color.

All Absolutely Pure Goods.

124 7th St.



The finest pipe made

Perfect Shapes

G.B.D. Best Finish.

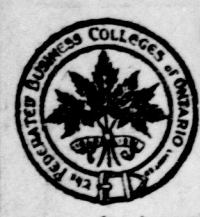
Guaranteed Not to Burn.

Sold in Vulcanite, Horn or Amber

BY—

W. J. Clark. J. F. Nolan.

The foregoing Cuts illustrate only one of the many Staple Lines turned out by the ABELLS, but one in which they easily stand far in advance of any other manufacturer in either the United States or Canada.



KNOW YOUR BUSINESS.

The only way to get on in the world of business - for business men have no use for incompetent young men or women. A course in this college gives you the mastery of business subjects and methods.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Y. M. C. A. Building, London, Ont.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

Two Points of Successful Tailoring

Cheapsness isn't the object at all—it's goodness. A course in this college gives you the mastery of business subjects and methods.

O. LABELLE

372 Richmond St.

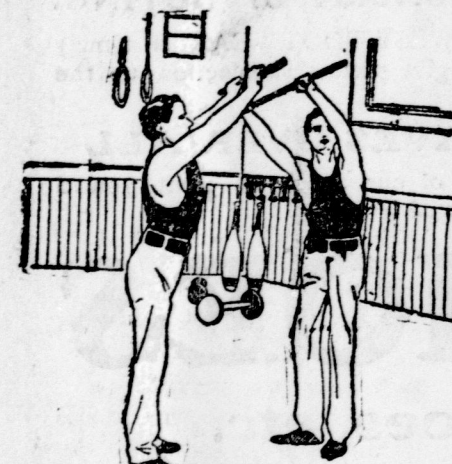


Your Daughter

may need the advantages at **Harding Hall.**
GENERAL AND SELECT COURSES
ALL BRANCHES.

Special Physical Training for school girls after 4 p.m.

661 TALBOT STREET.



Physical Culture! Manhattan Exercisers!

We have a job lot of these Exercisers that we are offering at the exceedingly low price of

35 CENTS EACH

These are the regular Elastic Exercisers, and will soon be sold. Get one at once.

BROCK'S GUN STORE
192 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

P. McPHILLIPS, Barrister
NEW OFFICES—110 Masonic Temple Bldg.
Office Phone 229. House Phone 224.

R. K. COWAN, Barrister
Solicitor, Etc.
County Bldg., next Court House, London.

H. C. McBRIDE
Architect and Surveyor
223 Dundas Street.

CALL AND SEE US AT OUR
New Factory and Showrooms
82 to 40 Dundas Street.

The Electrical Construction Co. of London, Limited,
Dynamos, Motors, Electric Light
Fixtures and Wiring Supplies.

Phone 1103.

Wall Paper, Room Molding, Painting, etc., Picture Framing.

H. & C. Colerick
443 RICHMOND.

FAIRBAIRN, THE TAILOR
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

A new tapeworm described by a Japanese physician is of gigantic size, being more than four inches broad and about 35 feet long.

A BUILDER—ARE YOU LOSING WEIGHT?—The D. & L. Emulsion will always help and build you up. Restores proper digestion and brings back health. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Company, Limited.

NEW COLORED SHIRTS!
SEE THEM IN OUR EAST WINDOW FOR
50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.
New Patterns and Special Values

GRAHAM BROS.
We again have all sizes in our 50c Unlaundered White Shirts.

YOUR OLD BICYCLE MADE NEW.

How? Bring it to us. Cost much? No, very little. When? Now, while the weather is bad. Bearings need cleaning. Perhaps fresh enamel. Some few parts should be re-nickled. Any sickness we will doctor. Do a good job for little money.

GURD'S, 185 Dundas St.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Provide for old age a competency, and establish a nucleus for a fortune by starting an account with the

YORK COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

Collectors call weekly for deposits of 5 cents or more. Interest paid, 4 per cent.

ROOM 8, DUFFIELD BLOCK, ywt

A Genteel Air

about the clothes that come from us. We show that the suit was made for the man.

Southcott's, 361 Richmond St.
METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, Feb. 21-8 p.m.—Another storm is developing near the coast of the Middle Atlantic States. It is likely to be felt in the Province of Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces, but not in Ontario, unless it be in the extreme eastern portions. The weather continues quite mild in Manitoba and the Territories, including Yukon.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 18-24; Victoria, 38-40; Edmonton, 36-46; Calgary, 30-38; Qu'Appelle, 24-40; Winnipeg, 16-44; Port Arthur, 20-30; Parry Sound, 8-40; Toronto, 17-32; Ottawa, 22-30; Montreal, 16-28; Quebec, 8-30; Halifax, 22-40.

Local temperatures—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, Feb. 21, were 36 and 42.

Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 7:06 a.m. and sets at 5:56 p.m. The moon rises at 6:29 p.m. and sets at 6:48 a.m.

How Is It That Johnston Bros XXX Bread Takes the Lead? BECAUSE IT IS GOODNESS ITSELF.

Phone 313. **JOHNSTON BROS.**

Thos. Wilson
Merchant Tailor,
213 Dundas St. Phone 596.

NEW SPRING STOCK COMPLETE.

Bakers, Cutlery, Bake Dishes, Plated Ware of Lasting Quality.

Our Silver Plate has a style and finish approaching SOLID SILVER.

Our prices for these RELIABLE GOODS will be found very low.

We desire to call special attention to our Plated Spoons and Forks, with a twenty-five year guarantee on each piece.

Thos. Gillean,
402 RICHMOND STREET.
Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—Mr. Henry Nicholson, barrister, of Strathroy, was in the city yesterday.

—Judge Wm. Elliot held a sitting of the first division court yesterday morning.

—Miss Beatrice Reid has returned home after a two months' visit with friends in Toronto.

—A. H. Notman, assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R., is in the city on a tour of inspection.

—Mr. Charles Forbes, of the City Gas Company, left yesterday to attend the convention at Kalamazoo, Mich.

—Mr. Barney McCann has been able to resume his duties at the G. T. R. freight sheds after a few days' illness of grip.

—Mr. John House, of London town-

Watch Confidence

makes traveling a pleasure, because correct time is then a necessity. Yours may be a capable timekeeper, but by its competent repairing you have lost faith in it. Bring it to us. We will repair the worst wrecked watch, and we will do it economically.

WARD, The Jeweler,
374 Richmond Street.

A DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS

Executors and trustees are legally authorized to invest TRUST FUNDS in the DEPOSITS and DEBENTURES of the

Ontario Loan and Debenture Company

Paid Up Capital - \$1,200,000.
Reserve Fund - \$550,000.

3½% on Deposits
4% on Debentures

Office, Cor. Dundas and Market Lane.
WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

ship, left yesterday morning for Dawson City, Yukon Territory, going via Chicago and Seattle.

—Mr. Arthur Dempsey, formerly of this city, now of Omaha, Neb., is visiting his brother in the city after a twelve years' stay in Nebraska.

—George Foster was brought to jail Thursday from Parkhill by Constable Mains. Magistrate A. A. McTavish committed him on a charge of insanity.

—At the last meeting of the Sinclair Methodist quarterly board, a hearty and unanimous invitation to remain a third year was extended to the pastor, Rev. A. G. Harris.

—Miss Hilda Collins, the little 6-year-old daughter of Mr. Jerry Collins, West London, represented Red Riding Hood at the Star Club carnival on Monday evening last and was awarded a special prize.

—Mr. Warren Vanderburgh and brother, Rolfe, of this city, left for Toronto yesterday morning to attend the wedding of their cousin, Miss Vanderburgh and Rev. Mr. Robertson, B.A., both of Toronto.

A NEW TWO-STEP.
As an advertisement of their engagement here next Monday evening, the management of the "Put Me Off at Buffalo" Company has issued a new two-step, which may be had for the asking at the box office of the New Grand.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"THE DEVIL'S AUCTION."

When persons insist on taking some kind of medicine that causes disease it is not fair to blame a doctor for not curing them.

Coffee keeps thousands of people sick in spite of the doctor can do to cure them. There is but one way to get well. That is to quit coffee absolutely, a great job will be to shift over to Postum Food Coffee.

A case of this kind is illustrated by Mrs. E. Kelly, 233 Eighth avenue, Newark, N. J., who says: "I have been suffering for about eight years with bilious trouble and indigestion. Every doctor told me to give up coffee. I laughed at the idea of coffee hurting me. I told them I had been using Postum Food Coffee for years and I was well. I soon got to making it so well that I could not tell the difference in taste between Postum and the common coffee."

"I began to improve right away and have never had a bilious spell since giving up coffee and taking on Postum. When I started I weighed 109 pounds, now I weigh 130. My friends ask what has made the change and, of course, I tell them it was leaving off coffee and taking up Postum."

"I know husband will never go back to the old fashioned coffee again. You can use my name if you print this letter, for I am not ashamed to have the public know just what I have to say about Postum and what it has done for me."

This city Miss Blair complied with the request of the many theater-goers, who are anxious to see her in this role. Mr. Vaughn Glasco is happily out of Armand Duval, essaying a role to which he is ideally fitted, and playing the part with a naturalness that is refreshing.

"PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO."
Last Tuesday's Toronto Mail and Empire says concerning "Put Me Off at Buffalo": "The play comes to the New Grand on Monday evening next. As the title suggests, 'Put Me Off at Buffalo' is an extravaganza. The company of 25 includes four comedians of popular quality and a number of pretty girls, who dance well. There is a string of musical specialties, notably a fetching parody of the sextette in 'Floradora,' a German song and dance, and an electric and clog dance by the trim McNulty sisters; trick violin solo by Reta Curtis, a pleasing young performer, Harry B. Fisher as Bill Buffalo, furnished motive power

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In Having a Baker

call at your door with Bread, don't have him because his Bread is a little cheaper than ours. We use nothing but the best of everything in making our Breads. It pays to buy the best always.

The Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Co., Limited,
Phone 929. 75 Bruce Street.
LARGEST BREAD SHIPPERS IN THE WEST.

JUST A MOMENT

If you desire the very latest styles of fine FOOTWEAR, wear

THE VOGUE

For Men and Women,
\$4.00.

In APPEARANCE, FIT and DURABILITY it has no superior.

OUR TRY-ME

For Men and Women comes next, but is only

\$2.50.

Brown Brothers' BOOT SHOP,
152 Dundas St. Phone 880.
John S. Brown, Frank A. Brown.

the company is as popular as ever. During the week's engagement a new list of plays will be presented with a pleasing list of specialties introduced between acts. The play selected for the opening night (Monday) which is also ladies' night, will be the thrilling melodrama entitled "A Woman Wronged."

It is said to give ample scope to the different members of the company, while the comedy lines serve to keep the audience in a merry mood from the rise to the fall of the curtain. During the week two handsome prizes will be presented, one \$6 prize for Wednesday evening and one \$20 special prize for the ladies, on Saturday night, which will be either a handsome piece of furniture or a valuable length of dress goods.

"CAMILLE" TODAY.
Eugene Blair will be seen at the New Grand in the role of the shareholder in an elaborate production of Dumas' famous "Camille." In selecting this play for her appearance in

MUST BE SHOWN.

Coffee Drinkers Require Food.

When persons insist on taking some kind of medicine that causes disease it is not fair to blame a doctor for not curing them.

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and kept the fun moving at a furious pace. He was assisted by Joe Carroll, Charles Lomier, a really mirthful tramp, and W. J. Jones, as Miss Carrington, an amusing female impersonation. A special scale of prices is announced for Monday evening's engagement, running from 75c to 25c.

The Agricultural Savings and Loan Company.

In today's issue will be found the 30th annual report of this company. During the past year the company has paid a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and has been able to place to the reserve fund the handsome sum of \$15,000, which brings that fund up to nearly 33½ per cent of its paid-up capital. The debenture issue has increased considerably during the year, and so also have the deposits in the savings bank. This company has always been looked very favorably upon by investors and depositors, and, as Mr. J. W. Little characterized it at the annual meeting, "it is one of the soundest and most carefully managed institutions of its kind in Western Ontario." The company during the year lost its president, Mr. Daniel Regan, who was on the directorate since 1872, and for the past seven years president, Mr. Moses Masurel, a gentleman widely known and esteemed in the city, and as a successful wholesale merchant, was appointed on the board of directors. The directors are all of them gentlemen of wide experience in business affairs, being all successful merchants, who give very careful attention to the affairs of the company.

YEAR'S BUSINESS VERY GRATIFYING

Annual Meeting of Ontario Loan and Debenture Company's Shareholders.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, was held on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and the reports received were of a most gratifying character. The affairs of the company are in a highly satisfactory state, and Mr. William F. Bullen, the capable manager, has every reason to feel elated over the record of so splendid a year's work. The retiring directors and the auditors were all re-elected; and Mr. John McTavish was re-elected president and Mr. A. S. Emery vice-president. During the year two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent were paid to the shareholders; \$25,000 was added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$500,000 and \$15,121 67 carried forward. After deducting interest on debentures and deposits, cost of management, and all other charges, there remains a net profit for the year of \$100,312 12. The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company is one of London's oldest and most solid financial concerns, and its continued prosperity will be a subject for congratulation on all sides.

MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, Feb. 20.—The annual entertainment of the Guthrie Church was held on Tuesday evening last. The night being stormy and the roads almost impassable, a great many people were unable to get out. Mr. L. B. Spafford, of Big Rapids, Mich., cartoonist and reciter, who was to have been the chief attraction, was unable to get here on account of the roads. Those who were present listened to an excellent programme, consisting of solos by Prof. E. G. Gage, Quartet of St. Thomas, who has a large class in Melbourne; instrumental by Prof. Quinze, and Mr. B. G. Robinson; addresses by Rev. R. Stewart and Rev. B. Snell.

A large audience was present at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute, considered the best meeting ever held in Melbourne—which was held in the Woodmen Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 19. Interesting and instructive addresses were given by Miss Madock on "Domestic Science," and by Mr. Glendinning on "Feeds and Feeding." Messrs E. Cooper and J. Fletcher favored the audience with two duets in their usual excellent manner.

Mr. G. W. Spontenberg has rented Mr. E. N. Johnson's establishment and intends going into the undertaking business.

Miss Vida Bennett is in London attending a millinery opening.

Mr. Frank Williams has retired from business and will spend the summer on his farm.

20 Cheapside, London, E. C. I suffered very much for a long time from rheumatism in the knee joint; a few applications of Kelpion eased the pain and removed all stiffness and eventually cured the knee. I now invariably apply it, and successfully, to all sorts of purposes—bruises, cuts, tired or sore feet, chafing heels, in fact, when anything goes wrong.

T. J. BURRELL.

2 Aylesbury street, Clerkenwell, Aug. 24, 1899.

For years I had a swelling on my wrist. A friend asked me to try Kelpion, which I am pleased to say, after three applications, removed it. I have also found the ointment most useful in the house for burns or cuts.

WILLIAM AYLETT.
All druggists, 25 cents.

Each year it becomes increasingly difficult to secure lobster eggs along the New England coast. At the same time the number of lobsters taken each year does not greatly decrease.

THE great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Facts Re Committal of Mrs. Foster to London Asylum.

Tribunal for Dealing With Electric Railway Difficulties—Mr. Thompson's Proposed Election Law Amendments Criticized.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Toronto, Feb. 21.—The last session of the week is usually a quiet one, and this afternoon's assembly didn't prove an exception to the general rule.

BILLS PASSED.
Among the bills which received a third reading were two by Mr. W. J. McKee (North Essex), one to incorporate the Essex and Kent Radial Railway, and another to increase the borrowing power of the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per mile.

Measures by Hon. J. M. Gibson, respecting the marriage act, and relating to maintain and the disposition of land for charitable uses, were advanced a stage.

Mr. F. F. Pardee (West Lambton) introduced a bill intended to amend the Ontario Temperance act.

MRS. CATHERINE FOSTER'S CASE.
When an order of the house for a return of all papers connected with the committal of Mrs. Catherine Foster to the Insane Asylum, London, was called for by Mr. Thompson, the provincial secretary, Hon. J. R. Stratton, explained that she had been admitted Feb. 16, 1887, and had at that time \$400 in money and a dower of 25 acres. She had been a paying patient during the fourteen years of her stay, and at present had \$42 45 to her credit.

Mr. W. H. Taylor (North Middlesex) asked that the Huron, Bruce and Midland Railway Company bill be sent to the standing committee on railways, but Hon. J. M. Gibson advised that it be thrashed out in the house, and his suggestion will be acted upon.

Mr. McKee's bill regarding the conditions under which roads could be amalgamated, was given a second reading, as were also a number of minor measures.

EXAMINATION AND APPEAL FEES.
In answer to Mr. Brower's question as to the amount which was received by the province from each county during the year 1901, from examination fees or as appeal fees from students, Hon. Mr. Harcourt said that the total was \$19,734. He made out the separate figures for each county, which Mr. Brower could see if he wished.

Hon. Mr. Latchford, in reply to a question by Mr. Lucas, said that the location of the route on the line of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway from Meaford to Owen Sound, had not yet been submitted for approval. Surveys of the route, with estimates of the cost, had yet to be submitted, and it was expected that the route would be decided by the end of the month.

EXTRAORDINARY MERIT

Of a New Catarrh Cure.

Physicians are slow to take up new untried remedies, until their value has been established by actual experiment, and they are naturally skeptical of the many new preparations constantly appearing and for which extravagant claims are made.



The most liberal and enlightened physicians are always ready, however, to make a fair trial of any new specific and get at its true medical value.

A new preparation for the cure of catarrh has attracted much attention in the past few months and has met with great favor from the medical profession not only because it is remarkably successful in the cure of catarrh, but also because it is not a secret patent medicine; anyone using it knows just what he is taking into his system.

It is composed of blood root which acts on the blood and mucous membrane, hydrastin for same purpose to clear the mucus from head and throat and red gum of eucalyptus tree to destroy catarrhal germs in the blood.

All of these antiseptic remedies are combined in the form of a pleasant-tasting tablet or lozenge, and are sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and many recent tests in chronic catarrh cases have established its merit beyond question.

Dr. Sebring states that he has discarded inhalant sprays and washes and depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating nasal catarrh. He says: "I have had patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely, and whose hearing was also impaired from nasal catarrh, recover completely after a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I have been equally successful with the remedy in catarrh of the throat, and in catarrh of the stomach. I can only explain it on the principle that catarrh is a constitutional disease, and that the antiseptic properties in these tablets drives the catarrhal poison completely out of the system."

Dr. Odell says: "I have cured many cases of catarrh of stomach in past four months by the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets alone without the use of any other remedy and without dieting. The tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes and overcoming the continual hawking, coughing and expectorating, so disgusting and annoying to catarrh sufferers."

be definitely settled before May 1, 1902.

THE BARBERRY SHRUB.
Mr. Dryden informed Mr. Little that it was not the intention of the government to make a grant for a provincial plover, match this year. To another question he replied that the question of prohibiting the cultivation and growth of the Barberry shrub was under consideration by the government.

Hon. Mr. Stratton assured Mr. Fox that it was not the intention of the government to appoint another license inspector or sub-inspector, for the county of York, or any part of it.

THE ELECTION LAW.
Hon. Mr. Gibson was opposed to an amendment to the election law, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Thompson, of Center Simcoe.

The object of the amendment was to allow voters to deposit their ballots in the ballot boxes instead of handing them to the deputy returning officer, and also to prevent license inspectors and members of license boards acting as deputy returning officers and poll clerks. The act, Mr. Gibson said, had been amended not very long ago, and they should set their faces against such desultory amendments. At the request of Mr. Whitney the motion was permitted to stand.

IN RE SHERIFFS' FEES.
Mr. Gibson also opposed an amendment by Mr. Thompson to the act respecting the office of sheriff, which proposed a reduction in the fee for certificates issued by sheriffs in execution against land. The attorney-general referred to the small income which many sheriffs received, and declared that \$1 05, the price of the certificate, was not too high when the responsibility attending the matter was considered. He also hinted that the charge fell upon loan companies and other corporations chiefly, and did not concern the general public.

Mr. Whitney suggested that the bill be allowed to stand over. This was agreed upon.

The attorney-general gave notice of a bill dealing with electric railway problems. As the province became covered with these lines many difficulties would doubtless arise between the companies and the municipalities, and he thought it would be necessary to constitute some sort of tribunal which would perform the same functions with reference to provincial electric railways as were now performed by the railway committee of the privy council at Ottawa. The attorney-general said he did not speak for the whole government, but was expressing his own individual views.

VALET JONES' COOL STORY.

How He Murdered His Employer, William M. Rice.

The Millionaire Was Dying Too Slowly—Patrick Removed All the Old Man's Papers After Death.

New York, Feb. 21. — Charles F. Jones, the valet, who says he murdered his master, William M. Rice, reached the climax in his confession yesterday, the making of which he expects will eventually set him free as his reward for turning state's evidence against Albert T. Patrick.

The confession on the witness stand would have been a sufficiently cold-blooded tale if Jones had been describing the crime of another person. The fact that he was telling, without the least show of emotion or excitement, all the minute details of his own killing of his aged benefactor, furnished hours of the most intense excitement for his listeners.

Consulting the encyclopedias in Rice's library for information about poisons was an important detail in the work of the conspirators, according to Jones.

After recess the assistant district attorney asked: "Did you and Patrick ever have any talk about Mr. Rice's health?"

"That question was the signal to everybody in the room that the exciting things were about to come."

"Yes," replied Jones. "Patrick asked me early in August if I did not think that Rice was living too long for our benefit."

Then the witness told in great detail of the procuring of the poison. His story of the last act in the drama was told in these words:

"After some argument I took the chloroform and went home and put one of Mr. Rice's sponges in the small end of it. Then I saturated the sponge with the chloroform. I put the cone over my own face, and got a good whiff of the chloroform. Mr. Rice was asleep. I went into his room. Then I looked at the clock, because Mr. Patrick had told me that the cone must be left in position 30 minutes, and I waited to the exact time. Then I put the cone over Mr. Rice's face."

Jones made that last statement very clearly, without the slightest hesitation and without the slightest suggestion of a quiver in his voice. He added almost lazily: "I was very excited at the time."

Q.—What did you do after putting the cone over Mr. Rice's face?
A.—I ran out of the room and waited for the end of the 30 minutes. Patrick had told me not to be nervous if the old man laughed, because that would indicate that the chloroform was taking effect. I listened for the laugh, but don't think I heard it. The door-bell was ringing all the time. I looked through the glass and saw I think two women, friends of Mr. Rice. I did not let them in. I spent the 30 minutes in the hall, the dining-room and my own room. There was a clock in each room.

Q.—Yes, and at the end of the 30 minutes?
A.—I went back to Rice's room. He was lying in the same position. I took the towel and sponge and burned them in the kitchen range. Then I opened all the windows, straightened out the furniture and telephoned to Patrick. "He is very ill," that message was according to instructions from Patrick. He knew what it meant. He didn't want me to say over the telephone that Rice was dead. I also sent for Dr. Curry, according to instructions.

tions, because Patrick had told me that he didn't want to reach the house before the doctor did.

I was to put a light in the front window as soon as Curry got there as a signal to Patrick. But Patrick and Curry came together. Dr. Curry said "How's Mr. Rice," and Patrick said "Oh, my God; nothing worse could have happened to me." That remark was prearranged. I knew that Patrick would say just that. Patrick and I stood at the foot of the bed while Dr. Curry examined the body to make sure Rice was dead. Patrick asked me if the death would not leave me in a bad fix. That question was decided upon beforehand, to be asked in the presence of the doctor. I said "Yes," and Patrick said "I knew that Patrick would say just that. Patrick and I stood at the foot of the bed while Dr. Curry examined the body to make sure Rice was dead. Patrick asked me if the death would not leave me in a bad fix. That question was decided upon beforehand, to be asked in the presence of the doctor. I said "Yes," and Patrick said "I knew that Patrick would say just that. 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REGULATING LIQUOR SALE

Various Methods of Controlling the Traffic.

The Unavoidable Results of the Present System of Licensing.

Rev. Dr. Grant's Views—His Fourth Letter on the Subject of Prohibition—Gothenberg System the Most Favored.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Three methods are being tried on a large scale for regulating the traffic in intoxicants; the licensing system, which may mean the imposing of a very low or a very high tax, and either a large or a small number of places in which the sale is allowed; governmental management, the best example of which is, perhaps, the state dispensary system of South Carolina, which, after a trial of some years, Senator Tillman recently pronounced to be such a success that there are now fewer places in the state where liquor can be bought than in prohibitory states like Kansas or Maine; and the company or society system, commonly called by the name of the City of Gothenberg, the place in Sweden in which it was first tried, where it has been in operation steadily, though with varying success, since 1855, and whence it has spread all over Scandinavia.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.
The first of these three methods is the one generally adopted, but it is impossible to believe that it can be permanent. It is better than free sale, which has been tried at different times, always with disastrous results, but it is about all that can be said in its favor. When a man engages legally in any trade, human nature is such that he may be expected to push the business to the utmost of his power. He is likely to attract customers by showy shop-fronts or alluring blinds, glittering lights, courteous salesmen, comfortable accommodation for patrons, serving them, it may be, with free lunches or presents for the children, or, as in Japan, with cups of tea, daintily served by a pretty boy on bent knee. The keepers of licensed saloons, bars and grog-shops generally are as much under the influence of the natural desire to go ahead as men engaged in other callings. It is absurd to expect them to refrain from their business. More, the country obliges them to push it, by imposing on them heavy license fees, and the higher the license fees, the more earnestly must they endeavor to keep their customers from paying their way.

HOW LICENSING WORKS.
And so it comes to pass that, under this system, the country, instead of seeking to restrict the habit of drinking, has in its pay a considerable number of men who are under strong compulsion to form the drink habit as widely as possible. What makes this worse is that, owing to a lower class of men being engaged in the business than formerly, less moral restraint is exercised on them. They often supply strong drink to Indians, children and notorious drunkards, remonstrances from their own consciences being stifled with the "must live" argument, and remonstrances from all others laughed at. A cruder form of restriction can hardly be imagined. Yet every county in Ontario which has tried the Scott act has found it in favor of this system. It is only fair to say, too, that it is on the whole as well administered in Ontario as anywhere else, if not better, and that licenses are being lessened in number at a fairly satisfactory rate, with a consequent lessening of the temptations to drink. I have always supported efforts to lessen the numbers, and in consequence have had prohibitions appeal to me with the argument, "If it is right to reduce them, say, from ten to five, why not help to take the privilege away from the other five, and so get complete prohibition?" My answer has been, "You restrict and control your child's appetite; would it therefore be right to prohibit him from eating at all?" Of course the illustration seldom satisfied my good friends.

EVILS OF LICENSING.
What are the principal evils connected with licensing?
(1) The element of private gain is introduced, and that, for the sake of seller, buyer and society, should be entirely eliminated from the traffic.
(2) Adulteration is in consequence encouraged. Poisonous or other ingredients tending to increase thirst are frequently mixed especially with strong liquors, though often with wine and beer as well.
(3) It is difficult to enforce the laws against selling on Sundays and election days, or at forbidden hours, or to forbidden persons, as well as other laws, which are being instead of putting additional laws on the statute book, it would be wiser to have those enforced which we now have.
(4) The presence of immoral accessories in some—it is impossible to say how many—saloons.
(5) Allowing the sale of liquor on credit.
(6) Encouragements to the stupid habit of treating.
(7) The formation of an organized liquor party, and the saloon element as a recognized factor in politics.

THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM.
It is extraordinary that a system with those evils essentially connected

with it should have lasted so long. Instead of attacking it, prohibitionists have denied that there is such a thing as the legitimate consumption of alcoholic drinks, and refused liberty to sober men, and have aimed at suppression instead of uniting with temperance men to secure the wisest method of regulating it. It is manifest to every man who will take the trouble to reflect that, if the evils enumerated above were eliminated from the traffic, the public gain would be uncalculable. Well, the dispensary system does away with six of them, and the company system with all seven. With regard to the former, I refer those who wish a brief discussion of it to an article in the January number of Leslie's by Senator Tillman, and at present content myself by saying that it would be a dangerous law for us, inasmuch as the more complete a party government can be divorced from the traffic the better.

THE GOETENBERG SYSTEM.
The principles at the basis of the Scandinavian reform are what commend themselves to my judgment. The report of our royal commission published in 1895, devotes 50 closely printed pages to the subject, going into details for which it is impossible to find space in any newspaper. A good history of the system was published in 1895 by Messrs. Cassell & Co., in the form of a shilling book on "Popular Control of the Liquor Traffic," by Dr. Gould. Mr. Chamberlain contributes an introduction to the book. Speaking of a visit he made to Sweden years before, he contends that the Gothenberg or Scandinavian system "has done more for the promotion of temperance than any other plan yet proposed or tried." Not, as he points out, that the name for it is altogether accurate, "because in the first place there is, strictly speaking, no uniform system in either Sweden or Norway, and the practice not only varies in the two countries, but also in the separate towns and districts in each, and, in the second place, because no one has yet proposed that any of the plans adopted in either Sweden or Norway should be transferred bodily and without adaptation to this country, where the habits of the population, and many other important conditions, are widely different."

SCANDINAVIAN LEGISLATION.
He welcomes warmly Dr. Gould's history of Scandinavian legislation on the subject, speaking of him in the following terms: "Appointed to report on the subject by the United States department of labor, the author of the following treatise, commenced his task, as he tells us, 'absolutely without prejudice,' and he comes away 'a convert to the system.' It is not this general statement from a competent observer of more value in itself than any statistics, however elaborate, especially when it is confirmed, as I believe, by the results of the spot without preconceived opinions?"
Two or three distinct organizations of temperance people are not trying to modify the Scandinavian system in Great Britain. With what success their efforts are attended, and what their hopes are, Earl Grey will doubtless tell us when he visits Canada. I shall refer to some of its admitted advantages in another letter. But the point which immediately concerns us is that without the support of a great many whose ultimate goal is prohibition, it would be impossible to have it generally established in Ontario. At present it would be opposed by the organized trade and the prohibitionists, and we can convince the latter that the province has no longer faith in their proposal only by voting it down at the polls. As long as they can gain a majority in the legislature, they will persevere in attempting the impossible. C. M. GRANT, Kingston, Feb. 13, 1902.

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL TEMPLARS

Proposal to Ask Mr. Whitney's Assistance in the Cause of Prohibition Dropped—Officers Chosen.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 22.—The Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Tomorrow concluded its session Thursday night. The principal discussion of the last day was on the presentation of the report of the temperance committee. Some of the members were of the opinion that the grand council should appoint a deputation to wait on Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature, to lay the whole matter of prohibition before him, and ask for his assistance in the cause of prohibition.

This proposition met with much opposition, especially when the committee had recommended that the individual Templars should vote in the coming election as they thought proper. It was finally decided not to take any action.

The following grand officers were elected for the year: Grand councillor, J. E. Austin, Toronto; grand vice-councillor, Mrs. McKenzie, Picton; grand chaplain, Rev. Mr. Padey; grand secretary, W. M. McMillan, Hamilton; grand herald, Walter Barber, Grand Valley; grand trustee, James Hughes, Cobourg; grand auditor, L. H. Peak, Toronto; grand deputy herald, Mrs. DeVenne, Trenton; grand medical referee, Dr. Robertson, Milton; grand executive committee, Wm. Peacock, J. M. Baird and J. Gilchrist. The installation ceremony was conducted by Grand Past Councillor Frank Buchanan.

The committee on laws, appeals and decision presented a report, recommending certain changes in the constitution. The only change on which there was much discussion was one recommending that the Dominion Council be asked to remove its head office from Hamilton to Toronto. The report was adopted. The grand council adjourned to meet at Cobourg on the third Tuesday in February, 1903.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know it was there. It so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh. His appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, and he acknowledged the remedy. He had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

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STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

Immigrants of Past Year Greatly Exceed Those of 1901.

Summary of Report of Department of Interior—Lord Strathcona's Letter.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The annual report of the department of the interior, tabled Thursday afternoon. The total revenue of the department for the past fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$1,990,070, being a net increase of \$209,398 over the preceding year. The increase under the heading of Dominion lands was \$370,416. This includes the revenue from the sale of the department in the Yukon territory, but the combined area of lands sold by the department and companies amounted this year to 122,566 acres, as against 69,178 acres in 1900, showing an increase of 53,388 of average size. The number of homestead entries granted during the past year, 3,167, was 741 in excess of the previous year, and was the largest ever granted in the history of the department. During the last five years there were 29,514 entries made, as compared with 16,367 for the preceding five years, or an increase of 13,147. During the four years preceding 1900 the average falling in the number of entries from year to year was at the rate of 20 per cent, and during the five years following 1900 the increase in the number of entries was at the rate of 29 per cent. The number of homestead entries granted in the preceding one has been at the rate of 29 per cent, so that there is a difference of 40 per cent in favor of the latter period as compared with the preceding four years.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.
A total of 49,149 immigrants arrived in the country, as against 44,697 in 1900. Forty-one per cent of the entire immigration for the last five years came from the continent of Europe, and 29 per cent from the British Isles and the United States. While there has been a substantial increase in the immigration from the continent of Europe, that from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland has remained about the same, whereas the current of immigration from the United States has assumed such proportions as to show an increase over that from the British Isles during the period under consideration.

The total number of immigrants during the last fiscal year has been as follows: Continental, 20,655; British, 59,585; United States, 77,960. Average per capita cost, including expenditure in caring for such large numbers, was \$3.35. Speaking of immigration from the United States, Mr. J. A. Smart, the deputy minister, says the results obtained in that country are highly satisfactory, and great credit is certainly due for this to the able staff of resident and traveling agents operating in that country. This class of settlers who are crossing the boundary to locate in Canada are of the best type of practical agriculturists that could be secured in any country, and as this movement, which has since a few years taken on such large proportions, is likely to still further increase during the coming years, it is a source of great satisfaction that the methods employed by the department to have these results brought about have proved so successful. Over 55,000 United States settlers, with their families, settled in the Northwest during the past

five years, and the accuracy of these figures is fully borne out by the large percentage, as shown by the returns, of the persons from that country who have entered for free homesteads during that period. It is also highly satisfactory to know that the United States settler who crosses the boundary to permanently settle on Canadian soil soon becomes a fervent admirer of Canadian institutions and fully appreciates the advantages that the same offer.

LORD STRATHCONA'S REPORT.
Lord Strathcona, in his report on immigration says: "During the past year inquiries have been received from most of the countries of the world about Canada. There have been a great many from South Africa, which shows that the settlers in that country have learned something of the advantages of the Dominion from the presence of Canadian contingents. We have also had inquiries from most of the European countries, from India, from the Australasian colonies, and from South America. The British steamship companies, including all the leading lines except one, owing to their agreement with the continental lines, do not take any active part in the conveyance of emigration from the continent, excepting so far as Scandinavia is concerned, and they are not as active there in the interest of Canada as we could wish. Apart from the understanding of the steamship companies, to which I have referred, Canada labors under a great disadvantage in the fact that there is little or no direct steamship communication from the continent or from Scandinavia to the Dominion, the result being the emigration from these countries is largely controlled by the companies whose steamers ply to New York and other American ports. As the rates from New York to the western portions of the Dominion are higher than those from Quebec, the New York lines, it is to be feared, take very little interest in Canadian immigration. This applies also to the companies whose steamers ply between the United Kingdom and American ports."

MONTREAL'S BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Annual Health Report Makes Startling Revelations—Decrease in Marriages and Births.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—What is considered to be a most important annual report is that of the Montreal health department, dealing with the city's death rate, birth rate, marriages, population, etc. The report for 1900 (the last one completed) is now ready to be brought before the attention of the city council. It contains some startling figures, and shows a peculiar state of affairs in regard to the city's marriage, birth and death rate.

Although the population is enormously increased since 1891, there has been a tremendous falling off in the birth rate. In 1891 the birth rate per 1,000 population was 48.87, while the rate per 1,000 in 1900 had sunk to 34.28. In 1891 the rate per 1,000 for marriages was 9.65, while in 1901 it was merely 7.76. With a population of 218,268 in 1891, the death rate was 25.36. In 1898, however, the rate was but 20.28.

Recently there was quite an animated discussion in Ontario, especially in Toronto, over the decrease of the birth and marriage rate. The Mayor was pointed to as a model for satisfactory percentage on these two vital questions. By the figures just completed by the health department here, matters are reversed. It is expected that the city will be a meeting of the hygiene committee to investigate this peculiar state of affairs. The officials of the health department can throw but little light on the decrease in the marriages and births.

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FLORIDA Northwest

will leave Toronto every Tuesday during March and April, 1902, at 9 p.m. Passengers traveling without live stock should take the "Pacific Express," leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m. Passengers traveling with live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. Free Colonist Sleepers will be attached to these trains. Berths may be secured on arrival at Toronto.
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Archibald Lampman.

[Died Feb. 10, 1899.]

His was that great octave of earth's noblest tones, Those wondrous symphonies of sun-stilled noons, Those minor chords of star and pearly-glowing dawn, That tremble thrill of Spring's first fluted song, From out his pipe of Pan, the scented blooms, The purple grasses and the poppled plumes, Waived at his will. Anon our eyes were dimmed, When hazy noonday heat our vision rimmed, Again the fragrant waft of new-strewn hay, Clung to our senses many a fervent day, The bugled notes of autumn's bannered themes Transposed he into heaven's radiant gleams, His clarion calls of winter's snow-stepped woods Made music for us where the Northwind broods, His power, inborn, above the pangs of toll, Caught the elusive spirit of the soil, Vivid, intangible, told but to the few; He grasped it and its beauty's fullness knew, The woven wonder of his inner soul Scanned all the harmonies of Nature's scroll.

—Lally Bernard, in Canadian Magazine.

What Fifteen Cents Will Buy to Strengthen Body and Brain.

Fifteen cents will buy a package of Malt Breakfast Food. The contents of one package will make from twenty-five to thirty meals for one person; cost per meal, from one-half to three fifths of a cent.

Each morning dish of Malt Breakfast Food will furnish you with more true nutriment for body and brain than you could derive from ten times worth of beefsteak or lamb chops, and you will go out to the day's duties with better digestive vigor than after a meat diet.

In the past it has been conclusively proven that one package of Malt Breakfast Food costing fifteen cents will build up more solid flesh, muscle and tissue for man or woman than any other food product costing one dollar. Malt Breakfast Food is, therefore, the diet for all classes of our people. While it builds up the weak, it also keeps the well and strong in perfect health. Malt Breakfast Food at all grocers.

Colored Stockings.

[Paris Letter to London News.]

When will fashion return to the white or gray stockings of undyed wool? Doctors, since colored stockings have become the mode, have been reaping a golden harvest from the leg maladies of ladies. Violent shooting pains, weakness and numbness, swollen joints, muscular atrophy, false or nervous rheumatism or gouty rheumatism, are among the ailments attributed to colored stockings. It was remarked by a Vienna doctor that the wearers of silk stockings suffered as well from vertigo and retching. He thought of having the stockings analyzed, and found they were loaded with a preparation of lead, which the skin absorbed. His patient returned to the old-fashioned white stockings, and has been improving since she did so. This case has made a noise in Paris, and let us hope it will deter the present mode. Most dyed stockings are poisonous. Those beautiful aniline red ones into which the nether limbs of children are thrust contain arsenic. Lavender stockings derive their beautiful tint from a preparation of mercury.

OUR MOTTO:

Accuracy, Care and Attention.

Our continued success in business is the best proof that we enjoy the unbounded confidence of the public. We dispense drugs with the greatest possible accuracy, care and attention. Our stock of toilet preparations is always up to date, and our perfumes the finest and cheapest.

ALL RANKS AND CONDITIONS of our people are now using Paine's Celery Compound, the great health restorer. No other medicine in the world has such a record of cures to its credit. It cures new, fresh blood, corrects digestion, gives energy to body, nerves and brain. If you feel unwell, give Paine's Celery Compound a trial.

J. CALLARD, Druggist, London, Ont.

IS PROPOSING A LOST ART?

Men Do Not Take Risks They Once Did, Says an Expert.

The Formal Marriage Proposal Went Out With Knee Breeches and Hair Powder.

Somebody has wondered aloud whether the change in young women and in their attitude toward men had revolutionized proposals.

"Do men propose at all, nowadays?" asked the elderly woman who had invited four girls and a young bride to lunch with her.

"They do," chorused three girls. The prettiest one felt that she need not testify.

"How could that young thing have married if no-misguided man had proposed?" she inquired, waving her hand toward the young married woman.

The bride laughed.

"It's quite simple, dear. I believe I did the proposing myself," she said.

The girls were surprised. The elderly woman wasn't. She is ready to believe anything of this generation.

"You see," the bride continued, "Jack and I were both busy. He was running the Sunday paper and I was editing an idiotic woman's page in a magazine. We didn't see each other very often, except at dinner time; but I used to go out to dinner with him two or three times a week."

The elderly woman's eyebrows expressed her opinion, but being a hostess she controlled her emotions and the bride seemed shamelessly oblivious of chaperon traditions.

"One evening we were dining together," she said, after a little reminiscence pause. "He was reading the Saturday supplement and I was looking over a dummy of the magazine. I glanced across the table. Jack was good-looking; I wasn't unattractive. He was buried in his work; I was buried in mine. The situation seemed all wrong. I resented it."

"We might as well be married," I said crossly.

"Jack looked over the top of his paper."

"I've thought that for five months," he said.

"He came up to the office and brought me my ring the next day."

The girls sighed.

"It wasn't so very romantic," said the pretty one.

The elderly woman frowned.

"It is the sort of thing one expects in these days," said she.

The bride smiled.

"It satisfied Jack and me," she said. She has a fashion of saying Jack that makes the name sound musical.

"But men do propose," urged one of the girls.

The pretty girl nodded.

"They do," she agreed. Then she settled down to giving expert testimony.

"I've studied the thing a good deal," she said.

"You've had exceptional advantages," suggested the bride.

"Of course, I don't know just how men used to propose; but I'm afraid it is a lost art—that is, in its highest artistic form. Why, it was a regular function in the old days. Now we crowd it in during a two-step with 300 people looking on or we get through with it while we are waiting for the couple ahead to leave the putting green."

"Even if we do have plenty of time and an appropriate stage setting for the ceremony we don't manage it with any artistic skill. There isn't any trembling supplication or trembling yielding."

"You see, a man and a girl know each other so well nowadays before they get to the proposing point that the result of a proposal is a foregone conclusion. When our grandmothers were courted they posed as mysteries."

The suitors didn't golf with them all morning and sail with them all afternoon and dance or sit on the veranda with them all evening, didn't know exactly what the girls thought on every conceivable subject, couldn't figure them out like a mathematical equation.

"My grandfather wasn't cocksure when he proposed to grandmother that she'd say yes. The uncertainty led to noble effort. It must have made things much more interesting."

"They say girls were more sentimental than they are now. I suppose that's true, but they were sentimental in the abstract. They were sentimental about things."

"They were taught to conceal their real feelings in any particular instance at any cost. A girl may do that today, but if she does, it isn't on general principles. It's because she can have more fun that way."

"My uncle says women used to be born coquettes, but now they are educated girls. If a girl doesn't flirt now, she shows a man frankly just what she thinks of him, up to a certain point."

"Given that much information, it is easy to speculate on futurities. A man isn't fair to himself when he speculates on futurities. He speculates on futurities."

"Occasionally one will risk what he sees to be a forlorn hope, but the average modern man feels very sure he will be accepted before he thinks of proposing. It's because she can have more fun that way."

"Then you think the percentage of rejected lovers is going down," asked the bride.

The pretty girl laughed.

"I do not think it is up to standard, but I'm sure it is falling."

"And the men, feeling sure of the result, propose in an offhand manner?"

"Exactly," the bride had a really artistic impression of the situation. Our men are so deadly afraid of making themselves ridiculous. Nine out of ten of them would rather appear wicked than absurd, and they seem to have the idea that any display of sentiment or strong feeling makes them look absurd."

"They may be sentimental when they don't mean anything, or sentimental after they are engaged and absolutely sure the girls adore them, but no matter how sure of a girl, the modern man feels he isn't going to take even the remotest chance of being laughed at."

"He is too horribly self-conscious to propose with a flourish as his grandfather did. I hope it is a sign of modesty, but I suppose it is only egotism."

"Jack says," began the bride. She usually begins that way. Probably the old editorial instinct crops out and Jack's remarks are the only copy she has to work with. "Jack says that it is hard for a man to make up his mind to marry today."

"In the first place, he is so abominably comfortable as a bachelor. He doesn't need a home as much as his grandfather did. He is free, has every material comfort and little responsibility."

"He must be tremendously in love to marry for love. Even when he is in love he hesitates, and holds back and wonders and questions."

"He has a good thing and he knows it. Marriage is a lottery even when he marries for love."

"So he puts off the fatal step and

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

No price would be too great to pay for the preservation of the perfect, rosy, sturdy health of a baby. No price would be too great, but, as a matter of fact, the price is very small—simply precaution and the exercise of good judgment. It is not good judgment to give the tender, little infant remedies containing opiates. It is not good judgment to give them medicines concerning which you know nothing. Stick to the true and the tried, those which have proved best by use in thousands of homes. Baby's Own Tablets is a scientific preparation prepared from Dr. Williams' own prescription. It is purely vegetable containing no harmful drugs.

FOR NERVOUSNESS,

sleeplessness, irritation, fevers, colic, croup, constipation, diarrhoea, indigestion and all of the similar troubles to which babies are so susceptible this medicine is beyond question the best in the world.

It is the best because it is promptly effective. It is best because it is absolutely harmless. It is best because it never fails to effect a cure. It is recommended in most enthusiastic terms by the thousands who have used it and should be kept within reach in every home. Don't put it off until the baby is sick. Have the remedy at hand in case of an emergency.

Baby's Own Tablets are sold at all druggists or they will be sent to any address postpaid upon the receipt of the price, 25 cents a box.

The Dr. Williams
Medicine Co.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.



CENTENARY OF VICTOR HUGO

The Story of France's Most Representative Man.

After Napoleon He Is the Dominant Figure of the France Left by the Revolution.

fools around. If the girl is fond of him, there's practically an understanding long before he has come around to a definite question.

"Everybody takes the engagement for granted, even the contracting parties begin to take it for granted. The thing drifts along and at last, after everything is settled, the man asks the girl to marry him."

"It's a mere matter of form. Formal proposals went out with knee breeches and powder."

The pretty girl sighed.

"I suppose it is all right," she said. "I wouldn't know what to do with a Jane Austen proposal, but—but the game isn't as pretty under modern rules as it was when sentiment was in fashion."—New York Sun.

The Kaiser's Farewell to Prince Henry.

Auf Wiedersehen, brother mine! Farewells will soon be kissed; And ere you leave to breast the brine, Give me once more your fist;

That mailed fist, clenched high in air, On many a foreign shore, Enforcing coal-tar treaties where No stations were before;

That fist, which weaker nations view As if 'twere Michael's own, And which appalls the heathen who Bow down to wood and stone.

But this trip no brass knuckles. Glove Your mission now is one of Love And Peace—you understand.

All that the American you'll praise; The Yank can do no wrong; To use his own expressive phrase, Just "Jolly him along."

Express surprise to find, the more You mission now is one of Love And Peace—you understand.

I am, in fact (this might not be A bad thing to suggest), The Theodore of the East, and he The Wilhelm of the West.

And, should you get a chance, find out— Exactly what it's all about, That Doctrine of Monroe's.

That's entire nous. My present plan You know as well as I; Be just as Yankee as you can; If needs be, eat some pie.

Cut out the "kraut, cut out Rhine wine, Cut out the Schutzenfest, The Sangerbund, the Turnverein, The Kommers, and the rest.

And, if some fool society "Die Wacht am Rhein" should sing, YOU sing "My Country, 'tis of Thee"— The tune's "God Save the King."

To our own kindred in that land Just tell them that you saw me, and That I was looking well.

—B. L. T., in Chicago Tribune.

A WISE DOCTOR

He Recognizes the Serious Condition of a Patient and in the Extremity Prescribes the Remedy That Never Fails.

Can any one read this story and fail to be convinced that as a remedy for all forms of Stomach Troubles, Dizziness, Dyspepsia Tablets are without an equal.

Mr. Louis Boudreau, of St. Paul 11, aux Noix, Quebec, writes:

"For twelve years I had been feeling a dull pain in my right side in the region of the liver."

"I had a yellow complexion. The white of my eyes was yellowish. I could not eat anything without the most distressing after-effects."

"I was attended by two doctors and their medicine would sometimes give me relief for a few days, but I would always have a relapse which would leave me no rest at all."

"I kept on getting worse and worse till one day I was very bad and called in one of my doctors again in the hope that he might be able to again give me at least a little temporary relief for I was suffering terribly."

"He told me that he had decided to give me an entirely new treatment and left me a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets instructing me to follow the directions carefully."

"I improved rapidly and he made me take a second box and then a third, with one other box that I sent for myself, made four in all that I used."

"Today, thanks to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, I am well. I sleep well, a thing I had not been able to do for years. I can eat anything I like without any pain or unpleasant after-effects whatever, and my general health is very much better than it has been for years."

"For what Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have done for me I shall always praise them."

The University of Paris has 245 professors, 76 of whom belong to the medical faculty, while 52 teach literary branches, 49 natural science, etc.

Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

Paris is making ready for the 100th anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo. After Napoleon, it is he—a poet with the Time Spirit breathing through his nostrils—that remains the dominant figure of the new France left by the revolution, which swept away the old. When he was 50, a revival of the Napoleon worship exiled him from France, and he represented the opposing opposition of the republic of the revolution during the entire second empire. When he returned after the overthrow of Sedan, he was found impractical by the politicians, and the peasant who gave heed to them. But after fourteen years of the republic, the whole world came to do him honor in his modest house in the heart of the quarter, where he lived. The next year, 1885, his dead body lay in state beneath Napoleon's Arc de Triomphe, in full perspective along the whole extent of the world's proudest avenue, through the city of the quarter, the place of the kings, who had preceded so many centuries both empire and republic. Then he was taken amid a nation's pomp, to the Pantheon, which ceased to be a church at his coming in, and was suddenly transformed into a civic temple of France.

Now that heated brains have had time to cool, and the occasion for party agitation has disappeared, his country and his city remember to do him honor because he has been the honor of their people. His poetry is a giant in the history of the world, and the man was saved from being ridiculous only by being as colossal as his real merits. It is hardly too much to say that, within a few years, the name and the work of Victor Hugo have taken national rank in the mind of the French race, such as Goethe among the Germans. This may seem extravagant, but only to those who do not watch the permanent outflowing current amid the passing eddies of a people's thought.

EARLY DAYS.

Victor Hugo was not born in Paris, but in Besancon, where his father was an officer in Napoleon's army. He was a child of the century after the old fashion, and says, in his ode to his childhood, that, at the time of his birth—"The century was two years old."

French science holds now, at his centenary, that the twentieth century has only finished its first year. In 1805 his mother gave up trying to follow her husband to the wars, where he promptly became a general, and brought her three infant sons to Paris. Each of the separate houses in which he lived have been searched out, and described, and where it still exists, decorated with its tablet of honor.

The entire house, of which the grown-up poet with his own family occupied a single apartment from 1822 to 1834, is now to be a museum devoted to his glory, like Goethe's house in Weimar. It is No. 6 of the Place des Vosges—a meaningless change of name for the historic Place Royale, which was the site of the royal palace that preceded the Louvre, and was abandoned after the accidental killing of Henry II, in 1559, during a tournament held there. The open square is still surrounded by the symmetrical rows of brick and stone buildings which date from Louis XIII. It is known not only to lovers of history, but especially to those who are interested in the curiously brilliant and short-lived development of brick architecture in France, as seen at the Royal Chateau at Saint-Germain and Fontainebleau, and in the Abbots' house of Saint-Germain-des-Près, across the river.

The second occupant of Victor Hugo's house was Marston de Lorne, the hero of one of his tragedies. Ninon de Lenclos lived around the corner, and it is only a few months since the carved and painted wood panels of that queen of fashion were taken from her house at the time of its final demolition. This other house, whose memories reach from the court of the seventeenth century to the poet of the nineteenth, like all the buildings which make up this architectural square, is sure to remain as an example of national art. It has been used as a city drawings room, his pencil, furniture which his overflowing activity led him to fabricate with his own hands; editions of his works and paintings and engravings inspired by them will be arranged here in a personal museum. Even the chamber of the modern

apartment where he died, at the extreme end of the Paris of today, is to be reproduced. The aged Paul Meurice—the eldest of the poet's surviving disciples, who in issuing the final volume of his posthumous literary remains is to have the arrangement of the museum also, and he will doubtless finish many of the contents.

HUGO AS A HOST.

The art objects and furniture which Victor Hugo had gathered here were sold at public auction by the government which exiled him in 1832. There was the mariner's compass of Christopher Columbus and the throne canopy of Madame de Maintenon. Under this, so his detractors said, he was to sit on a real throne to impress his followers, when he received them; in reality, it was the place reserved for guests, whom he seated on a simple table while walking about himself like a caged lion. He wrote even at a standing desk. Arsene Houssaye found that he had lodged like a prince, but that he gave little to eat. "We were only too lucky to have a fig with a glass of water." The especially honored were regaled with tea. Today, according to recent edicts, the school rooms are adorned with plaques of the Anti-Alcoholic League, urging them to sobriety and assuring the pupils that alcohol palsies the brain.

Intellectually the court of the poet was more frequented and more brilliant than that of the Citizen-King Louis Philippe at the Tuilleries. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, the insurgents of the quarter, who were then as now in the midst of the houses of the poor, marched through the poet's rooms with heads uncovered and touched but a single object of furniture—the cradle of his young son, which he had kept beside his bed. The most ragged and ferocious-looking of the band set it rocking and the crowd stopped to stare.

In May, of 1871 Victor Hugo had taken refuge from the insurrection of the commune in Brussels. But his feelings toward the Paris populace led him to stay in their favor against those who saw in them only beings lost to humanity. The inhabitants of Brussels, not all of the lowest classes, gathered at so many points. But it can scarcely be doubted that they owe much of their power and popularity to the breadth of sympathy and knowledge of human nature resulting from their varied gifts and experiences.

Perhaps it is only a coincidence that the heads of government of the three greatest nations are men of this all-round type, touching human interests at so many points. But it can scarcely be doubted that they owe much of their power and popularity to the breadth of sympathy and knowledge of human nature resulting from their varied gifts and experiences.

President Roosevelt is another example of versatility. In the drawing-room or on the plains, leading a dance or breaking a bronco, he is equally at ease. He has an athlete's eye for outdoor life, yet he has written books enough to fill a sizable shelf. He has helped to direct the navy, has served personally in the army, and has gained distinction in civil administration in city, state and union.

By a delicate attention, designed to reverse the judgments of his contemporaries, the Comedie Francaise to represent for the centenary fete that sombre lyric drama of "The Burial," which failed so lamentably in 1813 and led to the poet's abandoning the theatre forever. Correspondence of the New York Post.

Hard to Decipher.

So many blindly addressed letters come through the postoffice that in the large cities special clerks are employed to decipher them. Each office has special pride in its work, and keeps up a wholesome rivalry with the dead letter office at Washington, so that few badly addressed letters are given up as impossible. Mr. Ewan McPherson, writing in the Boston Herald, gives examples of some of the difficult problems and clever solutions.

Foreigners give the most trouble. The envelope, for example, addressed to "Spencer, Insea," where "Insea" stands for the initials N. C., is not likely to have been mailed by a native American; and the same is true of the envelope inscribed "W. Hobokny," in very bad German script, meaning "West Hoboken," and of that marked "Ancram Lead, Kalamoli Cley," for "Ancram Lead Mines, Columbia County, New York."

A triumphant piece of "blind" reading reduced a trackless jungle of big and little letters to "12 NORTH St. Re Eli postock Massa," and interpreted it as "12 North Street, Boston, Massachusetts." One letter was addressed to "Fedveltesnel, Fayetteville, Tennessee." Another, from Tipperary, was addressed to "Kronghyto, Con," for "Naukrigat, Connecticut." "To and Over street, Sailing," on a letter from Baltimore, Ireland, means "2 Andover street, Salem, Mass." Also from Ireland came "Cranston, Royal Irish"—"Cranston, Rhode Island."

An important point in solving the problem of the foreign writer's intention is a knowledge of the sound values which the characters he writes would be likely to bear for him individually. A man who has become accurately familiar with Italian sounds sees that "Negliosi," with the Italian values to the letters, exactly represents an illiterate American's attempt at the sounds which Americans write "New Jersey."

On an envelope with a Russian stamp "Kreenponyp" means "Greenpoint," for the Russian mouth is apt to substitute a labial for a dental consonant, and a K for a guttural G. Again, there is the wonderful postmark "Przezaxaw," on a letter to "Mia Karolina Janowska." One who has listened carefully to either Russian or Polish talk

knows how a man of Przewazaw would read aloud the line which follows the name: "Tu wody tu is Chander Ten stry"; it would sound something very like "Two forty-two East Hundred Tenth Street," which proved to be what was intended.

Versatile Rulers.

Emperor William of Germany recently surprised an institute of naval architects by taking the platform at its annual meeting, and delivering a thoughtful address on the relation of naval development to the needs and aims of different nations. A few days later he discoursed, on another public occasion, upon national ideals in sculpture. These are the latest among many manifestations of the amazing versatility for which he is distinguished.

One of the most noticeable changes in England since the accession of King Edward is that royalty no longer keeps aloof from the people. The King and Queen are seen frequently in public. The King interests himself in politics, in the army, in literature. He regulates personally all matters of court etiquette, and there are probably no details of the approaching pageant of the coronation to which he has not given attention. Mr. Sidney Lee completes his "Dictionary of National Biography," and receives a letter of appreciation from the King, as the last volume goes to press. Sir Thomas Lipton turns from his endeavor to "lift" the America cup, and is rewarded by a personal tribute from the King.

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Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co. Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.

Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice. Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

Dr. P. Felix Gouard's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes tan, pimples, freckles, moths patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on the face. It is so sure it is so harmless. It is so effective. It is so pleasant. It is so easy to use. It is so cheap. It is so good. It is so beautiful. It is so magical. It is so Oriental. It is so Gouard's. It is so Felix. It is so P. It is so Dr. It is so Oriental Cream. It is so Magical Beautifier.

Removes tan, pimples, freckles, moths patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on the face. It is so sure it is so harmless. It is so effective. It is so pleasant. It is so easy to use. It is so cheap. It is so good. It is so beautiful. It is so magical. It is so Oriental. It is so Gouard's. It is so Felix. It is so P. It is so Dr. It is so Oriental Cream. It is so Magical Beautifier.

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AN AFTER-THOUGHT.

WRITTEN FOR THE ADVERTISER

BY JOHN K. LEYS.

Author of "A Maiden's Victory," "The Spy's Confession," "The American Duel," "The Lady of Inghol," Etc.

(Copyright, 1902, by the National Press Agency.)

Earlier in the day I had heard far off the low mutterings of thunder; now they came at more frequent intervals, and were louder and more distinct, proving that the storm was drawing nearer. Already it was dark in the deep shadow of the pines, which raised their somber heads into the cloud-laden sky. I pressed on for another mile, and then stood still in uncertainty. It was imperative that I should reach some shelter before the storm broke, and the doubts that harassed me for the last hour had now changed to something more definite. I was only sure of one thing—I had lost my way.

I could have sworn that I had faithfully followed the directions of the old woodcutter whom I had met at the cross roads, but I must have misunderstood him. Perhaps he said "right" when he meant "left." There was little use in asking myself whose fault it was. The fact remained that I was lost in a strange and thinly-peopled neighborhood—one of the most remote districts of the German Empire—that I was tired and hungry, that night was at hand, and a thunderstorm approaching. Should I go on, or turn back?

There seemed little use in turning back, for the last house I had passed was many miles to my rear. I resolved to push on.

As if to warn me against this resolve a peal of thunder—not a distant growling this time, but a real thunder—echoed overhead, and died away in sullen mutterings on the mountain-side. It was followed by a few drops of rain, warm, and as large as a shilling.

There was no wind, but as often as I stopped to listen there came a vague, melancholy "sough" among the pines, as though they sighed to think of the desolation that was coming.

The path—a mere bridle-path—turned abruptly into the forest. I followed it, and found myself in a darkness that might be felt. Still I walked rapidly on. Another clasp of thunder, louder than the first; and then, a few minutes later, a flash so near and so vivid, that instinctively I sprang back as if to avoid a blow. And now the rain came down in earnest. In five minutes I was wet to the skin. That did not greatly matter; but I needed rest and shelter, and where to find them I knew not.

Before long I became convinced, by my frequent blundering against the trunks of the pines, that I had left the path. I was almost in despair, and began to fear that this adventure might mean for me something more than a wetting and a night of discomfort. It seemed to me that I might wander in that trackless forest till my strength gave way.

Suddenly I ran against a wall—a low wall of rough stone—and my heart leaped up in my breast. Any sign of humanity was welcome to me in my desolate condition, and I told myself that this park wall (as it seemed to be) would lead me to some dwelling if I followed it. I scrambled over, and followed the wall, keeping it on my left and going uphill.

For perhaps a mile I followed it, and then it abruptly ended. Without stopping, I turned sharp to my right and walked straight on. The ground was

covered with young trees and bushes, through which I made my way as well as I could. All this time the thunder was crashing above me and the lightning flashing around me. So dark was it that when I came to a small lake I should have walked right into the water, had it not been for a lightning flash that showed me the lake and also a small building close to the edge, only a few hundred yards away. I hurried to it, groped for the door, and finding it open, stepped inside.

I found myself in a kind of summer-house, with a bench that ran round the room, a table and a few chairs. Thankful to be able to rest, I sank into the nearest chair, and let my hands drop by my sides with sheer fatigue.

The rain made a loud rattling noise on the roof, but I fancied that there was another sound, if I could only hear it. I strained my ears to listen, and could have sworn I heard a long, indrawn breath, and something like a sob. I felt certain that I was not alone in the summer-house.

"Is anyone there?" I called out, speaking, of course, in German. There was no answer. I strained my eyes to pierce the darkness, but could see nothing.

Then came a flash, and I saw a white figure, the figure of a woman. She was sitting on the bench in the corner furthest from the door. That was all I could make out.

When the next flash came I looked again—or, rather, I kept on looking, so as to be ready for the next flash when it came. It showed me that the woman's hands were clasped upon her breast, and that her face was turned towards me, as if in alarm.

I crossed over to her and said: "You have nothing to fear. I am a tourist, and I have lost my way and got caught in this storm. Can you tell me if there is any house near where I can get food and shelter?"

There was no answer.

"Surely," said I, "you will not refuse to do me so small a service as that? I assure you I have nothing to fear from me. I am half dead with hunger, and—"

I paused. Still there was no answer. "There must be a large house near, to which this summer-house belongs," I said. "I will try to find it. Surely they can't be so inhuman as to refuse me shelter on a night like this?"

There was no reply.

Bewildered and annoyed, I was on the point of turning away, when a sudden lightning flash showed me a beautiful pale face turned up to mine, with such an anxious, yearning expression in the eyes that I stopped involuntarily. As soon as the thunder crashed and rolling above us would allow my voice to be heard, I said, as gently as I could:

"Pardon me, if I say that you seem to be in some trouble; and if I can be of the smallest service to you, I shall be very glad."

"If I could only see you I should know—You are an Englishman, are you not?"

"Yes. And you—are you English?"

"Yes, I am."

"Then that gives you a claim on me, don't you think?"

The only answer to this was a long, trembling sigh.

The rain had now ceased, and our voices were plainly audible.

"I will tell you!" she burst out, impulsively. Then, suddenly checking herself: "But what is the use? You cannot help me. No one can help me—no one—no one!"

"Won't you let me try?"

"Perhaps you can advise me. I will tell you why I am in such despair. Sit down here."

I sat down on the bench at her side, at a little distance. Though the rain had ceased, the lightning was still quivering in the air, and it was only by its fitful light that I could see at intervals the white face of the girl near me. For the most part the summer-house was as dark as a coal mine.

"My name is Pauline Eversleigh," she began. "My father has been dead some years. Twelve months ago, much to my grief, my mother married the Baron von Rodenfels. I believe people generally consider him a very charming man, and I know he quite won my poor mother's heart. He brought her to his castle here, and I went to stay with an aunt in England."

"Little by little the conviction grew on me from reading my mother's letters that she was not happy, but until I came here a week ago, forcing myself in a manner on the baron's hospitality, I had no idea what her life had been like all those months. Whether the baron is in his right mind or not, I cannot tell. I only know that he seems to take an insane, a fiendish pleasure in causing my poor mother humiliation and suffering. I have seen her wince under his cruel tongue till I could have sprung upon him like a tigress. I have seen her skin black—but I can say no more. You can imagine for yourself what the life of a gentle, delicate woman, shut up in this lonely castle, and wholly in the power of a fiend who takes delight in inflicting pain, must be like."

"From the first I have urged her to flee. I have entreated her to appeal to the law, to the emperor, to the British ambassador. But the very power of resistance seemed to have been crushed out of her."

"Suddenly, this very day, there came a change. I must tell you that this is the anniversary of the wedding day; and it is a custom of the house of Rodenfels that every anniversary of the wedding of the head of the house shall be celebrated by a feast to which the whole family is invited. The guests must have arrived by this time, if the storm has not kept them away."

"At the end of the banquet the lady of the castle fills two silver cups, which are never used on any other occasion, with wine of a choice old vintage, and the husband and wife, after congratulating each other, pledge one another in the old wine in the presence of the assembled guests."

"My mother revolted when the baron told her that he would insist on the ceremony being carried out tonight in the presence of all the members of the family. She refused to go through the mockery, and there was a dreadful scene. Suddenly she yielded, as I knew she

must do in the end, and it is my firm belief that her misery has unhinged her mind, for she afterwards found me alone—it is very seldom that we are permitted to be alone together—and told me that she had by her a phial of strong poison, which in happier days she had used (greatly diluted) as a toilet wash, and that she had made up her mind to poison her husband in the very hour of his scornful victory. She would put the poison, she declared, in the cup which she would give him with her own hands after supper tonight."

"But she could not mean it?"

"Ah! I fear she does mean it. If you knew a tenth part of what she has suffered you would not be surprised that even so gentle a nature as hers should have an insatiable craving for revenge. But I know not what to do. I care little for saving the baron's life, but I would die this instant if it would save my mother from the terrible remorse she is preparing for herself. Besides, her guilt will be plain. She will be charged with the murder, and—"

"But she is mad. You ought to take away the poison."

"I looked for it in her dressing-case. It is not there. That means that she has taken it and hidden it to prevent me from getting hold of it. And when, half an hour ago, I went to her room to make a last appeal to her, she would not let me in, would not speak to me. She is afraid, I believe, that I might persuade her to give up her intention, so she will not see me."

"Then there is nothing for it but to tell the baron. We cannot sit by and see murder done."

"But think what that would mean for my mother! She would go daily in fear of her life, for I fully believe that the baron is capable of killing her out of revenge, or at least of daily threatening that he means to murder her, so as to make her life one long expectation of death. Of that I am sure he is capable. He would enjoy it."

"It is plain that your mother must leave him," I said.

"Yes. But what are we to do tonight? The danger is at our doors. In half an hour the banquet will begin, unless the guests have been delayed by the storm. Even in that case there will be a feast of some sort. Oh, what a mockery it will be! I shall not be present. I told the baron so, and although he glared at me like a wild beast I stuck to what I said. Could I sit by and see murder done? Or could I denounce my own mother as a murderer?"

For a minute or so I sat silent. It was clear to me that the intended crime must be prevented at any cost. But how to do this without betraying the unhappy baroness passed my imagination. At length something like a plan occurred to me. "You must go back to the castle," I said. "I will try to see the baroness and turn her from her purpose. Make it clear to her that the heaviest punishment will fall, not on the baron, but on herself and on you. In the meantime, I will get up to the castle and beg for shelter. On such a night they can scarcely turn me away. I will see the baron and try to get an invitation to the banquet. That ought not to be difficult, for I have letters of introduction to some people of consequence in the party of the country, men whom he is sure to know. I will then bribe or persuade the steward to give me a place, if not close to the baron, yet near him, so that I can act if necessary. If your mother does not yield to your persuasions you will let me know my own signal, and I will not allow the baron to drink the poisoned wine. If there is no other way I will tell him that it is poisoned, but I promise you that I will only do this in the last resort, and without naming or implicating your mother in any way. If you can think of a better plan, pray tell me, and I will try to carry it out; for I confess I think my own a very poor one. But it is the best that occurs to me."

"I cannot think of a better," said Pauline. "I will try to see my mother, and if I persuade her to change her resolution I will send you a clean handkerchief by the butler. No one will suspect anything from that. If you do not get the token before the end of the supper, you will know that I have failed, and act as you think best. And may Heaven help you!"

"Amen!" said I, rising to my feet. She went out of the summer-house, and I followed her to the castle.

I was well received.

As soon as the baron heard that a wandering Englishman craved his hospitality he came into the room into which I had been shown, and welcomed me with a smile that would have prejudiced anyone in his favor. He was singularly handsome, about the middle height, not at all like the typical Teuton, and in manner a perfect man of the world.

Scarcely glancing at the butler in introduction which I handed him as a proof of my respectability, he told me that he was charmed to be of service to me, and that I was specially welcome that night, as it was a family festival—the anniversary of his marriage—and that a few friends had come to celebrate the event. Then, begging me to excuse him, as he had to go and welcome some guests who had just arrived, he handed me over to a servant, who took me to a bedroom, where I found a bath and a complete change of clothing awaiting me. As I dressed I could scarcely believe that the things which had been told me in the summer-house were anything else than the exaggerated fancies of an hysterical girl.

On my way downstairs a maid met me, and slipped a note into my hand. I read it by the lamp that hung from the hand of a bronze statue on the landing. "I have seen my mother," so the note ran, "but she will promise me nothing. I shall make one more effort at the last moment, but my chief dependence is upon you. I have arranged that you shall sit on the baron's left hand. Spare her, I entreat you, if it be possible."

The banquet hall, a fine room some sixty feet long, was lighted by a multitude of wax candles, and the feast had already begun when I entered. There was a door at either end of the hall, and that by which I was conducted was behind the head of the table. Pausing to bow to the baroness as I passed, I noticed that she was a slight, girlish-looking woman, who yet retained a good deal of her former beauty. A bright red spot burned in each pale cheek, and I fancied that her eyes shone with an unnatural brilliancy.

Some twenty or thirty guests were seated at the long table, at the other end of which my host sat smiling and talking to those around him. But I noticed that there was not much conversation, and that most of those present spoke in an undertone, as if fearing to

GOLD SOAP

Worth It's Weight in Gold.

draw attention to themselves. There was a sense of constraint on all, and I inferred from this that the relations that subsisted between the host and hostess were no secret to the company.

As the dinner proceeded this became more evident. The loud chat and laughter that usually accompanies a gathering of the kind were conspicuously absent. Even the rich wines that were served failed to have their wonted effect.

Course succeeded course; the time for the ceremony that was to end the banquet was approaching, and the signal from Pauline had not come. In spite of myself I turned round often, in the hope that I would see a servant with a silver

in his hand; but none appeared, and my heart sank.

As though by a preconcerted signal a hush fell upon the room, and the lady of the house slowly rose. Bowing to her lord, who rose and gravely returned the salute, the baroness left her place and walked to a lofty sideboard that stood at the upper end of the room. All present were watching her. From a ledge higher than her head she took two silver cups which had been placed there in readiness and filled them from a bottle which the butler handed to her. With steady hand she filled first one, then the other. Such was the silence that I could distinctly hear, even at that distance, the gurgling of the wine as it flowed out of the neck of the bottle in which it had lain for a generation. The butler handed her a small silver tray, and she carefully placed the glasses upon it. Then, her eyes fixed on the glasses, as though she were anxious not to spill the wine, she carried them down the long row of guests till she reached her husband's side.

He stood up as she came near and put out his hand as though to take one of the glasses from the tray, but she was too quick for him. With unshaking hand she took the glass nearest to her, and put it on the table at the baron's right hand. I noticed that although his eyes were fixed on her face she never once raised her eyes to meet his, but made a deep curtsy and retired. The red spot on either cheek had grown larger.

Slowly the lady walked back to her place at the head of the table, not glancing and smiling to her guests as she passed, but still keeping her eyes steadily fixed on the glass she was carrying, as though afraid that she might spill its contents.

I felt myself grow hot, then cold. It was dreadful to sit there and see the man at my side turning the poisoned cup round and round between his fingers, as he pointed out to the lady on his right the beautiful chasing on the goblet and smiling to her guests as she passed, but still keeping her eyes steadily fixed on the glass she was carrying, as though afraid that she might spill its contents.

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not be alarmed," he said, gently. "This is not the same wine."

He had scarcely said this when he rose to his feet, still holding the silver cup in his right hand. The baroness had come back, and was sitting in her place. "Friends, kinsmen and neighbors," said the baron, "the simple ceremony you are about to witness has not been performed in this hall for many a year. Yet you all know that it is the tradition of the house of Rodenfels that on each anniversary of the marriage of the head of the house he must pledge his lady, and she must pledge him, in a cup of the old Rhine wine that is kept for such occasions. Two-and-twenty lords of Rodenfels have pledged their spouses in the cup I hold in my hand, wishing long life, prosperity and happiness to their consorts. But which of that long line of barons have had such cause to honor his lady as I have? Which of them brought from the far land of England a bride so richly dowered, not only with gold, but with beauty, with intellect, with charm? Mine, surely, is a lot to be envied!"

Sympathetic murmurs rose from the table.

"My life, I feel certain, is destined to be a long and happy one. How could it be otherwise, when it is watched over and cherished by a guardian angel in living flesh and blood? Who so loving, so tender, so faithful as the spouse of the Baron of Rodenfels? Which of you does not envy me? Which of you will refuse to drink with me long life, prosperity and happiness exceeding the lot of mortals, to the gracious lady who has condescended to honor my poor home? Sweetest lady, I drink to thee!"

He drained the cup and sat down, while answering cries arose on all sides. I was appalled. For a moment I thought the man must be mad—mad, or possessed of a very demon of cruelty. The ridiculously exaggerated praise must have tortured the ears of the unhappy woman who heard it, and who must be now expecting that her husband would die before her eyes. I glanced at one and another, and saw that I was not alone in my thoughts. It was evident to many, if not to all, that the baron had poured contempt, the bitterest contempt, on her whom he was pretending to honor.

There was a dead silence as the baroness slowly rose and took her cup in her hand.

"You have heard what he said," she said, in a low voice that thrilled to the furthest corners of the room. "You have heard what he said, and you know that it is lies. You know that I have been the most wretched of women, since the black day when I became the Baroness Rodenfels. But you do not know how full of pain and misery my life has been. I have determined to end it—here, before you all! This wine is poisoned! I prefer to die."

Almost before the startled cries burst out, before a hand could be raised to stop her, she had raised the cup to her lips and had drained it to the dregs.

All the men and women there, all save one, sprang up, cries of horror upon their lips. One only sat back in his chair, smiling, unconcerned.

He rose, as if to speak, but in the act of opening his lips the truth flashed upon him.

"Mein Gott!" he cried. "I am a dead man!"

A ghastly whiteness came over his face; he trembled and sank back into his seat. Then I understood. With diabolical malice he had cunningly put down his cup near that of his wife, and had brought back hers—the one containing the poison with which she had meant to end her life. He had unwittingly, and without his wife's knowledge, swallowed the cup of death.

Even as I looked at him his face was contorted, and a scream of agony burst from his lips, then another, and another. That instant the hall was in an uproar. Some ran for help to carry the baron to his room. The baroness lay on the floor in a dead faint.

Four strong men carried their master from the hall. By midnight all was over.

I left the Castle of Rodenfels next morning, and have never seen it again. Pauline I have met since, in England. She told me that she had watched all that went on in the hall from a gallery, and when she saw the cup which she thought poisoned actually handed to the baron, she sent an imploring message to her mother to make some excuse for regaining possession of the cup. The baroness, with a strange smile on her face, had answered: "Don't be afraid, child; I have thought of a better way than that," and had then kissed her passionately and gone back to her place. Pauline, suspecting nothing of the truth, was on her way upstairs, when she was brought back by the cries of the guests.

"And now?" I asked, in a whisper.

"She is in a French convent," said Pauline. "Her life in this world is over."

Hard Colds.

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Physiology goes into the reason. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, causing healthy action of the mucous membrane and giving strength and tone to all the organs and functions.

This great medicine recovers the system after a cold, as no other does.

That Hard Cold

Perhaps it's in your head and you can't breathe through your nose; or in your throat, and it hurts you to swallow; or still lower, and you are hoarse; or perhaps it's gone down into your chest, and you have pain through your lungs.

It matters not in which place, Vapo-Cresolene takes the medicine right to the suffering part.

Put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and then breathe in the soothing and healing vapor. All congestion is quickly relieved, inflammation disappears and healing promptly takes place.

It's the natural way, the common sense way, of treating all affections of the air passages. It's an economical way too, for the vaporizer lasts a lifetime, and the Cresolene isn't expensive. Ask your doctor what he thinks of it.

S. S. NIVISON, M.D., Hammon, N. J.:—"I have variously tested the merits of your Vapo-Cresolene treatment. I have already recommended its use to a large number of my friends and patrons. I especially advocate its merits for the cure of whooping-cough, and for the relief of asthma, croup, hay fever and diphtheria, and as a disinfectant of sick rooms."

A SPECIFIC FOR WHOOPING COUGH

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, costs but \$1.25; extra supplies of Cresolene 50 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 130 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.



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TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

OLD-FASHIONED CHURCH-GOING

Are We Less Pious Than Our
Fathers and Mothers Were?

One Writer Thinks We Are Not, But
That Our Social Conditions Have
Changed.

Of late years much has been said in pulp and press of the decline of church-going, especially among the Protestant bodies, and various reasons have been advanced to account for it. Pictures of the old-time Sunday, when everybody who was not too sick or infirm was in church regularly, have been drawn with pen and pencil, as well as with spoken words, and longing have been expressed of a return of those good old days by many Christians, both among the clergy and laity. But were those old-time church-goers so much more pious, as a body, than the people of today? Did they have in their hearts so much more of the spirit of true religion than their descendants possess? A glance at the conditions of that day and age may give at least a partial answer to these queries. It must be remembered that life then was not the complex affair it is today, either in city or country. People were not, as a rule, shut up indoors six days of the week, doing hard, monotonous work, with every nerve strained to accomplish the amount required of them in order to earn their day's wages. There was plenty of hard work, it is true, but it was in the fields, about the house, or at some trade that could be carried on more leisurely and often in the fresh air. Sitting in church on Sunday, and exercising the mental instead of the physical powers, was a restful change for the weary and laity. But were those old-time church-goers so much more pious, as a body, than the people of today? Did they have in their hearts so much more of the spirit of true religion than their descendants possess? A glance at the conditions of that day and age may give at least a partial answer to these queries. It must be remembered that life then was not the complex affair it is today, either in city or country. People were not, as a rule, shut up indoors six days of the week, doing hard, monotonous work, with every nerve strained to accomplish the amount required of them in order to earn their day's wages. There was plenty of hard work, it is true, but it was in the fields, about the house, or at some trade that could be carried on more leisurely and often in the fresh air. Sitting in church on Sunday, and exercising the mental instead of the physical powers, was a restful change for the weary and laity.

Another very powerful incentive to church-going was that the church services, with the opportunity of meeting the neighbors, exchanging the news, or getting, for a short time, away from home environments and duties, took the place of the lecture, the concert, the club, the excursion—yes, even of the theater, and many of the other diversions which are to be had in some form and degree everywhere today. People rose early, worked hard, and necessarily retired early in those days. Many were too far from neighbors for frequent visiting, so that Sunday was the one social opportunity of the week. The church relieved supreme, and there they must go if they went anywhere. Then the person who did not attend church was looked upon as a social pariah. It was not "respectable" to stay at home.

All these incentives to church-going were legitimate and beneficial. Like children who, in submitting to the rule of their elders, eat wholesome food, take proper exercise, and, after hours, and attend school whether they like it or not, thereby laying the foundations for physical and mental health in manhood and womanhood, these forefathers and foremothers of ours profited by being kept up to the mark in spiritual matters. The character of the New England man or woman (for it was in this section, perhaps, that the rules in the matter of church-going were strictest) grew and developed along strong and healthy lines in consequence of receiving proper spiritual food and training. Harsh and stern as the earlier creeds were, they had their place in the world's development. But with the time and the opportunity of today for mental recreation and social intercourse outside church services, with personal church-going a matter of indifference to others, and with a like longing for fresh air, sunshine and exercise out of doors, or quiet rest at home, it is probable that the regular attendance of the fathers would have been no more general than it is today.

—Waterbury American.

Professional Men.



It's the constant strain and worry under which the professional man labors, the irregularity of habits and loss of rest that makes him peculiarly susceptible to kidney troubles. First it's backache, then urinary difficulties, then—unless it's attended to—Bright's Disease and death.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen and invigorate the kidneys—never fail to give quick relief and cure the most obstinate cases.

Rev. M. P. Campbell, pastor of the Baptist Church, Keokuk, Iowa, says: "From my personal use of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Watson's drug store, I can say they are the most excellent remedy for kidney troubles, and I recommend them to sufferers from such complaints."

LONDON BOY AT RIDGEWAY

Edgar T. Paul Describes the Fight
With the Fenians.

An Interesting Reminiscence By
London Old Boy Who Has
Prospered Abroad.

The following interesting reminiscence of the Fenian Raid of 1866 is contributed to the Chicago Canadian-American by Mr. Edgar T. Paul, a London Old Boy. Mr. Edgar T. Paul is well remembered and much respected by the boys of the days of which he writes. His reference to Mr. Nicholas Wilson calls up the fact that Mr. Wilson drew the attention of his class to the fact that Ed. Paul had been wounded while fighting at Ridgeway, and after some words of praise he asked the boys to give "three cheers for Ed. Paul," and no request by a school teacher was ever more heartily complied with. Ed. Paul's name was that of a man always respected for his ability and integrity, and he had added then what all the boys regarded as the qualities of a hero. His sketch will be of much interest to his numerous friends and to many more who do not know him personally. He is one of London's absent boys it has been a pleasure to hear of as a prosperous one. The article is as follows:

The Fenian raid of 1866 has always been an attractive topic to Canadians, and perhaps the personal recollections of one who took part in the engagement at Ridgeway, June 2, 1866, even at this late date, not only interest your readers generally, but perhaps awaken interesting memories of other veterans of that period.

GETS HIS RIFLE READY.

As a member of the Toronto University Rifles, No. 9 Company of the Queen's Own, I was notified with the rest of the boys, who were then at the college for the spring examinations, that there were rumors from across the border that the Fenians were massing to give us trouble; and when the word was passed around that those that went to the front would have their names placed on the successful list without having to go through the ordeal of passing the examination, I would not have been a London boy, a graduate pupil of the Union School, under "Old Nick" Wilson, if there had been any question for a moment, in my mind which of the two evils I considered the least; consequently I shouldered my rifle and went to the front.

OFF FOR RIDGEWAY.

I recollect that the night before we started some of our classmates had surreptitiously taken my rifle to shoot cats, and when I was aroused very early in the morning of the 1st of June and told to get ready to move, I lost no time in getting after those young men and making them clean my rifle, so that I am sure I went into that fight with every prospect favorable to do my share of the good work towards ridding our country of the raiders. I had previously been through the military school in London, my native town, and was considerable of a shot, being at present the possessor of a silver cup gained as a prize about that time for good marksmanship, and with the rest of the boys I had no doubt that the minute the Fenians saw us they would run, so that we started in with full confidence as to the outcome.

FIRST BULLET WHIZZES PAST.

I shall never forget leaving about noon of Friday, June 1, by train for Toronto; of passing the night at St. Catharines, and then being aroused within a few miles of Ridgeway, to march to the battlefield along the country road; how the farmers came from their houses and gave us something to eat as we were marching—we had left without breakfast; how I had pounced upon a whole lot of crackers and put them in the breast of my coat to eat along the way, and how the doctors found them there in the evening at Port Colborne when they undressed me to find the bullet that went through my thigh.

FENIANS ARE LOCATED.

The first bullet that whizzed over our heads as we were marching along in column—the word "Fenians" pressed it—was the beginning of a realization of what we had before us, and when they began to come thicker and faster, the nervous strain of being compelled to go through the "whizz" without a single one of the enemy in sight at whom we could get back in kind, was intense. It was not many minutes, however, before our battalion received the order to extend to the right, and indeed a great relief to think that now we had an even chance at least. Our company was almost the extreme right of the skirmishing line, and we kept advancing, with the "whizz" of the Fenian bullets constantly whirling around us, until we finally reached a grove quite thickly covered with trees and with a rail fence at the limit.

GETS A BULLET THROUGH HIS THIGH.

The Fenians were located also in a grove about 100 yards distant from us, with a clear, open space between them and us, and there we were, firing at each other across this field. I recollect that my position was behind a big tree and the joining crotch of a rail fence—how secure I felt—and all I had to do was to keep my arms well in line, loading, then put my rifle on the top rail of that fence, until I could get a good mark on some Fenian as one was passing from tree to tree, and then pull the trigger.

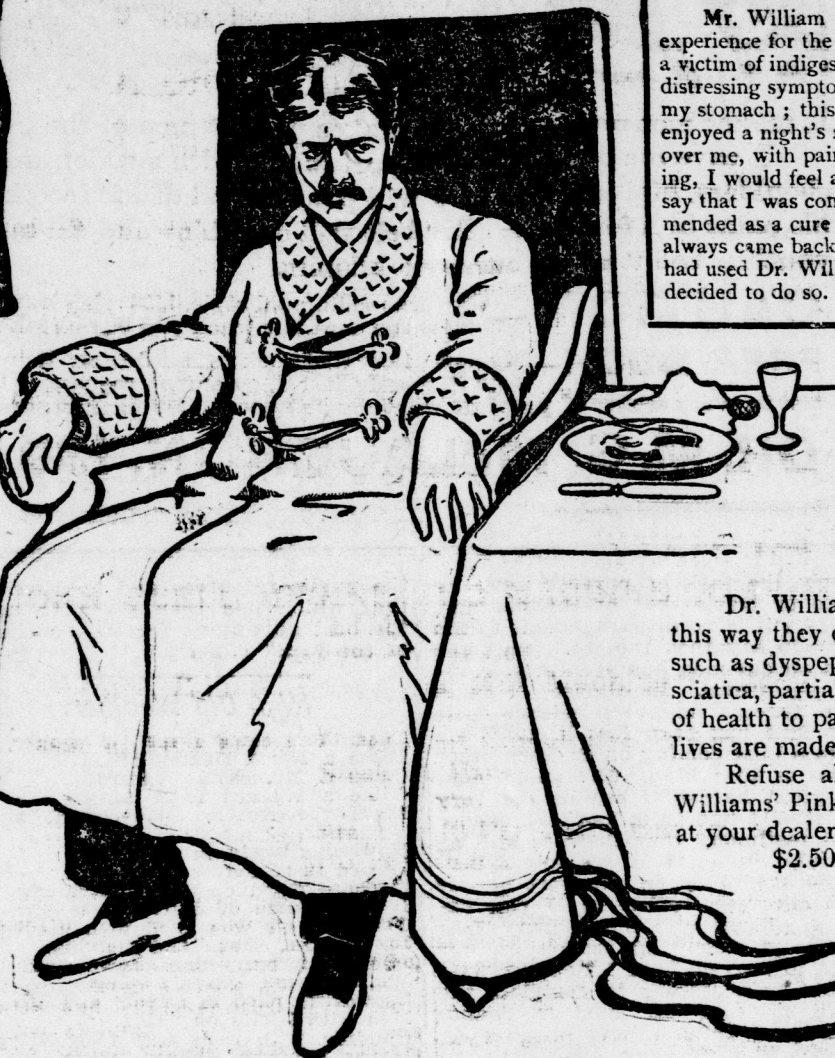
We had the old muzzle-loading rifles in those days, with the cartridges and caps, and it did seem an interminable length of time to get loaded up again after discharging our rifles, especially as the bullets were now whizzing around us with terrible rapidity. We had been firing at each other in this way for about three-quarters of an hour, or perhaps a little longer, when the Fenians jumped over their fence, formed a line, ran up their flag, and with a great cheer commenced to charge upon us. This was the only fine opportunity our boys had for a good crack at them, and we let drive. Every man in our company was a general in himself, and as we were shouting to each other whether or not to stand them—they greatly outnumbered us—we received the order to retire to the main body. My rifle was empty, and just as I stepped out from behind my tree I got a bullet through my thigh. I immediately pulled out the cartridge bit off the end, poured in the powder, reversed it and put in the

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

If there is any person more unhappy than the dyspeptic it would be hard to find him. Dyspeptic people are generally tortured by a constant desire for things they know they must not eat. Dyspepsia is a very common disease; most people, particularly those who do not take enough exercise, are inclined to it more or less frequently. The dyspeptic generally has recourse to various medicines which only offer temporary relief from the distress, but do not effect a cure. What the dyspeptic needs is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE.

These pills are not a purgative but are tonic and strengthening. They act upon the stomach, nerves and blood, and are particularly good for dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. They give relief, but they do more than that. They remove the cause of the trouble and by strengthening the organs they effect a permanent cure.



Mr. William Birt, Pisquid, P.E.I., is one who suffered for years, and relates his experience for the benefit of similar sufferers. Mr. Birt says:—"For many years I was a victim of indigestion, accompanied by nervousness, palpitation of the heart and other distressing symptoms. My appetite was irregular, and what I ate felt like a weight in my stomach; this was accompanied by a feeling of stupor or sleepiness, and yet I rarely enjoyed a night's sound sleep. When I would retire a creeping sensation would come over me, with pains and fluttering around the heart, and then when I arose in the morning, I would feel as tired and fatigued as I did before I went to bed. It is needless to say that I was continually taking medicine, and tried, I think, almost everything recommended as a cure for the trouble. Occasionally I got temporary relief, but the trouble always came back, usually in a still more aggravated form. One day a neighbor, who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, advised me to try them, and I decided to do so. To my gratification, I had only been using the pills a few weeks when I felt decidedly better, and things began to look brighter. I continued taking the pills for several months, with the result that my health was as good and my digestion better than it had ever been. One of the most flattering results of the treatment was my increase in weight from 125 pounds to 155 pounds. It is more than a year now since I discontinued the use of the pills and in that time I have not had the slightest return of the trouble. We always keep the pills in the house now, and my family have used them for other ailments with the same gratifying results."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and in this way they cure all diseases having their origin in poor or watery blood, such as dyspepsia, kidney and liver troubles, stomach ailments, rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance and anaemia. They restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks and give renewed health to women whose lives are made miserable by the ailments that afflict their sex.

Refuse all so-called tonic pills that do not have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. If you do not find them at your dealers they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NEW VEILS FOR PRETTY FACES

No End of Them This Season for
Women to Choose From.

A Bewildering Variety of Meshes and
Dots—Fashions in Wearing
the Veil.

Fashions in veils might seem to be very limited as to any possible variations, but, on the contrary, they show a most bewildering and attractive variety quite beyond anything ever possessed before, says a fashion writer in the New York Sun.

The new plain meshes vary from fine almost invisible lines to deep black squares with no end of fancy meshes following in their train. The large open meshes, in delicate patterns which are very becoming if well chosen, are most in use just at present.

Velvet dots seem to be going out and chenille dots are taking their place again. They are in all sizes between a pin spot and the largest dimensions possible for such a purpose, and are changed in clusters, groups and fancy patterns. You see them combined with velvet dots, too, with very pretty effect.

The special novelty is the chenille dot which is a combination of black and white chenille. Pretty veillings of white maline dotted with black chenille and bordered with black chenille are shown some of them with jetted quill-shaped designs in palmettes, on the upper edge. It is all in the way these veils are put on, as the jetted portion must serve as a decoration for the hat rather than the face. A becoming veil is a matter of selection entirely, for there is everything from which to choose. Spraying figures in white on a black net can transform a pretty woman into a ugly one, while some discrimination in choice may produce a reverse condition of things. Veils in general are considered the oculist's friend, but they are capable of great possibilities as a feature of woman's good looks in the street, so there is no prospect of their being discarded.

The great novelty produced so far this season is the gun metal veiling, perfect in tint and decorated with fuzzy chenille dots. If you would have something individual about your veiling, you can choose your mesh and have dots put on just as you wish them, as many or as few as you like. This is done at the specialty shop, where all the latest veillings are to be seen at all times, and where the elite of fashion find their novelties in this line.

The effort to launch the fashion of wearing a veil just to the end of the nose was unavailing, as it was found to be most unbecoming. The reverse of this idea seems to be in prospect, as some of the new veillings are of extra width and arranged to fall in sort, full folds from the hat.

What is called storm veiling comes of net over the gauze in many pretty patterns, of which one of the daintiest is an almost invisible spider net of mohair threads held together by small velvet dots. The gauze is very fine and close, but clear at the same time,

and is considered a great protection to the skin, especially for automobile purposes.

There are very good effects, too, in colored veillings, in shades of brown to the pale beige, shades of rose color and blue. The browns are especially to wear with fur hats, the gray and white veillings with the chinchilla hats. No well-dressed woman uses a black veil with her fur hat now.

White veiling is most in demand, perhaps for general wear, as it has the attractive quality which is improving to the appearance of the skin. French women recognize this and act on it as they do on every fashion which has accuracy and dispatch. We invite you to call and examine our large stock of perfumes and new toilet preparations.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE.

Strict attention to every detail of the drug business, low prices, and giving our people just the thing they ask for, have all contributed to make our establishment the popular drug store of the town. Physicians' prescriptions filled with accuracy and dispatch. We invite you to call and examine our large stock of perfumes and new toilet preparations.

PAINE'S CERYL COMPOUND.

At this time, when thousands are suffering from nervousness, dyspepsia, impure blood, liver complaint and kidney troubles, we can strongly recommend Paine's Ceryl Compound. This wonderful medicine is the prescription of an eminent physician. Try one bottle; it will give you cheering results. Our stock of Paine's Ceryl Compound is always fresh.

E. W. BOYLE, DRUGGIST,
652 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

The Optimist.

Ole Uncle Finn was a good ole chap. But he never seemed to care a rap. If the sun forgot To rise some day, He was as good as dead. Ole Finn would say: "Oncemore dark, this here we're in. But 'tain't so bad as it might 'a' been."

But a big cyclone came 'long one day, An' the town was wrecked an' blowed away. When the storm had passed, We turned around, An' thought at last, Ole Finn had been right.

The state of things he was buried in About as bad as it might 'a' been.

So we dug 'im out o' the twisted wreck, An' lifted a rafter off his neck. He was buried in it, An' a sight to see; He was ruined, but He says, says he, "Tain't half so bad as it might 'a' been."

With a weak look round at a smash-up grin, "Tain't half so bad as it might 'a' been!"

But after all, it's the likes o' Finn, Makes this world fit for livin' in. When days are dark, An' skies are dark, It's good to hear him say, "Now, see here, son!" with a cheerful grin.

"Tain't half so bad as it might 'a' been!" —Newark News.

"OIL OF GLADNESS"

South American Nervine has proved itself the "oil of gladness" to many a nerve-sick sufferer. It starts to work at the fountain-head of the trouble—the digestion. It tones the stomach, helps to assimilate the food, promotes healthy circulation, stimulates the flow of rich, red blood, accelerates the action of the organs.

South American Nervine cures nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, nervous prostration, nervous choking, nervous twitching, hot flashes, sick head-ache, dyspepsia, indigestion, and all kindred ailments. It is the very secret of health.

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

FAT NERVES.

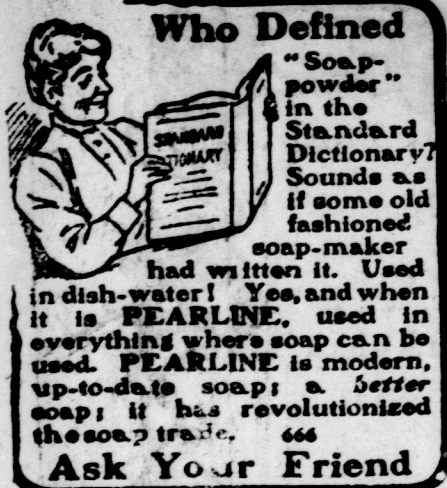
A whirl of excitement was recently caused among scientists by the discovery of "how nerves act."

Healthy nerves are fat nerves. It is fat in the core of a nerve that by hardening and softening creates nerve action.

Maybe this explains why Scott's Emulsion has always been such a remarkable remedy for nervousness.

Scott's Emulsion makes fat nerves. It feeds them with fat. Good for all forms of nervousness and for neuralgia.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



Who Defined
"Soap-powder"
in the
Standard
Dictionary?
Sounds as if
some old
fashioned
soap-maker
had written it. Used
in dish-water! Yes, and when
it is **PEARLINE**, used in
everything where soap can be
used. **PEARLINE** is modern,
up-to-date soap; a better
soap; it has revolutionized
the soap trade.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN AFRICA

Important Speech on the War by
Hon. Mr. Brodrick.

The Problems Being Solved by the
War Office Are Now in the
World's History.

No more interesting and important utterance on the present unfortunate war in South Africa has emanated from the Imperial House of Commons than is contained in the speech of Mr. Brodrick on the supplementary vote of £5,000,000 for additional expenditure on the war to the end of the financial year. It is important by reason of the specific statements contained in it of what has been accomplished since the Boers declared war. If the figures given are correct, and it is to be assumed they are, the British war office has accomplished what, in all probability, no other nation on earth ever before attempted. Many of the problems the empire has had to face were new and perplexing; and it speaks well for the buldog tenacity of the race that they are likely to be solved as satisfactorily as Mr. Brodrick's statements would indicate. The speech dispels, also, the delusion that the army has gone to seed, Lord Kitchener along with it. Mr. Brodrick said:

"I rise to make some explanations respecting this supplementary vote, and I may perhaps give a few figures which will show that the expenditure has been in the present financial year as compared with previous financial years during which the war has been carried on. In 1899-1900, £23,000,000 were voted for the purposes of the war by this house. In 1900-1901, the original estimate for war expenditure was £31,500,000, which, however, was more than doubled by the amount subsequently voted by the house. In 1901-1902, the original estimate for war expenditure was £63,000,000, for 1901-1902, the original estimate for army expenditure on the war was £56,070,000. Therefore, the amount which I now ask the house to vote will bring up our total for this financial year to £61,070,000, or rather less than the sum voted in the previous year. I have always held that the government in its original estimate should as far as possible present to the house the total expenditure required, but I must confess there has been great difficulty in making accurate calculations. The amount we now ask the committee to vote is not an inordinate amount. The calculations were originally made as to the period during which the war would last, and the number of troops it would be necessary to maintain throughout the year have been somewhat, though not so very largely, exceeded." (Ironical Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Dillon—Has any part of the sum voted last year for Transvaal civil expenditure been spent on the war?

Mr. Brodrick—The sum voted last August on account of civil expenditure has been spent by the colonial office. The amounts we are asking for now are entirely on account of our military services, and I make no apology for the sum we ask the house to vote. Of course, there are some members who object to any expenditure on the war, but the principal criticism directed against the government is that they had not sufficiently estimated the task they undertook, and in some degree fell short of the due assistance of generals in the field.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

Perhaps the committee will allow me to state what has been achieved during the past year. In South Africa on May 1 last we had 135,000 regulars, 58,

A MAN CAN'T

swim in shackles. It isn't a question of being able only to keep afloat. The man who is suffering from malnutrition is like the fettered swimmer. His stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased. It is not a question with him of winning the race for business but of simply keeping up under any circumstances.

Whenever disease affects the stomach it is affecting also the blood and the health of every organ of the body. For blood is only food converted into nutrition and nutrition is the life of the body and every organ of it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood and enables the perfect nutrition of the body which means perfect health.

For six long years I suffered with indigestion and my liver and kidneys which baffled the best doctors in my country," writes E. L. Russell, Esq., of Woodley, Prince William Co., Va. "I suffered with a 'catarrh' of the stomach, and after taking a 'catarrh' of medicine from three doctors I grew so bad I could hardly live a day without being in bed. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets. Before I had taken half of the second bottle I began to feel relieved. I got six more bottles and used them, and am happy to say I owe my life to Dr. Pierce."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 320 pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customers and mailing only. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

200 colonials, 23,000 yeomen, 20,000 militia, and nearly 10,000 volunteers—in all nearly 250,000 men. On Jan. 1, this year, we had 141,000 regulars, 57,000 colonials, 13,550 yeomen, nearly 20,000 militia, and 5,400 volunteers—in all 237,950 men. Therefore the force has been sustained substantially at the same figure throughout the whole year. Three years ago my right honorable friend (Mr. Wyndham), in moving these estimates, had told the house that the government would undertake to maintain for two years in South Africa nearly 150,000 regular troops and nearly 100,000 other troops, having to transport the whole of their provisions and stores and an equivalent number of horses. I think he would have been exceedingly sanguine and his statement would have been received with a great deal of doubt and hesitation in all parts of the house. I claim that that achievement was no inconsiderable task; but in addition that we have had to cope with the immense difficulty of providing remounts for this vast force. During the year we landed in South Africa 129,000 horses and purchased there a large number of other animals, the total number of horses and mules held for use of this estimate being 214,000. The actual provision represents an average monthly number bought of 24,000. That is sufficient answer to those who are constantly upbraiding the government for having been niggardly in the provision of horses for the front. In addition to feeding nearly 250,000 troops we have had also on the average some 30,000 more employed in the remount establishment or as drivers or otherwise, making in all nearly 280,000 men who have been fed from April 1 last to Jan. 1. We have fed on the average 238,000 horses and mules and 30,000 oxen during that period. We have had 27,000 Boer prisoners on our hands and 150,000 of the Boer population also to feed.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.
During the greater part of the year the expense to this country in the war has been about five and a half million per month. That expense has now been decreased, and will now figure at about four and a half million per month. We have made every provision in our power to secure further reduction. The meat contract, which was formerly held in South Africa by the Storage Company has been put out to tender on the 31st of March at a reduction of three halfpence per pound. From this we anticipate next year a saving of £200,000 or £300,000. Lord Kitchener, in spite of his engrossing duties, has helped us enormously in questions of expenditure—(cheers)—and with his help the question of local supplies has been put on a better footing, so that we expect a reduction of 20 per cent on that head. Again, the Cape colonial forces, which were originally equipped, paid, and fed by the British Government, have been taken back by the Cape Colony under their own control, and by that action the government had effected a saving of between £200,000 and £300,000. Lord Kitchener, in spite of his engrossing duties, has helped us enormously in questions of expenditure—(cheers)—and with his help the question of local supplies has been put on a better footing, so that we expect a reduction of 20 per cent on that head. Again, the Cape colonial forces, which were originally equipped, paid, and fed by the British Government, have been taken back by the Cape Colony under their own control, and by that action the government had effected a saving of between £200,000 and £300,000.

SUCCESS OF BLOCKHOUSE SYSTEM.

A large area of the country has now been brought into a peaceful condition and is free from the ravages of war. Let us take Cape Colony; though the blockhouse system does not exist there, we may practically say that dispersal of the rebels or the Boer bands who invaded the colony has gone so far that those in the northwest have been reduced to small bands hiding in the mountains, and those in the west of the colony have practically made no sign for some little time. They are in a very waste country, and though the band has not been altogether broken up, Gen. French regards them now as a matter rather for police duty than for military operations. Coming to the Orange River Colony, the blockhouse system has practically rendered the country free from war operations south of a line drawn from Kimberley through Kratoos to the Natal border. In the Transvaal, taking a line on the north from Zeerust to Wonderfontein, on the east from Wonderfontein to Volksrust, on the south from Volksrust to Klerksdorp, and on the west from Klerksdorp to Zeerust, it may be held that the blockhouse system has cleared the country within these limitations. (Cheers.) The safety of the railway is now practically secured, and trains are running with their ordinary punctuality and supplies coming up with proper precision. There is an immense resumption of industry at Johannesburg, which is a matter on which we may well congratulate ourselves. (Cheers.) The position in which we stand with regard to the enemy at the present moment is this: There are in three places in South Africa, and in three places alone, large bands of the enemy still to be dealt with. The force under Gen. Dewet in the north-east of the Orange River colony, still numbers, when his force is collected, a formidable body of men. The force under Gen. Louis Botha, in the east of the Transvaal, though it is also in the north-east, is a smaller force, but it is still a formidable body. The force under Gen. Delarey, in the west of the Transvaal, is a smaller force, but it is still a formidable body. The force under Gen. Delarey, in the west of the Transvaal, is a smaller force, but it is still a formidable body.

Mr. Lambert—How many men are under each of those leaders?

Mr. Brodrick—I will not give an estimate, for this reason: that I have never fallen into that hopeless pitfall of stating to the house exactly when the war will terminate—(laughter)—but, roughly speaking, I believe each of the commanders can get a large amount of country, bring together something like 2,000 men. At the same time, I have no reason to believe that at any moment, except when General Botha invaded Natal in September last, anything like so considerable a body was brought together.

UNFLINCHING PERSEVERANCE.

As I have touched on this subject, it would not be out of place if I asked the house to express its appreciation of the immense efforts made by our mounted troops during the last few months. (Cheers.) The way in which these troops, without any attempt at advertisement, have endured marching prodigious lengths, 20, 40 and 50 miles a day on successive days, shows the unflinching spirit of perseverance which animates them. We know, of course, that in a vast and difficult

IT CATCHES ME THERE, DOCTOR.



It makes men over again. It makes perfect men of the puniest, weakest specimens of "half-men." Give me one of those unfortunates with swollen and distorted joints. Give me a man with pains in his back, in his shoulders, hips and chest. I will pour the oil of life into his joints, warm them up, start the life blood circulating and remove his pains in a few days. My belt will cure him and fill him full of life and courage, and make him glad with the sunshine of youth. And it never burns or blisters.

Concerns selling old style, blistering belts are now offering a cheap imitation of my cushion electrodes. Refuse them. The best is the cheapest when you buy anything for your health. Call and see my famous appliance and test it free.

FREE BOOK—My new illustrated book tells about my Belt and how it cures the weakness of men and women. It is worth reading. I will give a free test to every seeker of proof of what my belt does. Call or write to-day.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto. OFFICE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

What causes that dull ache—sometimes a stinging catch when I go to move? When I arise in the morning I can hardly straighten up. It exposes the fact that you are in bad shape, your strength has been over-taxed, your kidneys are breaking down. In fact you are abusing your health. Those pains you have—they are nature's warning cry. They warn you of the approach of lumbago, Bright's disease, sciatica, destruction of your vitality and many other troubles. They will tell you that something is wrong with your health, something that may lay you up and perhaps before you expect it. Don't you think it cheaper to cure them now before they make you helpless? I can cure you with nature's own remedy—Electricity. Every town and hamlet in the country to-day knows of its cures. Perhaps your neighbors are being cured by them. I want every one that is in need of a treatment to use my Electric Belt. If you can offer me reasonable security you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

My Electric Belt does wonders in a few applications. It arouses all the dormant energies, develops muscular and nerve life, and restores the feeling of youth, courage and manhood.

It makes men over again. It makes perfect men of the puniest, weakest specimens of "half-men." Give me one of those unfortunates with swollen and distorted joints. Give me a man with pains in his back, in his shoulders, hips and chest. I will pour the oil of life into his joints, warm them up, start the life blood circulating and remove his pains in a few days. My belt will cure him and fill him full of life and courage, and make him glad with the sunshine of youth. And it never burns or blisters.

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FREE BOOK—My new illustrated book tells about my Belt and how it cures the weakness of men and women. It is worth reading. I will give a free test to every seeker of proof of what my belt does. Call or write to-day.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto. OFFICE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

country the task of pursuer must be double or treble that of the pursued, therefore it is no disparagement to the enemy to say that the work that has fallen on our men has been most carefully performed. In almost all cases where success has been within their grasp and has been lost it has been due to a mist coming on or some other chance of that kind. Disappointment is a great hardship, but in the very last letter I had from Lord Kitchener I had testimony that there is still as cheerful, willing, and zealous a performance of duty on the part of our troops as ever. (Cheers.) I can assure the house and the country that we are not likely to slacken in our efforts to provide Lord Kitchener with all that is necessary to complete the operations that he has in hand. (Cheers.) I think it is realized even by those who are most opposed to the war that by far the most humane thing in the conduct of this campaign, and by far the most vital thing for the future of South Africa is that so far as men and horses and munitions of war can do it, we should put Lord Kitchener in a position to bring the war to an end at the earliest possible date. (Hear, hear.) I claim on behalf of the government, with regard to that, that there is no part of our proceedings during the past year which will not bear the fullest inquiry. I propose to lay on the table tonight the totals of men and of horses, both from home and abroad, which have been landed in South Africa during the years 1900 and 1901. It is unique in the efforts which have been made in regard to sending troops and horses over sea. It is certainly astonishing in the history of the British nation. I cannot help expressing a hope that it will not in a very waste country, and though the band has not been altogether broken up, Gen. French regards them now as a matter rather for police duty than for military operations. Coming to the Orange River Colony, the blockhouse system has practically rendered the country free from war operations south of a line drawn from Kimberley through Kratoos to the Natal border. In the Transvaal, taking a line on the north from Zeerust to Wonderfontein, on the east from Wonderfontein to Volksrust, on the south from Volksrust to Klerksdorp, and on the west from Klerksdorp to Zeerust, it may be held that the blockhouse system has cleared the country within these limitations. (Cheers.) The safety of the railway is now practically secured, and trains are running with their ordinary punctuality and supplies coming up with proper precision. There is an immense resumption of industry at Johannesburg, which is a matter on which we may well congratulate ourselves. (Cheers.) The position in which we stand with regard to the enemy at the present moment is this: There are in three places in South Africa, and in three places alone, large bands of the enemy still to be dealt with. The force under Gen. Dewet in the north-east of the Orange River colony, still numbers, when his force is collected, a formidable body of men. The force under Gen. Louis Botha, in the east of the Transvaal, though it is also in the north-east, is a smaller force, but it is still a formidable body. The force under Gen. Delarey, in the west of the Transvaal, is a smaller force, but it is still a formidable body.

the public resources and to distribute that which has been given to us to the best advantage for the conclusion of the war." (Cheers.)

High Old Weather.

Then there came a spell of winter, Came a North Dakota blizzard, Came a Minnesota blizzard, Came a blizzard from Alaska, From the frozen, snow-capped mountains.

Howling fiercely in its anger, Hurled itself across the country, Swept down on the helpless city Like a besom of destruction. Then the air was filled with needles, Ice needles, sharp and piercing, And the mercury sank downward, Went to zero, kept on going, Snowdrifts piled in streets and alleys, Men with icicles on noses, Children with their ears frost-bitten, Horses slipping, sliding, falling, Braved the tempest, groaned with anguish.

Fires broke out in every quarter From the overheated furnace, From the crossed electric wires, And the air was filled with moaning, Long the cold weather lasted, Till at last there came a famine, Came a famine in the coal bins, Oh, the anguish of the famines! Men and women, anthraciteless, Wild and blue-nosed, thronged the coal yards, Vainly offering their jewels In exchange for coal and kindling. From his hole came forth the ground-hog.

Saw his shadow and retreated, Went into his cozy burrow, Curled himself again and started On a six weeks' fast of slumber. For it was an open winter—Open toward the Arctic Circle.

—Chicago Tribune.

Are You Deaf?

All deafness is not curable, but doctors state that 90 per cent of impaired hearing is due to inflammation of the Eustachian tubes, and can be treated with certainty of success by the use of my Ear Cure. It gives instant relief to catarrh in any part of the system. Catarrh is extremely pleasant and simple to use. It is offered in any form of deafness is advised to use it. Thousands of cases are on record where catarrh has been cured perfectly, and what it has done for others it can do for you. Procure Catarrh Cure from our druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

A Brussels publisher has felt justified in starting a periodical devoted wholly to the scientific study of milk.

Vapo-Cresoline quickly cures colds, coughs, sore throat, whooping cough and croup.

Paris sends news of a probable pearl famine.

Mindard's Liniment for Rheumatism. The town of Trio, S. C., is about to receive a colony of Finlanders, who are being imported to work in the lumber trade.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure back-ache, headache, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly-colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

Since 1890 the number of ships in the American whaling fleet has decreased from 97 to 40. There is a steady falling off in the production of both sperm oil and whalebone.

FILES—ITCHING, BLIND OR BLEEDING.

Symptoms: Moisture; intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. For a free sample address Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

TOOK THEM SINGLEHANDED.

A group of men were sitting in the lounging room, says the London Telegraph, when the talk turned upon the war in South Africa. Several of the men had seen service, and although some of them were strangers, conversation was brisk and entertaining.

"Well," began a soldierly-looking fellow, "I've been in South Africa myself and had a very interesting time."

"Ever get very close to the Boers?" someone asked.

"Rather! I once took two of their officers."

"Unlucky?"

"Certainly. And the next day I took eight men, with their horses."

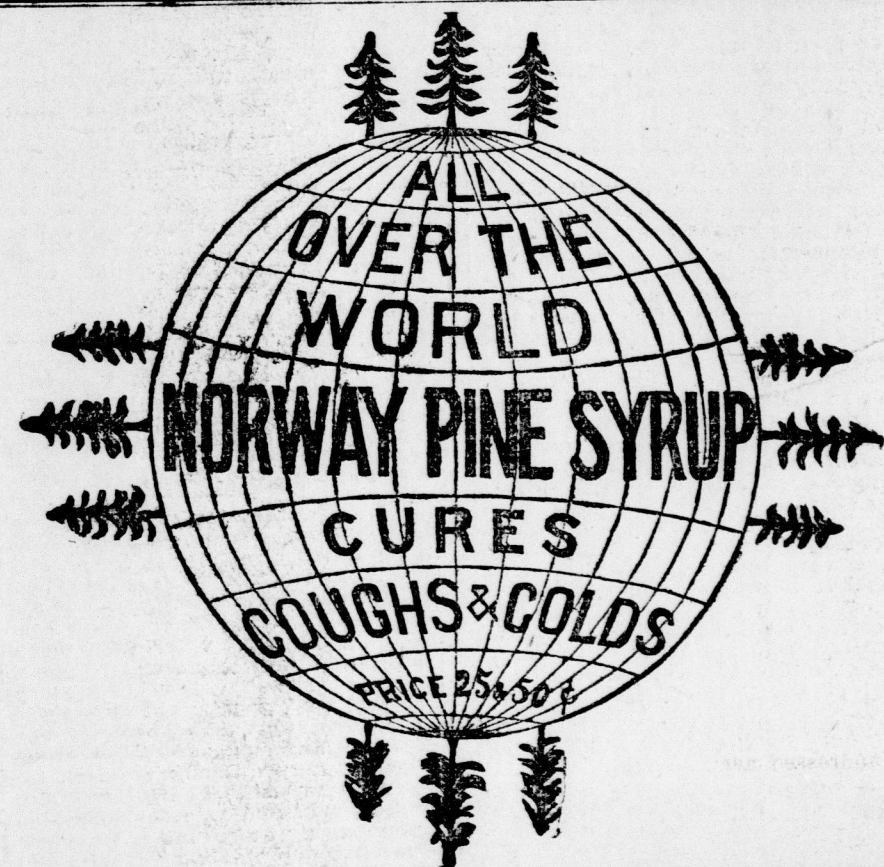
"All wounded, I expect," remarked a listener, with a suspicion of a sneer.

"Yes, and I got hurt, of course?"

"Just a scratch, that's all. And the day after I took a lot of transport wagons, and followed that up by taking a Boer kraal and a big gun."

"That's a pretty good record for a man of the audience, I have seen some of the finest specimens of anything you can call to mind, but frankly, you are the only legitimate successor to Baron Munchausen that I've ever met."

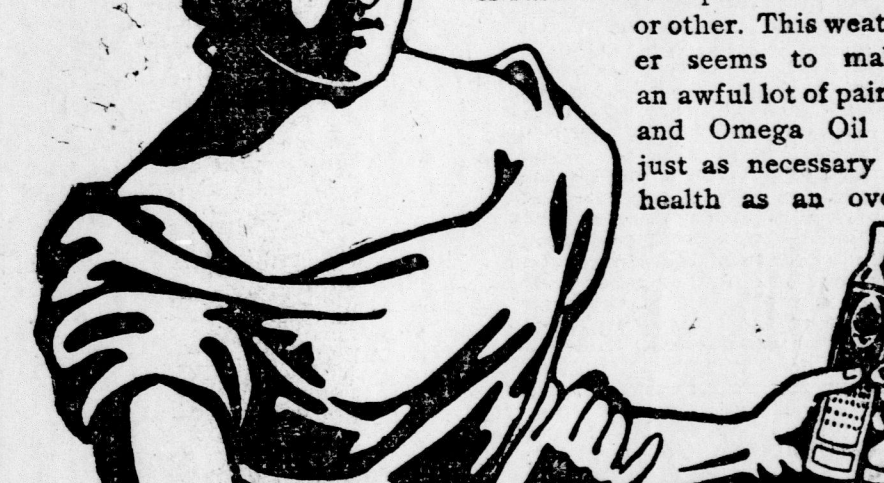
"Oh, no, I'm not that," said the storyteller, modestly, a good-natured smile overspreading his face. "I'm only a photographer."



Omega Oil

FOR WOMEN—You would be surprised like everything if you knew how many women use Omega Oil, the wonderful liniment that stops pain. Some of these women are away up in society, too, and have their maids rub the oil on them. Poor people, who can't afford maids, either rub themselves with Omega Oil, or get some one in the family to do it. You see, it is so very good

for tired shoulders, lame backs, stiff joints, sore throat, cold in the chest and rheumatism that you can't blame people for using it. Why, in a good many families, they get out a bottle of Omega Oil every night before they go to bed, because some one is sure to have a pain somewhere or other. This weather seems to make an awful lot of pains, and Omega Oil is just as necessary to health as an over-



coat or a heavy wrap. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Your druggist sells Omega Oil, or can get it for you at any wholesale drug store. The Omega Chemical Co., 267 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle, prepaid, for 50c in cash, money order or stamps.

VISITORS TO EUROPE

The Colonial and General Agencies, agents for the Gordon Hotels, St. Ermin's Hotel (close to Westminster Abbey), and other selected Hotels, Hydros and Boarding Establishments in Great Britain.

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THE DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society was held at their offices, Temple Building, on February 11, 1902, at 11 a.m.

The president, Mr. T. H. Purdom, K.C., occupied the chair, and Mr. Nathaniel Mills, the manager, acted as secretary. There were present, also, the Rev. J. Herbert Starr and W. J. McMurtry, Toronto; and Messrs. John Ferguson, Alfred Robinson, Samuel Wright, John Purdom, James T. Moses, Alexander Purdom, Duncan Campbell, Francis Love, Wm. Bettridge, M.B., Strathroy, and others.

The secretary read the report. Mr. Purdom, the president, moved the adoption of the report, seconded by Mr. John Ferguson. Mr. Purdom, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that he regarded the report as favorable. The balance in the Savings Bank on December 31st, 1901, was \$158,671.41, and on December 31st, 1901, it was \$227,721.55. The amount carried to the reserve fund was equal to one per cent of the subscribed capital. The efforts of the management had not been relaxed. He considered the outlook favorable, and believed the society would steadily improve its position. The total assets now amounted to the sum of \$2,288,616.15. The report was adopted.

The following gentlemen were then elected directors unanimously: T. H. Purdom, K.C., John Ferguson, W. J. McMurtry, Toronto; Wm. Bettridge, M.B., Strathroy; Rev. J. Herbert Starr, Toronto; Francis Love; Hon. David Mills, Justice Supreme Court, and Samuel Wright.

On motion Messrs. John Lockhead and J. K. McDermid were appointed auditors.

After a vote of thanks to the president, directors and officers for their

services during the year, the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting, T. H. Purdom, K.C., was re-elected president, and John Ferguson, Esq., vice-president.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901.

To the Shareholders of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society. The directors beg leave to submit the twenty-ninth annual report of the affairs of the society.

The net earnings amounted to the sum of \$50,761.90, out of which two half yearly dividends at the rate of four per cent per annum, amounting to the sum of \$7,331.37, were paid, the sum of \$10,000.00 added to the reserve fund, and the balance, \$33,430.53, carried to the contingent account.

The sum loaned during the year was \$325,011.90, selected from loans applied for amounting to the sum of \$488,141.15.

The directors regard the results for the year as satisfactory. They vary little from those of previous years.

The assets and liabilities and the net earnings remain in about the same relative position toward each other as last year. The Savings Bank shows an increase of deposits. The amount on deposit 31st December, 1901, being \$783,571.41, and the amount on deposit on 31st December, 1901, being \$827,721.55.

The manager and other officers of the society have continued to give the same care and attention to business as formerly.

The books of the society have been regularly audited by Messrs. J. K. McDermid and John Lockhead, with the result which appears by the certificate attached to the statement.

All the directors retire annually and are eligible for re-election.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. PURDOM, President.

Financial Statement for the Year Ending 31st December, 1901.

Dr.—	PROFIT AND LOSS.	Cr.
To two permanent stock dividends—	Earnings for the year ending 31st December, 1901	\$110,689 74
30th June, 1901		
31st December, 1901		
		\$ 37,368 00
To two accumulating stock dividends—		
30th June, 1901		6 62
31st December, 1901		6 75
		13 37
To interest paid Savings Bank depositors		27,223 06
To general expense account, including salaries, directors' and auditors' fees, advertising, printing, etc.		8,710 41
To amount paid for office fixtures, furniture, etc.		542 92
To commission account		1,475 19
To sterling debenture coupons (interest accrued, but not due)		1,193 33
To currency debenture coupons		7,411 45
To currency debenture coupons (due 1st Jan., 1902) ..		3,167 15
To municipal taxes		571 82
To government tax and registration		762 75
To carried to reserve fund ..		10,000 00
To surplus carried to contingent account		3,380 53
		\$110,689 74
Dr.—	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	Cr.
Liabilities to the Public:		
To Savings Bank depositors		\$ 827,721 55
To sterling debenture coupons		243,285 65
To sterling debentures (interest accrued, but not due)		1,193 33
To currency debentures		199,214 72
To currency debenture coupons (due 1st Jan., 1902) ..		3,167 15
		\$1,274,582 40
To the Shareholders:		
To permanent stock		\$34,200 00
To permanent stock (dividend due 1st Jan., 1902) ..		18,684 00
To accumulating stock and dividends		344 68
To reserve fund		40,000 00
To contingent account		20,905 07
		\$2,288,616 15
		\$2,288,616 15

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have made a regular audit of the books of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society during the year 1901. The cash, bank accounts and vouchers have been kept under careful examination. All postings have been checked, all entries in the society's ledgers have been verified, and the accompanying statements of "profit and loss" and "assets and liabilities" are a correct showing of the affairs of the society.

London, Jan. 25, 1902.

Literary Notes.

THE WANDERING JEW RETOLD.

An old book resuscitated is sometimes as good as a new one, and in the republication of Croly's "Tarry Thou Till I Come," we have in new dress a very valuable production of a thoughtful writer, which was well received half a century ago, and is now repeating its popularity. It is a powerfully imaginative story of a man doomed to immortality from the time of the crucifixion of Christ, and gives in another form the ever-popular legend of The Wandering Jew. For dramatic force, true romance and thrilling adventure, this novel has seldom been equaled. The life of the Holy Land breathes through it, and the sins and virtues of the Jewish people are made to stand out in relief against the sensuousness and injustice of the Romans. Nero, the tyrant, is drawn with a cleverness that intensifies his royal villainy, and the events that led up to the fall of Rome and the destruction of Jerusalem are told with the vividness almost of an eye-witness. Jewish character is faithfully depicted. The Jewish women particularly are shown to have been possessed of an intense love for home and friends, the more delightful because of its Oriental expression. And the book is also a marvel of psychological analysis. Salathiel, the immortal wanderer, goes out from his Judean home to other lands, outliving all his kinsmen, and with the burden of his guilt and the consciousness of his punishment ever before him. In the opening chapter there is the anguish of the smitten heart as nowhere else described in literature. The story proper closes with the fall of Jerusalem and leaves the immortal Jew still a wanderer.

It is a long story, and a serious one—therefore the better worth reading. George Croly, the author, was an Irish clergyman of remarkable ability and

this was his best piece of work. For those who appreciate historical novels, and most of the most tragic times in the history of the world and the world's religions, there is a feast provided within the handsome covers of this re-told book.

The story has evoked strong words of praise from critics. Hubert H. Bancroft, the historian, remarks: "It is sublime. It occupies a unique place; there is nothing else like it in literature. Such a book elevates and ennobles the whole realm of fiction." Prof. Geo. W. Hunt, LL.D., declares: "Parts of it remind me of the graphic pages of Victor Hugo in his 'Les Misérables,' and 'Ninety Three,' and parts of it of the scenic chapters of Sienkiewicz in his 'Quo Vadis.'" Carroll D. Wright says: "It is one of the noblest romances I have ever read, and must stand with the very best literature that has ever been given to the world." Watchword and Truth (Boston), says: "Its description of the life of Palestine up to the time when Jerusalem was destroyed, is without a parallel in literature."

In the United States no less than seventeen editions, each of 10,000 copies, have been issued to meet the demand, and the publishers say they expect an even greater demand this year. In Canada a new edition has just been placed on the market by the William Briggs who reports a sustained interest in the book quite exceptional. It looks as though "Tarry Thou Till I Come" were destined to a permanent place in literature.

THE ATLANTIC ON WALT WHITMAN.

An American writer whose fame continues to grow with time is the Good Gray Poet, Walt Whitman, and everything pertaining to his unique personality is of daily increasing interest. J. T. Trowbridge, the author of "Neighbor Jackwood," was fortunate enough to make Whitman's acquaintance and acquire his friendship, more than 40 years ago, and has embodied some of

his personal recollections in a lively chapter of reminiscences of Walt Whitman in the February Atlantic, filled with description and anecdote, which add much to our knowledge of the man and the writer, as well as of the method of thought and work of one who "stands as a great original force in our literature, perhaps the greatest."

THE MARCH SMART SET.

In variety and value of contents the March number of The Smart Set is probably the best yet issued of this magazine, which has established itself as a most important exponent of contemporary fiction. "Araby," a novellette by the Baroness Von Hutten, heads the number. The story is one of great charm; as realistic as a romance, and it conveys in crisp dialogue and movement vivid pictures of modern life. There is a lesson in "Araby," and that a powerful one; but there is, and always, the story itself, vital and human, the story of an unusual

THE MASK AND LYRE.

George Grossmith, the inimitable English entertainer, is sure of a hearty welcome from the public of this city when he appears at the New Grand, on March 4. On his earlier visits to this country he gained as universal a popularity as he has enjoyed throughout England. He has given the best part of his life to adding to the enjoyment of his fellow-creatures, and there are few men associated with the amusement enterprises of the day who have such varied ability to attract and hold the attention of an audience.

Mr. Grossmith has a particularly pleasing personality. He interests an audience instantly, and as a literary man of excellent parts, a musician of good attainments, a composer with melodious tendencies, a pianist of unusual technical skill, he is enabled to meet the demands of his programmes. He gained a fund of experience and information as to the oddities of human nature during his experiences as a law court reporter in the sixties, and the fifty or more sketches he has written during his career reflects many of the experiences of these earlier years. His selection by Sir Arthur Sullivan to create the roll of John Wellington Wells in the "Sorcerer" at the beginning of the series of light operas by Gilbert and Sullivan, turned his attention to the operatic stage for a dozen years, during which time he originated the roles of Sir Joseph Porter in "H.M.S. Pinafore," Gen. Stanley in "The Pirates of Penzance," Bunthorne in "Patience," Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe," King of the "Princess Ida," etc. In "The Mikado," Robin Oakapple in "Ruddigore," and Jack Point in "The Yeoman of the Guard."

Not once, but several times, has this column contained a protest against the habit of so many theater patrons coming so late as to seriously disturb the enjoyment of the remainder of the audience. A striking example was seen at Saturday night's performance of "The Tyranny of Tears," and again at "The Little Minister," on Wednesday, when for nearly half an hour after the ascension of the curtain those who were endeavoring to follow the action of the plays had their attention distracted and their pleasure marred by the pushing past of incongruous and needless late arrivals, whose evident desire in delaying their entry is merely to create a stir and attract comment. The most surprising part of it all is the fact that in the ranks of those who form what are considered the upper circles in this city. Whatever be their qualifications for shining in society, it is quite apparent that these people possess neither good breeding nor courtesy. It seems almost useless to call the attention of such people to the fact that they are outraging good taste in thus so wantonly disregarding the rights of others. A strict rule that no late-comers be shown to seats until the curtain has fallen at the end of an act might prove a more efficacious lesson. Such a rule has been made and successfully enforced in cities many times the size of this, and its adoption in London theaters might have the desired effect of abating one of the greatest nuisances to which the patrons of the drama are subjected.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell LeMoine, the sterling actress seen here a few weeks ago in "The First Duchess of Marlborough," has had more than her share of trouble lately. Her company closed at Wilmington, Del., this week, partly because the show was not a financial success, and partly because of the throat trouble from which Mrs. LeMoine has been suffering. From Wilmington she had to hurry to New York, where her husband, W. J. LeMoine, is lying seriously ill from heart trouble. Mrs. LeMoine will not take the road again this season. She is still under engagement with Liebler & Co., and her contract calls for their management of her until Jan. 1 next. It is likely the document will be canceled by mutual consent, as the actress has received several flattering offers for work in plays which will put her better than those in which Liebler & Co. purpose featuring her.

An engagement with "A Gentleman of France" Company seems to have been either a mascot or a Jonah for the members. John Blair, who played the villainous De Bruhl, has been selected by Mrs. Patrick Campbell to go to England with her as her leading man for the coming London season. Charlotte Walker, who essayed the role of Madame De Bruhl, leaves the company to take the position of leading lady with James K. Hackett, in "The Crisis." Edgar Selwyn, the clever actor who staged the production, as well as taking the part of Simon Flex, is in England superintending the production of "Arcturion," which has just been successfully launched there. On the other hand, the star himself, and nearly every other participant in the famous star-cast fight, have been injured more or less severely either by accidental sword-thrusts or by the falls which follow their supposed killing.

"Billy" West, the minstrel, who died last week in Chicago, was born in New York nearly 50 years ago. In his youth he and Peter Dailey were fast friends, and they used to entertain conferees with their dancing and funny sayings. West was known on the stage as a minstrel more than 30 years ago. In 1869, while he and Primrose were playing in opposition theaters in Buffalo,

passion, in which the instinct of the primitive savage and the conditions of twentieth-century civilization meet and war. Other important stories are: "Her Investitures," by G. Vere Taylor; "The Penance of Hedwig," by Lillian Bell; "The Princess," Justus Miles Forman; "The Daughter of the Painter," John Regnault Ellyson; "A Woman of Ideals," by Kate Jordan; "Enter Lord Love," by Anne MacGregor; "As Any Woman Would," by Nellie Cravey Gillmore; "A Study in Suggestion," by Emma Wolf; "The Gaieties of Paris," by Edgar Saltus; "When Whig Met Tory Long Ago," by Alfred Henry Lewis; "The Pursuit of the Duchess," by Emeric Huime-Beaman; "Brauser's Sentence," by Edward Breck; "A Royal Compromise," by Ruth Mills. The number contains many poems of literary merit. Among the authors contributing are: Bliss Carman, John B. Tabb, Gelett Burgess, Clinton Scollard, Edith Sessions Tupper, Theodosia Garrison, Minna Irving, Ethel M. Kelley, Charles Hanson Towne and James Buckham.

Notes on the Plays and Their Players.

Gossip of the Stage and Platform.

they formed a partnership which lasted until four years ago. Since then West has had his own show on the road. For years they held the championship for clog dancing. Aside from their business relations, they were the closest of friends. It is said that West was worth nearly \$500,000, his ventures having proved almost invariably successful. Five years ago he built a handsome residence at Bensonhurst. Mr. West had been married three times. His first wife was Fay Templeton, the actress, with whom he lived only a short time. He permitted her to get a divorce from him, and then married Miss Lizette Morris, of Philadelphia. When she died a few years ago she left a large amount of property to him. His next wife was Miss Emma Hanley, who was known on the stage as one of the Hanley sisters. His death was due to cancer of the throat, due to excessive smoking.

W. F. P. Newbury.—Neither of the plays you mention have been published in book form. The only copies in existence would be in manuscript. Both are copyrighted and are owned by Charles Frohman, New York. It would cost about \$1,000 each for me to set the right of production. "The Little Minister" is a dramatization by J. M. Barrie of his novel of the same name, which could be procured for any bookseller at a cost of 75 cents or \$1.

A good story is told at the expense of Charles H. Yale, the genial owner of "The Devil's Auction," which comes to the Grand on Tuesday.

In defiance of the conspicuously posted notice, "Beggars and Peddlers Not Allowed in This Office," a hungry-looking vender of illuminated calendars recently pushed his way into Mr. Yale's office, in Philadelphia, and insisted that Mr. Yale buy a calendar. His ill-smelling presence was so annoying that his departure was purchased for a half dollar. Manager Yale, however, said he had no use for another calendar, but the peddler promised to leave one at his residence that evening. The manager was forgotten by the busy manager until he reached home and was informed by his wife that a man had been there a few minutes before and had left a calendar.

"He said you had sent him," remarked the wife, "and told him to collect a dollar from me, so I gave it to him."

Muttering a few unquotable words and summing his butler, Mr. Yale sent him out to "find that peddler and bring him back quick." The butler overtook the peddler a block away and bade him return to the house at once. "My master wants to see you," said he.

"Vy yaas; I vas shust at the house

A CUP OF HOT...

Bovril



After Snowshoeing, Skating or Tobogganning will thoroughly warm the whole system and will prevent COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.

und was miss him," drawled the peddler with sublime assurance. "But I know vat he wants; he wants a calendar. Here 'tis it. I am in a hurry. You gif me der 50 cents und he vill bay you."

The unsuspecting butler handed over the half dollar, took the calendar and hurried back to his master with a beaming face. The beam did not retain its beaminess long.

Chauncey Olcott, the clever Irish comedian, comes to the New Grand on Thursday in his new play, "Garrett O'Magh." The scene is laid in the beginning of the last century, which gives ample opportunity for effective and picturesque costuming. It is a wide departure from the usual Irish plays, inasmuch as it is a comedy. Mr. Olcott's five new songs for "Garrett O'Magh" are said to be particularly delightful. They are melodious, simple ballads, sung in a sweet and powerful tenor. Olcott has more than once been credited with a combination of the quantity and quality of the virtues of Scanlan, Emmett and ten. He has a delightful personality, a keen sense of true Irish wit and humor, and a voice deliciously sweet.

The forthcoming engagement of "The Runaway Girl" at the New Grand will be anticipated with pleasure by those who witnessed its first production here. There is a brightness and catchiness about "The Sly Cigarette," "Follow the Man from Cook's," "The Boy Guessed Right," "High Society," "Not the Kind of Girl I Care About," "Soldiers in the Park," "The Gobblins" and the other musical numbers that

make their rendition a source of great pleasure. As presented by Arthur Dunn and his supporting company, the production should prove a treat.

Klaw & Erlanger have provided a sumptuous series of stage settings for "Foxy Quiller," which comes to the Grand shortly. The company includes Mr. Jerome Sykes, Miss Eleanor Kent, Miss Grace Cameron, Miss Lillian Seville, Miss Almira Forest, Miss Marion Bent, Miss Marie Christie, Mr. Adolph Zink (the famous lilliputian comedian), Mr. Harry Macdonough, Mr. Louis Casavant, Mr. Arthur T. Earnest and others. Signor A. DeNovellis will direct the music, for which the company carry a special orchestra.

When the Baby Cries at Night there is a cause for it. Perhaps it is gas on the stomach, maybe cramps or diarrhea. Don't lose sleep; anticipate such contingencies by always keeping handy a bottle of Polson's Nerveine. Just a few drops in water given inwardly, then rub the little one's stomach with a small quantity of Nerveine, and perfect rest is assured for the night for both mother and baby. You may not need Nerveine often, but when you do need it you need it badly. Get a 25c bottle today.

Paris is the only city which patronizes the arts on a large scale. It has now offered \$2,000 for the best symphony or opera sent in before Dec. 1, 1903, and \$5,000 more will be given for its performance.

For cuts, wounds, rheumatism, stiff joints, burns, scalds, bites of insects, croup, coughs, colds, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy.

The Prussian Government has bit at Spandau a central station for the breeding of carrier pigeons.

CURE BRONCHITIS QUICKLY

By Means of Catarrhozone Bronchial Affections Are Cured, and Cured Beyond Liability to Relapse in a Short Time.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Bronchial Tubes and can be treated successfully only by a remedy carried to the affected parts along with the air breathed, for nature intended those organs for the passage of air alone, and such treatments as snuffs, powders and atomizers fail, because of the inability to reach the parts that are affected.

But Catarrhozone doesn't fail; it goes wherever the air breathed goes, and the entire surface of the breathing organs is treated by antiseptic vapor. Catarrhozone, although a powerful germicide, is very healing and soothing, and under its influence the inflamed membranes are quickly restored to normal condition.

Catarrhozone relieves congestion, makes breathing regular and easy, stops the cough and headache, and in a remarkably short time will drive all Bronchitic symptoms from the system. Captain McDonald, one of the most prominent marine men in Kingston, writes: "For years I have battled with the agonies of Bronchitis, oftentimes so bad that I could not sleep for nights at a time. I spent hundreds of dollars on quacks and doctors without getting relief; but one dollar's worth of Catarrhozone cured me."

This testimonial was given more than two years ago, and on the 14th of November, 1901, the Captain stated he was still free from his former trouble, thus proving Catarrhozone to be a veritable specific. There are on record thousands of cases cured by Catarrhozone which other remedies didn't even benefit. It is really the only sure cure for Bronchitis, and is what you must use to get well. Remember the name, and be sure you are supplied with only

Catarrhozone.

Two months' treatment guaranteed to cure. Price \$1; small size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., and Kingston, Ontario.