VOL. XXXIII., NO. 122.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1896.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

MOLMAN-On Feb. 20, the wife of John Holman, the Farmers' Advocate, of a son-still

DIFD. LAWRIE-In this city, on the 13th March, 1896, Joseph Lawrie, aged 29 years. Funeral on Monday, from his brother's residence, 321 King street; services at 2:30, Friends are invited.

DAVEY-At 31 Craig street, March 14, Coralie Shaver, youngest daughter of Thomas and Eva Davey, aged 5 years and 9 months. Funeral from the family residence on Monday at 3 o'clock. Services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this in-

Toronto papers please copy.

The Churches Tomorrow.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. Hall. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Daniel will preach at both services. Class meetings at 10 a.m. Sunday school at 2:45 p.m.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—11 and 7, the pastor, Rev. A. L. Russell. A service of song at 7. Sunday

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Walter Rigsby, paster, will conduct both services.

Rev. W. J. Clark, paster. will eccupy his pulpit in the morning; evening, Rev. B. Clement. Sabbath school and Bible classes

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH— Next Sabbath—II a.m., Rev. J. J. Sin-clair, 7 p.m., pastor, subject, "I Am." Collec-

ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH
—Pastor, Charles Smith. Evening subject, "The Lads"—special to roung men.
Strangers welcome.

ONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH ONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH sunday school anniversary — Morning services conducted by Rev. E. B. Lanceley, of Dundas Center. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, addresses to the school by Mr. D. A. McDermid, superintendent Dundas Center Methodist Sunday School, and Rev. Ira Smith, Talbot Street Baptist Church. Evening services conducted by Rev. W. J. Clark, of First Presbyterian Church.

T. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, B.D., at both services. Morning prayer at 10:15. Morning services at 11, subject, "Christ's Estimate of Service"—Mark, xii., 41-44. Evening service at 7, subject, "Fools for Christ's Sake." Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

T. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL — MATINS—
Venite, Tomlinson: Benedicite, Webbe;
Benedictus, Tallis. Preacher, the Dean. Evensong—Magnificat, Wcodward; Nunc Dimittis,
Woodward; anthem, "Oh, Lamb of God," Lake.
Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann. Collections for
mission fund.

CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST)
Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. All wel-

ING STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Church — Rev. D. Robertson, pastor.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Ar. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. M. P. Talling, B. A., pastor.

Morning - Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, Evening
Rev. Duncan Robertson.

Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph.B. Morning—"Holding Forth the Word of Life. Evening—"Decision." Sunday school and Pa-tor's Bible class for young men at 2:30 p.m. Scats free. All welcome. SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH

-11 a.m., Rev. B D. Harris; 7 p.m., Rev.
J. J. Sinclair; Bible class and Sunday school, 3

UNDAS STREET CENTER METHO.

DIST Church—Services 11 a.m. and 7
p.m. Sabbath school 2:45. Morning service,
Rev. B. Clement; evening. Rev. E. B. Lanceley,
pastor, subject, "The Relation of the Church
to Amusements." The musical service will
contain: Morning—Anthem, "A Day in Thy
Courts," G. A. Macfarren; quartet, "For You
and For Me," Thompson; quartet, "Grant Us
Thy Peace." Gounod. Evening—Solo and
chorus, "Spirit Immortal." Verdi; quartet,
"I Hear a Voice," Van de Water; duet,
"Saviour, Draw Me Near to Thee," Campana.

J. W. Pedley's evening subject at First Congregational. All interested cordially invited. Morning, "Christ's Vision."

Amusements and Lectures Advertisements under this heading two

cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. ONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH ONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH Sunday school anniversary entertainment and tea meeting. Monday, March 16; programme to be rendered by the best city talent; tea served from 6 to 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.

Mi-s Beaverly Robinson, Toronto, will aing "Killarney."

AROLD JARVIS WILL SING "THE Minstrel Boy" at Sa Patrick's concert.

R. A. BAKER, THE HUMORIST OF

R. GEO. ANGUS, MISS MARGARET Cowan, Musical Society Orchestra, St. Patrick's Concert, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Evans.

KATING-CENTRAL RINK — AFTER-NOON and evening; band Friday night; splendid ice; largest rink in city. 52c

RAND OPERA HOUSE-THURSDAY. Fanny Rice, in her new operatic comedy success, as "Nancy at the French Ball." Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Seats on sale Tuesday. 54i

RAND OPERA HOUSE-SATURDAY, The acknowledged queen of comic opera, Camille D'Arville, and her own company of 70 people, presenting Stange & Edwards' remarkable success, "Madeleine, or the Magic Kiss." Prices—\$1 50, \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c, Seats on sale Thursday.

THE SPRING SHOW OF THE LONDON Township Agricultural Society will be held at Ilderton on Friday, April 24. E IRON-bwdb t.

TRALACE DANCING ACADEMY - LAST Monday, ladies Tuesday, advanced class Wednesday evenings, Children Saturday afternoons. Dayton & McCormick.

31,544 PASSENGERS WERE CAR-gear, an increase of 8 per cent over previous year. Or latest folders giving sailing dates, apply FRANE B. CLARKE, agent Allan Line, Richmond street, next door to "Advertiser." PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. R. Millard, at his residence, 345-Princess a renue. A thorough system of teaching the modern glide waltz and all fashionable dances guaranteed. Lessons given any hour.

Pawnbrokers.

SAINSBURY PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH price for gents' cast off clothing. 90 King

Artists.

MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 234

Meetings.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY - LABOR Hall, 8 p.m., tonight (Saturday). Open to

PORESTERS, ATTENTION! — COURT Forest Queen, A. O. F., meets in Duffield Block next Tuesday evening. Important busi-

OBIN HOOD DRILL CORPS WILL AS-SEMBLE for drill in Foresters' Block, on Tuesday, 17th inst. By order. Capt. Brown.

A MISSIONARY FAREWELL WILL BE given Miss Grace Grigg (who is leaving for the Christian Alliance Missionary Institute, New York.) on Saturday evening next at Somerset Hall, at 8 o'clock. Dean Innes will preside. The public invited. Addresses by the leev. M. Johnson and others.

Female Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. A PPRENTICE WANTED - TO LEARN millinery. Apply Miss E. B. ALLEY, 193 bundas street.

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. BOY WANTED TO WORK ON FARM-Apply to R. HOOPER, White Oak. 540 RELIABLE MAN WANTED TO TAKE charge of country store. Must be in charge of country store. Must be in position to invest \$500 or \$1.000. Apply CAVELL & GIBSON, Barristers, Toronto. 53n

ANTED — AN IDEA — WHO CAN think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderson & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

ORGANIZERS WANTED-PROFITABLE, permanent employment. Apply by letter. Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King street west, Toronto. PING UP NO. 776 WHEN YOU WANT your clothes cleaned, repaired and pressed on short notice. New York Clothes Cleaning Company, 291 Wellington street. Open evenings until 8:30.

A GENTS-WANTED-S20 PER WEEK-Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea im-porters, 258 Dundas street.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TO RENT-HOUSES NOS. 844 AND 346
Thames street. Apply at 388 Richmond
50c ywt O LET-WARM, COMFORTABLE COT-TAGE, six rooms, pantry and cellar: 98
Bruce street, South London. Apply R. Green-WOOD, 130 Bruce street.

OFFICE TO LET—DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albiou Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession Apply T. H. CARLING, at the brewery. 33:1 10 LET-COTTAGE, CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets, South London; rent \$13. Apply George C. Gunn, barrister. 42tf TO LET-RESIDENCE. 484 COLBORNE street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, conveniences. Apply Fraser &

Agents Wanted.

First insertion ic per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. MEN TO TAKE ORDERS IN EVERY town and city; no delivering; good wages; pay weekly; no capital. Steady work. GLEN BROS.. Rochester, N. Y.

GLEN BROS. Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO work at home; I pay \$8 to \$16 per week for making Crayon Portraits; new patented method; anyone who can read and write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening; send for particulars and begin work at once. Address H. A. GRIP, German Artist, Tyrone. Pa,

Tyrone. Pa.

WANTED-EARNEST MEN AND WO-MEN to circulate "The Sword of Islam or Suffering Armenia," a thrilling book. Graphic account of the Rastern Question, the Turk, Armenian and Mohammedanism with its horrible massacres. Numerous startling illustrations taken on the spot. 446 pages, only \$190. Send 60 cents for canvassing book. Agents make \$15 to \$50 weekly. Bradley-Garretson & Co. (Limited), Brantford, Ont.

Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

A N EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER DE-SIRES work by the day. Apply 64 Byron avenue, south London. 54c

Board and Lodging.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. advertisement less than ten words. A FEW COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH good board. Apply 616 Dundas street.

Business Chances.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half. cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

BAKING AND RESTAURANT BUSINESS for sale—good trade; satisfactory reason given. Apply Box 973, St. Thomas. 54u ty BUSINESS CHANCE — GOOD PAYING business for sale, small capital required. Sa. isfactory reason for selling. Address Box 255, "Advertiser" Office.

Miscellaneous.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. FOR ADOPTION — HEALTHY MALE child. Address Box 6, this office. b

Situations Wanted. First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. SITUATION WANTED FOR A BOY OF 14 in office or store; well recommended. Boy, this office.

Lost and Found.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words, OST-SUNDAY, 8TH, DARK COLLIE dog, name of "Shepp." Any person retaining will be prosecuted. Reward at 237 Simcoe street.

Livery Stables.

TREBILCOCK & STROYAN'S MAM-MOTH Livery—Hacks, coups and light livery; ladies and gents' saddle horses. J. S. Ma. shall's old stand, 189 Dundas. 'Phone 503. Open day and night.

ILLEY'S LIVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone,

Real Estate.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

M. DOUGLAS — REAL ESTATE broker, 110 Dundas street. Houses in all parts of the city; prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000. Valuable building lots situated in the principal parts of the city; also a beautiful acre lot for sale.

A MONTH—WITHOUT INTEREST—
in East London. Apply to M. J. KENT. 433
Richmond street.

CARM FOR SALVE Richmond street.

PARM FOR SALE—52; ACRES—PART north half lot 11, con. 2, London township, situated northeast of city of London, almost adjoining its limits and abutting Quebec street. All cleared; good grazing, plow land or suitable for dividing into lots. Will be sold cheap. For particulars apply T. W. SCANDRETT, barrister, 38 Dundas street, London.

48tf-ywt-77tf

FOR SALE—50 ACRES EXCELLENT grazing land — Watered with running stream. Apply Wm. Francis, Mount Brydges.

VALUABLE DAIRY FARM-OF 75 acres—With brickyard and good buildings; 4 miles from city of London. Can be purchased at a low figure Apply to ELLIOT & JARVIS, barristers, 59 Dundas street, London. 40th-ywt

POR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON LORNE avenue, Nos. 628 to 644. Good chance for contractors. Terms one-half down, time for balance at 6 per cent. Apply 386 Ridout.

44bc ywt FOR SALE—61 ACRES IN NORTH
part of city at half assessed value. Short
distance from street rallway. Only \$100 down.
Balance 5 per cent. M. J. Kent, London.

ACRE LOTS FOR SALE IN VILLAGE Mount Brydges and two new frame houses, one seven rooms, one five rooms; also 47 acres with good house, nine rooms; orchard, bern and other buildings. Apply WM. FRANCIS Mount Brydges. TOR SALE OR TO RENT — MARKET garden, 15 acres, New Orchard beach, Port Stanley; good house and barn. For further particulars address J. A. Bell, C. E., St. Thomas, Qnt.

I land, lots 9 and 10. con. 2, Delaware, county of Middlesex, by auction, on Tuesday, March 17, on the premises: at the same time and place, the farm stock, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock. Wm. MILNE, proprietor; A. M. HUNT, auctioneer.

SPRING SNAPS IN

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

Spring is here and so is the electric railway; the G. T. R. carshops coming and so are the general elections. We will then be too busy to sell or buy real estate. The present is the time, and when you look over this partial list of our "Spring Snaps" you will be convinced that delays are dangerous. The properties are sellers and will and must be sold.

BUILDING LOTS. Wellington street—Just north of Hyman on the west side; a most desirable lot. There are only a few of these now left. Oxford street—A 33-foot lot between Colborne and Maitland streets for \$230.

Talbot street—A most eligible building lot, central, open for purchase for ten days. McKinnon survey — Lots in this desirable sub-division are now affered for sale. The property is only a few minutes walk from City Hall. Has a fine and high elevation, sewer, water, gas; a choice locality and all new houses being erected. Plans, prices, terms, etc., upon application. application. COTTAGES.

No. 599 Maitland street—A nice new frame house, near belt line, at a bargain. Don't dellay. It's a real bargai Elizabeth street—Two cottages, new and in good retair, ona 66-foot lot by 230 feet deep. A rare bargain No time to lose if you want this bargain. Offers received now. Grey street—A new frame, 7 rooms, good locality, \$1,300.

Piccadilly street—A fine frame cottage, thorough repair, brick foundation and cellar, large airy rooms, cheap at \$1,100. Queen's avenue-A most attractive cottage home, high ceilings, large rooms, woodwork of test quality and workmanship; a most desir-able home, A snap. \$1,400. Quick! Quick!

RESIDENCES.

Our list of high-class and artistic residences for sale will be found to be most complete. If you are wanting such be sure and call at our effice as we have a number which we are requested not to advertise but to sell quietly. We mention a few offered. George street-That most elegantly designed

brick residence on the not theast corner George and Grosvenor streets. Handsome in finish, artistic in design and complete in details. Per-mit for inspection at office. Richmond street—A new, modern and convenient brick residence; furnace, bath, w. c., electric light, brick stable, etc. Just the spot for a physician. Must be sold. Do not miss this chance. Terms easy.

this chance. Terms easy.

Richmond street—North, corner Sydenham.
That most desirable residence containing large drawing-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, four bedrooms, bath, hot water heating throughout put in at a large expense. The situation is most desirable and there is a large amount of land goes with the property. A really fine home and at a moderate price. Inspection permits at office.

BUSINESS PROPERTY. Richmond street—A brick store and dwelling, west side Richmond, opposite R. C. Church, Applications received.

Talbot street—A small store facing the Market square. A good spot for the country trade. Cheap and easy terms.

Bathurst street—Suitable for coal or wood or other business requiring a railway siding. Dundas street—One of the best central retail blocks in London; rents well; pays good returns. If you want a good paying, permanent investment you will find this worthy of investigation. Price \$18,000.

CHAPTER HOUSE PROPERTY. This desirable property is now open for purchase. It is suitable for sub-dividing into building lots, and is, without doubt, a first-class situation for the erection of brick residences. Builders and contractors should get particulars. Small payment down and balance at 4

LOANS. Money advanced to build, to purchase, to remodel the old house or pay off old loans.

"FOR RENT." We have all classes of properties to rent. Now is the time to list your property if you wish to get a purchaser or a tenant.

Full particulars, plans, prices, terms, etc., on A. A. CAMPBELL.

Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Building. Telephone 642.

London Real Estate Exchange.

TENANTS WANTED—FOR 10-ROOMED modern brick house Cartwright street, close to electric railway; cottage and good barn, Piccadilly street, and 8-roomed two-story frame house, 445 Central avenue; cheap rents. W. D. BUCKLE.

YMAN STREET RESIDENCE — NO. 285, excellent 9-roomed brick house in the finest part of the city; good sewerage; large lot; choice fruit trees; will be sold at once very cheap; can be inspected any time on application. W. D. BUCKLE.

ING STREET RESIDENCE - TWO story brick; 7 rooms; No. 242; this house is heated with hot water throughout, has modern improvements, and is close to rallway station, banks and the market; just the home for a business man; see it. W. D. BUCKLE. \$1,200 BUYS THAT GOOD TWO-tral avenue; 8 rooms; good barn; large frontage; electric railway passes the property; easy terms; must be sold at once. W. D. BUCKLE.

Confidence is often preferable

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half WANTED-GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family. Apply 567 Queen's avenue, second door east of Memorial Church.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT - APPLY 29 Byron avenue, London South. 52c HOUSEMAID WANTED AT 509 WEL-LINGTON street; references required.

ON HAND AT DWYER'S EMPLOYMENT Agency—General servants, dining-room girls, hou ekeepers to suit, man and wife to work on farm, and saleslady. 591 Richmond street. 'Phone 1,121.

Architects.

COMBE. MOORE & HENRY-ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Buildings, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY. ERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—
(formerly with C. C. Haight, New York),
Carling Block, Richmond street.

Musical Instruction.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST OF St. Andrew's Church, late of Conserva-tory of Music, Leipsic, Germany, instructs in organ, piano, singing and harmony. 518 Rich-mond street. R. HALL HAS RESUMED PANO lessons at his residence, 28 Stanley

H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST DUNDAS Center Methodist Church, late organist Cariton Street Methodist Church, and graduate, gold medalist and teacher of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Pupils received in piano, organ, harmony and composition. Address 464 Dufferin avenue.

Money to Loan.

STOCK BROKER,

Articles For Sale.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE—1895 PATTERN—23-inch frame; ridden part last summer only; guaranteed good as new; owner wants another same make with 25-inch frame. Box

TEAM BOILER FOR SALE—TENDERS for a 40 horse power steam boiler will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1896. The boiler has been in use for heating purposes at the Middlesex House of Refuge, near the town of Strathroy, where it can be seen. It is in good order and fit for immediate use. The tenders are to be addressed to the undersigned at Strathroy, and are to be marked "tenders" on the outside. The highest or any tender will not be accepted unless satisfactory to the House of Refuge committee of the Council of Middlesex. The boiler is to be removed by the purchaser at his own expense, not later than the 25th day of April next. Terms cash upon acceptance of tender. Strathroy, March 12, 1896. D. GILLIES, chairman of committee. 54k t STEAM BOILER FOR SALE—TENDERS for a 40 horse power steam boiler will be TOOR SALE - EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD

FOR SALE—TWO SHARES CARLING Brewing Co.'s stock. Box 399, London.

ERSEY COW FOR SALE—NEW MILCH —Apply John Wadsworth, Byron. 51k

LICENSE DISTRICT -OF THE CITY OF LONDON

NOTICE is hereby given that applications will now be received at this office from persons desirous of obtaining licenses for the sale of liquor in the city of London for the license year 1895-97, which commences on the first day of May next. Applications for license for premises not now under license must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a majority of electors, entitled to vote at elections for the Legislative Assembly, in the polling subdivision in which the premises sought to be licensed are situated. No application can be received after the first day of April.

License Commissioner's office, No. 142 Queen's

ROBERT HENDERSON, Inspector.

DHYSICIANS DESIROUS OF SERVING on the visiting staif of the city hospital during the summer months will please make application to J. D. Balfour, M.D., secretary of the Hospital Trust, on or before Thursday, 19th inst. (Signed) J. D. Balfour, Secretary Hospital Trust.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE WESTERN Hotel in the city of London—Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date of 1st day of May, A. D. 1895. made by James James and Susan James, his wife, to the vendors, there will be sold by public aucion, at the auction rooms of J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, in the city of London, on Thursday, March 19, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the alternoon, the following lands: Parts of lots 11 and 12 and lot 13, on the north side of Fullarton street, in the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, more "particularly described in said mortgage. Secondly, lot lettered "A" on the west side of Glebe street, in the city of London, according to registered plan No. 229, upon which there is erected a dwelling house in good repair. The firstly described parcel of property is a large brick hotel known as the Western, situated on the corner of Fullarton and Richmond streets, which is said to contain a large number of bedrooms, sample-room, sitting-rooms, reading-room, offices and large dining-room and modern improvements, excellent cellar and large stables and sheds. Terms liberal. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Parke & Purdom, veudors' solicitors, London, Ont., or to J. W. Jones, auctioneer, London, Ont., or to J. W. Jones, auctioneer, London, Ont., or to J. W.

THE WESTERNASSURANCE COMPANY

JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent, Office, Huron and Eric Loan Building.

cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED — 10 FIRST-CLASS GEN-good wages; housemaids and girls for the country at Armstrong's Intelligence office, 56 Dundas street. Phone 386.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE — ARCHI TECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street Duffield Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. FARN

MONEY AT LOWEST RATES OF IN-TEREST; charges moderate. D. Mc-ALPINE, general agent London Life. 50h yt

Brokers. OHN WRIGHT-

Richmond street, London

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words, HOVE SETS OF SECOND-HAND SINGLE harness. Cheap. J. DARCH & SONS, 377-379 Talbot street.

POR SALE — LARGE ORGAN, SUB bass, octave coupler, suitable for small church or Sunday school, a bargain for cash. Address box 377, city.

platform spring wagon with long box and top; warranted to carry it on; used about one month. Will sell at less than value. Also full set of pipe tools. Address Box 21, Belmont.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS— R. S. Williams upright, nearly new. Heintzman & Co., 236 Dundas street, H. W. Burnett, Manager.

of London, England.

Canada Acadent Assurance Company of Montreel.

SUCKLING & CO. Deadly Foes

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM E. R. C. CLARKSON, trustee estate of SAM-SON, KENNEDY & CO., there will be sold by public auction

WITHOUT RESERVE At the auction rooms of Suckling & Co., 64
Wellington street west, Toronto, on

Saturday, April 11th, 1806, At 12 o'clock, noon, in ONE LOT, all the right, title and interest of the said trustees in lands of the

Estate in Manitoba

BEING ABOUT 7,240 ACRES.

Lists of lands can be seen at the offices of E. R. C. Clarkson. trustee, Toronto; Osler, Hammond & Nanton, brokers, Winnipeg; Archibald & Howell, barristers, Portage La Prairie; John B. Clarkson, Temple Buildings, Montreal; Taylor & Buchan, advocates, Montreal; Perkins & Fraser, barristers, Ottawa; William Mundell, barrister, Kingston; Nesbitt, Gauld & Dickson. barristers, Hamilton; Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern, barristers, London, and the undersigned.

Terms cash. For inspection title deeds and other particulars apply to Thomson, Henderson & Bell, Board of Trade Building, Toronto.

SUCKLING & CO.

TORONTO.

TRADE SALE OF

Wednesday and Thursday, March 18 and 19.

FROM BRADFORD-

5,000 yards Manufacturers' Jobs, 45 and 54-inch Alpacas, Sicilians and Mohairs, Lusters. Sold in lots. 5,000 yards Black and Colored Italians.

2,000 yards Wool Serge Dress Goods. 173 pieces Assorted Serges, Mohairs, Twills, etc.

1,000 yards of Worsteds and Tweeds

in trouserings and coatings. 800 pounds Cotton Tents.

20 pieces Black Thibets. FROM LEEDS-,000 yards Dress Serges in blue and black, assorted qualities.

2,000 yards Fancy Gray Dress Goods. FROM DUNDEE-100 pieces Madras Brussels Carpets, 25 pieces Madras Plush Carpets,

And in DETAIL the stock of the J. T. B. Lee Co. (Ltd)

-CONSISTING OF

Japan Floss, Turkish Floss, Twist, New York Mills Knitting and Crochet, Imported Art Knitting, Button Hole Twist, etc. And the following stocks en bloc on

Wednesday, at 2 o'clock: Armstrong & Co., Peterboro, dry-goods......\$ 5,500 00 Denton & Co., Mono Center, general E. F. Heming, Bogner, general store. 2,400 00 R. H. Harris, Brantford, crockery 10,091 65

John Macdonald, Meaford, general

CATALOGUES NOW READY

store..... 3,800 00

-FOR THE

TROTTERS NO PACERS

Wednesday and Thursday.

MARCH 25 and 26,

When 100 of the spoicest bred and fastes horses in Canada will be sold by auction.

The list includes: Geneva, 2:111, Blackstone, 2:211. King Forest, 2:211.

Nellie Wood, 2:281, And many others without records that can show trials close to 2:20. Sale will commence each day at 10:30 o'clock. For catalogues and all information address WALTER H. SMITH, Grand's Repository propriet

Pogis Stanton, 2:238.

Eaby Girl, 2:261,

Bella Cook, 2:281

No Quarter Giver

WHOLE NO. 12454

Disease never grows weary; never claims a peace. Poisons bred under car conditions within our own bodies are deadly foes of the human race. At first is only a slight cold, but neglect soon mu plies the trouble. How many thousand there are who are guilty of neglecting care for their health until they see it sl ping from them? Thousands, I should he said millions, have

WAITED Thinking tomorrow or next day would just as well as today; and how often ha we found that some grand opportunity we lost, never to be regained, because we wait

UNTIL

The right time had passed? How me

men and women have allowed a cough

cold to run along until it developed in pneumonia or consumption, rheumatism neuralgia, and have then found that it w

TOO Far along to stop? How easily might such people have prevented this sad endin by a timely use of Tolu, Tar and Tamaraci the wonderful remedy for coughs and colds. How readily would the trouble have been checked had a little of this grand medicing

been taken in sweetened water before it wa

LATE Now is the time to stop such troubles; not

tomorrow. AUCTION SALE.

TARIO, administrator of the estate of Mary Lacey, deceased, have instructed Mr. John W. Jones to offer for sale by public auction at his auction rooms, No. 242 Dundas street, London, on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 188d, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the real estate of the late Mr. Lacey, consisting of:

Firs—The east part of lot No. 17, on the north side of Oneen street, in the city of the late Mr.

Lacey, consisting of:

Firs —The east part of lot No. 17, on the north
side of Queen street, in the city of London, with
a frontage of 42 feet; on this parcel are a large
frame cottage, No. 45 Queen street and a frame Stable.

Second—Lets 13 and 14 on the south side of Mount Pleasant avenue, in the village of London West. On this parcel is a small frame house. The sale will be subject to the approval of Dr. John Hoskin, Q.C., official guardian of infants, and to a reserved bid fixed by him on each parcel. Terms of payment—Ten per cent on the day of sale, balance to vendors in twenty days thereafter, without interest. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MACHETH & MACHERSON, vendor's solicitors, 74½ Dundas street, London, Ont. 50i ytyty

XECUTORS' SALE—CHOICE RIVER farm near London. By instructions from the executors of the will of the late James Williams, Esq., will be sold by public auction, on Thursday, March 19, 1896, at 2 p.m., at the auction rooms, of Mr. John W. Jones, No. 242 Dundas street, London. All that part of lot No. 9 in the first concession and broken front of Wesiminster lying north of the Commissioners' road, and extending to the River Thames (excepting parcel of about four acres at southeast corner) containing 80 acres more or less. The farm is a choice one, within three miles of the city limits, and within five miles from the city market. Small stream on premises well adapted to form trout pond. Choice springs of water affording supply in pipes for house and farm purposes. Well built two story brick dwelling. School house close by. Terms: One-tenth at day of sale, balance of one-third in two weeks and the other two-thirds may remain on mortgage on terms to be arranged to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mages, McKILOP & MURPHY, London, solicitors for the executors, or to John W. Jones, Auctioneer

Suckling & Co.

TORONTO.

ELLIOTT & SON. 92 to 96 Bay street, Toronto. comprising all the latest designs in French English and American Drawing-room and Dining-room Pressed Papers, French and English Boudoir Papers, Silk and Cretonne Wall Hangings, Japanese and English

Papier Mache and Carton Pierre Relief, Ornaments and Centers, Stained and other Ornamental Glass Samples. Sale March 16 and 17,

Leathers, Anaglyptas, etc., Room Moulding,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock a.m. b ORIPPLE CREEK'S GOLDEN HILLS IS

where the celebrated Boston Colorado Co. is located. Buying this stock outright, which is full paid and nonassessible, at the present low price, you will make money. Buy now, the boom for stocks is coming. Write for information. R. W. N. GRISWOLD, Marquette building, Chicago. CAR FERRY ON FIRE.

The Ice-Imprisoned Shenango No. 1 Said

to be Burning.

St. Thomas, March 14.—A report was re-

ceived from Port Dover this morning that the car ferry Shenango No. 1, which had been fast in the ice at Long Point, was on Steamers Arrived. March 12
Saale New York Bremen
Anchoria New York Glasgow
Germania New York Liverpool
Schiedam Amste dam New York
Umbria Queenston New York
Noordland Antwerp New York
Fulda New York Med Ports

Italian Cream, the new toilet lotion, price 25c at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store. Turbot, brill, halbut, and shrimps are

the only fish that are in season all the year round. A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsie. A Dinner Pill.-Many persons suffer

a special envoy.

tendants are not rare.

attend the Queen's drawing-room, although it was announced that she

PATRONIZING ST. PAUL'S.

St. Paul's Cathedral, after having

time past, is again becoming fashionable. The Princess of Wales occupied the dean's pew, and the Duchess of York, during the afternoon service of the same day, sat in the choir Among

the same day, sat in the choir. Among

those present upon the occasion were the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, and Lord and Lady

The system of privately educating

LOOKING TO BERLIN. The eyes of the statesmen of this

week. There, it is believed, the Drei-bund has been solidified and improved

by a better understanding with Great

Britain, and to the great relief of King Humbert of Italy, whose throne was un-doubtedly shaken by the defeat of the

Italian army under Gen. Baratieri, at

CAMBRIDGE'S HAUL.

The sensation of the week in domes-

tic politics here has been the outspoken

opposition, headed by that of the

Times, to the Government's proposal

to allow the Duke of Cambridge a

large pension in addition to the £14,000

which he already draws as a royal

ready been pointed out, is directly con-

question promised to be the cause of some very lively debating in the House

have been the means of causing Mr. Balfour to change his mind. In fact,

it is doubtful if the Government, even

with their big majority, can carry the

THE BICYCLE BOOM.

volume daily in Great Britain. The

leading English firms are already

blocked with orders. Two American

apart for the wheelmen, and, with mem-

bers of the House of Commons biking

to Westminster, and Cabinet Ministers

YANKEES AT HENLEY.

Mr. J. F. Cooper, secretary of the

Henley regatta committee, has received

that university for this year's com-

coming of the Americans has given the

greatest satisfaction to all the regatta

officials, and to Henleyites in general.

The hotels are already preparing for

been booked for. Only a few Ameri-

cans, however, have applied for accom-

modation up to date; but this is prob

ably because there has been consider-

able uncertainty as to whether the men

from Yale would visit these shores

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The announced intention of Sir Geo.

Newness, the well-known newspaper

proprietor, to challenge for the Amer-

ica's cup, is not regarded seriously

believed he will be able to get any leading club to back his challenge. He

was recently elected member of the London Yacht Club, but the sentiment

of that organization is decidedly ad-

who is not a yachtsman.

verse to any challenge of the America's oup, especially from a new member

OPEN ON SUNDAY.

The decision arrived at by Parlia-

ment this week, to allow the opening

of museums and art galleries on Sun-

days, has afforded delight to the ma-

jority of the people, and indicates a rapid change in public sentiment on the subject. It was only ten years ago

that Parliament rejected a similar mo-

tion by a crushing majority, and its

action was upheld in most quarters.

British and Kensington Museums, the

National Gallery, etc., on Sundays is

now received with general commenda-

tien, which would seem to indicate a

tism which has been a feature of the

LIL'S LATEST.

It is announced that the Princess

Lilioukalani of Hawaii, who is now

in Northern Italy, is to be married

to an Italian nobleman on Easter Mon-

NEW LIBERAL PAPERS.

It is reported that two new morning

But the Hawaiians here who are

passing away of the stern conserva

British character for generations.

But the determination to open

unusual crowds, and many rooms

the battle of Adowa.

inglike Weather Causes Freat Social Activity.

toria Still Fretting Over Prince Henry's Death.

Ameer Sends the Queen Costly Presents

Unprecedented Bicycle Boom in Britain.

Blocked With Orders - The Queen Feeble Royalty in the Metropolis.

Wolseley, who, prior to the service, had been in the amen corner hearing the choir sing glees. ondon, March 14.-For society this the princes of the royal family has been abandoned by the Queen, who is been a busy and exciting week, the supreme authority in such mat-ters. Prince Arthur of Connaught at school near Farnborough, and Princes Albany and Alexander of Batees, the first drawing-room of the on was held on Wednesday at tenburg are going to Lyndhurst after ckingham Palace by the Princess of tales, in behalf of the Queen, who rived the same day at Cimiez, near The spring sunshine was dehtful, in spite of the glamor of light g, which can never be driven away ptirely from this metropolis, and as e flowers are already blooming in ne parks, the turnout of people deirous of criticising the toilettes of the dies going to and from the drawingom was exceptionally large, and ore than ordinarily good-humored. ROYALTY LIVELY.

Society has also enjoyed being pres int at or reading about a number of political evening parties, which have een largely attended, during the past week, and it may be said, the week resembled the middle of the season in-

Although the Prince of Wales, who is yachting in the Mediterranean, is away, and the Queen is also in the south of France, the Princess of Wales south of France, the Princesses Victoria and her daughters, Princesses Victoria of Commons, especially as it is still asserted that powerful, royal influences Prince Charles of Denmark, the Duke Prince Charles of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duches of Saxe-Coburg, and several other visiting German royalties, are in town, and all in apparently indefatigable search for amusements of many and various descriptions. They have and various descriptions. visited the horse show, the art galleries, the museums, etc, and are still trotting around.

MAUD'S FIANCE.

firms recently started doing business Possibly the most interesting fea- in London, with large stocks of ture of the drawing-room was the in-and they are reaping a harvest. There troduction of Prince "Karl," as Prince are indications that this boom will Charles of Denmark is generally termed, with Princess Maud, to the court House of Commons. It appears that ed, with Princess Maud, to the court the carriages and riders in Hyde Park circle. The ceremony took place in the charges and riders in Hyde Park the carriages and riders in Hyde Park throne room, and it was easy to see have been intertering with the bikers' strip off Rotten Row, and the friends proud of the young couple, indeed, so of the bike are desirous of having that much so, that in driving from Marlbor- strip of ground railed off for the exough House to Buckingham Palace, the Princess gave "Karl" and "Harry" the place of honor in her carriage; in order that the happy pair might be seen by the great crowds of people lining the Mall.

seen daily on the wheel, all such con-cessions are likely to be promptly VICTORIA'S FEEBLENESS. The departure of the Queen on Mongranted. day for the south of France has drawn forth a pathetic account of the increasing feebleness of her Majesty. It is an official notification from President said that she is evidently grieving greatly at the loss of Prince Henry of Sibour, of the Yale Rowing Club, an-Battenburg, who was never tired of waiting upon his mother-in-law, and nouncing the entry of a crew from who no doubt had sincere love for the petition at Henley. The news of the aged sovereign. In view of the state her Majesty's health, much of the usual state was abandoned, and she was carefully wheeled on board the royal yacht in a specially constructed Upon arriving at Cherbourg, there was a dense fog, which did not tend to improve the Queen's condition. The gangways, it was noticed, were decorated with black and white flags, and by her Majesty's command all floral and other decorations were removed, and so she was escorted ashore a pathetic picture of woe, an almost heartbroken woman, mourning her dead, and seeming to take but little interest in her surroundings, the funereal aspect of which added considerably to the depressing nature of the As a special mark of respect to the Queen, the bandmaster of one of the French infantry regiments in garrison at Cherbourg composed a piece in her honor, but she would not allow it to be played, though she old not forget the bandmaster's thoughtfulness, as a nice little present, taken to him by one of the gentlemen in waiting, testified.

THE AMEER PLEASED. The Ameer of Afghanistan seems to have been pleased, all reports to the contrary, at the reception accorded here to his second son, Nazrullah

self=help

You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone Doctors call your case anæmia-there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting on intimate terms with the Princess, deny the report and say she would jeopardize her chances of the throne of Hawaii by marrying an Italian. doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is Liberal penny newspapers are to be better to break up cod-liver started shortly in this city and it is oil out of the body than to formerly editor of the Pall Mall Gazburden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion be called the May-Fair Gazette. does that. too, and \$1.00 1,000; the largest reamd since July,

Scorr & Bowns, Belleville, Ont

Khan, for he is sending the Queen £120,000 worth of gifts in charge of CONSUELO IN CLOVER. The Duchess of Marlborough, former-ly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, did not

News of the Day Gathered by Advertiser Correspondents.

would do so. Instead, the young duchess remained in Paris, where she ILDERTON. Ilderton, March 13.—The Ilderton Ep-worth League will hold an "At Home" and her husband are the guests of the Marquis of Dufferin, the British ambasnext Tuesday evening in the Method-ist Church here. Quite a number from other leagues are expected. Everybody sador, and where the duchess was one of the guests invited to meet the Prince of Wales at luncheon, while on his way to the Riviera. The Duchess of The London Township Agricultural Mariborough has a young Nubian as a personal attendant, a living souvenir of the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess to Egypt. The Nubian sleeps

Society have engaged the Cosgrove Concert Company, of Toronto, to give a benefit concert in aid of the society in the Oddfellows' Hall next Wednesday, evening outside the bedroom of the duchess at night, and attracts considerable atten-tion even in Paris, where colored atday evening.

day evening.

A large number attended the "At
Home" given by the Ladies' Aid of the
Presbyterian Church, held at Mr. D. McRae's last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. George Colbert is visiting friends
in and around Thamesford.

Mr. James Cook, of Malton, is visiting his sister, Mrs. R. C. Robson, of been given the very cold shoulder by royalty and the aristocracy for a long

A good time is expected at the rink omorrow night. Bagpipes in attend-

Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Lucan, preached in Grace Church last Sunday evening A bread and butter social was held last evening at Mr. James Skinner's, in connection with Grace Church.

"Advertiser" Agent, Willard Hodgins. March 14.—Mrs. C. Ryan and Miss Nellie Hodgins, of this place, are attending the annual meeting of the W. A. M. A., now in session in London.

Mrs. J. Pimperton, of London township, is seriously ill with sciatica.

Squire Matthews, a London township farmer, was stricken a few days ago with Mr. B. Aubry, horse buyer, is billed for country, and, for that matter, of the whole of Europe, have been turned towards Berlin during nearly the whole

here today.

The marriage of Mr. T. Bole, of Regina, and Miss Aggie Coursey, Biddulph, oc-curred at the residence of the bride's mother, con. 1, township of Biddulph, on Thursday. The happy couple will leave for the west next week.

LAMBETH.

March 14 .- Last night the old Masonic Hall presented a gay appearance. It was the occasion of a grand assembly and ball. A large portion of the youth and beauty from all the surrounding country where there. The dashing young man was there, and so was the belle of the town, and to charming melody they "tripped the light fantastic" till the wee small hours of the duke and honorary colonel of the Guards. This proposition, it has almorning announced that a new day was approaching. Then, reluctantly, the company dispersed, bearing with them the trary to the promise made by the Con-servative leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, afnemory of a happy and brilliant event. ter the Liberals were defeated, and the

Parties are the order of the day in this vicinity. The young people have been entertained almost every night this week.

The one at Mr. D. Mann's was a novel affair. Each of the young ladies bought an old summer hat from which the ornaments and trimmings were removed. These the young men were required to replace as artistically as possibly. Some strikingly original millinery effects were produced. Mr. Hicks was awarded first prize, and Mr. T. Hamblyn secured the "booby."

At both services tomorrow in the Metho-The bicycle boom is increasing in

dist Church special collections will be taken on behalf of the Armenian relief fund. A load of Lambeth Templars propose ing the lodge at Nilestown next Tues-

The debate arranged for Wednesday night's meeting of the Templars was post-poned for another date on account of the

Dr. Routledge, the leading horseman these parts, has sold to parties from Detroit a handsome carriage team of pacers. He has also parted with a fast gelding, which of Commons has also been asked to have a portion of St. James' Park set goes to Toronto.

Some Montreal capitalists, interested in the establishment of a new loaning society. have been canvassing our monied men, and considerable local capital, it is said, will be

BRIGDEN.

Miss Hattie Capes left for Iona, Mich. on Friday, where she has a position as

Mr. Durfie, foreman for J. Doty, home to Blenheim on Friday night. Wm Humble's bake oven fell in first of the week, so that he has not been able to supply fresh bread as usual.

Messrs. Sterting & Vissard, who been running the farmers' mill for about four years, give up possession this week. They are undecided just where they will go. We are sorry to lose them, as they are both pushing business men and have built up good trade here.

A Petrolea Topic agent was in town to-

Brigden is to have a paper, edited and printed by some parties in Oil City. Special services closed on Friday night in Methodist Church. Quite a number have been brought in and all have been blest by the services, which have lasted five weeks. On Sunday night all those who wish will be received into the church on among yachtsmen here, and it is not

STRATHROY.

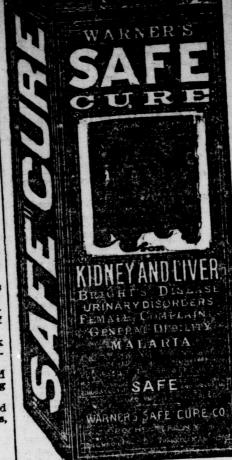
probation.

"Advertiser" Agent, J. D. Meekison. March 14.—Col. Vidal, of the London Military School, was in Strathroy Wednesday transferring the stores of No. 7 Company, 20th Battalion, from P. H. Mathews to T. B. Welch.

Fred. Bodkin and Wm. Howlett, of Delaware, were visiting friends in Strath. roy for the last few days. Miss Nellie Rice, of London, spent a few

days with May Rason. John Love, who has been employed at the G. T. R. pumping house for a number of years, died Wednesday, at the age of 72 years. He was a well-known character years ago when traveling through the country with McClary's tinware.

DORCHESTER. Dorchester, March 13.-The concert here in the town hall Wednesday evening, under the auspices of Circle 260, Order Canadian Home Circles, was a grand success. The weather could have proved more favorable, but in spite of proved more favorable, but in spite of the snow-blocked roads and the bitter cold night, the spacious hall was com-fortably filled. At exactly 8 o'clock the curtain was raised for the production of the comedy-drama, "Hick'ry Farm, or the Robbery of the Mayville Sav-ings Bank," which was rendered in excellent style. The cast of characters was: Ezekiel Fortune, John Shaw; Urlah Skinner, A. Maull; Gilbert Darkwood, J. Birtch; Jack Nelson, F. Shaw; Lawrence McKeegan, Alex. McDonald; Detective Rankin, W. H. Shaw; constable, J. C. McNiven; constable, John Strathadee; Jessie For-tune, Miss M. Smith; Mrs. Dodge, Miss 8. Neely. The entertainment concluded with the laughable farce, "The Mischievous Nigger," the cast of characters being: Anthony Snowball, John Shaw; Colonel Flutter, J. C. McNiven; Monsieur Fripon; Alex. McDonald; Jimmy Duoka, W. H. Shaw; Mrs. Mor. The death rate last week was 21.7 per



Miniature fac-simile.

ton, Miss Neely; Fanny Nibbs, Miss Ada Shaw. The excellent personation of each and every character reflects of each and every character reflects great credit upon those who took part. Numerous requests have been made to have the programme repeated at an early date. The Venning Bros.' Orchestra provided the musical selections in their usual excellent style. The committee of management are to be congratulated on their grand success.

Mr. McBurney, who has conducted a Mr. McBurney, who has conducted a tailoring establishment here for the past two or three years, has removed to Aylmer, where he will continue the same business upon a larger scale.

A large number of our music-loving citizens visited the Albani concert at

London on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, G. T. R. baggageman, is on the sick list. Mr. Templeton is relieving him.

Miss Forsyth, of London, is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) A. Graham this week.

She Sot Alimonu

A Spicy Matrimonial Case at the Kent Assizes.

A Doctor's Wife Sues Her Husband Alleged Cruelty-Hard Names-Successful Suit.

Chatham, March 14.—At the Chatham Assize Court yesterday the alimony suit of Dixon vs. Dixon was heard. The plaintiff was formerly Mrs. La. ferte, was married to Dixon about three years ago, when he practised his profession on Carlton street, Toronto. Mrs. Dixon has not been living with her husband since June last. She asked the court to order her husband to pay \$10 per week alimony.

During the progress of the case Hon. Chancellor Boyd made several ineffective attempts to induce the counsel to withdraw from the courts and come to some mutual understanding.
Mrs. Dixon's maiden name was

Downs. Her parents are at present residing in Belleville, Ont. Between the time of the death of her first husband and her marriage to Dr. Dixon she was society editor of the Toronto World. THE PLAINTIFF'S STORY.

Minnie Dixon, the plaintiff, was the first witness to be heard. The immediate cause of their separation, she said, was a thrashing administered to the fair plaintin by the defendant in the Garner House on Sunday, June 2, Mrs. Dixon said that the reason for this treatment was the discovery on that day by the doctor of a letter had written to her mother, in which she told her mother that she was going to come home, as she could live with her husband no longer. She kept the promise, and went to her mother in Belleville. In July she came back to Chatham to arrange for a settlement. They met in a lawyer's office, and he repeated the thrashing of June and called her names that to say the least were highly indecent.

Dr. Dixon and Mr. Douglas, his lawyer, on the suggestion of his Lordship, retired from the court room to hold a consultation. In a few moments they returned, and Mr. Douglas announced to the court that the defendant believed that the plaintiff was a married woman when she married him and that her previous husband was

This the plaintiff denied, and assertstill alive. ed that her first husband died 'n Brooklyn, N. Y., six months before she married Dr. Dixon on Dec. 23, 1893. His Lordship still endeavored to have all parties consent to withdraw the case from the courts altogether and live in peace and harmony, but the effort was a hopeless one, and he or-

dered the case to proceed. Continuing her story, Mrs. Dixon told of cruel treatment prior to their separation in June. Scenes frequently took place between them at the hotel, the defendant's office, and the plaintiff's

Mr. Douglas read other letters, in one boarding house. of which the plaintiff spoke of the date of the writing as being just two months of the writing as being just two months since the day of their marriage, "the happiest day of all my life." "It is true," the letter continues, "we have had some troubles, but I love you 100 per cent better now than I did then and would rether be your wife. and would rather be your wife than the wife of a millionaire. I hope you will forgive everything I have done to cause you annoyance or worry." expressed the hope that they would be reunited soon.

"And that was after your separa tion?' said Mr. Douglas. Yes, and I will tell you why I wrote that way," replied the plaintiff. "I did it because of the condition I was and I hoped to win his love and induce him to do what was right.' FOR MARRYING HER.

Mr. Douglas produced papers with the object of showing that the plaintiff represented to the defendant, before their marriage, that she was possessed of considerable means, some of which was property left her by her first hus-

"If you wish to prove by those pa-pers, Mr. Douglas," said Mrs. Dixon, "that I induced Mr. Dixon to marry me because I had money, you may as well stop, as it is utterly absurd." well stop, as

CALLING NAMES. Mr. Douglas continued the cross-examination of Mrs. Dixon, at the conclusion of which Mr. A. McSherry and Mrs. Redding gave evidence corroborating Mrs. Dixon's story of cruel treatment. Dr. McKeough told of treating Mrs. Dixon, and also of a converse ing Mrs. Dixon, and also of a converse.

London's Department Store.

The purchasing power of a dollar is a question that interests everyone, whether it be buying stocks and bonds, food or house furnishings. We are not buying stocks or bonds but we are selling more goods for \$1 than ever before, This store is the Workingman's Trading Place, because we look after his interests closely, treat him courteously and give him his money's worth

Commencing on Saturday, March 14, we will offer the following great bargains. This sale will continue till Saturday, March 21:

Tinware

Bargain No. 1-Pails. Heavy Tin Pails, flaring top, with wood handle; 10c pail, 6 quart, reduced to 6c; 15c pail, 10 quart, reduced to 8c; 25c pail, 14 quart, reduced to 10c.

Bargain No. 2—Sap Buckets. Best Heavy Tin, Latest Improved Sap Buckets; 7c buckets reduced to 5c, 8c buckets reduced to 640; Sap Spiles, Maple Leaf, 50c per 100; Sap Spiles, Eureka, 80 per 100.

Bargain No. 3-Boilers. Best Tin Wash Boilers, heavy copper bot toms, riveted handles. It will not pay to have your old boiler mended when you can get \$1 boiler, No. 8, for 80c; \$1 25 boiler, No. 9, for 90c.

Bargain No. 4-Tea Kettles Best Tin Tea Kettles, with heavy copper bottoms; No. 7 kettle reduced to 30c, No. 9 kettles reduced to 40c.

Bargain No. 5-Dinner Pails. Large Size Dinner Pails, with cup, inside compartment and knife and fork rack, during this sale only 12c.

Bargain No. 6-Cake Tins. Large Round Scalloped Cake Tins and oblong Bread Tins with scalloped ends, regular price 7c, reduced to only 2c each.

Bargain No. 7-Sheet Patties. Six Pattie Pans on a frame, reduced for this sale to 5c.

Bargain No. 8-Dippers. Heavy Pieced Tin Dippers, large size,

Bargain No. 9—Tea Kettles. Best Copper Tea Kettles, nickel plated, patent spout, black enameled handle, regu-lar price \$1 75 and \$2, your choice, No. 8 or 9, for \$1 each.

Bargain No. 10-Pie Tins. Large Size Perforated Pie Tins, regular price oc and 7c, reduced to 3c and oc.

Graniteware

Bargain No. 11-Wash Basins. Large size heavy granite wash basins worth 25c, this week 15c.

Granite Fry Pans, regular price 20c, 25c and 35c, reduced to 15c, 20c and 25c.

Bargain No. 13-Tea Kettles. \$1 49 kettle, No. 8, reduced to \$1 19; \$1 69 kettle, No. 9, reduced to \$1 85.

Bargain No. 14-Spoons and Ladles. Large Granite Spoons, worth 12c, reduced to 8c; Granite Ladles, worth 12c, reduced

Bargain No. 15-Cups and Mugs. Granite Cups and Children's Mugs this week, 7c; Soap Dishes, granite, with drainer, only 10c.

Bargain No. 16-Pie Plates, Large Granite Pie Plates, good quality, this week 3 for 25c.

Bargain No. 17-Pudding Pans. Fine Granite Pudding Pan, worth 19c, reduced to 10c.

Bargain No. 18-Tea Steepers. Granite Tea Steepers, worth 30c and 35c, selling this week at 20c and 25c.

Bargain No. 19-Dippers. Granite Dippers, large, splendid value at 25c, reduced to 15c.

Woodenware

Bargain No. 20.

Square Butter Prints, the latest designs, our price only 25c each; Round Butter Prints 20c each; Individual Butter Prints. 7c each; Hand-Made Butter Ladles, will last a life time, only 5c.

Brooms

We have the best broom ever offered in the city for 10c, 3 for 25c. Call and see our brooms and be convinced.

Spiral Egg Beaters reduced to 4c each. Eureka Iron Holders only 5c. These are non inflamable; every housekeeper should

WOODS' FAIR

176 and 1761 Dundas Street.

tion with Dr. Dixon, in which the latter told him that she was a morphine eater and off her base. At another time the defendant told him that she was a bleshead of the defendant and him that she was a blackmailer and an adventuress, and

warning him to beware of her. This closed the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Douglas submitted that they had not established any reason why he should pay her alimony.

"I think they have," said his Lordship. "I don't think a man can tell

his wife to go on the street for a living, with impunity. I don't think that is English law." THE OTHER SIDE.

The case proceeded, with Dr. Dixon in the box in his own behalf. He stated that the cause of the whole trouble was threatening, blackguard letters written by Mrs. Dixon to his father, Dr. Dixon, of Toronto, and also to his brothers. Some of these letters were read, and his Lordship asked where the blackguard part came in. In one letter to the doctor's father plaintiff said she exonerated Mr. Dixon from any blame, and threw the responsibility of it all on "that gentle dame, your wife, who invariably leads

you around by the nose.' "That is a little exasperating, per-haps," said his Lordship. Dr. Dixon gave a sweeping denial to all the charges of cruelty made by the plaintiff, and reiterated his willingness

to keep her, if it was proven that she was his legal wife. IT WASN'T LEAP YEAR, EITHER. In cross-examination Dr. Dixon made the somewhat startling statement that

Mrs. Dixon proposed marriage to him. and that he at first refused to do so, but afterwards consented. His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the case was a very wretched one, a very extraordinary one. The lives of both plaintiff and defendant had been very chequered. He gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, di-

recting the defendant to pay the costs, and leaving it with the master to fix the amount of the alimony. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, sell Kur--Kof, the magic cold cure, at25c. ywt

Miss Elderly-I am sorry to say no. I should think you could read my re-fusal in my face. The Rejected—I am not very expert at reading between the

lines.-Tit-Bits. While no physician or pharmacist oan conscientiously warrant a cure, the J. C. Ayer Co. guarantee the purity. strength and medicinal virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was the only blood-purifier admitted at the great World's Fair in Chicago, 1893.

The "1895" penny has a representa-tion of her Majesty in millow weeds.

An Attack on License Commissioners Taken Back.

Sarnia Town Scores in the Private Bills Committee.

Toronto, March 14.-After the Speak. er took the chair yesterday Col. Kerns (Conservative) said he had been understood to say in the debate of Thursday that the hotel-keepers in his constituency had been coerced in the matter of voting, by the license commissioners. In his neighborhood they were made of different stuff.

Mr. O'Keefe's measure to close registry offices at 1 p.m. on Saturdays in cities got its second reading.

Mr. Garrow got a bill sent to committee to allow shareholders in real estate companies to be assessed as their stock so that they might be entitled to vote. Mr. Mutrie's bill, providing that private hospitals, lunatic asylums, etc., should no longer be exempt from tax-

ation, got its second reading. Mr. Pardo's bill, respecting Tilbury Center; Mr. Garrow's, confirming by-law 250 of the town of Wingham, and another by the same member respect-ing the debenture debt of Huron, were passed through committee of the

Mr. German introduced a bill with reference to the assessment of vacant lands not in demand for building purposes, in cities, towns and villages. The limit of two and ten acres in cities is removed altogether, and the provisions of the act extended to cover race courses and athletic grounds. Mr. Garrow wants to amend the Ontario Medical Act, so that persons holding diplomas from England, Scotland and Ireland may practice upon passing the final examination and paying the prescribed fees.

Mr. Garrow also has a bill to pre-

vent the goods of persons not liable for taxes being seized for the same. In the Private Bills Committee yesterday the St. Clair Tunnel Company were represented by B. B. Osler, who asked that Thistle street be closed up. James Lister, M.P., in the interests of Sarnia, wanted the G. T. R. to adhere to its original agreement to build a bridge. Mr. F. Hodgins, representing Indians near Sarnia, also asked for a bridge; but the railway people won

their contention. The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which was laid on the table yesterday, showed that the area of Crown lands sold during the year ounted to \$43,583 91. There was also leased as mining lands under the leasing clauses of the Mines Act, 13,969 acres, on which, and on lands previously leased, rent, amounting to \$26,106 12 was collected. The total collections therefore on account of Crown lands

was \$6,209 acres, aggregating in value \$87,213 22. The collections on account of these and sales of former years amwere \$69,690 03. The mining industry of the Province, the report said, was improving slowly but steadily.

More School Accommodation Required in the City.

Board of Education Will Ask for \$48,000 Debentures.

For Three New Structures and for debentures for a ten-room school Many Additions.

The Overcrowding in Every Ward to be Relieved.

Inspector Carson and Trustee Anderson Have a Round-Whose Figures Are Correct ?-Talking in the Dark-"You Scratch My Back" Etc., Etc., Etc.

Forty-eight thousand dollars worth of debentures is what the Board of Education will ask the City Council to issue at its next meeting for the erection of new schools and additions to some of the present structures.

The question of extra school accommodation, which has bothered the ably dealt with by Dr. Campbell, the chairman of the board, in his inaugural eddress. Dr. Campbell suggested, the matter. The suggestion was carried out. The committee met, and at I'll scratch yours." a special meeting of the board last night the following recommendations were made:

"1. That a four-room addition be built at Aberdeen school.

"2. That a twelve-room school be built to take the place of the present Colborne street school.

"3. That a four-room school be built Itichmond streets.

"5. That two rooms be added to ford and Teasdale-7. Rectory street school, and two rooms OVERCROWDED ROOMS IN WARD to Lorne avenue school. 6. That two rooms be added to

Wortley road school. commend that the City Council be requested to issue debentures to cover said expenditure."

tions, but the board, as was supposed, crowding at Park street." did not consider that all were neces-eary. In considering each clause of the committee's list needed additional outlay down to the lowest possible notch, and at times it was rather amus- additions being agreed upon. ing to hear the representatives of one ward attack a proposition to build additions in other wards. Throughout the meeting was very peaceful, only one or two little set-tos taking place. Dr. Campbell was in the chair, the other members present being additions. Trustees Logan, Bayly, Johnston, Burfollows: dick, Sanders, Martyn, Greenlees, Wilkins, Buchner, Dr. Wilson, Ander-Wilkins, Buchper, Dr. Wilson, Anderson, Keenleyside, Bradford, Dr. Tees-Six-room school near William dale, Griffin, Hunt, Stephenson, Inmector Carson, and Secretary Mc-

Trustee Martyn read the report, which was dealt with in the usual way, clause by clause

MR. ANDERSON'S OPPOSITION. On the reading of clause 1, Mr. Creenlees asked what schools the fourroom addition at Aberdeen would reeve, and Dr. Campbell replied that the addition would relieve the three noms now rented at the corner of Vaterloo and Simcoe streets and also do away with the cottage next to Abordeen, occupied as a kindergarten at

Mr. Anderson was opposed to adding four rooms at Aberdeen school, believing that a two-room addition to Aberdeen and a two-room school on Waterloo south would be more advisable. He further dealt with the general school accommodation throughout the city, and stated that he was not willing to lay out over \$1,000 on each room. He also thought it would be wrong to ask for a large issue of debentures when the city was about to issue debentures for the car shops and the extension of the sewerage system.

Trustee Griffin also expressed op position to building four rooms at Aberdeen, and favored a four-room school midway between the Simcoe street and Aberdeen schools. This, it was held, would obviate the necessity of many of the small children walking long dis-

"Has the old Waterloo street south school been condemned?" asked Mr. Logan. "Why was it originally abandoned?" "It was given up," replied Secretary

McElheran, "when the graded school system was adopted." Trustee Anderson moved that the clause be struck out, and that instead of the four-room addition at Aberdeen

school a two-room school be built on the Waterloo street south property. An amendment was offered by Mr. Keenleyside that the Waterloo street property be purchased.
THE FIRST "RUMPUS."

Mr. Keenleyside's amendment was lost, and a further amendment was offered by Mr. Griffin, that four rooms be built at Waterloo street. In connection with this amendment

Mr. Buchner asked if the closing of one room at Waterloo would not cause overcrowding in the other two. This question was the cause of the

first rumpus. Inspector Carson replied that the closing of one of the three rooms at the Waterloo south school would cause over-crowding the other two. In support of his statement Mr. Carson went into some details, when Mr. anderson jumped up and interrupted him. I think the inspector should answer the question, and no more," he

somewhat excitedly. "Well," replied Mr. Carson, "statements have been made here tonight which required contradiction. If you are going to keep the truth out it will

to your own detriment.' Mr. Stephenson sided with Mr. Carson. He did not think it fair that the inspector should be "choked off" in such a manner. He could not see why Anderson did not want the truth. "I want the truth as much as any-one else," continued Mr. Anderson.

It was next asked of Mr. Carson Mr.

the increase in the average attendance for 1895 compared with 1892 was only

Mr. Carson said the figures were not correct. The figures had been given by Mr

Anderson.
"I am prepared to bet \$2,000," said Mr. Anderson, "that those are the correct figures. I ask the secretary to bring down the figures.' "I have the report for 1895, and they

said Mr. Carson. The vote was then taken, and Mr. Griffin's amendment for a four-room school on Waterloo street was carried almost unanimously.

have not passed out of my office yet,"

Clause 2 was ruled out of order by Dr. Campbell, as a resolution was passed in June, 1894, appointing a committee to wait on the council and ask Colborne street. The committee had never waited on the council, and the resolution was never rescinded. Clause 3 read: "That a four-room school be built in the neighborhood of William and Oxford streets, and that two new rooms be added to St. George's school."

for discussion when the electric lights went out. For ten minutes the room was in total darkness, but this did not hinder the trustees from keeping up the discussion.

Mr. Logan suggested that the longwinded speakers be neard while the lights were out. The clause was very exhaustingly

discussed, and it was finally decided to strike out the proposition to erect a four-room school in the neighborhood of William and Oxford streets. The vote was 9 to 8. This decision was strongly denounced

by Trustees Hunt, Stevenson and Johnston, representing Nos. 2 and 4 wards, who said that the actions of school trustees for some time past, was the board would be a hindrance to the welfare of the ward. Mr. Griffin moved a reconsideration, stating that he believed the trustees

not thoroughly understand the among other things, that a special situation.
"Yes," said Mr. Johnston, "with a great many of the trustees it has been

a case of "you scratch my back and Reconsideration of the question was defeated by a close vote.

A four-room school in the neighborhood, of Cheapside and Richmond streets was decided without a murmur. Then the second section of clause 3 was taken up, and the idea of two new rooms to St. George's school was knocked out. Instead, it was decided to put up a six-room school at the corner of St. James and William in the neighborhood of William and streets. The vote was as follows: Oxford streets, and that two new Yeas—Trustees Logan, Bayly, Johns-rooms be added to St. George's school. ton, Sanders, Wilkins, Buchner, Wil-"4. That a four-room school be built son, Griffin, Hunt and Stephenson—10. In the neighborhood of Cheapside and Nays — Trustees Burdick, Martyn, Greenlees, Anderson, Keenleyside, Brad-

The fifth ward needs were rapidly disposed of, as no doubt seemed to ex-"The total cost of the above is esti- ist as to the necessity of extra rooms mated at \$58,000, and we would re- at Rectory and Lorne avenue schools. "Every room at Rectory street, except one," said Inspector Carson, has more pupils than the number allowed Thirty-two rooms in all were includ- by the regulations. Two additional ed in the committee's recommenca- rooms there would relieve the over-

the report, the trustees, by their re-marks, showed a desire to keep the said Chairman Campbell.

There was no further discussion, both Dr. Campbell also spoke strongly of the necessity of two more rooms at the Wortley road school, South London.

This recommendation, through, and the list completed. Secretary McElheran summed up the additions and the estimated cost, as

Four-room school at Waterloo and St. James 8,000 Four-room school at Cheapside and Richmond streets 6,000
Two rooms at Rectory street .. 3,000 Two rooms at Lorne avenue .. 3,000 Two rooms at Wortley road .. 3,000

Ten-room school at Colborne

street (as decided by the board of 1894)\$20,000 Total for the 30 rooms\$49,000 The amount was reduced \$10,000 on the board rescinding the decision to place a six-room school at William and St. James streets, at a cost of \$8,000 and deciding to erect a four-room school in the same vicinity, to cost \$7,-

This also reduces the number of The board then adjourned.

OPPOSED TO COERCION. Winnipeg, March 14.-The Manitoba

Grand Lodge of Orangemen, now in session, passed the following resolution: "Whereas, the Legislature of Manitoba has declared for a public system of national schools, and the Privy Council approved of the School Act of 1890, holding it was intra vires of the Manitoba Legislature; whereas, the establishment of separate or sectarian schools is fraught with many vils, and is a standing menace to the harmony and welfare of any community, and tends to lessen and discredit the responsibility of true citizenship, etc.; whereas, the Ottawa Government in 1890 most emphatically refused to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Act; whereas, by the decision of the Privy Ccuncil in 1893 Manitoba is granted exclusive control of its educational affairs; resolved, therefore, we, the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Manitoba, view with the greatest alarm the present state of affairs between the Dominion and Local Gov-ernments, and we desire to express our approval of the valiant stand

taken by our representatives in the Provincial Legislature, etc., and call on all Orangemen and Protest ants to support no candidate for the Commons who does not openly and unqualifiedly pledge himself to determinedly oppose all attempts towards the breaking up of the school A British Columbia M. P. and a Buffale system and reimposing on us the accursed system of separate schools. Rescived, further, on account of Manitoba's central location in the Dominion, it must be apparent to any satesman, British or Canadian, who will endeavor to check Manitoba by illegal interference, either in the man-agement of its schools or other internal affairs, breaking the central link of the chain must naturally

Kur-a-Kof, the new cold and lung remedy, 25c at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store.

estrange us, if not endanger Confederation."

NOTICE-If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, beplex chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

Photography—Klein Cabinets, \$2 50 per dozen, at Cooper & Sanders, cor. Dundas

Lee Metford Magazine Rifles Distributed to the Men,

out Reloading.

Necessitate Some Drill Changes-Deserter Court-Martialed.

THE LIGHTS WENT OUT.

The clause had barely been taken up

be fired without stopping to load up.

The new rifle is the same as is now year ago. The barrels of both rifles are similar, and the same cartridge is advantage when a company is in a more shots may be fired from the discarded rifle than from the new one, magazine. In fact, the question as to which rifle is superior in actual warfare is a debatable one, and one on which soldiers generally are divided. Both rifies have their good points. The man with the magazine has an immense advantage over his opponent until the first ten shots are fired. Then while the owner of the magazine is reloading, his single shot adversary eculd load and fire probably a dozen shots. Then, of course, the construction of the magazine rifle is more complex than the single shot rifle, and needs more care in handling. In cleaning, nothing but oil can be used, and no water is allowed, and, by the way, in the hollow of the butt of the rifle is a neat little trap to keep the cleaning oil and the "pull through" in. Cleaning rods are attached to the gun, and fit in a receptacle, as did the old-fashicned ramrod. But these rods have not been issued, and the "pull through" only will be used. The "pull through" is a cord, weighted at one end, and with a loop at the other, to which a rag may be attached. By its means the rag can be "pulled through" the barrel, hence the name. This "pull through" is also fitted with gauze, which is used to clean the rifle when cordite is the ammunition used.

The rifle is not what would be called handsome, as far as appearances go, and its construction will necessitate several drill changes in the handling of them. For instance, in shouldering arms, with the old rifle the thumb went above the trigger-guard, and the forefinger below it, while the balance of the hand grasped the stock. Owing to the "pocket" of the magazine projecting below the rifle and just forward of the trigger-guard, it is now necessary in shouldering arms to place the middle finger through the trigger guard, the forefinger on the bottom of the magazine, and the thumb on top of it. Also, when sloping arms, or carrying them resting on the hollow of the

it flat, the magazine being outward. The ten cartridges weigh nine ounces and each one is about two and a quarter inches long. In placing them in the magazine, the rim, or base, of each cartridge has to be placed just forward of the rim of the preceding cartridge. When this is neglected the cartridges "jam" in opening fire, and the rifle is rendered useless temporarily. There are five grooves in the barrel, twisted from left to right. The bore is

cleaning

gun is very fine. It may be sighted for accurate shooting for exactly 40 yards range may be found up to 2,800 yards.

In case the soldier is put in the position of having to drop his gun and "cut for it," he may, by withdrawing a bolt and taking it with him, render the rifle useless to the finder. This same bolt ejects the empty shell, throwing it several feet over the right shoulder, as well as bringing the next

The old method of piling arms was to hook together the cleaning rods. On the new guns there is a small swivel at the top of the woodwork, by means of which three rifles may be "stacked"

The sight is protected by a brass the opening of the barrel.

tence will be read out in a day or so. The men will attend St. Patrick's concert in a body.

On the following night the non-coms. and men will have a smoking concert in their rooms. Refreshments will be served, and a good time is counted on, as this will probably be the last of the

The "Advertiser" is indebted to Color-Sergt. Cooper for an explanation of the mechanism of the new rifle.

Clergyman.

Andrew Haslem, M. P. for Vancouver Island, B. C., and the Rev. A. D. to the blessing of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh-

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and de-Aghtful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. Sample Bottle and Blower sent by S. G. Detchon, M. Church, street. Toronta on receipt

Who Can Now Fire Ten Shots With-

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon new rifles were distributed to the men at Wolseley Barracks. They are the Lec-Metford magazine rifles, with which the Canadian permanent force is being equipped, and by which ten shots may used in all the English line regiments and militia, and at the barracks it supplants the Martini-Metford, with which the force was armed about a used. The new rifle will be of immense tight place, although in a given time owing to the time necessary to load the

shoulder, the magazine makes it necessary to turn the rifle sideways and lay

In rapid firing guns the barrel becomes very hot, and to obviate this the barrel of the Lee-Metford, where the left hand grasps it, is protected with which may be removed when

The sighting mechanism of the new over a mile-1,800 yards in all. Then, by means of supernumerary sights, the At this elevation the rifle points upwards nearly 45 degrees.

one into position to be used. The bayonet fits on to the front of the rifle instead of the side, as it has heretofore. It is a sword bayonet about fifteen inches long.

cap, which also fits over and protects The weight of the gun is eight pounds—half a pound lighter that the Martini-Metford.

BARRACK NOTES. Pte. Edson, deserter, was tried by court-martial yesterday, and his sen-

Buckley, of Buffalo, a clergyman well known both in his own country and Canada, bear simultaneous testimony al Powder in case of catarrh. Whether used on the Pacific coast, or within easy distance of the roaring Niagara, the result is the same. Mr. Buckley's words are these: "I have been troubled with catarrh for years, but the first time I used this remedy I received most delightful relief, and now regard myself entirely cured after the use of the remedy for two months." Quoting Will Carleton, Mr. Haslem can say: "Dem is my sentiments, too.

44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in sliver or stamps.

The

The

The

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: The best - and the rest. The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best, who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root, — the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit,—that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards - culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best, shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal; to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

> Still have doubts? Send for the "Curebook." It kills doubts and cures doubters, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

After Grants.

No. 1 Committee Listen to Two Deputations,

Who Want \$500 Each—The Children's Aid Society and the Salvation Army-

When No. 1 committee met last right, Ald. Powell asserted that Chairappointed, there not being a quorum point had been well taken, and to make things right he moved that Ald. Armstrong be chairman, thus confirming the choice of the minority which selected Ald. Armstrong after Ald. Carrothers had declined to act as chairman.

The latter seconded the motion, which was earried, after which Ald. Armstrong thanked the committee for the honor done him in confirming the selection.

There were minutes of three past meetings to be read, after which Mr. T. R. Parker was heard in reference request for a grant of \$500 to the Children's Aid Society. Last year they had \$150, but this year the expense would be greater, because the Protest-ant Orphans' Home charged \$1 50 a week for each child cared for this year, and \$5 a month for matron's services. Last year the home did not charge anything.

Mr. Parker pointed out that the law enjoined the city to pay not less than \$1 a week for each city child under the care of the society, and also provide a home. He stated that a movement was on foot to combine the Protestant Or- rid of them. phans' Home and the Children's Aid Society, when the society would have a home for its children.

Ald. Carrothers objected to raising the matron's salary \$60 a year. "They are only asking for be grant," said Ald. Taylor. "We have nothing to do with how it is spent." "Still, if you give them enough," said

Ald. Carrothers, "they will raise the Mr. Verschoyle Cronyn also spoke. He said that he did not know of any organization where there was so much to show for the money expended. He explained that a Protestant child could not be placed in a Roman Catholic home, or a Roman Catholic child into

a Protestant home. The aldermen were apparently much interested, and plied Mr. Cronyn with questions, all of which he answered satisfactorily. He instanced the case of a family of four children, who came with their parents from Chatham. They were not properly brought up, and were apparently sent out to beg, and Aid was about to take over the children.

"Can't they be sent back to Chatham?" asked Ald. Powell. "We only know them as citizens of London," replied Mr. Cronyn. Finally it was agreed to leave the question over until the estimates were ready, when it will be seen what can

be spared. There was another deputation present from the Salvation Army, also in quest of a grant for their social scheme, or workmen's hotel, on Clarence street. The petition stated that during the past four months temporary employment had been given to 243 men, and 57 others had found work through the agency of the labor bureau; 3,452 beds have been supplied at 10 cents, and 7,401 meals at from 4 to 10 cents each. The institution had not been self-supporting, and they were now burdened with a heavy debt, incurred last year, which has been increased by \$106.81 taxes. In view of this they ask for a

grant of \$500. Brigadier Margetts was heard in suppert of the request, and stated that the opening of the institution had also caused a decrease in the vagrants appearing before the police magistrate.

Ald. Bennet said that the chief of police and Inspector Bell had both told him that since the home was started there had been an influx of tramps, ed there had been an influx of tramps,

CLOSING=OUT SALE

All parties desirous of purchasing a good man Armstrong had not been legally second-hand Piano or Organ, an opportunity at the meeting when he was selected. now affords itself, as we have a large stock of same on hand that we will dispose of to good parties at ridiculously low prices, and on easy terms of payment. We will guarantee every instrument first class for practice purposes, and at prices that are sure to please. This is a rare chance and an opportunity that should not be missed. Call and be convinced. We are offering special inducements in music and musical instruments also,

R. S. Williams Son's Co., Ltd.

J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

and it had cost the city more to get A delegation consisting of Ald. Armstrong and Ald. Taylor will visit the hotel and report. The committee filed a communication

asking the support of the council in the single tax movement. They also agreed to sign a petition forwarded by City Clerk John Henderson, Ottawa, praying the Ontario Legislature be asked to make it illegal to grant manufacturers exemption from

A communication asking the council's support anent a petition to the Legislature to make the aldermanic term two years instead of one was read.

"That was tried and found wanting," said Ald. Taylor. "Move it be filed."
And filed it was. The committee approved of the suggestions in the mayor's inaugural re of taxation. The clauses will be re-

commended. Charles Morton's petition re sewer rate was filed. No power.

A couple of doctors forwarded accounts for examining a lunatic at the request of the mother superior of St. Joseph's Hospital. The committee filed the accounts, as the work had not been

Mr. J. W. Hyman will be charged \$10 a month for the rent of the East End Hall as a bicycle academy.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS-Moisture: intense itching and stinging, mostly 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, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. Straggles-Missus, won't you give a starving man 10 cents? Kind Lady-And you won't take this 10 cents and get drunk on it if I give it to you? Straggles—Lord bless you, mum, I couldn't get drunk on less'n a dollar'n

CANADIAN CHEESE.

The Bill Relating to the Branding Thereof.

Ottawa, March 14.—The following is the gist of the bill providing for the branding of Canadian cheese: "No person snail apply any brand, stamp or mark of the word 'Canadian,' 'Canadien' or 'Canada,' as a descriptive term, mark or brand, upon any cheese or upon any box or package which contains cheese or butter, unless such cheese and butter have been produced in Canada. No one shall sell any cheese or butter upon which the word 'Canadian,' 'Canadien' or 'Canada' is applied as a descriptive term unless such cheese or butter has been produced in Canada. No person shall seil any cheese upon which is stamped any month other than that in which such cheese was municipalities taking care of their own tory or creamery shall send to the Depoor, and re a more equitable scheme partment of Agriculture at Ottawa made. Every owner of a cheese facparticulars for registration. No person shall sell any cheese or butter in-tended for export, which is produced in any cheese factory or creamery in Canada, unless the word 'Canadian,' and the registration number of the factory in which it was produced, together with the month in which it was produced, are printed, stamped or marked in a legible and indelible manner, upon the outside of every box or packago in letters not less than one inch high There were present Ald. Armstrong (chairman), Ald. Powell, Ald. Carrothers, Ald. Bennet, Ald. Taylor and central control of the control of th 'Canadian,' or the figure or figures of the registration number on such cheese, or on any box or package, which contains such cheese or butter. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be fined \$20, and not less than \$5 for every cheese or box, or package of butter offered for sale or found in his possession, together with the costs of prosecution, with or without hard labor, for a term no! exceeding three months, unless such fine and costs of enforcing it are sooner paid."

> Windsor Salt for Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

Try Adkins for fine watch and clock repairing, all work warranted. Adkins. watchmaker and optician, East London.

sing Rates made known on application office. Address all communications to VERTISER PRINTING CO LONDON - CANADA.

President and OHN CAMERON, Hang. Bir.

God's in His heaven, All's right with the world. -Browning

London, Saturday, March 14.

The G. T. R. Shops.

he Brantford Expositor does reassured over that car shops ision of the Private Bills Commitof the Legislature. It reaches the that "the proposed removal the shops has been postponed for ne considerable time, if not knocked t altogether." Just as soon as the car ops are re-erected here will the conentration resolved on by the Grand runk directors take place. The offials of the Grand Trunk await the oing of the frost out of the ground to ly out the foundations. Then when he shops are ready for use, the Brantord men will be moved to London, ust as London men have from time o time been moved to other places. To decision of the Legislature or of any other body can prevent the rerrangement, and it is just as well that Brantford should accept the inevitable. If Brantford had been deemed the best available center at which to concentrate the shops, they would have gone there. The G. T. R. experts chose London because of its availability, and no successful argument can be adduced to show that the company

should resile from this decision. Truth to tell, many Brantford workmen, some of whom formerly resided here, rather like the idea of the move. They know that if it is advantageous to their employes it will benefit them. And they also are assured that London is one of the best cities to live in on this continent. They will be heartily

bercion will be banished from the

Laurier's coming in! Good times are near at hand, Laurier's coming in!

A Telling Exposure.

The instincts which govern the life of Sir Charles Tupper were strongly in evidence in the revelations made in the House of Commons last night. Reluctantly, Sir Charles was forced to acknowledge that he had not only been guilty of reading to the House a confidential telegram which had been sent to Sir Donald Smith by Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, but that he had done so without the consent of either of those gentlemen, though the dispatch had only been shown to him by Sir Donald in the strictest of confidence. The would-be Premier further acknowledged, with an eleventh-hour regret, that he had garbled Premier Greenway's telegram, so as to conceal from Parliament and from the public the most important point in it.

This shameful confession emphasizes the most marked characteristic in the scheming politician. Even in his oid age, he seems prepared to resort to unscrupulous and unfair tactics in order to secure a temporary advantage. Will such unstatesmanlike conduct pay? Emphatically, it will not.

Canadians have in recent years evinced a desire for the re-establishment of British fair play in Canada, which is highly oreditable to them, and they will mark the man who strikes below the belt.

Brantford waxes hilarlous over the temporary set-back administered to the Grand Trunk in regard to the desire of the latter to concentrate its car shops at the capital of Western Ontario. We are reminded of the hilarious son of the shamrock, who, in the field with a bull, chortled cheerfully as he teased the animal. When the buil tossed him over the fence, he picked himself up, rubbed his sore ribs, and walked on, with the reflective remark: "Faith, and it's well I had my laugh first." Moral: He laughs best who laughs last.

London Life Insurance Company. This old established company held

its annual meeting at the head offices in this city the other day. A highly satisfactory balance sheet, details of to. which will be found in another column of today's issue, was presented. Though admittedly a year of depression in business, which reacted on life insurance as well as on every other enter- most heartily second the efforts now prise, the London Life has continued

most double the increase of the previous year. The insurance in force at the end of the year shows an increase of \$372,448 89, the number of new policles issued being 17,230. Owing to the careful investment of the assets of the company, the average rate of interest realized last year was 5.70 per cent. While the assets are safely invested. policyholders will be interested to know that the reserve fund is now ample for all purposes, though it keeps steadily growing. The total reserve is now \$434,256 80, an increase over the previous year of \$47,808 31, or about 30 per cent of the total premiums received. There is the added security to policyholders of \$64,413 70 in subscribed stock of the company, which it has not been necessary to call up. It is gratifying to find this home company not only holding its own with its competitors, but by progressive and careful management, commending itself to an everincreasing number of the insuring public. It has started 1896 well.

Sports and Politics.

Our views have been asked as to the propriety of bringing political divisions into the out-door sports of London. The question has arisen because some of the leaders in the Conservative ranks have been urging their members to withdraw their support from existing clubs and associations in which in the past the best results have been achieved through the cordial co-operation of members of both political parties, and have been arguing that sports should be run on political lines.

Frankly, we consider that if citizens divide politically on questions of publie policy, that is about all the division that should be encouraged in any community. In the past, our out-door manly sports have been co-operated in by members of both political parties, and the best results have been attained because political differences were scrupulously kept out of the friendly contests. In a city the size of London, the sporting organizations require a continuance of this unity, and not even in the time of a contest is any wellwisher of legitimate sport warranted in attempting to introduce political considerations in the management of citizen sports. Who can tell haw wide the dividing influences may extend if they are countenanced in out-door sports? It should be foreseen that a natural result would be the extension of the dividing political lines into indoor amusements. From that the divisions would probably extend to social diversions, until finally Mrs. A. would cease calling on Mrs. B. because their political affinities could not be adjusted, while Mr. C. would give up social intercourse with Mr. D. in consetaxes should be raised! By and bye we would have Liberal and Conservative churches, and if the originators of the political division craze have their way, doubtless we would see all the friendly and benevolent societies parcelled out in the same manner. Would life be worth living in such a divided

up condition of affairs? Fortunately the views of the few who are anxious to have even our sports run on political lines are not likely to be indorsed by the large majority of citizens, and the dividing influences may be kept within reasonable limits. The Young Liberal Club, which has within its membership a very large proportion of the members of all the out-door sporting organizations, has promptly frowned down the proposal that the lovers of out-door sports should divide up according to their political leanings, and their attitude meets with warm commendation from members of both political parties, who hold with us that sports and politics may well be conducted separately. It would be an easy matter for the Young Liberal Club to form from their extensive membership many strong clubs for the promotion of all the out-door sports. But they prefer the British idea of fighting their political battles outside the sporting arena, and uniting all the forces of the young manhood of the city without regard to creed, nationality or political predilections. to maintain the prestige of London in the field of sport. That is a proper conception of their duty.

It is no small matter in connection with this question, it is a thing which ought to have a very considerable weight with this House, that one of the most eminent statesmen, my esteemed friend, Sir Oliver Mowat, has already publicly recorded his opinion that this bill, based on the remedial order, which the Government proposes to pass, is to the last degree ill-considered and ill-advised. (Cheers.)-Sin Richard Cartwright on the Manitoba Coercion Bill.

MR. MONCRIEFF'S NEW NAME.

Sernia Post. Contrary to expectations, Mr. Moncrieff, M. P. for East Lambton, spoke in favor of the Remedial Bill down at Ottawa Friday. Therefore, Mr. Moncrieff's name is pants.

LOYALTY AND TARIFF. The Sentinel, Toronto,

pass a loyalty resolution day and insist on a high tariff against British goods is a policy loyal Canadians do not mean to tolerate a moment longer than they are compelled

BANISH IT.

(Harper's Weekly.) Every war is a calamity; but an unnecessary war is not only a calamity, but also a crime. We therefore making to obtain from the American prise, the London Life has continued people an expression of sentiment in favor of a treaty with Great Britain, agement, and there is recorded an increase of \$22,341 68 in its income from net premium and interest receipts—al-

British Expedition Bound for the Soudan.

The Situation in Abyssinia Looks Bad for the Italians.

Their Forces Retreat Before the Advancing Dervishes.

Treating With King Henelek for Terms of Peace.

Important Proposals from Mr. Chamber lain to President Kruger-Russe-Chinese Treaty Signed-A N.w Flag for Nerway.

RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY London, March 14.-A dispatch from Pekin says the reported conclusion of a treaty between Russia and China is confirmed.

VISITED VICTORIA. London, March 14.-Emperor Frantoria at Cimiez, and nad a private conversation with her. A NEW FLAG. London, March 14.—The Odelstyng,

or Lower House of the Storthing, or Parliament of Norway, by a vote of 44 to 40, today adopted a bill providing for the recognition of a separate Norwegian flag. RIDICULOUSLY INADEQUATE. London, March 14.—The Graphic has

an interview with Arnold Foster, in which he refers to the matter of Imperial defense, and incidentally men-tions Canada's nine-pounders and Snider rifles, which, as a means of defense, are ridiculously inadequate. HARRY WILL KEEP HIS SEAT. The petition against the return of

Harry H. Marks, proprietor of the Financial News, and formerly of New York, to Parliament for the St. George's Division of the Lower Hamlets, was dismissed yesterday. Marks is a Conservative, and was elected on July 17, defeating the Liberal candidate, John Williams Bonn, by only four votes. The petition, which was presented by Bonn, set forth personation and other irregularities.

CRETANS MURDERING TURKS. London, March 14 .- The correspondent of the United Press in Constantinople telegraphs that the agitation in Crete is increasing very rapidly. At Trubanos several Turks were alleged to have been murdered, and 40 Cretans were arrested and tried for the crime. The men were acquitted, but the ofquence of their diverse views on how ficials prevented their release, and hey are still in jail. Indignation meetings are held throughout the

IN WOMAN'S INTEREST London, March 14.-Dr. Besant has issued a circular to officials of the Cambridge University advising them to imitate the example of Harvard University and found a woman's university which may confer degrees upon women. As the matter stands now as the result of the action of Senate rejecting the proposal to appoint a committee to consider the question of conferring degrees upon women, the proposal is virtually shelved, temporarily, at least. MONTAGUE INTERVIEWS CHAM-

BERLAIN. London, March. 13 .- The Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. H. Montague, has had an interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and has urged that the evidence is conclusive that Canadian cattle are free from disease, and stated that Canada is confidently expecting that the existing restrictions should be removed, rather than made permanent. Mr. Chamberlain promised that the Imperial Government would carefully consider the matter.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE. Rome, March 14.—Out of the terrible storm of popular anger which swept of the army under Gen. Baratieri reached here, little remains but a feeling of great resentment against the Italian commander. All rioting has The reservists who fled from ceased. the country sooner than go to Africa at the call of the Government for the class of 1872 are returning, and it is not believed any steps will be taken to punish them. Negotiations with King Menelek have been opened. It is anticipated that peace will be concluded before long. The new Cabinet is settling down to steady work, and the financial situation is brighter than anticinated CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFER TO KRU-

GER. London, March 14.-A dispatch from Pretoria says that President Kruger

YOU SUFFER FROM

blood or a disorganized system, and

Gatarrhal Stomach Troubles.

Troubles, Nervousness, Chronic Headache, Catarrh of the Head,

Throat and Stomach; Syphilis, Skin Diseases arising from impure

Mr. Joseph Morrow, Merchant, of Fullerton, Ont., writes: "William

Cornish says that Scott's Sarsaparilla is the best family medicine he

ever tried. His son William who works for a farmer was laid up and unable to work. His system was generally run down. One bottle of Scott's Sarsaparilla cured him immediately." For further

facts write either Mr. Morrow or Mr. Cornish, personally. Then

USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION!

considering an important in which Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, suggests the abro-gation of the Anglo-Boer invention of s the abro-nvention of y to Great 1884, which gives suzera Britain, if the Transval will redress the grievances of the Uitlanders and enfranchise the British subjects in the Transvaal, who desire to become burghers. Mr. Chamberlain also suggests a treaty of amity, by the terms of which Great Britain will guarantee the independence of the Transvaal. President Kruger has intimated that he will reply to the director in short the contract of the contract ply to the dispatch in about three days. The dispatch adds that the preparations that have been made for President Kruger's visit to England indicate that he will probably start very

ANOTHER WAR FORESHADOWED. London, March 14.—The Anglo-Egyptian expedition that is to make a demonstration towards Berber and Wady Halfa 'n favor of the Italians at Kassala is much discussed in the lobbies of the House of Commons. In an interview Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., denounced the decision of the Government to join in the expedition. He said that if the affair should result in a defeat Great Britain would be compelled to immediately intervene on a large scale, and it would possibly lead to another Soudan war.

The Times publishes a dispatch fom Cairo, saying that the ultimate object of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to the Soudan is undoubtedly the relief of Kassala, which, if it should be captured by the Dervishes, would become a serious menace to Suakim and Tokar. Possession of the fertile province of Dongola is essential to the protection of Egypt from Dervish raids inasmuch as, besides being a convenient base of hostile operations, it furcis Joseph yesterday visited Queen Vic- nishes large food supplies to the Soudan countries ruled by Khalifa. The writer of the dispatch hints at a final advance to Omdurman, and a reconquest of the Soudan The Telegraph says that the officers

belonging to the British army of occupation in Egypt, who are now on leave of absence in England and elsewhere, have been peremptorily instructed to rejoin their commands. The Temps makes a vigorous attack

upon the Anglo-Egyptian expedition. It declares that it is a mere pretext to enable Great Britain to prolong her occupation of Egypt. ITALIANS WANT PEACE.

Rome, March 14.-The reports that the Italians are negotiating with King Menelek to the end of concluding peace between Italy and Abyssinia is confirmed upon official authority. It is learned that Generals S. A. Al-

bertone and Nava and many other Italian officers who were believed to have been killed in the battle at Adowa on March 1 are not dead. The Government has received information from Africa that the dervishes in strong force have attacked Sabdevati, between Kassala and Adigrat, and that the Italian garrison, being greatly outnumbered, have retreated to the hills. The losses are not known. The Vienna Neue Freie Presse says the entire Italian garrison at Verona have deserted, with their arms and baggage, and crossed the Austrian

border into Tyrol. Hundreds of Italian deserters are crossing the border. The situation at Abyssinia is still extremely serious. Everything depends on the result of Baldissera's efforts. Crispi will make strenuous efforts to overthrow di Rudini as soon as Pariament meets.

The London Post publishes a dispatch from Rome, saying that the report that the dervishes had attacked Sabdevati is inaccurate. The dervishes defeated Chief Alinurin, an Italian ally, and not the Italians themselves. hundred of the latter reinforced Chief Alinurin and enabled him to maintain communication with Kassala.

The newspapers of St. Petersburg and Moscow are raising a fund for the benefit of the Abyssmian wounded and the families of the slain. Efforts are being made to obtain a large donation the Russian Red Cross Society.

A Rome correspondent telegraphs that he learns from a creditable source that the negotiations with King Menelek are mainly for the purpose of gaining time. The correspondent adds that the postponing of the departure of Italian reinforcements for Abyssinia is not connected with the negotiations.

NEW NATURALIZATION LAW. Washington, March 14.-The bill providing that all officers of American vessels must be American citizens, and that the chief engineer and assistant engineers shall be considered as officers, passed the House yesterday morning. The bill is not to take effect until Jan. 1, 1897, and provision is made for the employment of alien officers in case of a great emergency. Licenses over Italy when the news of the defeat of engineers are to be issued for five

The James F. Hunt & Sons' hair mattress and feather bed cleaning factory; manufacturers of new mattresses and feather pillows; a good variety on hand. Bedroom sets, spring beds, fancy rockers, tables, chairs, stoves and general house furnishing. 593 to 597 Richmond street. Telephone 997.

If you are bald or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay you to call at madam Ireland's parlors, 211 1-2 Dundas street, who can positively restore your hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the finest. These can be procured from Cairneross & Lawrence. DEADLY SPRING!

From 7 to 10 p.m.

HOSE-Ladies' Fine All-Wool Cashmere Hose, plain, double heel and toe, worth

Tonight 45c HOSE—Ladies' Heavy All-Wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double sole, heel and

toe, worth 60c. Tonight 40c HOSE—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose double heel and toe, worth 25c,

Tonight 15c HOSE-Ladies' Plain All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double sole, heel and toe, worth Tonight 29c

GLOVES-Children's All-Wool Cashmere Gloves, black or colored, worth 15c, Tonight 10c

GLOVES - Ladies' Black Lacing Kid Gloves, worth 50c, Tonight 25c HANDKERCHIEFS-Ladies' Fancy Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth

Tonight 25c LACE-Lace, white and cream, worth 4c, Tonight 1c

WAISTS - Ladies' Colored and White Shirt Waists, worth \$1 and \$1 25, Tonight 58c NIGHT ROBES-Colored Striped Flannel-

ette Night Robes, worth 750, Tonight 52c VESTS-Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, full fashioned, worth 25c, Tonight 20c

SHIRTS - Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 65c, Tonight 45c

CAPS-Men's and Boys' Astrachan Caps, worth 50c, Tonight 25c HANDKERCHIEFS-Men's Fine H stitched Handkerchiefs, worth 15c,

Tonight 3 for 25c SOCKS - Men's Heavy Seamless Socks, Tonight 3 for 25c

SHIRTS-Men's Heavy French Cambric Shirts, fast colors, worth 75c, Tonight 50c

SHIRTS-Men's Navy Blue Flannel Shirts, Tonight 50c

TIES-Men's All Silk Ties, light and dark colors, worth 25c, Tonight 15c MITTS-Men's Lined Kid Mitts, worth 750, Tonight 45c

SOCKS-Men's Lambswool Socks, regular price 25c, Tonight 20c HATS-Boys' Tweed Hats, regular price

Tonight 200 ULSTERS-Men's Heavy All-Wool Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10, Tonight \$7 50

OVERCOATS - Men's All-Wool D. B. Melton Overcoats, worth \$8 50, Tonight \$5 SUITS-Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$7,

Tonight \$5 50 SUITS - Men's Good All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6 50, Tonight \$4 75

COATS AND VESTS-Men's Fine Black Venetian Coats and Vests, worth \$10, Tonight \$8 50 PANTS - Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed

Pants, worth \$2 50, Tonight \$1 90 PANTS-Men's Good Hair Line Tweed Pants, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 25

TERS-Boys' Heavy Tweed Ulsters, worth 84. Tonight \$2 95

SUITS-Boys' Nobby Sailor Suits, worth Spring Complaints, use SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the best spring medicine to be lead anywhere. Scott's is pleasant to take, Tonight \$2 90 mild and gentle in its action, and an absolute cure for Sciatica, Gout, Constipation, Scrofula, La Grippe, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Female

SUITS-Boys' 2 piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$3, Tonight \$2 40

SUITS-Boys' 3 piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$4 50, Tonight \$3 75

TWEED-6 pieces only, Spring Tweet Dress Goods, combination check, worth Tonight 25¢

SILK-10 pieces China Silk, assorted colors worth 25c, Tonight 150

SERGE-6 pieces 42 inch All-Wool Fine Serge, in mixed colors, worth 35c, Tonight 25c

SERGES — 5 pieces Two-Toned Serges, suitable for Ladies' Skirts, in gray, blue, brown and fawn, mixed, regular pr 20 42c, Tonight 25c

TWEEDS-5 pieces Boucle Tweeds, in the new blues and browns, worth 50e, Tonight 39c

DRAPERY - Japanese Tinsel Drapery, worth 25c, Tonight 18c

CURTAIN ENDS-About 2 yards long, 27 only left. Tonight 150

CURTAIN ENDS-41 only, Curtain Ends, very fine, travelers' samples,
Tonight 25c

CURTAINS-Chenille Curtains, 32 yards long, heavy dado and fringe, a orth \$4 50, Tonight \$3 25 LACE CURTAINS-15 pairs only, Lace

Curtains, worth \$1, Tonight 87 1/20 LAWN-Victoria Lawn, 45 inches wide, worth 13c, Tonight 6c

PRINT-1 table Fast Colored Print, worth Tonight 8½0

SHEETING-Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 22c, COTTON-44 inch Pillow Cotton, worth

Tonight 11c MUSLIN-Check Muslin, very fine make, worth 18c, Tonight 10c

TOWELS-Linen Huck Towels, very large, colored border, worth 15c, Tonight 12 1/2 C

SERGE-Navy Serge for Boys' Suits, all wool, worth 400, Tonight 350

MUSLIN-Fine Jackonet Muslin, wide width, small checks, worth 250, Tonight 121/20 COTTON-40 inch Factory Cotton, fine

make, worth 84c, for 14 yards for \$1, Tonight TABLE COVERS-Fancy German Table Covers, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 25

QUILTS-White Quilts, fine make, with or without fringe, worth Tonight \$1 65

TABLING-1 piece Red Tabling, 60 inches wide, worth 40c, Tonight 29c COATS-14 only, Ladier Spring Coats, in black and blue, large eleeves, ripple skirt,

worth \$4 50, Tonight \$3 IACKETS-11 only, Ladies Jackets, in black, navy and fawn, worth \$7 50. Tonight \$4 50

COATS—Children's Reefer Coats, plain and rough cloth, worth \$2.

Tonight \$1

COATS - Heavy Whater Coats, Ladies' size, worth \$7, Tonight \$1 98 WRAPPERS - Ladies' Print Wrappers,

made of fast colored prints, Tonight 85c COAT-1 only, Ladies' Astrachan Coat,

worth \$30, Tonight \$18 50 WATERPROOFS - Ladies' Waterproofs, with double adjustable Capes, worth \$5, Tonight \$3 75

CAPES-Ladies' New Spring Capes, beauty for \$1 25, Tonight

TERMS CASH.

126 and 128 Dundas Street

Blind

Sometimes persons become blind from impure blood, which develops scrofulous ulcers on the eyeballs, iritis. granulated eyelids, etc. In such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla has been marvelously successful in restoring sight. It shows its powers as a blood purifier and radical cure for scrofula, by removing the cause, thus curing the

eyes and restoring all the affected parts to healthy condition. Read this: "As an act of justice and for the benefit of other mothers who may have afflicted children, I write this. About the first of February, 1892, my daughter Zola, then three years old, contracted sore eyes of the worst form and in a few weeks was entirely blind, being unable to tolerate light of any kind. She suffered and cried until I was almost heartbroken. The best eye specialist in the county treated her for months, but the

became worse. Then I took her to a specialist in Indianapolis, who said he could do nothing. I came away with a heavy heart. I met my father's physician, Dr. Berryman, who examined Zola's eyes, and told me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began to give it as directed and wash her eyes with warm water. Soon I began to notice improvement, and now, having given the child over a half dozen bottles, her eyes are greatly improved and she can see as well as any one. She is five years of age, and goes to school. When she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, she had to eat her meals in a darkened room, but now

Gured

she is able to sit at the table with the rest of the family." MRS. OLLIE BUSER, Colfax, Indiana.

Leading Citizens

Of Colfax, including John D. Blacker, Township Trustee, W. H. Coon, Druggist, and Dr. J. A. Berryman, cordially endorse this statement. This and many other similar cures prove that

Hoods Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Court of Canada to resolve their Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, 25 cents.

A Liberal convention to select a can-Vidate to oppose Mr. Speaker White in North Renfrew will be held in Pemproke on the 21st inst. The Liberal the same day.

just met the convention at St. view, and also Hon. George W. Ross' Raphael and by unanimous vote selected Mr. O. Talbot, a wealthy local farmer, as their candidate. Mr. Talbot is said to be one of the ablest French speakers in the Province. A resolution was also adopted expressing the abcolute confidence of the meeting in Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and his policy.

An Ottawa dispatch says: Mr. Brodeur, Liberal member for Rouville, returned this morning from his county. He says he attended a large meeting at St. Cesaire, and the audience were unanimous in approving Mr. Laurier's stand on the school question. There was not, he said, a single dissenting voice.

Says the St. Mary's Argus: "Mr. Chas. Robinson, at one time a candidate for the Patrons of South Perth, say so. and a pretty good Conservative, says that now that Mr. Donald has withdrawn from the field as Patron candidate he cannot conscientiously support Mr. Walker, the new candidate. Wherein Mr. Walker's platform and Mr. Donald's platform differ we do not know, rather think that Mr. Robinson simply voices the sentiments of a good many Conservative Patrons, who are getting ready to vote for the Government candidate, whoever that may be."

Pure Baking Powder, 20c per pound, at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store.

Fifty-two new islands have appeared (by aid of volcanic action) during the o present century, and nineteen have disappeared-have been submerged. makes a net gain to the earth of 33

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows Copper and Sanders' Photos are a little under price but away up in quality. ywt

Imported German Canaries Exceptionally fine singers, and a few imported hens. Feeding birds is our business, not selling them. We wish only to pay expenses of importation, trusting for our profit to

COTTAMS BIRD SEED

AND BIRD BREAD Talbot and Dundas streets, Over Agricultural Bank.

To Be Smartly Dressed

Does not mean to be expensively dressed. A little money goes a long way where good taste and judgment are used. This store at all times stands ready to exemplify this fact, as hundreds can testify. Do we count you among our patrons? If not, kindly lay aside your prejudices. Come in and look the store over, investigate the goods, view them in every light, make your own comparisons as to qualities and prices. This done, and ten to one we shall make a customer of you.

A. SLATER Corner Richmond and

Sir Charles Tupper's Humiliating Confession.

Broke Confidences and Emasculated Confidential Communications.

Speeches on the Coercion Bill by Moser Foster, Davies and Fraser,

Ottawa, March 14.-In the House vesterday, Sir Richard asked the leader of the House whether it was correct. as stated in the Legislature of Manitoba, by Mr. Greenway, that a sentence was omitted from the telegram Greenway sent to Sir Donald Smith. and read by Sir Charles Tupper in the Commons. The sentence omitted was: 'As you are aware, we are not to blame for the present situation."

Sir Charles Tupper said the words were in the telegram, but he omitted them because they did not seem to have any bearing on the case. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) While he was on his feet, Mr. Tupper said that he would just say that he alone was responsible for using that telegram. I was most anxious to be in the position of reading a telegram to the House from Sir Donald Smith to Mr. Greenway, to which that was a reply, but I am unable to do so for the reason which I shall state. Without Mr. Greenway's consent, Sir Donald Smith will not allow the communication of his telegram to Mr. Greenway, to which that of March 2, read to the House by me on the 9th inst., was a reply. All telegrams and other communications between Sir Donald Smith and Mr. Greenway were regarded by them as confidential, and were imparted by Sir Donald Smith to the Government as strictly such. I now express my sin-cere regret that this was done without the consent of those gentlemen, and the circumstances under which what was virtually a communication to the Government from Mr. Greenway was used, and to which I thought there

could be no possible objection.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Then are we to understand that this telegram was used without Mr. Greenway's con-

Sir Charles Tupper—Certainly. Sir Richard Cartwright—And a garbled, no I will not say garbled, a mutilated version of it at that. I shall leave it to the House and the country to consider whether this is treating the House with the respect that this House should be treated. However, there is another question I should like to put to the hon. gentleman. I would like to ask him whether he is prepared to inform the House if there are any grounds for the extraordinary statement circulated in many newspapers that the Government have such doubts as to whether this House expires on the 25th of April that they propose submitting a case to the Supreme

Hon. Mr. Dickey-The Governme considering the desirability of doing that, but nothing has been done yet. In reply to Mr. Martin, Mr. Tupper said Sir Donald did communicate with greater prosperity to its component Mr. Greenway with a view of laying parts, greater freedom of action, and Mr. Greenway with a view of laying the telegrams before the House, but Greenway so far did not consent.

Mr. Foster resumed the debate on the Manitoba coercion bill, apologizing for taking up the time of the House in discussing it. The question, he said, was a constitutional one-not as be-Convention for Pontiac wil be held on tween Catholics and Protestants, but as to the rights of minorities. He quoted from the speeches made in the Con-The Liberals of Beliechasse have federation debate in support of this speech at Montreal last December, which, by the way, expressed the Liberal and not the coercion view of the question. In conclusion, he pleaded at great length and in the most pathetic of terms, with those Conservatives who had expressed their opposition to the policy of coercing Manitoba without the investigation which the Province has demanded. He asked them whether, after holding power for eighteen years, they were prepared to aid in the defeat of the men in power now? He admitted that there was repugnance to the course now pro-posed, but what could be done if the Conservative party was to hold together? Many who listened to the special pleading were doubtless forced to the reflection that after eighteen years of such rule a change was most desirable, and some did not hesitate to

> Mr. Foster's speech is regarded as the ablest defense of the coercion bill yet brought forward. He had a match, however, in Mr. Davies, the Liberal leader for the Maritime Provinces, who shot and killed Thursday night by Erncombatted the views brought forward in an able manner. He said that Mr. heart. Foster had delivered a homily on the necessity of good faith on the part of public men. He had said that good faith was necessary to the national and commercial welfare, but he had omitted to mention the political welfare. After he had agreed to support a premier and had spent twelve months undermining him, after pledging himself to support the speech from the throne, and then constituting himself the chief of the nest of traitors, after trying to assassinate his chieftain by peinarding him in the back, and proving himself guilty of the blackest treachery that any public man had ever shown to his leader in this or any other country, and after eventually endeavoring to destroy the man whom he had sworn to support he crawled back into office for the purpose of retaining his salary, which he held at the beck and will of a man whom he had practically declared to be an imbecile unfit to lead the Governmentfor that honorable gentleman to read the House a homily on good faith was a little too much to stand. Mr. Foster had said there was a compact between the settlers of the Red Deer settlement and the Government. What did he mean? Why did he talk of bills of rights? He either meant to say that there was a bill of rights guaranteeing separate schools, or he meant to de-ceive the House by leading it to believe there was such a document. If there was a bill of rights which pledged the henor of the Crown to guarantee separate schools, then that would enor-mously increase the weight which the claims of the minority would have upon public opinion throughout the counon public opinion throughout the country. Speaking for himself, if an inquiry should show the existence of such a pledge, public opinion would see that those rights should be guaranteed by whatever Legislature had the

Sir Hibbert Tupper asked Mr. Davie

legislation if a compact could be

shown.

Mr. Davies repeated what he had said, amid cries of "Hear, hear" from the Ministerial benches. "But where is that compact?" Mr. Davies asked, by way of a challenge. "Who says there is such a compact?" After a moment's pause, unbroken by the voices of those who were just calling "Hear, hear," Mr. Davies proceeded: "I have seen it stated in a pamphlet that there is such a compact; I have seen it denied in another. No gentleman in this House will say there is man in this House will say there is one. No better argument could be adduced in support of Mr. Laurier's policy of inquiry than the contradiction which exists with regard to this most important question." (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Davies opposed the coercion bill in strong and convincing language. He concluded by eloquently supporting Mr. Laurier's proposition, whose power to settle the question was undoubted. "Mr. Laurier's noble and statesmanlike views," said Mr. Davies, "put forward in his speech during this debate, have established for him a reputation and a confidence rarely before enjoyed by a Canadian public man. His proposition for a settlement commends itself to our common sense and involves an amicable settlement through Provincial legislation, based on conciliation and compromise, and after thorough discussion and investigation. Sir, I cannot but believe that, with coercion abandoned and conciliation substituted, the Protestant majority of Manitoba will be ready to accord to their weaker brethren a full measure of justice pressed down and running over. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) held that the bill was constitutional, and he would support it.

Hon. D. C. Fraser said the eleventhhour proposal to confer with Premier Greenway was a trick to lure halting Conservative M. P.s into voting for the coercion of Manitoba without due investigation. He spoke as a Protestant, and said that he wanted to say now that if it was established that the minority had a grievance and that Manitoba would not rectify that grievance he would vote for the coercion of the Province. The bill was not one that was in the interests of the minority, and for that reason he was op-posing it. It would produce endless

Mr. Kenny-But it is satisfactory to

Mr. Kenny—But it is satisfactory to the minority.

Mr. Fraser—There is no proof of that. Does Mr. Dupont say it is satisfactory when he proposes amendments which revolutionize the bill. In the third place he opopsed the bill because it would not be satisfactory to Manitobalt would be a detriment to the best in-It would be a detriment to the best interests of that young Province. In the place he opposed the bill because it was against the interests of the whole which took place in coercing Nova Scotia into the union, and concluded by saying it was a hopeful sign for Canwith his natural and religious sympathies extended to the minority, yet taking the noble stand he did against great odds. (Cheers.)

Sir Hibbert Tupper moved the ad-journment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 1:45 a.m. In the Senate yesterday Senator Boulton (Conservative) moved that the national prosperity of Canada was not being maintained under protection, and that a closer union of the cessfully effected by the adoption of the present commercial policy of the United Kingdom as a basis, insuring power for good in its inherent strength than by the imposition of any form of a protected tariff upon the necessaries of life.

Senator Macdonald (Victoria) opposed the motion, though he acknowledged Britain's enviable position. As far as preferential trade was concerned, he argued that Great Britain would only adopt it if it was seen to be to her financial interest.

Senator McCallum opposed the Britsh system and moved the adjournment of the debate.

A. W. Wright, commissioner to inquire into the sweating system, has submitted his report to Parliament. He vent the introduction of sweaters' dens and tenement house shops. He urges that a Dominion Factory Act should be passed-a proposal already rejected by the Government now in power-and that all places, even private houses in which goods intended for sale are manufactured, should be brought under the Factory Act. He urges stringent laws to protect women and children against frauds under the so-called apprenticeship system.

TRAGEDY IN SANDWICH. A Young Man Accidentally Shot by His Sweetheart's Brother.

Windsor, March 14.-Eugene J. Peltier, son of a well-to-do farmer in the first concession of Sandwich West, was est Trojand, the brother of his sweet-

Peltier had been keeping company with Miss Margaret Trojand, for three years, and they were to have been married in a few months. Thursday night he called upon her, and while they were talking in the sitting room, Ernest Trojand entered, pulled a revolver out of his pocket, abstracted the chamber cylinder and knocked it against the table to make sure that there were no cartridges in it, then showed it to Peltier.

Peltier returned the weapon, saying that the trigger was stiff. Trojand tried the trigger, not noticing that the barrel was pointed at Peltier. There was an explosion, and Peltier fell back in his chair with a bullet in his right breast. He died a few minutes later, with one arm around young Trojand's neck, declaring that the shooting was accidental.

The body was taken to the home of Peltier's parents, where an inquest was opened in the afternoon. Peltier was an estimable man of 28 years. Trojand is not quite 21 years old. He is employed by David S. Phelps, hardware merchant, 174 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

I was CURED of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. M. CAMPBELL. Bay of Islands. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MIN-

ARD'S LINIMENT. Springhill, N. 8. was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Albert Co., N. B. GEORGE TINGLEY.

A Big Midsummer Regatta Proposed for Toronto.

No Sunday Ball for Detroit-Jack Crawford Will Meet Costelle.

ST. MARYS DEFEATS STRATFORD. St. Marys, March 14.—Three rinks from Stratford played a friendly game with St. Marys yesterday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the home team by 21 shots. Following is the score: ST. MARYS. STRATFORD.

T. O. Robson, skip...22 W. Watson, skip...15 W. Andrews, skip...25 A. Laird, skip....21 J. Oddy, skip.....26 E. Nasmith, skip....16 BILLIARDS.

DEATH OF AN EXPERT.

Detroit, March 14. - John Secreiter, who, 40 years ago, was a billiard expert of international fame, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Caroline, in Milwaukee. The remains have been brought to Detroit, where he lived for 45 years. He was born in France in 1825, and in 1849 removed with his wife to Detroit. In 1859 he played Phelan, the then champion of America, at Firmen's hall in this city. The match was for 2,000 points, the stakes were large and excitement ran high. The game was telegraphed as it progressed to the principal cities of the east. It was estimated that more than \$500,000 changed hands on the result. Phelan won, but by the narrow margin of 96 points. Mr. Secreiter's last public appearance was in the national tour-nament in New York in 1863. BASEBALL

NO SUNDAY BALL IN DETROIT. No baseball on Sundays for Detroit. Manager Van Derbeck wrote to the police commission requesting that he be allowed to play baseball on Sundays at his old park on Champlain street.

The commissioners unanimously voted not to entertain the communication. AQUATIO.

A MIDSUMMER REGATTA. Edward Hanlan has a scheme to hold a big regatta of four days' dura-tion on Ashbridge's Bay, Toronto, probably early in August. He says he has assurances from the English oarsmen who rowed at Austin last year that they would come over for it, and as it is expected that a number of Australian oarsmen will visit England in the summer, they, too, could be induced to come. He would not confine the regatta to professionals, but would have amateur races on each day's pro-Dominion. Coercion always failed gramme. He says that five or six when tried. England failed to coerce thousand dollars would be required scotland, and she also failed to coerce to make it a success, and he proposes Scotland, and she also failed to coerce to make it a success, and he proposes Ireland. He referred to the troubles to personally call upon all the local hotel, steamboat and railroad men, and others, whom he thinks would benefit by a regatta, with the view of ascertaining whether such a sum could be raised. ATHLETICS.

Toronto Mail-Empire: Jack Crawford does not intend, it is said, to retire on the laurels he won by his recent victory or r Schram. If he adheres to this & cision he will not long be idle, as Schram has publicly challenged him, and "Buffalo" Costello, replying to an announcement in the Toronto papers, says he will meet Crawford if a suitpurse is affered and a side can be arranged.

SENT TO PENETANG

A South London Youth Who Didn't Co the Right Thing-Obtained Money Under False Pretenses and Stole a Hat.

Frank Martin, the 14-year-old son of Mr. Henry Martin, 187 Langarth street, South London, was ordered to the Penetanguishene Reformatory by Police Magistrate Parke today.

Young Martin is rather smaller than the average 14-year-old boy, but he has a special weakness for getting possession of other people's belongings. Up till a year and a half ago, Frank was recommends that the legislation which a model boy. He went to school in he specifies should be enacted to prenights. But he fell in with several bad boys in the neighborhood, and soon became unmanageable, and gave his parents no end of trouble. parents no end of trouble. A few months since, with a couple of other youngsters, he broke into a stall in the market house, and helped himself to the contents of the till. Later, he was arrested for breaking into a South London barber shop, and stealing a quantity of cigars and several other articles. In both of these cases the magistrate allowed Martin to go, but gave him a warning that he would be sent to the reformatory if he ever came up again.

Frank promised to do better, but he failed to keep his word. The other day he went into Beaton's store in Dundas street, priced a number of hats, and instead of purchasing, he stole one. Later, he went to a woman in South London, and offered the hat for sale, saying that it was too small for his father, and was to be sold for any sum he could get. On another occasion young Martin went to a widow on the Wortley road and borrowed a dollar, saying it was for a lady living near by, whose husband was away from home. He promised it would be repaid

in a day or two. Martin wept bitterly when found guilty by the magistrate. He denied both charges, and asked for another

chance. "There is no use of your crying," said the magistrate. "I told you before that if you ever came up again I would send you to the reformatory." Mr. Martin, sen., admitted he could do nothing with the boy, and appeared willing to have the incorrigible

sent to Penetang. The sentence was made an indefinite term of not less than fifteen months. John Gibbons and Charles Smith, vagrants, were remanded until Thursday. Gibbons belongs to the city, but has not worked since the car works were closed.

WASTING YOUR LIFE. Failure of Physical and Mental Force-To Add to Length of Life-Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

With a pathetic sigh how often it has been said: "Well, then, I suppose I must let go my hold on life." To fathers and mothers of unreared children this is tragic.

But whence cometh sure and timely help!

If death is preventible, how? The timely answer is: By scientific and successful kidney treatment — by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hundreds write to thank us and tell us of their cure, but none to say that Dodd's Kidney Pills have ever failed.

THE RIO ALL RIGHT.

fety of the Missing Steamer—She Had 160 Persons on Board-Was Short of Coal

San Francisco, March 14.—The Alameda has arrived here bringing news of the safety of the steamer Rio de Janeiro. The missing vessel arrived at Honolulu March 3, almost out of coal. She had burned every bit of available gales, which prevented her running into Yokohama. The Rio had 150 people on board all told. Of these four were cabin passengers, and there were in the steerage ten Europeans, ten Jap-anese and twenty-two Chinese. The crew consisted of thirty white people and nineteen Chinese.

LIFE ON A FARM.

One of Hardship and Constant Exposure.

Frequently the Most Rugged Constitutions Are Broken Down-A Prominent Farmer Tells of the Wonderful Recuperative Powers of a Famous Medicine.

From the Assiniboian, Saltcoats, N.W.T. Everyone around Yorkton knows Mr. Dan Garry, and what a pushing, active business farmer he was until la grippe took hold of him, and when that enemy left him, how listless and unfitted for hard toil he became. For months he suffered from the baneful after effects of the trouble, and although he still endeavored to take his share of the farm work, he found that it was very trying; he had become greatly weakened, had lost both appetite and ambition, and was tired with the least exertion. He tried several remedies without deriving any benefit, and as one after the other had failed, he determined to give Dr. Wil-



liams' Pink Pills a trial. He felt so utterly worn out that several boxes of the pills were taken before he found benefit, but with the first signs of improvement he took fresh courage, and continued taking the pills for three months, by the end of which time he was again an active, hustling man, feeling better than he had for years. Mr. Garry tells his own story in the following letter to the Assiniboian: "Dear Sir,-After a severe attack of

la grippe I was unable to recover my former strength and activity, I had no ambition for either work or pleasure, and to use a popular phrase, "did not care whether school kept or not." I tried various medicines without deriving any benefit from them. With not much hope I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was agreeably surprised to find after a few boxes a decided change for the better. My appetite, which had failed me, returned and I began to look for my meals half an hour before time, and I was able to get around with my old-time vim. I continued the use of the Part Pills for three months, and find myself now better than ever. You may therefore depend on it, that from this time out I will be found among the thousands of other enthusiastic admirers of Dr. Williams' wonderful health-restoring medicine. Yours gratefully,.
"DAN GARRY."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system, and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralvsis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

John Bailie, secretary of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, Toronto, died Friday afternoon aged 67.

A meeting at Forest on Thursday night passed a resolution, condemning Federal interference with Manitoba schools

The British steamer Sir Walter Raleigh was in collision on Friday, in the Bosphorus, with the British dispatch boat Dryad. Both vessels were damaged and were docked

Puts Colds to Flight. "77" Always breaks up a Hard Cold that

"hangs on." "77" Knocks out the Grip, leaving no bad effects; often the worst feature.

"77" Works wonders in Catarrh; both acute and chronic. "77" Stops Cold in the Head and Influ

enza. Snuffles in Babies. "77" In Coughs is magical. Stops the racking, promotes rest, allows the Chest and Lungs to heal.

6'77" Conquers Hoarseness and Loss of Voice of Artists and Clergymen. "77" Prevents Pneumonia. "77" Cures Sore Throat, Quinsy.

"77" May save your life; will save you doctor's bills, loss of time and money. Doctor's Book .- Dr. Humphreys puts up a Specific for every disease. They are described in his Manual, which is given

away by druggists or sent free. Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fit your vest pocket; sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. 25c; or five for \$1. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 and 113 William street, New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleedings Pistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain. PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY. Fine; a little higher temperature.

Flannelette Department-

In this department we are doing some exceedingly interesting things. The fact is we are interesting the ladies in every department these days. We've got the goods, we've got the styles, and we've got the custom too. That's how we do it. But in the Flannelette Department we have a range of stock suited for every purpose for which this popular material is used.

Warmth

Without

Weight.

That's the beauty of Flannelette. We have a line of fancy patterns in new and stylish colorings, suitable for Ladies' Wrappers, at 10c, 121/2c,

15c and 18c. A nice range of qualities and designs, just the kind for Gents' Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns. We also have a large and splendid stock of bright colorings and dainty patterns suitable for children's wear.

Outing Flannels.

A large variety of patterns. Something to suit every liking. This is a good season to buy and make up. Though it is cold now, warm weather can't be far away.

Extra fine line of White Unshrinkable Flannel for infants' and ladies' purposes, 35c a yard. Splendid value.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM 149-151 Dundas St.

Know What You Chew



Is free from injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & BONE CO., LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

The Power [W[

Was never so fully shown to smoker as when he buys a

RECLAMO-

Cigar — It's clear Havana, and ought to sell for 10c. Sold anly by

Joe. Nolan, Opera Cigar Store-Masonic Temple-

Time

You will be money in pocket if you buy a watch, clock, ring or any piece of jew-elry from us.

Money

C. H. WARD 374 Richmond St.

INCORPORATED TORONTO HON. C. W. ALLAN OF MUSIC COR. YONGE ST. & WILTON AVE. EDWARD FISHER, - - Musical Director.

Calendar giving full information sent free. Many Free Advantages for Students, who may enter for study at any time. H. N. SHAW, B.A., Prin. School of Elecution. Elecution, Oratory, Delsarte, Literature.

Early for your Spring Suit. W. SLATER, opposite the V.

A Table-de-Hote Dinner Will be served at the Hub dining rooms.

203 Dundas street, every day from 12 to 2 o'clock for 25 cents. It is our desire to make this the best dining room in the city, and to this end we have secured the services of a French chef. The cuisine will include everything seasonable. Dine with us tomorrow. STEVENS & NICHOLLS, proprietors.

The health of Dr. Montague is by no means good, and he has left London for Edinburgh for treatment in a sanitarium there.

Carpet Sweepers! Hew Goods! New Styles! New Finishes!

ISSELL'S PREMIER ISSELL'S GRAND RAPIDS ISSELL'S CROWN JEWEL

The Premier is the best Sweeper in the world

Cowan Bros., Bundas Street. THE YELLOW FRONT.

F. H. BUTLER,

Stock Broker. wires to New York Stock Markets, and Chicago Board of Trade. Kasonie Temple, London. Telephone No. 1,278.

commerce and Finance.

Montreal Stock Market.

Montreal Stock Market.	
MONTREAL, MAICH	14.
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Canadian Pacific, xd 56	551
	ó
Commercial Cable	163
Wabash Common	
Wabash preferred	
	164
	85
Montreal Street Railway219	218
Montreal Street Ranway	
Montreal Street Railway, new2044 Montreal Gas Company	203%
	155
Royal Electric, xd	
Royal Electric, xd	763
Bank of Montreal	218
Ontario Bank 76	
Ontario Bank 6	2
Banque du Peuple 6	173
Moisons Bank	239
	164
Merchants Bank 165	163
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	135
	125
	60
Canada Colored Cotton	80
Canada Colored Cotton	86
	150 8
Sales—Con. Cable, 25 at 162‡, 50 at 163;	e Mon
163: Mont. St. Ry., 200 at 2184; Bank 0	Ran
Sales—Com. Cable, 25 at 1621, 30 at 163; Mont. St. Ry., 200 at 2184; Bank 0 treal. 4 at 2181; Molsons Bank 22 at 177 treal. 4 at 2182 Postal Telegraph, 1	no at 8
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New York Stock Exchan	Accon
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Toronto Stock Market.
TOPONTO, March 14.
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Toronto Stock Market.	14	5
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Northwest Land Company, com 564	55	
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Commercial Cable Company	156	
Montreal Street Railway2191	218	1
	76	
Dominion Savings and Investment 81	76	
	167	
	157	
London and Canada, L. and A102		
	102	1
Ontario Loan and Debenture126	124	
Ontario Loan and Debetter. Sales—Dominion, 20 at 240, 20 at 240; Sales—Dominion, 20 at 240, 20 at 240;	Wes	t-
Sales—Dominion, 20 at 240, 20 at 240, 20 ern Assurance, 50 at 162; Com. Cable, 10	at 16	3,
ern Assurance, bu at 102, Coali Cart		
25, 25 at 1624.		

COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL
Local Market. (Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
London, Saturday, March 14. Wheat, per bu
Peas, per bushel32c to 35c
Corn, per bushel

The attendance of farmers and market gardeners was fair, with an active demand. Wheat lower; opened at \$1 30 and clesed at \$1 25 per cental.

The bulk of the receipts in grain were

oats, which sold from 70c to 71c per Feeding barley sells from 65c to 70c Corn at 70c to 72c. Peas for feeding 30c to 85c, and seed

peas 90c per cwt. Dressed hogs in fair demand at \$4 40 to \$4 60; heavy hogs, \$3 75 to \$4 per Butter and eggs in fair supply at

Hay and straw in good supply and demand at \$13 to \$14 for hay and \$3 to \$6 per load for straw. Quotations:

GRAIN.				1
Wheat, white, rer 100 ibs	25	10	1 30	1
		to	1 30	1
		to	1 30	to
		to	72	
	83	to	90	1
	10	to	75	Fi
	65	10	70	N
The now Ittl Ind	70	to	80	no
	50	to	60	110
a	60	to	65	10
VEGETABLES AND FRU	IT.			10
Amples ner har	60	to	1 00	23
Thetatage mer har	20	to	30	20
Townstops ner bil	20	to	30	
Demote nor hit	20		30	70
The mane nor hill	15		20	"
Demine her hit	30		35	
Onions, per bu	35	to	50	-
PROVISIONS.				7
man single doven	15		16	1
	12		13	1
The freeh store lots, Del dus.	12		124	1
	20		22	•
	18	s to	20	1
Butter, per lb. large rolls or				1
			17	1
The man lb tubs of fire us	1		17	
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At theme mar nair	\$ 4		60	
Turkeys, per lb, 71c to 9c: each	7	5 to	1 50	1
	13 0	0 to	14 50	
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Timothy secu, por ou.		M to	0 64	100

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed,

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, March 14.—Wheat—The offerings are rather more free and the market is easier. Cais of red were offered, north and west freights, today at 78c, and white 79c. Manitoba wheat is easier. The best bid that was reported for No. 1 hard, to arrive, North Bay, was 78c, with sellers at 81c. On 'Chapge today was 78c, with sellers at 81c. On 'Chapge today of No. 1 hard was offered, on Midland, at 75c; No. 1 frosted was offered at 70c, grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is dull and prices are nominal; Ontario straight roller is still offering at \$3.80, Montreal; cars of branded straight roller are quoted. Toronto freights, \$3.75; Manitoba flour is in good demand and steady.

Millfeed is steady; cars of shorts are quoted at \$11.50 to \$12 and bran at \$10.75 to \$11 west.

Barleyjis dull and prices are nominal at 43c for No. 1 east, 44c to 45c for No. 2 fancy and 39c for No. 2.

Buckwheat is dull and nominal, 31c west and 32c west.

Ryleyjis low: cars were offered east today at

Rye is slow; cars were offered east today at Corn is steady, unchanged today; yellow was offered outside today at 32½c, with 32c bid; for mixed outside, 32½c; for ten cars on the C. P. R. east for yellow or mixed, with sellers shipment, this month 32½c.
Oats are dull; cars of mixed are quoted west at 22½c, and white at 23c.
Peas are steady at 50c to 51c for cars north and west.

English Markets.

Cargoes of coast—Rather easier; corn quiet.
Cargoes on passage — Wheat, nominally unchanged; corn dull.

Liverpool. March 14—Closing.
Wheat—Spot. easy: demand poor: No. 2

unchanged; corn dull.

LIVERPOOL. March 14—Closing.

Wheat—Spot easy; demand poor; No. 2
red winter, 5s 6d; No. 2 red spring, stocks
exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5d; No. 1
California, 5s 6d; futures closed steady, with
Aug. ¾ lower and other months ¾ lower;
business about equally distributed; March, 5s
5¼; April, 5s 5¼d; May, 5s 5¼d; June, 5s 5¼d;
July, 5s 5¾d; Aug., 5s 5½d; June, 5s 5¼d;
July, 5s 5¾d; Aug., 5s 5½d.

Corn—Si of firm; American mixed, new, 2s
11¼; futures closed steady, with Aug. ¼ lower
er and other months unchanged from yesterday's close; business about equally distributed;
March, 2s 11¾d; April, 3s ¼d; May, 3s 1½; June,
3s ¾d; July, 3s 1¼d; Aug., 3s 1½d.

Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy
winter, 7s 3d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 9d.
Bacon—Steady; demand poor; Cumberland
cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 28s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 27s 6d;
long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 27s; long clear
heavy, 55 lbs, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 14 2 16
lbs, 27s; short clear middles,
heavy, 55 lbs, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 14

oulders-Square, 12 to 18 lbs 24s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 108 248 605 Hams—Short cut. 14 to 16 lbs. 37s. Tallow—Fine North American. 20s 9d. Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess,

38 9d.
Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 50s; do medium, 45s 3d.
Lard—Steady; prime western, 27s; refined, in

pails, 28s.
Cheese—Quiet; demand poor: finest American white, 42s; finest American colored, 42s.
Butter—Finest United States, 85s; good 55s.
Turpentine spirits—20s 2d.
Rosin—Common, 48 9d.
Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d.
Linseed oil—19s 9d.
Retrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 34d; hind

Bleaching powder-Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London (Pacific coast). £2.

Consignments Of Butter, Eggs. Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.

DAWSON & CO. 32 West Market St., Toronto.

Saturday's Oil Markets.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, March 14.—Oil opened and closed at BUFFALO. Buffalo, March 14 — Petroleum in bulk. Canada test, unchanged, 63c.

Chicago Exchange.

1	Board of Trade	furnish	ed by	F. H. I	satier,
1	Board of Trade Broker, Masonic	Cemple			
1	Broker, Masonic	Lompro	CHICAG		h 14.
١		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1		63	631	625	63
١	Wheat-May	631	633	631	63
1	July		294	299	29
1	Corn-May	293	304	301	30
1	July	304	204	201	20
	Oats-May	203		204	20
	July	201	26		9 82
	Pork-May	9 70	9 85	9 67	
	Lard-May	5 42	4 (0	5 42	5 47
	Lard-May	5 20	6 30	5 20	5 27
	Ribs-May			NF 1	4-
	American	Pro	duce	Marke	יפט פ
	Amorione				

Chicago, March 13.—Lower cables and a general selling movement today resulted in a decline of 1½c in wheat. Corn declined ½c to ½c, and oats ½c. Provisions lower.

The leading futures closed as follows:
Wheat—No. 2 March, 61c; May, 62½c; July,

63¹c. Corn—No. 2 March, 28¹c; May, 29¹c; July, 30¹c; Sept., 32c. Oats—No. 2 June, 201c; July, 201c; Sept., 21c. Oats—No. 2 June, 201c; July, 201c; Sept., 21c. Mess pork—May, \$9 65; July, \$3 821. Lard—May, \$5 421; July, \$5 571. Short ribs—May, \$5 20; July, \$5 30. Flow the sections were as follows: Flow

Short ribs—May, \$5 20; July, \$5 30.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 2 spring wheat, 61c to 62½c; No. 2 cats, 19½c to 20c; No. 2 rye, 37c; No. 2 barley, 35c to 36c; No. 1 flax, 90c; prime timothy, \$3 20 to 33 25; mess pork, \$9 50 to \$9 55; lard, \$5 30 to \$5 32½; short ribs sides, \$5 05 to \$5 10; dry salted shoul lers, \$462½ to \$4 75; short clear sides, \$5 37½ to \$5 50.

to \$5 50.	\$4024 10 04 10	,	
Flour	5.000 211,000 5,000	Wheat	,
Shipme Flour	nts— 2,000 81,000 1,000	Wheat 71.000 Oats 64.00	v
	MILITA	New York March 14.	

to 22ce Eigins, 22c. Cheese—Receipts, 540 packages; quiet: State large, 6c to 10ic; small, 6c to 10ic.

* Eggs - Receipts, 4,615 packages; steady; State and Pennsylvania, 11ic to 11ic; western 10ic to

Sugar-Raw quiet; fair refining. 3%c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4c to 44c; refined quiet; crushed, 5%c; powdered, 5%c; granulated, 5c.
Coffee-Quiet; No. 7, 13%c.
Hops-Weak.
Lead-Steady; bullion, \$3; exchange, \$307%

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, March 14.—Spring wheat—Quiet:
Firm: No 1 hard. 72½c; No. 1 northern, 70½c;
No. 2 northern, 68½c. Winter who a.—Dull;
nominal: No. 2 red. 75c to 76c.

Corn—Easier; No. 2 yellow, 34c; No. 3 yellow, 33½c; No. 2 corn, 33½c; No. 3 corn, 33½c.

Oats—Quiet: No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white,
3½c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c.

DETROIT.

Detroit. March 14.—No. 1 white wheat, cash.

Detroit, March 14.—No. I white wheat, cash, 0½c; No. 2 red, cash, 69½c; May, 71½c; July, 6.2c. Ose; July, 66sc. Corn—May, 30sc. Oats—May, 22c.

MILWAUKEE.
Milwaukee, March 14. — Wheat cash, 60c;

TORONTO.
Toronto, March 13.—The Toronto cattle market today was dull. Cattle were no higher, Hogs today? Butchers' cattle dull, with prospects for eastern trade fair. Best sold at 34c, but the ruling price was 34c; medium, 23c; 24but the ruling room, where a large array of good things was waiting for them. Three generations of the family were present, including relatives from Chicago and Thorndale.

—At the regular meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. the monthly reports were received. The total attendance at the rooms for February was 1,458, of which 1,135 attended during the day, 630 were

CHICAGO.

and heifers, \$1 50 @ \$3 75; Texas steers, \$3 @ \$4; stockers and feeders, \$2 75 @ \$3 75. Sneep-Receipts, 2,500. The market is steady.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Family Recipes

Canadian agency for Halsey Bros. Homeopathic Remedies

LOGAL BREVITIES.

-Ald. Marshall is ill. -M. Payne, Port Stanley's postmaster,

s at the City Hotel. -The Camille D'Arville Operatic Company is distributed between the Tecumseh and Grigg Houses.

-Sunday school anniversay services will be held tomorrow at the London West Methodist Church.

-The South London Liberal Club last night elected delegates to the South Middlesex Liberal convention, to be held at Delaware village shortly. -Mr. Richard Summer, of Salem, Iowa, after spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. L. S. Hancock, at Ridgetown, has arrived here to reside permanently,

-The stock of Mrs. McLean, Wallaceburg, was sold at auction yesterday, at Jones' auction rooms, to Mr. R. D. B. Nicholson, of this city, at 33 1-2 cents on the

-Work on the Annie Pixley mausoleum at Woodland Cemetery will be recommenced next month. It is expected that the magnificent tomb will be completed late in the

-On Wednesday afternoon there were married at the residence of R. H. Prebble, Dresden, Miss Elsie Prebble to Earnest Herbert, of this city. They have arrived here to reside permanently.

-Brantford's action with the Grand Trunk will be about as satisfactory as trying by law to force a young woman to continue a courtship after openly avowing her love for "the other fel-

low.' -There was a great rush for tickets for the St. Patrick's concert at the Opera House. Stalwart Corporal Cock-burn, of Wolseley Barracks, made a charge on the box office, broke through the line, and captured the first batch of 100 tickets for the barracks men.

-The Newkirk (Oklahoma) Democrat March 6 says: "Chief Justice Dale, of the Supreme Court of Oklaollowing are the fluctuations on the Chicago homa, granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. T. J. Knowlys, late of London, Ont., and restored and legalized the plaintiff's maiden name of Amy E. Lloyd."

-Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Davey, Craig street, South London, will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their latest affliction—the death of their youngest daughter, Coralie Shaver, which occurred this morning. Deceased was only 5 years and 9 months old, and had been ill for about a week with pneumonia. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Davey lost a child last year while absent on a trip to England.

-The members of the Arlington Club recently engaged in a handicap pool tournament in their elegant apartments in the Duffield Block corner of Dundas and Clarence streets. The deciding game was between Messrs. Fred H. Coles and Walter be Costello, and was won by the former by a close score. The tournament was for a handsome gold medal offered by the vicepresident of the club, Mr. James Bridge-man. Another tournament will be held shortly

-Members of the London, Wiarton and Main Station Fishing Club were entertained by the president, Mr. John Christie, at his residence last night, and spent a few most enjoyable hours. The features of the evening were whist, songs, oysters, etc., and amongst those present were Messrs. A. S. Emery, vice-president; John Ferguson, chaplain; Thos. Gillean, Ed. Beltz, Harry

NEW YORK.

New York. March 14.

Flour—Receipts, 12,700 bbls; sales, 4,000 packages; dull and nominal, with a declining tender ency; city mill patents, \$4 20 to \$4 45; winter patents, \$3 85 to \$4.

Wheat—Rece pts, 900 bu; sales, 825,000 bu; opened steadier on covering, but sold off later under weak cables and prospective larger northwestern receipts; March, 71½c; April, 70½c; June, 69½c to 69 11-16c; July, 69 5-1c to 69½c.

Corn—Receipts, 40,000 bu; sales, 110,000 bu; steady; July, 30½c.

Oats—Receipts, 115,200 bu; sales, 10,000 tu; quiet; May, 25c.

Beef—Dull; family, \$10 to \$12.

Pork—Dull; mess, \$10 to \$10 50.

Lard—Nominal: prime western steam, \$5 60.

Butter—Receipts, 3,115 packages; steady; State dairy, 11c to 20c; western creamery, 12c to 22c; Elgins, 22c.

Choose—Receipts, 540 packages; quiet: State by means of a forged order. The case comes before Police Magistrate Parke on Monday morning.

-On Wednesday evening last Mr. and Mrs. E. Lowe, of Bathurst street, city, celebrated the anniversary of their marriage in the form of a wooden wedding. There were about 40 invited guests present.

Among those from a distance were Mr. Ross
and Mrs. Kitching, of Hamilton; Miss Wartman, of New York, and Mr. Nairn, of Aylmer. The harpers furnished excellent music for the evening. At midnight supper was served, after which all indulged in the matter with him. dancing, card playing and various other amusements till nearly daylight, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe were the recipients of numerous

presents. -A very pleasant family reunion Toledo, March 14.—Wheat—Cash, 692c; May,

Toledo, March 14.—Wheat—Cash, 692c; May,

Mr. P. Edwards, 577 Oxford street, last evening, the occasion being the birthdays of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. After congratulations were passed, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were called forward, and each presented with a beautiful rocking chair. Games and dancing were in-

present at the lunch hour, and 323 at the evening classes. The dress-mak-Chicago, March 14.—Hogs.—Receipts, ing class conducted by Mrs. Crow was 14,000; left over, 1,500. Market strong 14,000; left over, 1,500. Market strong to shade higher. Light, \$3 90 @ \$4 15; to shade higher. Light, \$3 90 @ \$4 15; to shade higher. Light, \$3 90 @ \$4 05; heavy, \$3 80 @ The Bible class had had an increased attendance during the month, and the steady. Beeves, \$3 50 @ \$4 70; cows

what teacher, have been helpful to many. The physical culture class has reorganized and holds its meetings on Thursday evenings. Miss Geeings on Thursday evenings. Miss Geeings on has kindly offered to conduct the art class, and under her capable supervision no doubt it will soon be in a ficurishing condition. Wordsworth's furishing condition. Wordsworth's "Michael" was read and discussed at the literary evening. Selections from the literary evening. Selections from "Talks to Busy Girls," by Miss Grace Dodge, were read on Saturday evening. A good musical and literary programme was provided at the monthly reception, and a pleasant social evening was en-

joyed by members and friends. WESTERN UNIVERSITY NOTES. The regular meeting of the Literary Society was held last night in the audience hall. The programme included recitations by Miss Birkett, a promising elocutionist; musical selections by Misses Baldwin, Grace Copley Morey, Misses Baldwin, Grace Copley Morey, Burgess and the Banjo Club; and a reading by Mr. J. Terrier, entitled "Bernardo del Carpio." Rev. I. O. Stringer, the Esquimaux missionary, delivered an address on "The Land of the Midnight Sun," appearing in native costume. costume.

Rev. Provost Watkins left today to conduct the opening service of the new Anglican Church at Wallaceburg. THE LATE JOSEPH LAWRIE.

The death is announced at the residence of his brother, Mr. A. Lawrie, Halfa. 321 King street, of Joseph Lawrie, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, Mr. Lawrie came to this country twelve years ago, and was employed as book-keeper at James Wright & Co.'s hardware establishment until, owing to failing health, he left about six months ago and went to Ontario, California, hopes of regaining it. He was 29 years old, and a young man well liked by all his acquaintances. He was a member of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, where he taught a Sabbath school class. He will be buried on Monday at Mount Pleasant.

ENTOMOLOGISTS MEET. At a meeting of the Entomological Society on Thursday evning it was decided to make one more effort to secure the use of the empty room on the top flight of the Free Library building.
The members of the society claim that
they would increase the efficiency of the public library by occupying the room with their own library, worth WATERLOOS VS. KING STREETS. \$5,000, as a reference library, as well as establishing the nucleus of a museum covering entomology, mineralogy, botany, penothology, archaeology, and microscopy. The society provides its cwn salaried officer to look after its property. It is probable that if upper property. It is probable that if unsuccessful in obtaining the room at the public library the library and museum will form one of the attractions of the new Y. M. C. A. building.

Rumored That She Will Protest Against Great Britain's Action

In Advancing on the Soudan at Egypt's Expense-The Object to Assist Ita y.

London, March 14.-It is reported in semi-official circles here that the expedition of the British troops and black allies to Dongola has been approved by Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British army. It is also said that the object of the expedition is not K. D. C. Produces Flesh. for the protection of Egypt, but to make a diversion in favor of the Italians at Kassala, the city which the ians at Kassala, the city which the Italians captured some time ago from the Dervishes, and which the latter are now said to be besieging. This is what caused the War Office to suddenly determine upon operations which will involve a considerable expenditure of money and men. This seems to be the best line of action to mands for the British evacuation of Egypt. The main cost of the expedition will fall upon the Egyptian treasury, which is now in a condition to bear a financial strain.

In this connection, perhaps, the return of Baron De Courcel, the French ambassador to Great Britain to Paris may be looked upon as significant. His departure was taken immediately after a long interview with Lord Salisbury which is believed to have especial reference to affairs in Egypt. is thought that France may protest against the use of the Egyptian surplus for a war to conquer the Soudan, but her protest will be isolated. No other power than Great Britain is likely to regard it, and no other power will join in a protest against the expedi-

BALLINGTON CHEERED.

A Salvation Army Meeting Interrupted by Applause for the Gererai's Son.

New York, March 14.-Last evening Commissioner Eva Booth and the latest envoy from international headquarters, Commissioner Carleton, addressed a meeting intended for Salvation Army auxiliaries, in the Fourteenth street headquarters. There were few seats on either the main floor or in the two galleries that were vacant. Cheers for the Ballington Booths interrupted the proceedings. Men and women jumped to their feet and yelled and waved handkerchiefs. This continued for some two or three minutes. Some one cried, "What's the matter with Bailington Booth?" and everybody found that there wasn't anything

"What's the matter with Mrs. Footh?" shouted a voice away up in the top gallery.

"Oh, she's a peach!" yelled a man who had his voice with him. Miss Booth read a telegram from Gen. Booth, announcing that Commis-

sioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker had been formally appointed to the command of the American branch of the army. Montreal, March 14.-General Manager Hays, of the Grand Trunk, has decided on another important change in the staff in Canada. Mr. John Earls, western district freight agent at Hamilton, Ont., is to retire, and Mr. Robert Quinn, now the European traffic agent at Liverpool, will shortly come over to

this country to succeed Mr. Earls. Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, sell Kur-a-Kof, the new lung remedy, at 25c. ywt

The greatest county of area of mountain and heath land used for graz-ing in England is 465,139 acres in Northumberland.

-When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertise-ment in the "London Advertiser."

document containing the copy of his own telegram to Sir Donald Smith a copy of a telegram from Sir Donald which, if read, would have created an even greater sensation. This telegram, it is stated, is the one replied to by Mr. Greenway, and contains about a hundred words. Some thought it would be read yesterday, but they now believe it will be held until the proper occasion arrives. Sir Charles Tupper's act is regarded by the members as a scandalous piece of busi-

QUICK MARCH!

The British Egyptian Troops to Advance Up the Nile Without Delay-Anxiety in Cairo.

Cairo, March 14.—The advance of the British-Egyptian troops from Wady-Halfa up the Nile upon Dongola will be commenced without delay, according to statements made in semi-official circles here. The Connaught Rangers have already been ordered to Wady-

London, March 14.—A dispatch to the Globe from Cairo, published this afternoon says that the fast of Ramadon dan ends tomorrow, and that it is thought there that the Dervishes will cause trouble and march northwards. The dispatch adds that much anxiety is felt in official circles, and that the military authorities have been in con-

sultation all day long.

Massowah, March 14.—The Negus has reviewed 100,000 of his troops in the presence of Major Salsa, the Italian efficer who is treating for peace with the Abyssinians. The troops marched in good order and were well armed.
The Negus showed Major Salsa his
quantities of provisions, the Italians having some time ago been under the belief that the Abyssinians were short of supplies. In fact it is said that this was one of the reasons that prompted Gen. Baratieri to make his disastrous advance upon Tigre.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser": A game of hockey was played on the Central avenue rink this (Saturday) morning, between the Waterloos and the King Streets, resulting in favor of the former by a score of 5 to 4. The

teams lined up as follows: WATERLOOS. Goal-Jack Mathews. Point—"Billee" Southam. Cover point—Harry Peel. Forwards-George Windsor, Fred Berns, Basil Stirling, Fred Lind. KING STREET.

Goal-McHaddy. Point-H. Cooper. Cover point-P. Ashplant. Forwards-P. Higgins, A. Callendar, R. Yates, J. Armstrong. The ice was in splendid condition, and the game was brisk from start to

If you are not satisfied with the butter you are using, try Cool Spring Creamery. It has no equal. For sale only at T. M. SHOEEOTHAM & CO., 247 Dundas street.

RESOLVE That you will take K. D. C. as your

SPRING MEDICINE

K. D. C. Restores the stomach to Healthy action and good (100) BLOOD food, well digested makes And thus imparts health to the whole system HIGHEST INDORSEMENT. 39k-xt

M ISS EMILY M. GUNN, STUDIO 188
Dundas street, receives pupils in all
bran hes of art.

ywt

SULPHUR SPRINGS RINK - ICE IN good shape. Skating this evening. Re GEO. F. BURNS

The balance of the stock has been moved to the store opposite the Market Lane, Dundas street, and will be sold for the next 30 days at a large reduction on wholesale cost. Country

merchants or others desiring Tweeds

or Clothing can buy here cheaper than

from the wholesale trade. B. Armstrong, TRUSTEE. If

TOHNSTONE'S

Wednesday, March 18, and

following days. Dundas

SELLS GOOD

\$60 Ladies' CRESCENTS No. 5

the market today for the money. The public are cordially invited to call and inspect our wheels. For sale at Reid's Hardware, No. 11ª North Side Dundes St.

SLAUGHTER.

Government Forces Win a Victory in Nicaragua—200 Rebels Killed and Wounded.

Managua, Nicaragua. March 14 (via Galveston, Texas)—The Nicaraguan Government troops have won another important victory over the forces of the rebellious Leonists, and there is great rejoicing here in consequence. The battle took place at Pital, not far from Momotombo, and between 2,000 and 3,000 men were engaged. The fighting was severe and the troops from Leon, Chichegalpa and Chinandega, the three strongholds of the Leonists numbering about 1,500 men, were completely routed with the loss of about 200 killed and wounded. Only about 50 of the Government troops, which numbered about 1,230 men, were killed or wounded.



with blower, of dealers, or sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard street, Toronto, Ont.

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W. J. ELEMENT 78 KING STREET WEST, Opposite J. Campbell's Carriage Works.

Here's Something Worth Reading



For those who have been making inquiries for MOLESKIN VELVET—We have just received a supply. Come early or send in your order by mail.

N. HUNT

In a few days after she had written to Capt. Horn, informing him of the plans she had made to go to France, Edna received an answer which disappointed her. If the captam's concurrence to her proposed foreign sojourn had not been so unqualified and complete, if he had proposed even some slight modification, if he had said anything which would indicate that he felt he had authority to oppose her movements if he did not approve of them; in fact, even if he had opposed her plan, the would have been better pleased. But he wrote as if he were her financial agent, and nothing more. The tone of his letter was kind, the arrangements he said he had made in regard to the money deposited in San Fran-cisco showed a careful concern for her pleasure and convenience, but nothing in his letter indicated that he believed himself possessed in any way of the slightest control over her actions. There was nothing like a sting in that kind and generous letter, but when she had read it the great longing of Edna's heart turned and stung her, but she would give no sign of this wound; she was a brave woman and

could wait still longer.

The captain informed her that everything was going well with his enterprise; that Burke had arrived and had agreed to take part in the expedition; and that he expected that his brig, the Miranda, would be ready in less than a week. He mentioned again that he was extremely busy with his operations, but he did not say that he was sorry he was unable to come to take leave of her. He detailed in full the arrangements he had made, and then placed in her hands the entire conduct of the financial affairs of the party unshe should hear from him again. When he arrived in France he would address her in care of his bankers; but tain something. in regard to two points only did he say anything which seemed like a definite injunction or even request. He asked Edna to urge upon Mrs. Cliff the necessity of saying nothing about the dis-covery of gold; for if it should become known anywhere from Greenland to Patagonia, he might find a steamer lying off the Rackbirds' cove when his slow sailing vessel should arrive there. The other request was that Edna keep the two negroes with her if this would not prove inconvenient. But if this that they be sent to him immediately. In answer to this lettter Edna meretelegraphed the captain, informing him that she should remain in San Francisco until she heard that he had sailed, when she would immediately start for the east, and go to France, with Ralph and the two negroes.

Three days after this she received telegram from Capt. Horn, stating that he would sail in an hour, and the next day she and her little party took a train for New York.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

On the high street of the little town of Plainton, Maine, stood the neat white house of Mrs. Cliff, with its green shutters, its porchless front door, its pretty bit of flower garden at the front and side, and its neat back yard. sacred once a week to the virtue which next to godliness.

Mrs. Cliff's husband had been the leading merchant of Painton, and, having saved some money, he had invested It in an enterprise of a friend, who had gone into business in Valparaiso. Cliff's death his widow had found herself with a smaller income than she had expected, and that it was necessary to change in a degree her style once so well known throughout the cirof her friends, must be curtailed and the spare bedroom must be less frequently occupied. The two cows and the horse were sold, and in every rossible way the household was placed on a more economical basis. She had a good house and an income on which. with care and prudence, she could live, but this was all.

In this condition of her finances it was not strange that Mrs. Cliff had thought a good deal about the investments in Valparaiso, from which she not heard for a long time. Her husband had been deed for three years and although she had written several times to Valparaiso, she had received no answer whatever, and, being a woman of energy, she had finally made up her mind that the proper thing to do was to go down and see after her

To the Ladies of London:

You are invited to visit the Pure Food Exhibit, beginning today, March 12, at the store of Messrs. Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co., 169 Dundas street. A most unique and interesting display, comprising Fenton's Hulled Corn. French Red Kidney Beans and Tomato Soup, all served hot. These goods are at popular prices, and should be used by all progressive housekeepers. Call and test them.

Fitzgerald, Scandrell & Co.

169 Dundas Street

affairs. It had not been easy for her to get together the money for this long journey—in fact, she had borrowed some of it—and so, to lessen her expenses, she had taken passage in the Castor from San Francisco.

She was a housewife of high degree, and would not have thought of leaving perhaps for months—her immaculate window pains and her spotless floors and furniture, had she not also left someone to take care of them. A distant cousin, Miss Willy Croup, had lived with her since her husband's death, and though this lady was willing to stay during Mrs. Cliff's absence, Mrs. Cliff considered her too quiet and inoffensive to be left in entire charge of her possessions, and Miss Betty Handshall, a worthy maiden of 50, a little older than Willy, and a much more determined character, was asked to come and live in Mrs. Cliff's house until her return.

Betty was the only person in Plainton who lived on an annuity and she

Betty was the only person in Plainton who lived on an annuity, and she was rather proud of her independent fortune, but as her annuity was very small, and as this invitation meant a considerable reduction in her expenses, she was very glad to accept it. Con-sequently Mrs. Cliff had gone away feeling that she had left her house in

the hands of two women almost as neat as herself and even more frugal. When Mrs. Cliff left Edna and Ralph in San Francisco, and went home, near- | charge of misappropriating \$250 ly all the people in the little town who longing to Joseph Lightfoot. Chief were worth considering gathered in Constable Palmer laid the information. and around her house to bid her wel-come. They had heard of her ship-wreck, but the details had been scanty and unsatisfactory, and the soul of the town throbbed with curiosity to know what had really happened to her. For the first few hours of her return, Mrs. | Dhemia. to be in a sort of paradise. But when her friends and neighbors began to ask questions, she felt herself gradually descending into a region which, for all she knew, might resemble purgatory. Of course, there was a great deal that was wonderful and startling to relate, and, as Mrs. Cliff was a good story teller, she thrilled the nerves of her hearers with her descriptions of the tornado at sea and the Rackbirds on land, and afterward filled the eyes of many of the women with tears of re-

lief as she told of their escapes, their quiet life at the caves, and their subsequent rescue by the Mary Bartlett. But it was the cross-examinations which caused the soul of the narrator to sink. Of course, she had been careful to avoid all mention of the gold mound, but this omission in her narra-tive proved to be a defect which she had not anticipated. As she had told that she had lost everything except a few effects she had carried with her from the Castor, it was natural enough that people should want to know how she had been enabled to come home in such good fashion. They had expected her to return in a shabby, or even needy, condition, and now they had stories of delightful weeks at a hotel in San Francisco, and beheld their poor shipwrecked neighbor dressed more handsomely than they had ever seen her, and with a new trunk standing in the lower hall which must con-

Mrs. Cliff began by telling the truth, and from this she did not intend to depart. She said that the captain of the Castor was a just and generous man, and, as far as was in his power, he had reimbursed the unfortunate passengers for their losses. But, as everyone knows, the richest steamship companies are seldom so generous to persons who may be cast away during transportation as to offer them long sojourns at hotels with private parlors and private servants, and to send them purpose of purchasing him an artificial home in drawing-room cars, with cloaks trimmed with real sealskin, the questions became more and more direct, and all Mrs. Cliff could do was to stand with her back against the captain's generosity, as if it had been a rock, and rely upon it for defense.

But when the neighbors had all gone home, and the trunk had to be opened, so that it could be lightened before being carried upstairs, the remarks of Willy and Betty cut clean to the soul of the unfortunate possessor of its con-tents. Of course, the captain had not actually given her this thing, and that thing, and the other, or the next one, but he had allowed her a sum of money and she had expended it, according to her own discretion. How much that sum might have been, Willy and Betty did not dare to ask-for there were limits to Mrs. Cliff's forbearance-but when they went to bed, they consulted If it had not been for the private parlor and the drawing-room car, they would have limited Capt. Horn's generosity to \$100; but, under the circumstances, that sum would have been insufficient—it must have Mrs. Cliff, she went to bed regretting given the gold mound in the cave more company. She hated prevarications and concealments, but if she must conceal something, she should have con-cealed more. When the time came when she would be free to tell of her good fortune, even if it should be no more than she already possessed, then she would explain everything, and proudly demand of her friends and neighbors to put their fingers on a single untruth that she had told them.
(To be continued.)

Hints to Housekeepers.

DAILY BILL OF FARE. BREAKFAST-Graham Mush. Raw : Potatoes Fried. Liver and Bacon.: Laplanders. Prunelles. Syrup.: Coffee.

DINNER—Beef Stew. Cold Ham. Celery, Plocalili. Browned Hom-Current Jelly. Bread and

Butter. Canned Pineapple. Egg SUPPER-Meat Pates. Rice Croquettes. Grape Marmalade. Bread and Butter. Cake. Tea.

RAW POTATOES FRIED. Peel and slice raw potatoes and let lie in cold water an hour. Have butter in frying pan. Put in two handfuls of sliced potatoes, season with salt and popper, then add the : rest, with seasoning. Add a halfcup of water and cover closely.: When well cooking draw to the : back of the range. They have a : rich flavor obtained in no other way :

Pure, rich blood is the true cure for nervousness, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and

.......

Try Trafford's for baby carriages, -nothing better in London; also fine furniture in great variety. See our whist tables, Grand Rapid designs, for \$2 50. 95 and 97 King.

The best place to get a fashionable turn-out is at Overmeyer's Livery, Richmond street north. 'Phone 423.

-When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will confer a favor on this paper by men-tioning that you saw the advertise-

Happenings in Western Ontario Sections.

St. Thomas Street Railway to be Sold by Austion-A Budget of News.

Windsor police commissioners want \$7,840 for the current year. George Luxton, of Sarnia, has been

arrested, charged with stealing tools from his employer, Mr. Thos. Lebel. Mr. Walter Mills, of Ridgetown, sold the McKinley farm, Botany, for \$5,075. This is part of the James McKinley

Notice has been given City Clerk Lang, of Stratford, that hereafter paupers sent out of the city would have to pay full fare on the Grand Trunk, The Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, received a cable from London on Friday, closing for one of their largest portable sawmills, for

South Africa. Constable Alf. Mathers, of Watford, has been committed for trial on a T. L. Borrowman, West Lorne, has bought the fur of the black fox which was recently killed in Euphemia. He

paid \$50 for it. This makes the eleventh

fur which Mr. Borrowman has pur-chased, secured in the township of Eu-

Cliff was in a heavenly state of esctasy, everything was so tidy, everything was so clean, every face beamed with such genial amity, her native air was so intoxicating that she seemed

At the Brantford police court Thursday, John Pollock, a baker, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, fur gauntlets, silk handkerchiefs and other articles from A. Macdonald. The goods were found hidden under

Pollock's carpet. The Irishmen of Walkerton have resolved to hold a grand supper on the evening of the 17th, and have appointed the following officers of the society for the year: President, H. Cargill, M.P.; first vice-president, H. P. O'Connor; second vice-president, W. R. Telford; secretary-treasurer, M. McNamara

mara. United States Immigration Inspector McGlogan is engaged in gathering statistics relating to the number of men living in Windsor and working in Detroit, and the number living in Detroit and working in Windsor. He has ap-plied to the officers of all the labor unions in Detroit for information on

the subject. The organization of a preceptory of Knights Templar of Royal Arch Masons will take place in Stratford on Friday, March 20, to be known as St. Elmo preceptory, No. 22. The proceedings will be under the direction of R. Em. the Provincial Prior of London district. Thirty-one will be installed

on this occasion.

The death of Wm. Poldon, which occurred on Thursday at Norwich, occasioned widespread regret in the com-munity. The deceased was born at Port Dalhousie on May 8, 1816, the son of Wm. Poldon and Mary Marlatt. His father was a United Empire Loyalist, of pure English descent, and deceased was a veteran of the uprising of 1837.

A very sad death took place at Port Stanley the other day, when William E., eldest son of William Morris, aged 17 years, succumbed to an attack rapid consumption. The deceased had his right leg amputated about six months ago at the Amasa Wood Hospital, occasioned by a disease of the bone. He was improving nicely until abcut a month ago, when he contracted a fatal cold. The young men of the town gave two benefit concerts for the limb. The money will be used as buria expenses instead.

St. Thomas Journal: Mr. John Break, superintenden t of the St. Thomas street railway, today received a letter from Mr. C. B. Hunt, of London, the managing director of the company, to put up the road for sale by auction on Friday, March 20. Mr. Break's instructions were to place the entire rolling stock and equipment on the market, to be sold en bloc, failing which the road will be leased to the highest bidder. Mr. Break said he was not surprised to hear of the decision of the ompany, since under present conditions it was next to impossible to make the road pay during the winter, but it could be made to pay in the summer. In order to make the road profitable it would have to be reconstructed.

The death is announced of ex-Sheriff Sutton, of Bruce. He was one of the first settlers in that part of the township of Kincardine which afterwards became the town. Here some 42 years ago he built the first grist and saw mill, and from that time till the day of his death had carried on milling operabeen nearly, if not quite, \$200. As for tions either in Ontario or British Columbia. In 1866 he was appointed sherthat her reservations had not been iff of the county, when he moved with more extended, and that she had not his family to Walkerton. He continued to discharge the duties of sheriff until 1892, when he was removed from his position. He had large business interests in British Columbia, and in 1893 he removed to that place.

CAME HOME A GRIPPLE.

The Sworn Statement of a "Big Four" Railway Man.

After Trying Mud Baths and Mineral Springs Unsuccessfully, He Gained Twenty-Five Pounds in Six Months After Taking "Kootenay."

County of Wentworth, to Wit: I, Thomas Warren, of the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, residence 134 Strach-an street, a machinist, do solemnly declare that in January, 1895, I was attacked with Rheumatism, which in a week after confined me to my bed. I was compelled to give up work in the shops of the "Big Four R.R." For three months I was confined to the house and treated by three different physicians of Champaighane, Ill. I also tried the mineral springs at Attica, Indiana, taking them ud baths under the supervision of a physician. The benefit was so slight that I came home a cripple.

On my return I commenced taking "Ryckman's Kootenay Cure," on the recommendation of Mr. John Watt, 154 West avenue north, and soon no-ticed an improvement. I have nowtaken four bottles of the medicine, and with the exception of a slight soreness in my ankles, feel that I am cured. In six months I have gained twenty-five pounds, and am now thoroughly fit for work and consider myself greatly benefited in every way by the use of the

And I make this solemn declaration. conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canadian Evidence Act.

(Signed) THOMAS WARREN.

Taken and acknowledged before me in the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, this 18th day of February, 1896.

W. FRED. WALKER.

Several Disastrous Fires.

Loss of Life in Batavia, Ohio and at Charleston, W. Va.

Seventeen Hundred Wheels Gone-Fierce Prairie Fires.

Batavia, Ohio, March 14.—The two-story brick residence of Valentine Muchbacker, at Bantam, eight miles from here, was burned this morning. An old man named Isler, a veteran soldier, and Teenie Much-

backer, aged 15, were burned to death. Charleston, W. Va., March 14.—The house of John Johnston, of West Charleston, was burned yesterday morning. When the fire was discovered Eunice Johnston was seen on the hall floor evidently living. A hook was thrown over her and she was dragged to the front door, when the rope burned and it was impossible to rescue her.

Miss Johnson was subject to fits.

Ellenboro, O., March 14.— Yesterday morning fire destroyed the residence of James Hall at Harrisville, and its contents. Hall's aged mother was burned to death. Boston, March 14.—The fine branch building of the Pope Manufacturing Company was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The contents of the building included 1,700 new wheels, about 20,000 pieces of bicycle fittings and several thousand tires. The Youths' Companion building adjoining, and the Hoffman apartment house, across the street, were damaged to the extent of \$40,000. The Pope Company loses \$150,000 on stock and \$200,000 on the building, all covered by insurance. building, all covered by insurance.

Guthrie, Ok., March 14.-A disastrous prairie fire has raged for three days near Hardesty, Beaver county, doing many thousand dollars damage to stock and buildings. The ranches of James England, John Hutchinson, Wm. Houser, Geo. Henderson and T. F. McManus were devastated. Mrs. Carter was found by her husband on his returning home lying on the prairie unconscious and painfully burned.
Sussex, N. B., March 14.—This town was

visited by a disastrous fire on Thursday, when a high wind was blowing, putting in ruins the big brick block of G. H. White, and a large brick store occupied by Hustis & White. The parties burned out are Hustis & White, general store; Geo. Suffron, jeweler; John Thompson, tailor; C. H. Fairweather, druggist; Bank of Nova Scotia, law offices of White, Allison & King, offices of W. W. Hubbard, and Sewing Circle of the Episcopal Church. Besides these, the Fowler building, occupied by law offices of G. W. Fowler, office of F. L. Fairweather and Geo. D. Martin's book store had the top burned off and were completely ruined. Messrs. Fowler and Fairweather saved their books, but Mr. Martin had his entire stock ruined by water. Hustis & White are s aid to have \$24,000 insurance on stock, and Mr. Suffron about \$500. The others are partially covered. The loss is supposed to total \$125,000, with about one-third covered by insurance. White, Allison & King saved nothing except some papers in the vault. Mr. Allison lost a valuable collection of scrap books, said to be the most complete in the province.

BROCKVILLE'S ADMIRATION

For Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and His Attitude on the Manitoba School Question.

Brockville, March 11.-The attempt of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Chas. Tupper to make the Remedial Bill a medium for the manufacture of political ammunition among the Roman Catholic electors is proving a dismal failure in this section, At a meeting of Liberals held here the following resolution was moved by O. K. Fraser, brother of the late Hon. C. F. Fraser, seconded by Ex-Ald. Marshall, and unanimously carried:

"That this meeting of the Liberal Association of Brockville once more desires to place on record its unswerving loyalty to the gifted chieftain, Wilfrid Laurier, and his colleagues in the House of Commons, and to assure them the most hearty sympathy with and co-operation in carrying out the general policy laid down by them for the advancement of the interests of Canada. We desire especially to express our admiration for the fair and statesmanlike attitude adopted by the Liberal party in the Federal House in its treatment of the question of remedial legislation, and we pledge ourselves to lend every assistance possible to aid in carrying out the policy of no interference by the Federal power in any case in which there may be a conflict between the authority of the Dominion and any of the Provinces until every other means of settlement has been exhausted."

Several addresses were made by leading Liberals, all expressing the greatest confidence in Mr. Laurier and admiration for his statesmanship.

PATENTS GRANTED.

Below will be found the complete weekly record of paterts granted to Canadian inventors, which is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent barristers, experts, etc., Bank of Commerce building, Toronto, from whom all information may readily be

Canadian patents - H. W. Fleury, plows; Walter Briston, device for catching horn flies that infest cattle; Eugene Danforth, kettles; R. S. Anderson, wheel tires; Francis Burdett, shoe brushes; J. F. Goodwin and G. E. Morrison, self-acting water closet; M. C. S. Sebastien, medical compound; E.Lemyredit Gauches, machine for making loops on binding wires; M. Kyle, shirt collar bands; W. Pratt, key opening sheet metal can; W. Pratt, can; A. S. Miles, fly escape; W. A. Phillips, reference book holder; Robert Christie, paper file; Denis Gaherty, booms; Arch. McPhee, driving posts.

American patents-John Anderson, gate; Ludger Beauregard, pile fabric.
The following list of patent repently granted to inventors residing in Canada is reported for the "Advertiser" by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont.: B. Cottam. London, Ont., food for birds; M. Wiseman, Clinton, Ont., wash board; John A. Cootes, Victoria, B. C., machine for extracting stumps; D. S. Henderson, Brantford, Ont., driving gear for velocipedes; The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Galt, Ont., high speed engine (trade mark). United States patents— Anderson, Woodstock, Ont., gate;

Beauregard, St. Joseph de Levis, Canada, pile fabric. Patents for England—Arthur F. Kemp, London, Ont., horse and like velocipedes; Wm. Yates, London, Ont., and R. A. Townsend, Kurrachi, Sindh, India, improvement on nesting barrels or packages and in fastening together sections of hollow vessels or tubes; H. J. Page, St. Marys, Ont., automatic governor regulator for steam engines and the like.

Windsor Salt. Purest and Best

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

PURE, HIGH GRADE

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

YUCAN.

Is a Liquid Blacking

Manufactured from the Very Finest Stock; no pains are spared in its preparation.



It gives a Beautiful Polish with little or No Labor.

NO BRUSHING IS REQUIRED.

It contains 55 per cent of oil and will PRESERVE the LEATHER and keep it soft and pliable. It will reject snow or water as it is a WATERPROOF BLACKING and does not rub off on the clothing,

BLACKING

It will turn tan shoes jet black. It will make old rubbers look like new. It will hold its polish for a week, It is the Cheapest to Use. Sold by all dealers at 25c.

A Good Start

Young people nowadays have opportunities in beginning their married life that their parents never dreamed of. It is possible now, with a very limited capital, to furnish a home complete from kitchen to parlor, and do it nicely. A five-roomed house for one hundred dollars. Just look below:

Spare Bedroom Set, in oak, Spring, 2 Chairs and Mattress....... 22 00 Parlor Suite, 6 pieces and Table...... 28 00 Dining Set, in oak, 6 Leather-seat Chairs, Sideboard, Extension Table and Carpet Lounge..... 20 00 Bedroom Set, in maple, Spring, 1 Chair and Mattress...... 16 00 Kitchen Table and 6 Chairs..... Grand total......\$100 00

John Ferguson & Sons

FURNISHERS TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CANADIAN HOUSEWIFE.

174 to 180 KING STREET - - - - LONDON, ONT

Katie Tough's Death.

Analyzed-Letter from Katie to Her Husband.

Teronto, March 14.—The Attorney-General's department will have the stomach of Katie Tough analyzed to find out if there are any traces of prussic acid. Constable Sloan, who is working on the

Tough-Hammond case, expects to get some important evidence in Buffalo. He says when he searched young Hammond after he was arrested, he found a letter from Miss Tough, written in February last, in which she complains bitterly that he had not sent up her trunk. She writes: "This is the fourth time I have written to you about this matter, and you have not yet answered me." She continues that her parents have complained about her doing nothing; and that, owing to her husband's neglect about the trunk, they had come to the conclusion that she had left it to pay her board. have told one lie after another trying to explain things," says the poor girl, and she concludes by earnestly asking Hammond to attend to the matter at once.

Speaking of old Mr. Hammond's trip to this city to secure the trunk, Constable Sloan said: "The old gentleman told me the night his son was arrested that if the boy was guilty he wanted to see him punished. His action in getting hold of the girl's trunk somewhat puzzles me."

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imita-

A hundred years ago a 16 or 18 inch waist was considered beautiful in Englishwomen.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the ate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs. course, solds becausitis and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis

ON BROADER LINES.

Commander Ballington Booth's New Policy.

Will Introduce the Administration of the Sacraments-Many Recruits-

Why He Branched Off.

New York, March 14.-Ballington Booth, in his "new movement"-differing with the Salvation Army-will not ignore the sacraments. He believes in them, and they will be a feature of the regulations which will soon be prepared for the government of his organization. The new movement, while it will be distinctively military, will work hand in hand with all Christian denomina-

The proposed weekly organ will treat on all topics of current interest in tha religious world. The new movement will, in short, be run on broad lines. Relative to the causes of Ballington Booth's retirement from the command of the Salvation Army in the United States, the following is published here: Some time ago Ballington Booth submitte! to his father 22 grievances and asked for remedy and relief from them. The principal one was concerning the "War Cry superannuation fund." The sale of the War Cry in this country was sanctioned by Gen. Booth, who agrees to 10 per cent of the sales being set apart as a fund for disabled and superannuated soldiers. It was with this agreement and understanding that the paper was sold in this coun-This fund now amounts to probably \$8,900 or \$10,000. Some time ago, was claimed, Gen. Booth sent for this money, which he intended using for army purposes elsewhere, thus diverting it from its original purposes. Ballington Booth declined to accede to this demand, and said the fund was for the American army superannuated soldiers, and not for the extension of the army. Immediately on top of this Ballington Booth's removal was ordered, which led to his resignation. Ballington Booth, it is added, has refrained from stating his true position out of consideration for his father.

> THE SLY CREATURES. (Atchison Globe.)

When a girl says she is going to be an old maid, it is safe to say she has had a recent proposal which is looked upon with

WALL PAPERING FRESCOING, KALSOMINING, WOOD FINISHING, PAINTING.

Picture Framing is one of our specialties. We have everything that the artist requires.

R. LEWIS Richmond Street

Electric Bells, Batteries, Bell Wire, Push Buttons. Magnet Wire

And all other Electric Supplies for sale by

Rogers Electric Co

425 RICHMOND STREET.

Samuel Rogers & Co. Queen City Oil Works, WHOLESALE-TORONTO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, BURNING AND
LUBRICATING OILS, GREASES,
AND EVERY OIL KNOWN TO TRADE AND
INDUSTRY. IF OUR TRAVELERS HAVE
MISSED YOU, SEND IN FOR PRICES. OUR
PE ERLESS OIL BRANDS ARE RELIABLE.



's Powders ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.

Each box contains a box of powder for the im-nediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache mediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache, and Sick Stomach, Neuraigia, Restlessness, Toothache and ail Nervous Pains; also capeules, forming a never failing treatment for Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Constigation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a certain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid Fevers. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at once. Only 25 cts.: Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all Drug Stores, and at Country Stores at places where there are no bruggists. Prepared by R. Stark, M.O.C.P., Chemis

For Rent.

No. 1 and 2 Camden Terrace, new furnaces and all modern improvements, possession at

24 story modern brick residence, 236 Central avenue, possession April 1st. \$100,000 to loan at favorable rates on real estate and manufacturing properties.

Appraiser and loan agent for Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co., of Toronto.

B. POWELI

Insurance, real estate and loan agent. Office-Ground Floor, 437 Richmond St.

Fine Merchant Tailoring. W. Fairbairn

Over Priddis Bros. Entrance through store. 158 Dundas street.

You May Want Some plumbing work done soon. Let us give you an estimate. We guarantee our work, and will do it very reasonable, too.

EGGETT & BICKLEY,

274 Dundas Street. - - Phone 1,085

"Why Not a Car?"

But Ald. Garratt Preferred to Have Carriages

By Which to Inspect the Fire Halls-Ald. John Heaman Suggested the Street Cars.

The first hour of the session of No. 3 committee last night was taken up in the discussion of the communication of the citizens interested in the establishment of a public abattoir. Mr. G. N. Weekes was the spokesman of the party, and it will be reported to the council that after careful consideration the committee favor the establishment of a compulsory abattoir for cities and

towns. The engineer's suggestion that residents on corner lots, where both sides were watered, should be exempted from water rates on the smallest side, was laid over.

Weigh Scales Clerk Healy was present to reply to the charge made by George Nixon, who claimed to have been overcharged when his hogs were weighed. Mr. Healy contended that he acted properly under the bylaw, and the matter was laid over until Mr.

Nixon appears in person. The engineer will bring in a report re street watering for the coming year. It was decided to advertise the streets that it was proposed to water and let those who would, petition against it. It was also decided to allow no extra

watering to be done after the con-tracts were let. Five applications for positions on the fire brigade were received.

It was also decided to inspect the

fire halls on Monday. "We will hire a couple of cabs and go," said Ald. Garratt. "Why not take an electric car?" sug-

gested Ald. J. Heaman. What!" said Ald. Garratt. "An

electric car! Nonsense!"

"Well, we can decide when we meet on Monday," said Ald. Heaman. The fire chief's report was also taken up, but action was deferred on the

question of supplies until the inspec-Chief Roe reported that a length of hose broke at the Watt fire Thursday morning. Tenders will be asked for

a new supply. There were present Ald. John Hea-

Boap was taxed \$140 per ton in the

time of Queen Anne.

We carry the largest ranges and the best assorted stock in the city. For values we take the lead. Ladies, do not buy your Corsets before looking through our stock. Our 50c. and 75c. Corsets are the best value in the city. Misses' Corsets in all sizes. We carry all the best makes from 50c. to \$3 50 per pair.

158 Dundas Street, 157 Carling Street.

Repairing Department. (*UN AND BICYCLE REPAIRING, Razors below ground and set, Spissors and Knives sharpened, Keys fitted and Locks re-

WM. GURD & CO 185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

FINE AND MILDER. Toronto, Ont., March 13-11 p. m .-Higher pressure now covers the lake district and has extended eastward through-

out Eastern Canada. From the lakes to the Atlantic the weather is fair and cold. In the Northwest the weather is fair, with continued cold weather in Manitoba and Assiniboia, but somewhat milder in Alberta. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 24—30; Battleford, 8—20; Qu'-Appelle, zero—14; Winnipeg, 24 below—10; Parry Sound, 16 below—16; Toronto, 6-22; Ottawa, 2 below-12; Montreal, 2 -14; Quebec, zero-10; Halifax. 20-32.

PROBABILITIES. Toronto, March 14-1 a.m. - For the lower lakes region (including counties lying south of the Georgian Bay region, east as far as Belleville)—Fine; a little higher tempera-

BELTZ'S Spring Hats

WE HAVE SOLE AGENCY IN THE CITY FOR

Youmans, (Celebrated New York Hat) Roeloffs, (Philadelphia)

Lincoln, Bennett & Co. Woodrow & Co., Cooksey & Co.,



E. Beltz

LONDON'S LEADING HATTER.

TRY US FOR YOUR NEW HAT.

BREA

In all parts of the city retail at 5c-PER LOAF-5c

Johnston Bros., Phone 818

DON'T Without first having your eyes tested by a practical optician.

We make no charge for consultation, You only pay for the glasses if you need them.

E. W BOYLE,

Druggist and Optician,
652 Dundas street,

There is Not on the Market

A more up-to-date policy contract than the one issued by the Confederation Life

TORONTO. POLICY CAN'T LAPSE. Liberal terms re

payment of premiums.
Ladies at ordinary rates.
Total cash pa'd and held on policy-holders' account, \$8,798,667 00. FRED. H. HEATH, General Agent. GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.

OFFICE-MARKET LANE. ywt

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East,

Why is a shoemaker the most industrious of men?-Because he works

LIFE SAVED .- Mr. James Bryson Cameron states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thom-as' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainman (chairman). Ald. McCallum, Ald. bouglass, Ald. Garratt, Secretary Bell with reluctance that I consented to a with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any rem-

THE HAT THAT WILL BE MOST WORN THIS EASON IS

Because.

It is the latest shape. It is the latest color. It is the best finished.

These are the points that make a hat popular with well-dressed men. You will only need to see the CREEDMORE, and you are sure to buy.

FASHIONABLE HATTERS, 146 DUNDAS STREET.

London Advertiser. Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers:

107 Business Office 134 Editorial Rooms 175 Job Department

T. R. PARKER'S.

361 Richmond St. C. P.R. Ticket Office

Southwest corner Dundas and Richmond Streets.

-J. F. Sangster is confined to his home with la grippe.

-Judge Mackenzie, of Sarnia, held First Division Court at the court house yesterday. -Robin Hood Drill Corps, A. O. F., will

give an exhibition drill in the opera house on March 30. -Rev. E. B. Lanceley will, according to announcement, preach on "The Relation of the Church to Amusements" in the Dundas

Center Church tomorrow evening. -London's mayor may be Little by name, but he is not that kind of a man. He is a good speaker, and has a good presence.—Brantford Expositor. -Mr. Robert Aikman, of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, Bairs-

boro, N. S., and wife are the guests of Mr. F. E. Leonard, Queen's avenue. Mrs. Aikman is a sister of Mrs. Leonard. -Miss Robinson, who is to sing at the Irish Benevolent Society's concert on the evening of March 17, is a daughter of ex-Lieutenant-Governor John

Beverly Robinson. While in the city Miss Robinson will be the guest of Mrs. I. F. Hellmuth, Albert street. -The annual exhibition of oil and water colors of the London Branch of the Woman's Art Association will be held in the studio. 4361 Richmond street, on Wednes-

day, March 18. Special exhibits from Toronto, Montreal and other places will be placed on view. -The missionary farewell to Miss Grace Grigg, who is leaving for the Christian Alliance Missionary Institute, New York, takes place this evening at Somerset Hall.

No doubt the many friends of this estimable lady will make a grand rally and give her an enthusiastic send-off. -The Ladies' Aid of the Colborne Street Methodist Church gave a social at the parsonage on Thursday evening. There was a large attendance.

Misses Young and House, Mesdames Benedict, Scarrow and McDonald and Mr. H. Ruthven McDonald and the Messrs. Nobbs furnished the programme for the evening, in music and recitations. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all present. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the London Knights Templar at the library of the Masonic Temple last night was a decided success. The eminent preceptor, Sir Kt. W. J. Carson, presided, and the vice-chair was filled by Sir Kt. A. A. Campbell, the constable of the preceptory. Among others in attendance were M. E. Sir Kt. D. Spry, in attendance were M. E. Sir Kt. D. Spry, G. C. T.; R. E. Sir Kts. D. B. Burch, A. E. Cooper, J. S. Dewar, A. Carrothers, V. E. Sir Kt. D. W. B. Spry (Barrie), H. Stratfold and J. Dambra, E. Sir Kt. W. J. Carson, Sir Kts. C. W. Davis, John Robertson, W. Underwood, H. R. Lyon, John Fried, T. H. Welden, Wm. Wwatt, J. Slater (Relleville) wood, H. R. Lyon, John Fried, I. H. Weldon, Wm. Wyatt, J. Slater (Belleville), George C. Davis, C. A. Kingston, J. A. Gauld, J. D. Balfour, M. D., W. T. Stenberg, B. Gourlay, A. T. Cooper, W. A. Wilson, F. E. Davis, — Underwood (Hamilton), J. T. Stephenson, J. G. (Hamilton), G. Turnes (Meadville) Rosseau (Hamilton), C. Turner (Meadville, Pa.), A. A Campbell and others. The usual toasts were given.

SFECIAL COTTON DYES.

Beautiful and Brilliant Colors in Diamond Dyes That Will Not Fade-Made Specially for Cotton and Mixed Goods - Simple and Easy to Use-Absolutely Fast-Best in the World.

Cotton is a vegetable product, while wool comes from an animal, and hence the two are so different that it requires a different kind of dye for each. The special fast cotton colors of Diamond Dyes, such as Turkey Red, Brown, Pink, Purple, Yellow, Orange and a half-dozen others are prepared specially for cotton goods, and give colors that even washing in strong soapsuds and exposure to the sunlight will

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(6,000) Testimonials.

UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS—
OFFICIAL INDORSEMENT,
JUNE 19, 1895 (PAGE 10.)

In the light of our examinations and tests of "Uncie Sam's Tobacco Cure" we are but performing a duty we owe the public, when we indorse the same and stamp it as the crowning achievement of the Nineteenth Century in the way of desiroying a habit as disgusting as it is common. (For only \$1.) Hence we carnestly advise you to call or write for particulars.

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High-Class Eiscuits They are sure to please you. Heinz's Tomato (atsup Is delicious. Only 15c a bottle. Try it. We warrant all our goods. Our prices

T. A. Rowat & Co 228 Dundas Street.

At 540 Dundas, corner William, J. G. Shuff dispenses your prescriptions with skill and care.

Mr. Moncrieff Condemned.

The Member for East Lambton Repudiated by His Constitutents.

Forest, March 14.—At a meeting of electors of East Lambton, held at Watford, on Thursday evening, a resolution was adopted unanimously condemning the Dominion Government for attempting to force the Remedial Bill through the House, and pledging themselves to oppose their member, Mr. George Moncrieff, for his ignoble and unpatriotic stand in supporting the coercion bill; and furtnermore, that in acting as he has done he has placed himself in opposition to the sentiments of a great majority of the electors who supported him in his election in 1891. The hall was filled to overflowing; the chairman took a standing vote, nearly all standing up to in-dorse the motion. The meeting closed by singing "God Save the Queen."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

CAMILLE D'ARVILLE COMPANY TONIGHT. The Camille D'Arville Opera Company will present "Madeline, or the Magic Kiss," at the Grand tonight. Miss D'Arville is the acknowledged queen of comic opera. She is an artist gifted with many qualities, combining in her art acting as well as singing, which is a rare gift with prima donnas. In the title role of "Madeline" she is seen at her best, as it is an exquisite creation, suited to her. The company surrounding Miss D'Arville comprises the very best talent obtainable in the field of comic opera. This will undoubtedly prove the comic opera event of the season, and Miss D'Arville and

company should be greeted by a large audience AT THE FRENCH BALL. Fanny Rice and her clever company will present the latest success, "Nancy at the French Ball," at the Grand next Thursday. This play, which some of the critics have pronounced a "Rip Van Winkle," is said to give clever Fanny Rice the best opportunity to display her wonderful versatility that she has ever had; for, aside from providing her with a most congenial role in the character of the honest, true-hearted, but impetuous Nancy, it allows her the opportunity to introduce with consistency numerous singing and acting special-

"MY WIFE'S FRIEND." Wm. C. Andrews, in "My Wife's Friend," which appeared here in London last fall, will again visit the city on Saturday evening next. mirthful comedy, and a demand has been made all over the company's route for return dates.

SCIENCE MAKES ANOTHER GIGAN-TIC STRIDE.

And Gives to the World an Absolute Cure for Heart Disease and Dropsy-The Disease Can Now be Controlled in Thirty Minutes.

"For ten years I have suffered greatly from heart disease. Fluttering of the heart, palpitation and smothering spells have made my life miserable. Everything was tried and done, as I thought. A short time ago the crisis came, and I was confined to my bed. As dropsy had set in, my physician said I must prepare my family for the worst. All this time I had seen Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart advertised, but did not think it could help me As a last resort I tried it, and think of my joy when I received great re-lief from one dose. One bottle cured my dropsy and brought me out of bed; and five bottles have completely cured my heart. If you are troubled with any heart affection, and are in despair, as I was, use this remedy, for I know it will cure you." Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N. Y.,

There were 40 more divorces than there were weddings in Fresno, Cal.,

last year. It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills are in such universal demand. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint needing a laxative, these pills are un-surpassed. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, and every dose is effec-

There are from eight to ten species of silkworms in the United States. The Supreme Court judges of the United States wear gowns of black slik. Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hell's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

In New York and Brooklyn measles is extremely prevalent.

A gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head after fourteen years suffering will giadly send full particulars of termedy post free. Address H. CLIFTON, Norfolk House, Nofolk street, Strand, London England.

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MARCH 16.

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Darbers Linen Towels for Sc.

40 inch Apron Linen, drawn border, 20c.
Special—60-inch Table Damask, 30c yard.
See our Heavy Sack Toweling for 5c yard.
21-yard Bleached Damask Table Covers, wilh fringe, only 58-inch Bleached Table Linen, only 32c. 8-4 Twill Sheeting, very heavy, only 20c.

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Embossed Match Safes, on Monday

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Kettles, on Monday only, 99c.

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Boys' Blue Serge Pants, small sizes, for 20c pair.

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Men's Blue Serge Suits, nice quality,

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Your choice of any Man's Overcoat in the house, for \$5 99.

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Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, merino heel and toe, 22c pair. Ladies' English Ribbed Hose, double sole, 23c. Ladies' Heavy Cashmere Gloves, our 20c line for 15c. Ladies Colored Cashmere Gloves, regular 30c, for 20c. Dr. Gruchy's Lacing Kid Glove, in black and tan shades, Josephine Kid Glave, in black and colors, regular \$1 25, for Mara's Special Long Waist Corset, 47c. The E. T. Petra Long Waist, \$1 15 line, for 93c. Dress Improvers, high bust, only 90c.

\$500 worth of imported German Laces, best quality, Tamboura Point de Venice, in white, cream, butter, and in-

sertion to match, at Bargain Day prices.

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Heavy English Oilcloth, 20c square yard, Linoleum, 2 yards wide, nice pat-

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Best Spring Roller Blind, in cream, Nile and Dark green, plain and dadoed, 35c. All-Wool Blankets, 8 lbs, for \$2 19.

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Romance and Grandeur—

Some Old-Time Love Stories of "The Fortunate Isles"-Columbus Went Awooing in the Madeiras, and Another Lover Gave His Name to a tirely unprotected by anything like a Town-Scenic Marvels of the Islands.

This island, whose history goes fartner back than any on our side of the Atlantic, is endowed with innumerable traditions. A favorite, but highly improbable one is that Christopher Columbus came often to Funchal, the attraction being a beautiful maiden, who returned his effection. But the future discoverer was then an unknown lad, and the young woman's father, a well-to-do merchant, rejected his suit with scorn and indignation. The story ought to have made the maiden pine away and ody. Then the saw-tooth hills begin, die, after the fashion of the love-lorn of those days; or at least she might have stolen out of her father's casa and gone sailing to new worlds with er lover. But she seems to have been very common-place person, who mared a wine-selling Madeiran, and her descendents, it is said, still live on the sland. The house where Columbus tayed when he came on his unsuccessful wooing, whose balconies overbooked his dulcina's garden, was pointed out to generations of tourists, until few years ago, when it was torn own. Madeirans insisted that disappointment in love drove the great navi-gator to a sea-faring life. Had his curse of true love run smooth probbly the Western world would have a different history. PLUTARCH'S "FORTUNATE ISLES."

There are many legends concerning the discovery of Madeira. Portuguese historians claim that it was found by the Phoenicians, who, next to Noah, were the earliest navigators; that a band of them, by order of Pharoah Necho, sailed from the Red Sea around Africa and returned by the pillars of Hercules, visited the island en route, 600 years before Christ was born. The group was known to the ancient Romans under the name of Parparariae Insulae. Plutarch describes them accurately. He says: "They are called the Fortunate Islands and are two in number, separated by a narrow channel, and are 400 leagues from the African coast." Then he goes on with a glowing account of their charms and beauties, ending with these words: "So that it is generally believed, even among the barbarians, that these are the Elysian Fields and the seats of the Blessed, which Homer has described in all the charms of verse." He also tells us that Sertorius, flying from before the face of Scylla's legions, met at Gades (Cadiz) some mariners who had lately arrived there from the "For-tunate Islands," and whose tale of their soft breezes and spontaneous growths so excited the battle-scared warrior that he wanted to go at once and live upon the islands, where wars and rumors of wars should never reach him more. But Sertorius' soldiers declined to follow him to places where there would be no sacking of cities or other legitimate plunder; so he was obliged to give up the project and re-

turn to his former occupation of three cutting. THE STORY OF MACHIM. Another legend of Madeira's discovery is replete with pathos, and the substantial truth of it has been confirmed by recent investigation. Some time during the reign of Edward III. of England, when the feudal system held unlimited sway in the land and the line of demarcation between the grades of nobilty was mostly strongly marked, Robert Machim, a noble of the second degree, fell in love with Anna d'Arfert, the daughter of a noble of superior rank, who returned his affec-The heinous offense was soon made known to the haughty father, whose rage knew no bounds. He had the unfortunate lover east into a dungeon for his presumption, and while he remained in captivity the fair and disconsolate Anna was forcibly married to a nobleman of her own rank, who resided near Bristol. But it seems that even in those days love laughed at locksmiths. Machim escaped from prison, and his friend and 'squire contrived to get himself hired as a groom in the establishment of Anna's husband, where he soon became a go-between for the lovers. Anna fled from her lover's castle with the gentlemangroom and joined Robert on board a galley that was prepared to carry them The night was wild and to France. dark, with threatening tempests, but they dared not delay putting to sea. Hardly had they cleared the coast when the storm broke in all its fury and swept the galley far out of its course. Thirteen days and nights they were beaten about at the mercy of the wind and waves until at last land was sighted-a strange, cloud-hidden, known and uninhabited island, which offered on its north coast only treprecipices and surf-beaten mendous rocks. But on rounding a savage cape they entered a small bay, and landing on a silvery beach found just beyond beautiful valley, shaded by majestic trees, musical with the songs of birds and sheltered by lofty mountains. Here they rested, perhaps forgetting in each other's society the land they had left and the stormy scenes that had intervened. But the suffering of mind and body which Anna had undergone had proved too much for her, and during the first week on the island she died in her lover's arms. Five days afterward Robert also died. The crew of the galley buried them in the same grave, and set up over it a tall cedar cross, with a rudely-carved inscription upon it, praying that the next Christians who visited the spot would erect a church to their memory. Then the crew took the galley and endeavored to reach home, but they were driven on the coast of Morocco and sold as slaves to the Moors. Eventually one of them, a Spaniard named Juan de Morales, was ransomed and sailed for Spain, but was captured on the way by the ortuguese navigator, Joan Gonzales. Zarco, who learned from him the story of Machim and the islands they had found. Taking Morales along and an experienced pilot, Zarco sailed in quest of the island and found it in the 1419. It was then entirely uninhabited and taken possession of by Zarco in the name of Portugal. A chapel was erected over the grave of Robert and Anna, which exists to this day, and in it a piece of the cedar cross which first marked the spot is still shown. grassy valley and the village gradually grew around the church are both called Machimo, in memory of Robert Machim. At one time the town rivaled Funchal, but is now a humble cultivate the sides of the valley; a few

muzzles of dismounted guns at distant

UNCHAL, Madeira, Jan. 16 .- | swarm of children, who appear to the caretakers of the place. Several quin-tas are soattered about the valley, and on a spur projecting from the mountain side are the gray ruins of a nun-nery which the abolition of convents throughout Portuguese dominions left

roofless and desolate. From the wine-producing district of Estreito, we returned to Funchal by way of the Grande Curral das Frieras the Island Yosemite, and one of the grandest bits of scenery to be found on the face of the earth. For the first few miles the road leads through a forest of ancient chestnut trees, where canaries in green and gold make the welkin ring with their bursts of melup and down which our hammock bearers trotted gayly. Nearing the top of the largest and steepest incline they reversed the end of the hammock, as if by accident, so that we could see nothing of the trail ahead. Then, suddenly swinging round, they cried: "Mira, Senhoras!" (Look, ladies), and the surprise was complete. We were on the very brink of an appalling canon, the Curral, whose sides run straight down nearly 3,000 feet.

There is no use trying to describe in words that truly "Royal Gorge."
At the bottom of it a noisy torrent slips away to the sea. At one end the rugged ridges that enclose the canon shoot up in needle-like pinnacles, 4,000 feet higher than the surrounding walls, and in the center, on a small, green plateau, far below, stands the white church of Nossa Senhora de Livermente, surrounded by the thatched roofs of a hamlet, which from our point of view looks like the flat picture in the bottom of a teacup. The Curral is not so lengthy a gorge as our Yosemite, but the resemblance is striking. They are the same steep precipices, the same sublimity in the grouping of peaks, to produce withm a narrow compass an overpowering effect. Here the massing of light and shade is superior, presenting contrasts of terrific strength as cliffs project into space, ruddy as living coals in the blaze of sunset, while the ravines recede into unfathomable depths of mystery and gloom. The sky is a deeper blue here than ever seen in our own climate, and the local coloring more varied and rich.

A mile farther on we looked down into another stupendous canon, that of the Serra d'Agoa, which runs from the Curral to the sea, in the form of a right angle, and is hardly secondary to it in sublimity. Winding along the narrow dyke that separates the two gorges we come to a place where the dividing rocks are less than 20 feet wide. On either side of this terrible trail is a canon 2,000 feet deep-the most astonishing and impressive view I have ever Skirting the perpendicular, cascade-washed sides of the mountain, called Pico Grande, we descended into the depths of the Serra d'Agoa. It is densely wooded with primeval forests of the grotesque til tree, which is found nowhere else in the world but on this island and in the Canaries. A circuitous path leads out of the gorge on the other side to the top of the ridge, along which we travel to the steepest mountain of all, the Pico das Freiras. Hardened as we are to mountain-climbing, at the first sight of its perpendicular sides we sat down on the ground and declared that descent was impossible. But presently, remembering that "what man has done man may do again," and woman, too, if she will. Our courage returned; not to the extent of trying the hammock, however. Grasping each others hands, half the bearers holding us back from the rear and the rest going in front to stay too rapid descent, we slid down measureless inclines, into the Valley of San Vincente-which is said to be 3,000 feet below, but I firmly believe it is nearer 3.000.000. San Vincente is the finest of the cul-

tivated gorges of the Madeira. On the opposite side of the valley, Paul de Serra rises about 6,000 feet. In the center of the valley, whose beauty beggars description, rises a natural terrace, on the edge of which is a quaint Closely-grouped mountains ininn. close the idyllic spot on three sides, by a tremendous forest-clad wall. Numerous streams dance down to the valley, and on the fourth side, through a gateway in the mountain barrier, the ocean is seen, tumbling on the beach with the ceaseless surf of the trade winds and chanting a thunderous mon-The longer time permits the otone. traveler to stay in San Vincente, the better for him. When he must tear himself away he proceeds to the shore through a narrow passage in the lava cliffs, and for a mile or two keeps on a level with the sea. Then the road assumes quite another character. The whole north coast of Madeira is a series of perpendicular cliffs, divided here and there by ravines, sometimes presenting a narrow shelf at the base of they came to the northern side, where the rocks, but nowhere anything like a sandy beach. Until recently there was no way from San Vincente to the next important valley, called Sixal, except by boats in calm weather, or by perilous goat-paths over the mountains. Now, the new road, which was hewed by pick-axe and gunpowder, out of solid rocks in the vertical faces of the cliffs, affords a third, but hardly more desirable method of communica-The road, at an average elevation of 150 feet above the sea, with a precipice towering above it, is scarcely more than five feet wide, and in some places hardly a yard and is unprotected by any parapet on the sea-ward side. We blessed our stars that we were not on donkey back. It gives one a creepy feeling to come to an angle on the mountain side so abrupt that one's hammock-bearers stand on opposite sides of it, while one lyin in the frail network of reeds or rope is actually suspended in mid-air over the that thunders far below. Occasionally a waterfall having a plunge of a thousand feet or more disputes right of way and the road is tunneled under it. Again; a romantic gorge crosses the pathway, and down one goes to the bottom of it, then up on

> MANY GRAND VIEWS. usual way from San Vincente to Funchal is by the seaward route to Santa Anna. The road is much like that to Sixal, except that it is never quite so narrow, and in the worst places a low parapet makes it passable for horses. But it is a great deal higher, The horses. But it is a great deal higher, that and in one place springs up to an elevation of 1,000 feet, where one needs a cool head to look over the parapet into the ocean surging below.

the other side

From Santa Anna to Funchal, by way farming and fishing village. A few of the Lamoceiros Pass, is another bare-footed, poverty-stricken peasants never-to-be-forgotten experience. Having wound up the steep sides of Mount fishing boats lie no the beach, and an Courtado, at the summit of the razorold fort, half hidden by over-hanging like bridge you come without warning plane trees, points the cob-webbed to a cut 2,000 feet deep, with the ocean thundering directly below. Ahead rises vessels, the only garrison being a lean the rock of Penha d'Aguia (Eagle's mhor and his portly wife, with their Eyrie), a cube of volcanic stone as high

Fayal; on the other side Porto de Cruz; each on a small bay, into which long rollers of the Atlantic tumble with mighty force at all seasons of the year. Between the two villages is a zigzag road around the face of the cliff, very narrow and frightfully steep, and en-

parapet
The longer one remains in Madeira the more reluctant he is to leave it, and the more convinced that neither language nor pencil can possibly exaggerate its inexhaustible beauty and variety, its grandeur of scenery and perfection of climate. But all things earthly must have an end, and today we are off for Teneriffe.

FANNIE B. WARD.

Maple Sugar Making.

The Old and the New Way-Market for the Product at Home and Abroad.

(By W. U. Barber, Montreal, in Farming.)

Among the improvements in farm machinery and methods in recent years, perhaps the modern sugar camp shows as striking a change from that of 50 years or more ago as any other branch of the farm. Formerly the boiling was done in potash kettles, suspended from a pole or rail, or placed between a couple of logs. The boiling was done in the open air; the sugar camp today, a good sugar house is a necessity. It should be located on a side hill, if possible, so that the sap may be emptied by its own gravmatched sides, so that it will be tight, unless the doors and windows are in camp there, along in the fall, and unless the doors and windows are divide it into two separate compartments, one open on one side for wood, and the other main boiling room. A section was noted except a bear, and partition with roller doors separates of that tracks had been reported not the two, so that the dust arising from the splitting of wood, etc., need not 'enter the boiling room. The dimensions of a house may be adjusted to the ed house, which we know of, is 16x32 lake in a light canoe we had, to fish feet, the woodshed being 12x16 feet, and the boiling room 16x20 feet. A large ventlator is built through the in the canoe except my fishing outfit, roof over the center of the boiling and no sort of a weapon, unless the slats so arranged that they will not a man didn't need a weapon to catch permit rain or snow to enter, but al- fish with, so I gave no thought to it.

low the steam to escape freely. in boiling was a large pan upon a stopped the cance about fifty feet from stone or brick arch or furnace, and a shore in deep water and threw out my few years later the cook pan came into Evaporators have now largely superseded these, and they are a great ing more fun than anybody except the saving of both labor and fuel. The fisherman, when I was startled by a evaporator is made of heavy tin, and consists of four, five or more pans, placed upon an iron or brick arch. The sap is conducted from pan to pan by split. To say I was scared doesn't half siphon connections, which clarify the express it. I was paralyzed. I didn't sap as it passes through) there is no dipping to be done), and is drawn off paddle and try to get away. I simply from the last pan as syrup. Just over caught it up and held it in my hand the fire-box, where the sap enters, is as I would a club and waited. But the a large pan with a corrugated bottom, which nearly doubles the boiling capacity. In this pan the sap is run about two inches deep. The rear pans he was coming straight for me. all have plain bottoms, and are so arranged that when there is two inches of sap in the corrugated pan there will be only one and a quarter inches in the eyes. It dazed him a little, but it these rear pans, the syrup-maker's was far more disastrous to the paddle, motto being, "The shallower the sap, the more rapid is the evaporation; and ering the blow I had only about two the more rapid the evaporation, the lighterwill be the color of the product." The rear pans are interchangeable, and by shifting them daily the trouble with the lime or nitre deposit burning on the pan is avoided. The evaporator has a self-acting regulator through which the sap enters, and, after adjusting the regulator to the depth of about 400 pounds, and was as powerful the flow desired, there is no more feeding to be done except to see that there is plenty of sap in the storage. For proceeding early, and instead of his "sugaring off" a plain pan twelve inches deep is used. This may be used on the evaporator arch in place of one of the rear pans, but it is better to have a small arch or stove for this

The majority of evaporators are set on iron arches. A few farmers who have plenty of stone or brick at hand lay a deep foundation and build brick arches. But owing to heavy frosts and the undermining done by the wood-chuck, brick arches give considerable trouble, and iron arches have come into almost general use. These arches are manufactured and sold with the evaporators if desired. Evaporators vary in price, according to the make and size. The most improved can be bought complete with iron arch for \$50 suitable for 100 to 150 trees. For a medium-sized camp an evaporator and arch costing \$70 is sufficient. Generally speaking, this size is suitable for about 500 trees. There are a number of different sizes made, ranging in price up to \$260 for a 5x20 foot evaporator and arch, which is capable of handling the sap from 2,000 to 3,000 trees, so that camp.

one can buy to suit the size of his The Indians and early settlers tapped the trees by means of a stone gouge, and caught the sap in troughs out of logs. The first improvement was wooden spouts and buckets. the spouts being inserted in holes bored for the purpose and the buckets placed underneath the ground, or else hung on a nail. Wooden utensils are apt to become sour, and are not easily cleaned, and it is now considered important that the sap should come in contact with nothing but metal from the time it leaves the tree until it is finished into syrup or sugar; therefore, metal sprouts have come into general use. They are either of tin or cast iron. The tin are more easily cleaned, and they do not require so large a hole, so that the tree is not injured and heals over readily where it has been tapped. most improved tin spouts are sold for \$1 25 per hundred. Sap pails made of tin are hung on the spouts by means of a wire hook or loop for the purpose, or by a hole punched through the pail just under the wire rim. These pails are provided with covers to keep out the leaves and dirt, as well as water from rain and snow. Wooden covers securely fastened to the pail, so that they cannot be blown off by a strong wind, can be bought for \$6 a hundred. By painting the opposite sides of the cover different colors and reversing the covers as the sap is gathered, these covers become self-registering, and a mere glance will show the gatherer which buckets have been emptied. But a square wood or round tin cover answers this purpose well, and many use them altogether.

For gathering the sap a tank made of galvanized iron or tin, which holds three or four barrels, has succeeded the molasses puncheon or barrel. is securely fastened on a sled or broad stone-boat. Some empty their sap pails right into this tank as they drive about; others carry the sap from the trees to the tank in gathering pails made to hold four or five gallons. When

es Gibraltar, nearly perpendicular on all sides and projecting into the sea. On one side of the Penha is the village of or tin tank, which holds ten, fifteen or tin tank, which holds ten, fifteen or twenty barrels, according to the size

> The surplus mape syrup and sugar produced in Canada is shipped in large quantities to the United States. This is particularly true of the sugar made in the Eastern townships and Beauce county sections of Quebec. As improved methods have been adopted generally in the States, it is important that Canadian producers get the best apparatus obtainable, so that their goods will bring good prices. Notwithstanding the low prices prevailing for most farm produce, it is worthy of note that maple sugar and syrup have brought good prices of late. Much of the maple sugar made in the spring of 1895 sold for eight, ten and twelve and a half cents a pound for shipment to the States, and the outlook is for high prices again this spring. Fine, light-colored maple syrup sells for \$1 per gallon to the consumer, and in some sections even higher prices are realized.

Great Fight With a Bear,

A Story of a Bear and a Hunter in a Boat With No Weapon Except His Wits.

They had been telling all sorts of hunting stories, some almost too miraculous to be believed, except by hunters who had had experiences and knew what strange things sometimes occur far away amid the forest wilds when there are no witnesses. The last man sugar house, if any, being a rude hut or shed to give shelter from the wind and a squat, heavy-set man sitting in and storms. In every well-regulated the corner seemed particularly inter-

ested in the tale. "That reminds me," he said, when he had a chance to come in, "of an exand should have battened or perience I once had up in the lake re-An excellent arrangement is to were having great sport with the rod and gun. We had secured specimens of all the game and fish for which the far from camp, and we were to try for bruin as soon as we had made proper preparations. The day before we were to start out on the bear hunt needs of each camp. A well-proportion- I had gone off up the shore of the rom where the evaporator stands, with canoe paddle might be called one. But I had found a nice cave up the cove The first improvement on the kettle about a mile from camp, and there I line. Luck was good, and I had pulled in five or six fine fellows and was havsplash from the thicket lining the shore, and the next minute a whopping big bear was making for me lickety ever have sense enough to grab my waited for him to get cose enough to bat him one, and then I gave it to him with the canoe paddle square between and when I straitened up from delivfeet of the paddle left in my hand. The rest of it, splintered, was floating in the wake of the bear. He gave himcelf a shake after I hit him, and the next minute he had caught the side of the canoe with one of his big paws and was manifesting a violent desire to get aboard with me. As he weighed as a horse, it did not require a very strong haul to settle that part of the coming aboard with me, the canoe was upset, and I went into the water with him. "By this time a portion of my wits had returned, and I had sense enough,

as the boat went toward the bear, to go off in the water with the boat between the bear and me. I was a good swimmer, and had a faint idea if I got headed toward the shore I could outswim my enemy and get away, so I turned, as soon as I got straightened out in the lake, and put back the other way. I don't know what it was, whether inspiration or fear or bravery, but certainly it was something out of the ordinary, for as I went around one end of the boat and the bear was at the other or quite near it, I was struck with an idea, and instead of trying speed with the bear for the shore, I concluded to try wits with him right where we were. So I swung on to the end of the canoe, which was bottom side up, and as the bear came toward the atmosphere at Craig-y-Nos me. I tilted the other end up, and with a sudden jerk, dropped the inverted boat over the bear's head. The next minute I was on top of the boat with the bear under me. I guess he didn't know what had happened to him, for he didn't seem to do anything under there except to bump his head against the bottom and growl. I thought at first he might have sense enough to dive and come out on the other side, but, like turkeys that walk into a pen through a hole heading from the outside into it, and never once looking down for the hole to get out at, run around in a crazy kind of a way till they are caught, that bear stayed unthe boat, with me on top of it, bumping his head and growling. By this time I was feeling a good deal like Napoleon crossing the Alps, or like some other great hero, and felt still more like it as I noticed bumping and growling growing less every minute, until finally they ceased altogether. I didn't understand that quite, and began to wonder if the bear wasn't catching on to himself and thinking of the easiest way to get at his dinner, when over in the clear water of the lake, a dozen feet or so from the boat, I saw something big and dark slowly going toward the bottom and drifting away. Another look convinced me it was my bear, and another minute found me swimming for the shore at 40 miles an hour, more or Half an hour later I was on the spot again with three men in a big canoe, and still half an hour found us on shore with the body of the bear, which we had recovered from the water. It was a clear case of human intelligence against brute force, with the intelligence the victor, of course; but when any more contests like that are booked, I desire it understood that I am not competing."

The man who had told the deer story heaved a profound sigh, and looked at the bear story teller with admiration.

Collector-This bill has been outstanding against you for six months. What are you going to do about it? Debtor-I'd be better able "what" I can do if you would tell me

Missing Links__

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers. ******

HERE is one case where advertising really did not pay. A man in Bath county, Ky., advertised for the return of his lost cats and received 332 of

them.

F. H. COWEN, the composer, has been selected to conduct the Manchester and Liverpool Philharmonic concerts, in succession to the late Sir Charles Halle.

THE telephone line recently stretched from New York to Chicago is twice as long as the longest line known. Nearly a million tons of copper wire were used in laying it. ON THE ground that they are too

conspicuous in war times, the gray horses of the Second Dragoons, the Scots Greys, are to be suppressed, and dark horses are to take their place. THE Danube flows through coun-

tries in which 52 languages and dialects are spoken. It is 2,000 miles in length, and bears on its current fourfifths of the commerce of Eastern Europe.

IN St. Petersburg every bicyclist is bound to have affixed to the back of the machine a metal plate on which the registered number is displayed in figures large enough to be legible from a considerable distance.

A YOUNG woman on becoming lost in North London is said to have applied to a postoffice, and was safely conducted to her home by messenger, a charge being made for her as a special delivery parcel.

THE poet Cowper's beautiful garden in Buckinghamshire, England, was recently sold, with some adjoining property, for \$2,400. The sale was by auc-The purchaser was a butcher, who has occupied the land of recent

MR. T. H. ISMAY, managing director of the White Star Line of steamships, has given a sum of £2,000 to University College; Liverpool, to found a marine, engineering and naval architectural scholarship in memory of the late Sir Edward Harland.

THE once distinguished prima donna, Mme. Etelka Gerster, who, after a short but brilliant career at her Majesty's Theater and also in the United States, partially lost her singing voice, is about to start a vocal academy in Berlin. IN Great Britain last year 38 per-

sons reached the age of 10 or over-15 men and 23 women. One remarkable case, vouched for by the St. James Gazette, was that of a Mrs. Henry, who died at the age of 112, leaving a daughter aged 90. A NOVEL prosecution took place in

Adelaide lately, when a bootmaker was fined a guinea and costs for encouraging a constable in idleness. The bootmaker was found in his shop playing by nobles, are burdened by mortgages, drafts with the constable, who ought and the amount of money advanced on to have been on active duty at the them has reached \$632,500,000, of which time. TRAVELLING churches are to be es-

tablished on the Trans-Siberian Railway, which passes through many desert tracts, where neither village nor church can be met with for miles, Cars fitted up for divine service will be attached to the trains for the benefit of DR. NANSEN'S return is eagerly

awaited in London. The Savage Club of that city is especially anxious for his safe appearance. On the eve of his departure for the north pole he wrote his name on a wall of the Savage Club and asked that it might not be wiped out until his return.

IN COMMEMORATION of the victories won by the Japanese troops in China, the Buddhists of Kioto, Japan, lather. will erect a gigantic bronze statue of Buddha in that city. It will be 120 feet in height, and the cannon captured by the Japanese during the war are to be used in making the image.

ONE hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running on 40,000, Asia 3,000, Australia 2,000 and Africa 700. In Europe, Great Britain and Ireland take premier position with 17,000 engines, Germany has 15,000, France 11,000, Austria-Hungary, the second largest continental country, has

5.000. IT HAS BEEN asked frequently why Mme. Patti chose a home in a secluded part of Wales. She explains it on Victoria, attributes his success with the ground that the peculiarities of suited to her voice. She feels better, breathes more freely, and sings more satisfactorily at her castle than anywhere else.

OPIE REED, the novelist, says that the most remarkable audience he ever addressed was one at Sterling, Ill., where he spoke under the auspices of the Switchmen and Brakemen's Benevolent Association. His audience were mostly one-armed and one-legged men, and it was pathetic to see them attempt to applaud.

SCIENCE knows no limits. Someone has made a pair of scales which will lash. If you place in the one balance Selborne once said, "in a land whose give you the exact weight of an eyea piece of plain paper and in the other a similar piece, but with an au-tograph on it in lead pencil or ink, the scales will instantly show the difference in the weight.

AT NIEDERRENTGEN, near Diedhofen, which is the German for Thionville, a treasure of from 15,000 to 16,000 Roman coins belonging to the third and fourth centuries was recently discovered, according to the Lothringen Zeitung. The coins weigh nearly pounds, and have been given to the Lorraine Historical Society.

THE name of Mr. Crookes has been so often before the public of late in connection with the new photography that people are asking why he has been ings of the miners. An enterprising silent on the matter. The reason probably is that Mr. Crookes is in South Africa, and was at Johannesburg when Roentgen's discovery was announced. He will be sorry that he happened to be so far away from his laboratory when the news came to him.

THE Mikado is the religious head of the Japanese as well as their ruler. His place is hereditary, and it has been filled by members of his family mine found the entire space covered for more than 2,500 years. His is incomparably the most ancient lineage After 20 centuries' rest they known. The Mikado is the 122nd of bloomed as vigorously as ever, with-his line. The founder of it, whose hope of posterity in his wildest dreams could or any restorative other than the rays not have equalled the result, was con- | of the sun.

temporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 660

THE Dean of Westminster has taken great pains to meet the demand, that Dr. Johnston's gravestone shall be better preserved and rendered more conspicuous to the public. He has had the accident flaws in it made good pieces of Irish marble, the lettering has been cut deep, and the letters filled with white cement. After these improvements no one can have any difficulty in at once recognizing a gravestone which is one of the most interesting in the South Transept.

THE late Sultan of Morocco used bicycles as instruments of torture for any of the ladies of his harem who had had the misfortune to offend him. The unfortunate women were placed on the machines and compelled to ride round a marked track in the palace gardens. Naturally, they fell repeatedly to the ground, their sudden descent causing the Sultan the greatest amusement. When they had rolled in the dust a dozen times, the punishment was com-

PADEREWSKI'S price for playing the piano at a private reception is \$500 a minute. A San Francisco woman wrote to Paderewski's manager some ten days ago, when the planist was in that city, asking what Paderewski would charge to play for five minutes at an afternoon tea. She got a reply saying that the charge would be \$2,500. She thought this rather steep, and she wrote another note offering to pay \$1,000 for five minutes of Paderewski's music. She didn't even get an answer to this note

IN Switzerland and other mountainous countries, the goat leads long strings of animals daily to and from the mountains, but it is in South Africa that it is regularly kept and employed as a leader of flocks of sheep. Should a blinding storm or rain, or hail, drive the silly sheep before it, or cause them to huddle together in a corner, so as to suffocate each other, the trained goat will wake them up, and by a method best known to himself, will induce them to follow him to a place of safety.

IN Australia they have a whale cure for rheumatism which is said to be effective, though disagreeable. It was discovered by a drunken man, who was staggering along the beach near the whaling station at Twofold Bay, and who, seeing a dead whale cut open, took a header into the decomposing blubber. It took two hours for him to work his way out, but he was then not only sober, but cured of his rheumatism. Now a hotel has been built in the neighboring town of where rheumatic patients wait for the arrival of a whale in order to take blubber baths.

SOME startling statistics of the decay of the Russian nobility are given in a list of mortgaged estates furnished by the British consul at St. Petersburg. At present more than 100,000 estates or 41 per cent of the entire area owned 586,000,000 remains unpaid. The ity Land Bank, created by the Government to make loans to stranded landlords, has advanced nearly its entire capital of \$250,000,000, and received but little in return.

THERE are several trees and plants in the world whose berries, juice or bark are as good to wash with as real soap. In the West India Islands and in South America grows a tree whose fruit makes an excellent lather and is used to wash clothes. The bark of the tree which grows in Peru, and of another which grows in the Malay Islands, yields a fine soap. The common soap-wort, which is indigenous to England, and is found nearly everywhere in Europe, is so full of saponine that simply rubbing the leaves together in water produces a soapy

A JOHANNESBURG corespondent states that Jameson would have gone on fighting at Krugersdorp, but when his officers saw the Staats Artillery coming up with the Maxims in charge of German gunners, "flesh and blood could stand it no longer." Jameson, the earth. Europe has 63,000, America adds the writer, was watering his horse, when Col. Scott came to him and said: "Sir, we must surrender; it seems hopeless." The only answer he got was: "I will not surrender; let them shoot me where I stand, but surrender? never!" The colonel moved away, and the next minute up went the white flag.

THE man whose proud privilege it is occasionally to photograph Queen royalty to "being perfectly natural, and are avoiding all fuss." That, he added, is what her Majesty likes best. "When she honors me with a sitting, she tells me at once how many minutes she has to spare, and, although the time is generally brief, the sitting is always successful. On one occasion I remember the Queen had just five minutes to spare, and in that time I had to take her alone, and also with two of the Princesses of Hesse. The result was perfectly satisfactory."

REV. JOHN WATSON, M.A., minister of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, more widely known as "Ian Maclaren," has received from the University of St. Andrews the degree of Doctor of Divinity. citizens are distinguished in every sphere in which distinction can be gained," has a happy way of anticipating the larger degree-granting institutions in its recognition of merit. Dean Stanley and James Anthony Froude, both of whom in later days filled the lord rector's chair at St. Andrew's, were early recipients of honorary degrees at this university.

THE extraordinary resuscitating power of light, says Spare Moments. received a very curious illustration a few years ago at the silver mines at Laurium. The mines had been abandoned more than 2,000 years ago as unworkable, and consisted for the most part of "slag" produced by the work-Briton discovered that the mines con tained plenty of silver, which could easily be removed by the superior modern appliances. He discovered, however, something far more valuable than the silver, namely, some poppies of a species which had disappeared for 20 centuries, the seeds of which had lain dormant beneath the siag for 2,006 years. When the slag was removed to the furnace the next visitor to the with a most gorgeous show of poppies.

Woman and the World

THE THEATER HAT.

My transport of moral indignation aturally brings me to the subject of the theater hat. I feel sure that no woman of real refinement can be hurt by the most unsparing denunciation of this means of oppression. Fortunately, the nature of the abuse is such that one can enter fully into a consideration of it without sharing in the infliction of the injury from it, and I am disposed to invite the reader to a careful inquiry concerning the wearer of the theater hat. Cruel and tyrannical as I find her in effect, I do not find her so culpable in intention. I think that frosty weather, that its hair becomes oftenest she is a person of rather a simple mind, who thinks that to see her empty head crowned with a confection of feit, ribbons, and feathers of the bigness of a half-barrel will be a consolation to those it keeps from seeing the play. Perhaps it would be hard to persuade her that it is not so. It is possibly, even probably, the only hat she has, and she has seen herself with it on so often in the glass that she has naturally come to overrate its worth and charm. She cannot imagine the trembling of the poor man who has the seat behind the one she is coming to take, his fluctuations of hope and fear before she appears, or the despair he falls into when she actually arrives and blots out the stage with her hat. She may be young and pretty, her hat may be picturesque, but he has not paid \$2 for the privilege of looking for three hours at the back hair of a young and pretty girl in a picturesque hat. He has bought his seat for the purpose of seeing the play, and the person who prevents him from seeing it plunders and oppresses him, however unwillingly and unwittingly. I believe he would ra-ther the silly marauder in front of him were only artificially young and pretty, as she very often is, with a color of hair and of cheek that cannot be mistaken for that of life any more than the motive in a romantic novel. Then at last he can think his thoughts without compunction, and can experience a wrong which has no mitigations; one likes an injury to be complete. But when it comes to the fact of two large hats in front of one, the cup perhaps runs over. When the vast hats, the painted cheeks and gilded hair are tilted together, for the more intimate exchange of expressions, one suffers a superfluity of outrage which is wholly wanting in symmetry.

There is really no more recourse from the vice of the theater hat (it might be more specifically called the matinee hat) than there is from the vice of public spitting, except in the civilization of the vicious. I have sometimes imagined asking at the ticket office, when I buy my seat, "Does this coupon guarantee me against the eclipse of the stage by a woman with a large hat in the seat before me?" But I know very well that if I asked such a question I should not be taken quite seriously; and yet I do not see why the theater managers, who are putting up their prices higher and higher every season, should not sell certain seats with this guaranty. They might ask, of the London slum districts, and she ther is his chief counselor, and she and forbid any woman in any sort of say half a dollar me hat (the most exiguous aigrette in the simplest toque can blot out a heroine at the most important moment) entering the rows of chairs so reserved. -William Dean Howells, in Harper's

A NEW FLOWER BOWL.

The covered flower bowl long ago provided in different makes of china, is now, presented in silver, and is a successful rival to the fern stand. It is either round or oval, with side handles, and the cover is perforated to receive the short-stemmed flowers so lively and difficult to arrange effectively. Thus a mound of violets, trembling snowdrops, crocuses, hyacinths, valley lilies, etc., may be kept fresh for several days on the table, the stems reaching the water in the underneath dish. A \$10 or \$15 silver bowl may not be attainable by everybody, but a question: round glass dish and a cover of fine How sh chicken wire do not cost a fortune, and answer the purpose exactly. On the wire cover arrange a bed of fine green foliage, putting the stems through into the water, then the flowers in the same manner, and the effect is equally beautiful and satisfactory at very trifling expense. These flower as by other obstructions found on the hints are merely suggestive for occasions when the services of a florist cannot be secured, and yet a little skirts, and some have done away with tasteful decoration is desired.

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

The woman who has for a lifetime struggled to see her back hair as others see it, by means of a hand-glass. has had provision made for her with a lately patented "chair mirror." The mirror is described as "invaluable during the toilet, as by its adoption a lady is enabled while looking at the back of her head, to use both hands freely in arranging her hair. It can be instantly fixed on any chair without clamps or screws, can be turned be attached to almost any article of use of invalids.'

· WOMAN'S ADVANCE IN GER-MANY.

Germany has heretofore been one of the most conservative countries in Europe in its attitude towards women, but there are many indications that Germany is to fall in line with England and America in an extension, more or less rapid, of the privileges and duties of women. A number of universities have already opened their doors to women students, and a well known Berlin professor, Dr. Dernburg, has lately declared that women who have the capacity for academic study ought to have the privilege of developing that capacity, but that the admission of women to universities heretofore entirely made up of men is another question. He suggests that some university be set apart for the education of women, and he suggests the University of Giessen, which is finely situated at a central point. A very able woman, a Doctor of Laws, and private lecturer on English and American law in Zurich University, has recently been admitted as an expert at the bar of one of the Berlin law courts, and it is reported by the journal from which these facts are taken that the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt will shortly try the experiment of female factory inspectors. This experiment the Government of Prussia is also considering. The agitation for suffrage of women in England is followed with a great deal of interest by an increasing number of wo-men in Germany, and the growth of centiment in that country is indicated by the fact that all over Germany wo-

THE MODERN CRUSADE AGAINST against that feature of the new German civil code which makes a distinction between the positions of men and women, placing upon women all the duties of responsible persons without granting them corresponding rights. This protest is directed especially at the laws regarding prop-When one recalls the attitude of German women on all public questions even to two decades ago, these facts show an almost radical movement in that country.-The Outlook.

THE CARE OF BABY'S HAIR.

The mother who rejoices during mild weather in the curly head of her baby will possibly find, with the advent of harsh and dry, and that the scalp appears lifeless, and is covered with particles that look like dried skin or dandruff. During the heated term baby's head perspires freely, and the per-spiration keeps the fine locks soft and pliable. The cessation of perspiration produces just the opposite result, and the natural oil of the hair dries up.

Now is the time for the mother to do her work of supplementing nature. At night, when baby is ready for bed, the hair should be parted and the scalp anointed with white vaseline. This is rubbed in gently but thoroughly. The little one will not object to the pro-ceeding. On the contrary, it will probably be lulled to slumber by the light friction. A piece of linen is laid over the pillow that the vaseline may produce no stain on the dainty slip. the morning, when baby is ready for the bath, its head must be lathered thoroughly with tar soap. This done, baby is put in a tub of warm water in which has been dissolved a little borax, and with a soft sponge the head is washed free of all grease and soap. A wife's property is hers alone, the After it is dressed, a teaspoonful of alcohol in two of water is poured on the hair. After two or three applications of the vaseline all dandruff and scaly skin will have disappeared. The use of the tar soap and alcohol should be continued to keep the hair and scalp in a healthy condition. The mother will find at the end of a week that her darling's hair is once more soft and silky, while the golden lights in it will be brighter than ever.-Harper's Ba-

"THAT BONNET."

Apropos of a recent magazine article on what becomes of college women is the fact that a Vassar graduate is now one of the leading workers of the Salvation Army in England and editor of dies, chooses one of the younger ones All the World, the international maga- to take her place. zine of the army. Her name is Susie Swift, and her army rank is major. Not long ago Miss Swift was in America, dom is so great, he has something to and spoke at many of the army meet- reckon with in the persons of his sisings, wearing the poke bonnet and red blouse of the army lass. "The Salvation uniform," she said then to a college friend, "is one of the hardest sacrifice themselves on their wives' things in the army in this country graves if their wives die first. to live up to, but I have learned to 'Oh, yes; but she told me to send her anything in a Salvation bonnet!"

In the Forum for January, Dr. Henry J. Garrigues, professor of gynecology and obstetrics, in the New Yark School of Clinical Medicine, writes on "Woman and the Bicycle." He strongly lead. Their coiffure is most extraor-commends the upright posture as dinary, their heads being shaved, save man and the Bicycle." He strongly against the curved or bent, as hyglenically and medically the best. He finds cycling more wholesome than grow about ten inches long, and it is riding on horseback, and freer from action drawn up into a cone-shaped cidents, than riding, driving, swimming, sailing and skating.

THE QUESTION OF DRESS. As a teacher of health he puts the

How should women be dressed for bicycling? The usual long skirt is objectionable in every respect. It impedes the free movement of the legs, pumps air up against the abdomen, and is in great danger of being caught by projecting parts of their own machines, or those of other riders, as well To avoid these inconveniences, road. many women have shortened their them altogether, wearing so-called 'bloomers," a wide, bifurcated garment extending from the waist to the knee. The garment, combined with a waist and leggings, forms a neat, practical dress for a woman rider. If men object to this as immodest. let them "reform their own trousers, which are not much more decent than

becoming," and find fault with women's bathing cotume, which is more open to criticism. POTENT REMEDY, BUT NO PAN-

ACEA. Bicycling by its effect on respiration and digestion is a potent remedy for to any angle and in any position, may anaemia, nervous prostration, headache, insomnia, neuralgia, asthma, infurniture, even to a bed-rail, for the cipient phthis, dyspensia, constination, and haemorrhoids. It is also "apt to overcome the impulsiveness and whim-

sicality" of women. The writer sees that cycling is no passing fashion or mere pastime, but has come to stay-a permanent addition to the industrial and hygienic anpliances of modern times. But of itself it is not a solely sufficient form of ath-

Bicycling gives more general development than most other sports, but on account of the preponderating use of the lower extremities, and the drawbacks of the stooping position so commonly affected by bicyclists, it ought to be combined with other exercises; as rowing, which develops the muscles of the back, and the arm; and the use of dumb-bells, which develops all muscles of the body and more especially those of the arms and trunk.

Notes and Incidents.

It is computed that eight brewers in the city of New York own £10,500,000. Lady Henry Somerset's appearances on the platform have, we regret to say, been less frequent of late owing to illhealth.

Dr. Gordon, medical officer of the Hackney (English) Infirmary, is at present incapacitated from duty, suffering from two broken ribs caused by a kick from the notorious Jane Cakebread, whom Lady Henry Somerset attempted to rescue from life-long de-gradation. It was the doctor's duty to see the woman before her removal to the lunatic asylum, she having been certified to be insane, and when she heard her fate she kicked the doctor in the chest. Nothing was thought of kick until a few days ago, when men are making a vigorous protest | the doctor became very ill, and an ex-

A prominent judge has secently obliged a wife who had means, to grant alimony to her husband, who had not. They were living apart, and the judge said he "could see no reason why it was not as incumbent upon a wife who had the 'wherewithal' to share it with her husband, as for him to share it with her." Most sapient judge, your ruling marks one more milestone on the long highway of that justice between man and woman that has been so painfully wrought out between man and man. May it have free course to run and be glorifled.-Union Signal.

At the recent India National Congress, one of the worst abuses of Hindu society—the treatment of child-widows -was strongly descried. The president, a native, forcibly said: "The misour widows has been the subect of frequent remark. The society which allows men to marry any number of times, even up to the age of 60, while it sternly forbids even girls of 7 or 8 to have another husband after one dead; which gives liberty to a man of 50 or 60 to marry a girl of 11 or 12; which has no word of condemnation for the man who marries another wife within fifteen days after the death of the first, is a society which sets very little value upon the life of a female human being, and places women on the same level with cattle, and is thus in an unsound condition, disqualifying it for a successful competition with societies with a more healthy constitution." Words like these show a real awakening of thought on the part of the educated Hindu.

WOMEN IN ASHANIEE.

They Don't Wear Much Clothing, Eut Have Plenty of Rights.

The Ashantee women are treated with much more respect than other African women. They are really treated as the equals of men, and are said to be very intelligent and energetic, and shrewd in money matters. husband having no authority over it, and at her death it is inherited by the The women are the market king. keepers, and the men do the weaving and sewing.

If a husband disappears for three years, the wife may remarry; even if marriage remains the more valid, but any offspring of the second marriage omes the property of the first husdefray his expenses. A husband who everything is confided, and who is set over all the others. When the masand takes his place. The house mistress, as she is called, is generally

The king may have 3,333 wives if he wishes, but, although his marital free-

The mother of a king is a regent, love it. If I did dread the bonnet I and she acts as such all through his soon got over it, for early in my work minority, and as long after his maa woman called to me one day in the jority as she thinks he needs a guidstreet, as I was passing, through one ing hand. All his life the king's moss here also remains the trustee of the treasdying, and she wants you.' 'Oh, no; I am a stranger here; she cannot know me.' same way, when a chief goes away same way, when a chief goes away from his province, his first wife takes his place during his absence, seeing to everything about the governing of the

When a death occurs the women run about the village, striking flints together, but if a woman dies they sing a frenzied sort of dirge to the accompaniment of the flints. The Ashantee paint little patterns all over their faces. and they darken the corner of their eyes with a bodkin dipped in powdered for a small patch on the top. To the left side of this hair is allowed to knot. Behind the left ear another patch is left, but on this the hair is cut short, and above either temple there is a wisp of hair, which is divided into three parts. Their costume consists of a single piece of drapery flung around them .- New York Advertiser.

Picked Up In Passing.

One day a lady with whom the Rev. Frederick Robertson was slightly acquainted assailed him for "heterodox opinions," and menaced him with the consequence which, in this world and the next, would follow on the course of action he was pursuing. His only answer was, "I don't care." "Do you know what don't care came to, sir?" 'Yes, madam," was the reply; "He was crucified on Calvary."

Thankfulness in Poverty .- A poor widow, not having bedclothes to shelter from the snow which blew through the cracks of her hovel, used to cover him with boards. "Mother," said the boy, "what do poor folks do this cold weather who have no boards to put upon their children?"

Much attention is being given at Rome to the discovery made by Professor Salvioni, of Perugia. An instrument called a cryptoscope, adapted to the eye, enables the vision by means of the Roentgen rays to opaque bodies. It is stated that Professor Salvioni is perfecting his discovery, which will acquire as much importance as that of Roentgen's itself. The experiments hitherto made are of the most conclusive character, says the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle. The retina of the eye is impressed by means of the cryptoscope exactly the same way as a photograph plate. Professor Salvioni is going to Rome to explain his discovery. Dr. Carleton Simon, of New York, has also invented process which has enabled him to photograph his own brain.

The once famous Dr. Stocker, the German court chaplain, whose theological and political liberalism alarmed his friends and provoked his foes, has fallen into unpopularity. Frowned on by the court, expelled from the Conservatives, in antagonism with the Christian Socialists, he has become hated and deserted by all men. In the days of the old Emperor, says the Inquirer, Harper's Weekly. he was a power to be reckoned with, now he is impotent. An honest and disinterested man, but impetuous, with strong likes and dislikes, he has never lacked enemies, and these at length have proved too strong for him. But his banishment from public life and his isolation do not disturb him. It is said over the mantel in his study is Lloyd Garrison's famous phrase, "One with

Gcd is a majority." Sixty years ago the cashier of a Liverpool merchant received a Bank of England note, which he held up the light to make sure it was genuine. He then saw some very indistinct red irks of words traced on the front of the note and on the margin, and he, from curiosity, tried to decipher them. At length he made out the following where they are."

amination showed that two of his ribs sentence: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn thereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in Mr. Dean, on being shown Algiers." the note, lost no time in asking the Government of the day for assistance, and accomplished the freedom of his brother by paying a ransom. The un-fortunate prisoner had been a slave for eleven years, and had traced, with a piece of wood for a pen and his own blood for ink, the message on the bank note, in the faint hope of its being seen sooner or later.

A LOST ART.

The Ability to Sew is Becoming One of the Things of the Past.

(Chicago Chronicle.) There is a real danger that fine sewing will become one of the lost arts, and that it will be with women as with men, only those whose sole profession it is can handily hold a needle. As ly of recognized eminence, Sir William, in their attachments and professions, this may be a necessity of the change. Ready-made clothing, and even mend-ing and darning, done in the shops help Christianity. He refuses to accept the all this along, as well as the multiferious other duties which press upon a little girl's attention, which absorb her later years, and which leave her, as a woman, scant time and little knowlfor others. She, in turn, is not competent to

instruct her children, and so the evil extends, and has even now extended, until one sees comparatively few women any more who can do the exquisite sewing which was common before the days of the machine. Yet there of these ancient records. On the conare certain things which cannot be done well by machine, and which cost enormously if one goes to the city headquarters for them. She who is a perfect mistress of felling and hem ming, tucking and gathering, should be able to turn her talent to account. Not only may she establish a sewing class for girls, and impart to them knowledge which she possesses, but she may also make a specialty of dolls' wardrobes, of babies' layettes, of children's clothing, and of bridal outfits. There is in a Southern city a woman whose whole good income is derived from the infants' fine wardrobes which she prepares. There is no reason why the first husband returns the second her example should not be followed elsewhere.

In this case, as in all others of amateur work, the general rule should be band, and may be pawned by him to enforced-conscientious work at a modest sum. Any one who can sew well has a number of wives already has is able to do fine mending. Likewise one as mistress of the house, to whom one often wonders that she did not turn her thoughts to making up the countless pretty things which a deft ter is absent, she governs the others, pair of fingers find so easy, and which most of us have to go without. A fall of several systems of philosophy village drygoods shop would sell these older than the others, and when she on a percentage. Do you know it is almost impossible to obtain ready-made a widow's cap? If one could make one, one could make other such dainty gear as well. And one should

Feminine Electricity.

It was reserved for the marvelously fruitful Elizabethan era to beget the science of electricity. Dr. Gilbert, mind certain peculiar properties of the Afterwards such famous men as Sir Isaac Newton, Sir William Watson and Benjamin Franklin prosecuted studies dred and fifty years, how little intimation even specialists had obtained of the true nature of their subject, of such feeble experiments as they had made, one may infer from an occurthat year a thunder storm broke over had sprung. St. Petersburg, and an eminent professor, who had erected and insulated an (by Sarzac) and elsewhere in Bubyplacing his head at so slight a remove spark or ball of fire shoot from the rod to the professor's head. From the beginning it had been no-

electric force, but these were named, negative, as though the second had By varied experience he discovered that the electricity was most powerful when a silk and worsted stocking had they were of different colors. Two white silk stockings or two black ones gave no electrical indications. When black and a white stocking were withdrawn from the same leg, and then separated, they were so much in-flated that each showed the entire shape of the leg, and at a distance of

eighteen inches they rushed to meet each other. Separated by force, they would again become inflated, and be as ready to rush together as before. When this experiment was performed with two black stockings in one hand and two white in the other, the repulsion of those of the same colortheir jealousy-and the attraction of those of different colors, would "throw them into agitation, and make them catch each at that of its opposite color at a greater distance." Plainly this eighteenth-century student had to do with masculine and feminine electricity, and yet the unflattering term "negative," as applied to the feminine, has persisted even to our day.

Now the end of the nineteenth cen-tury seems destined to witness the revenge or rehabilitation of the feminine, even in electricity. The cathode rays, of Roentgen, or "X," or negative rays, the men of science say, are "mysterious." It would be more art and more humanely interesting to say that they are feminine. Opaque substances are transparent—to feminine rays.—

Ian Maclaren and Perverts.

"Ian Maclaren" has no welcome for perverts, especially perverts for fashion's sake. "I consider it," he says, "a base thing for a man, unless under great restraint of conscience, to turn his Queen Ta-user. his back on the church at whose breast THE PHAROAH OF THE EXODUS. he was fed. If I were a clergyman whose church was recruited by leaving ancient communions in which their fathers lived and died, simply because they wanted to follow the fashion, I should lift up my voice and implore such persons, for the sake of my own church and for the sake of their own souls which they are selling, to remain

Eden Lost and Won.

Early History and Final Destiny of Man-A Remarkable New Book by a Canadian Savant. 1

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Dawson (Hodder & Stoughtory and Final Destiny of Man, as taught in nature and revelation. Among geologists, archaeol-"scientists" generalogists and Studies of the Early History and Final Destiny of Man, as taught in nature and revelation. Among geologists, archaeologists and "scientists" generalomen grow more and more like men as is well known, stands forth the modest but firm champion of the orthodox traditional view of the Bible and alleged high antiquity of man as an unverified and improbable conjecture. He believes in the account of Creation set forth in Genesis as true physioedge to "take a stitch" for herself or graphic history, and finds in Nature nothing but corroborative evidence of original bliss, followed by a Fall of Man, a Deluge, a Tower of Babel, etc. "Higher Criticism" has barely The ruffled the calm of his confidence in the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch, and science does not impugn the truth trary.

(From the New Age.)

SCRIPTURE IS THE BASIS OF SCI-ENCE.

"To science these books have been of inestimable value," says Sir William, "as establishing in the popular mind a broad basis for scientific work. Their distinct testimony to the unity of nature as the product of one design, to the unity of man, to the progressive development of the creative work, and to the regulation of all things by invariable law, has emancipated the human mind from tendencies the most hostile to true progress. Past experience warns us that even the pres ent generation may see all sciences swept away except that which is immediately productive of national wealth or of the arts of defense and destruction. This may happen either at the hand of a reckless democracy or of a brutal bigotry; but it can never happen so long as the Bible is a household book. . . . It is not necessary to take a pessimistic view of the situyears have shown me the rise and and criticism, and the Word of God still abides and becomes wider in influence." The second chapter of the book, deal-

ing with "The Personality of Moses," is replete with archaeological interest, and though the conclusions arrived at seldom amount to more than reasonable probabilities, they are nevertheless eminently suggestive, and at least establish for the Hebrew lawgiver an "environment" of scholarship rendering it more likely that he should have written, or rather edited, Genesis than Shakespeare's contemporary, physician any other Hebrew between the time of to the Queen, was its founder and the the great Pharcah of Rameses II. and inventor of the term, for he had in King Solomon. Moses was intellectually the product of a ripened civilizamind certain peculiar properties of the amber, and dubbed his special study tion, "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," and with access to all the the amber science. Gilbert died in 1603. valuable literature of the temple libraries. Education was carried on in institutions of various grades, from schools to universities. The latter had their professors, or "mystery teachers," in the same field, but how slight the who were well versed in astronomy, advance that was made in one hun- geography, mining, theology, history and languages, to say nothing of the highter technical arts. At the court of Pharoah correspondence was carthe incomparable force that underlay ried on with all parts of the civilized world, in many tongues and in various forms of writing, including that of rence in the year 1753. On Aug. 6 of Chaldea, whence the Abrahamic stock THE DISCOVERIES OF TEL-LOH

iron rod to collect the electricity of lonia, "have shown that there existed thunder clouds, observed the indica- in the Chaldean Plain, before the time tions of an electrometer that formed a part of his apparatus, for this purpose equally high with that of the early Egyptian dynasties, and, like it, deeply that, after a tremendous thunder clap, imbued with the idea of perpetuating his engineer, Solokoff, saw a great personal history and national annals. The inscriptions on the statues of the ancient King of Gudea are remarkable examples of this. It is thus in evticed that there were two kinds of ery way probable that the tribe of Abraham carried east records in the cunewith reckless discourtesy, positive and iform character, inscribed either on clay tablets or on prepared sheepskins, been inferior, inactive, merely recep- and these would certainly be preserved And yet there were suggestions and added to in the time of Joseph, of the true relations of these two forces if we may judge from the very numerthat should not have been overlooked. ous biographical sketches which have It is recorded that six years after the been obtained from Egyptian tombs. St. Petersburg professor's fatal ex- Such Semitic literature, if it existed, periment (about 1759) Robert Symner, would certainly be accessible to Moses, when pulling off his stockings in the as well as the family traditions which evening, remarked that they gave a he might learn orally from his mother crackling noise and emitted sparks." and it would naturally be most interand it would naturally be most interesting to him to compare these with Egyptian history and mythology

Be this as it may, we agree with our been worn on the same leg, or, if the author that the wonderful writings stockings were both of silk, then more which bear the name of Moses are diverting results were obtained when much more likely to have been compiled by him than certain unknown scribes living in a later age of comparatively little culture. learned without astonishment from chapter V., on "Antediluvians and the Deluge," that the "Biblical history of antediluvian time of the deluge will be more and more valued as knowledge advances, "we turn with mild curiosity to the Destruction of the Cities of the Plain and the unhappy fate of

LOT'S WIFE. "The overthrow of the Cities of the Plain stands forth in ancient literature as a unique description of a bitumen eruption, a kind of catastrophe to British Royal Acade which the Valley of Lower Jordan, Bits tells this story: from its geological structure, was eminently subject. . . . Everything here is natural, even to the final en-Everything crusting of the remains of Lot's wife in the saline mud which accompanies a voice came from over the hedge: eruptions of this kind. It bears evidence at once of the testimony of a phy?" contemporary, and of the careful diction of a man of scientific training, and it is not too much to say that the knowledge displayed in this episode exceeds anything that existed between the sciences of ancient Egypt and that of our own time."

William Dawson holds to the Sir view that the Hebrews did not "sojourn," as generally supposed, 430 years in Egypt, but only 215, the larger figure embracing the wanderings of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in Palestine and elsewhere. This chronology brings the Israelites to the land Goshen in the later part of the reign of Thothmes III., and fixes with great probability the date of the Exodus in that of Siptah Meneptah and

'After reigning seven years, Siptah disappears mysteriously, leaving an unoccupied tomb, afterwards plastered leaving an over and occupied by his successor, and apparently no heir who could succeed him, as his Queen Ta-user, is ereign of the dynasty. At this time occurred the great Exodus and the Anarchy referred to in the Hamis Palvy. mail.

rus. Whether the Arisu of the Papy-HIS new work by Sir William rus represents the leader of the Exodus, or an invader who took advantage of the Anarchy, is not yet certainly ton) consists of a series of known. In any case, out of the An-Studies of the Early His-archy arose Setnekt, or Set the Vic-torious, the founder of the Twentieth Dynasty. Rameses III., an able and successful ruler, was his son; and it was in his reign that the Harris Papyrus was written. That Siptah was the Pharoah of the Exodus is rendered probable by his sudden disappearance while still a young man, or prime of life, by his unoccupied tomb, by the attempted regency of his queen, and the Anarchy which followed. I may add that Siptah, as photographed by Petrie from a bas-relief on his tomb, shows the fine features of Rameses his grandfather, but cast in a

weaker mold." But if the Pharoah of the Exodus found his tomb in the waves of the Red Sea, that of his great Hebrew antagonist was yet more mysterious. Not without a measure of pathos does Sir William observe regarding

THE BURIAL OF MOSES. "The end of Moses in the Pentateuch is unique, like his life. Excluded from the long-wished-for Canaan, he sings, beyond Jordan, that glorious deathsong, the poem of all the ages down to the time when Christ shall bring into His rest the last sufferer from the persecutions of this evil world. After this last utterance, which even the hardest of the critics are scarcely disposed to wrest from him, he sinks into that mysterious burial whence no relicworshiper can extract any shred for superstitious veneration, and in connection with which no one can establish a shrine or place of pilgrimage."

Incident in Gladstone's Boyhood.

A gentleman dining at the same table with Mr. Gladstone ventured to remark that one of his oldest friends was still living in Liverpool. The veteran was immediately interested, and in response to an inquiry from him, the name of an aged Englishman who had known him in boyhood was given.

Mr. Gladstone repeated the name contemplatively, tried hard to recall the ation. The observation and study of friend of his youth, and finally declined to acknowledge him as an early ac-

quaintance. The company were amused by the earnestness and vigor with which Mr. Gladstone disclaimed all knowledge or belief in this friend of his boyhood. The gentleman who had introduced the subject adhered tenaciously to his statement and furnished additional particulars, naming the street in Liverpool where the two boys used to play together.

"I don't remember him," said Mr. Gladstone, with a portentous frown. "But he remembers you distinctly, and says that he is one of the few men who ever have succeeded in getting the best of you."

"Was it an argument?" "It was an affair of honor over a gooseberry bush, and he asserts with pride that he knocked you down and retired victorious."

The guests were amused by this picture of a rough-and-tumble fight over a gooseberry-bush, in which the juvenile Gladstone had been flogged by his antagonist, who was still alive and inclined to plume himself upon exploit in having vanquished the fu-

ture Prime Minister.

Mr. Gladstone joined in the mirth, but immediately relapsed into silence. The conversation at the table was shifted to other subjects, but he took no part in it, looking on with a grim face, and apparently deep in his own thoughts. When everyone else had forgotten the incident he turned in his chair suddenly and asked in one of the pauses of table talk:

"What is the age of the gentleman who has tried to make you believe that he got the better of me over the gooseberry-bush?"

The veteran's age was named. Mr. Gladstone's eye brightened at once, when the figures were mentioned.
"That explains it," he said. "He was two years older than I was when the affair of the gooseberry-bush came off."

The company laughed heartily over the satisfaction which the veteran controversialist derived from the reflection that if he had been defeated in a fight when he was a boy, it was by a rival who was his superior in age and physical resources, and therefore did not involve disgrace.

Inherited Sin.

(Berlin Correspondence St. Louis Republic.)

Investigations made by the officials at Bonn regarding the descendants of a notorious drunkard, vagabond and thief, Ada Jurke, have yielded some startling results. This woman was born in 1740, and died at an early age, Her descendants number 834, of whom 709 have been accounted for. sult of the inquiry is thus shown; 106 illegitimate, 142 beggars, 64 inmates of poor houses, 181 of the demimonde and 76 criminals, among them were seven murderers. The family has cost the State in the past 75 years, in various ways, no less than 5,090,000 marks.

Fhotography and Art.

Apropos of the recent election of Sir John Millais to the presidency of the British Royal Academy, London Tit-

One day while Millais was engaged in painting his famous picture, "Chill October," among the reeds and rushes on the banks of the Tay, near Perth, 'Man, did ye never try photogra-

No, never," replied Millais, painting slowly.

A pause. "It's a hantle quicker," said the Ye-es, I suppose so." Another pause. The final thrust

"An' it's mair liker the place."

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., reckoned by Manetho as the last sov- stating their desire to get this in-

A Tale of a Shark. (Lafe.)

A shark walked out of the sea one When the moon was riding high, And he said, "This is just the night for For I see there's a mackerel sky."

So he waddled along till he came to a Where, perched on an oak tree limb, Eix youthful frogs sat all in a row Chanting their evening hymn.

"Good evening, friends," said the sly old shark.
"You sing with feeling and force; But the hour grows late and the wind

And I fear you are getting hoarse. "Come down," he said, "where the earth is warm, Sing treble and I'll sing bass." Then, all unseen, such a horrible smile Spread over the creature's face.

So one by one those foolish frogs Dropped into the maw beneath, And as each one fell he sighed "Yum-

yum!" And complacently picked his teeth.

And waddling back to the sea, he said: "I'm pious and fond of hymns-And it's O for a mackerel sky, say When the frogs roost low op limbs."

Peter's Mistake and Apology.

She was such a dear little girl that you loved her at once. She had a most interesting family of dolls. They were all sizes and all kinds-Chinese, Japanese, French dolls, English dolls and American dolls. When they were together they almost made a congress of nations. The favorite doll was the American doll, not because the little mother was patriotic, but because this

doll was her first doll. I would not be surprised if you would shudder at the description of this doil. One leg was gone, and one arm had been pulled off-perhaps it would be truer to say it had been worn off by the constant carrying of this small mother, who at times forgot and dragged her doll as if it were a wagon. From before the sun went on its journey to oragging over the floor and lawn one heel had been worn through, and all the sawdust ran out, and the limp leg hung down, or blew out in the wind with her petticoat. One eye was with an upward stare that made you uncomfortable. But the little mother loved this doll for her misfortunes; she slept with her; she sat behind her when she was at the table, and in her lap when she listened to stories. The other dolls looked in speechless wonder at this devotion. They were spick and spand and whole, but when they went driving it was the maimed and oneeyed doll that sat in the little mother's lap, and they were on the cushion

This doll's name was often changed, but it was sure to its name always-"My dear." ever change took place it never lost At last, one day, the end came. "My dear" Etta was left for a moment on the piazza alone. She was on her back looking steadily at the roof of the piazza, Peter, the dog, an old friend, one would suppose, for they had been in the same family for three years, came bounding around the corner of the house. He stopped so short when he saw Etta that he threw himself backward. Then he bounded back some distance, and round the corner of the house again, as if playing at hide-and-seek. "My dear Etta made no advances, and Peter wagged his tail fiercly, and barked uproariously, and fiercly, and barked uproariously, and was capered around the helpless doll. it the wind, or did she shiver? Peter, with a jolly, joyous bark, as if saying, "Come, now, let us have some fun," took dear Etta's dress in his mouth, and scampered over the lawn. Such

a frolic and game you never saw! Such a howl and tumult as there was when the little mother saw what had happened! Peter went up the hill with his tail hanging between his legs and his head down. Why, he meant it in fun! it was a game! and now there was only a bundle of rags. You know how you feel when harm has come where you meant fun. That afternoon Peter barked up on the hill. His bark "I wish you would seemed to say, "I wish you come. Somebody needs you." the little mamma and her big sister went up there, and what do you think? Somebody had dropped three pretty gray kittens near the fence, and they were huddled together crying piteously. The little mother gave a scream of joy, and gathered them into her apron, and trotted down the hill, with Peter jumping and barking at her side as if to say, "There, see, I do love you! I did not mean to hurt you or "There, see, I do love dear Etta. Will you forgive me now that I have found these dear kittens

The kittens were the happiest things, and kept the little mother so busy that she forgot Etta. The other dolls took turns in riding in her lap, and shared privilege of hearing the stories And the little mother was very much happier with so many dependent upon her for their pleasure, and no one doll was being made selfish.—The Outlook.

Mr. Snow Man's Lesson to Billy. "It's a-meltin'," moaned Billy, as he trudged home from school one bright afternoon.

Splash, splash he went through the puddles as fast as he could walk.

Ever since this great, big snow-storm had come Billy had been planing to make the most wonderful snow-man that ever was seen.

But Billy was something like a lawyer whom I know, instead of never putting off till tomorrow what he might have done today, he always put off till tomorrow what he might have done today, and so four long days went by and Billy's snow-man wasn't even be-

Over across the street Carrie and Belle Kimball had made a huge snowman, with horse-chestnut eyes and the most wonderful hair! They had been saving that blackened corn silk ever

ince September. Billy looked with envious eyes on that corn-silk, too. "I'll have a snow-man, anyway!" he exclaimed, "an' I'll have him right off

splashed through the puddles faster than ever. Carrie and Belle stood at the winlow and watched Billy as he gazed at their snow-man so earnestly, and they

clapped their hands quietly as he walk-"We've beaten him this time," laughed Carrie, "an' I know he can't have such a bea-u-ti-ful man as ours." have such a bea-u-ti-ful man as ours." that the towels hanging up were all man he's bragged of him for 'most marked 'Nebuchadneszar' in the coraweek," declared Belle, slowly, "an', ner, in cuneiform characters."

he hasn't even begun him, an' the snow's most gone!"
Billy rushed into the house and got bright red mittens and a pocket-

ful of cookies, and then came out on the lawn to begin.

How long it did take to make a big snowball, and how cold his hands Billy rolled and rolled the big ball

all over the yard till his back ached all over the yard till his back ached and his mittens were soaking, but it wasn't half as big as Carrie's yet.

"I think I'll eat a cookie," he murmured, "fore I roll any more. I'm most tired to pieces!"

So down on the front steps he sat and murphed one two three four. and munched one, two, three, four, five, six cookies before he even thought

of moving. laughed to as he sank slowly out of sight behind the housetops, and he told the man in the moon all about the little boy who intended to make a wonderful snow-man that day and then munched cookies while he hurried away from

The man in the moon looked straight into Billy's eyes as he came dancing over the trees, and Billy spied him. One fat hand was diligently searching in his coat pocket for another cookle, but he forgot all about cookles

and everything else.
"Why, it's night!" he gasped, "an' haven't any show-man!" He looked at the big, round ball of slushy snow glistening in the moonlight, and then

"I didn't 'spect it would take so long to eat my cookies, 'cause I only ate six, an' most times I eat ten!" around in his pocket again and pulled out the seventn and took a great bite.

"I'll finish my man tomorrow," 'cause then my mittens will said. be dry!" and he got up and went into the kitchen.

The next morning when Billy looked out of his window old Mr. Sun laughed at him again, but poor Billy felt like crying. There were only a few little patches

of snow to be seen, and Mr. Snow-man's body had shrunk till it was only a little snowball. Over in Carrie's yard the snow had melted, too. Her snow-man had become shorter and his head was tilted on one side, but he still looked at the passers by with his brown chestnut

"An' maybe there won't be any more snow-storms," wailed Billy, "an' then those girls have beaten me! Oh, dear! If Bridget hadn't given me those cook-

ies I'd a made him!" He didn't get over the disappointment and sorrow till the next snow flew, but just as soon as the storm was over he hurried out on the lawn, and China that afternoon, Billy's snow-

man was finished. Billy is a tall, broad-shouldered man now, but whenever he feels like putting off till tomorrow things that he ought gone and the other had become fixed to do today he remembers his snowman, and then he just hurries and does duties as quickly and as well those as he can .- Youths' Companion.

"So, Johnson, you call the baby George Washington. semblance?" "No, sah, 'cept in dey names."

-::--George-You would marry the biggest fool in the world if he asked you, woudn't you? Ethel-Oh, George, this is so sud-

Customer (in restaurant)-I've forgotten what I wanted to order, and I had it right on the tip of my tongue." Waiter-What did you say about a tip. sir? -::-

"I hired a bicycle yesterday and took a spin." "What did the rent cost you?" "Don't know; haven't heard from my tailor yet."

Passenger (on vestibule limited)-Porter, does this train stop at Dinkey-Porter-No, sah; she doan' even hes-

itate dar, sah. -::--The bishop looked awfully Louisecross, didn't he? Isabel-Well, no wonder; every one of the bridesmaids had on bigger sleeves than he did.

Mrs. Comehome-You say your are a good washer and ironer; how do you tell when the irons are too hot? Servant (looking for a place)-How? By smelling the burning linen, mum, of

Clergyman (examining a Sunday school class)-Now, can anyone tell me what a the sins of omission? Small Sc lar-Please, sir, they're sins you oug t to have committed and haven't.

Absorbing .- "Look at those two men they have been talking on that cold corner for an hour. Do you suppose it's politics?" 'No; I think they've both just learn

ed to ride a wheel."

"Mr. Insite, give the class your idea of optimist and pessimist." "Yes, sir. An optimist is a man who is happy when he is miserable, and a pessimist is a man who is miserable when he is happy."

"Dr. Jarley is simply wrapped up in his profession." "I should say he was. Why, they say that when he proposed

Madge Willoughby he never squeezed her hand once, but kept his thumb on her pulse all the time." After passing three years in Paris,

a French student wrote to his father "I have made up my mind to set to work, dear father; therefore, I should like to know whether it was law or medicine that I came to Paris study."

"Mamma, do you like stories?" like true ones, my child." "Shall I tell you a true one?" "Yes." "But you might not like it." "O, yes, I should if you told it." "But it is quite short. Well, once upon a time there was a water bottle." "Yes, go on." "And yesterday I broke it; but I'll never, ooh! ooh! do it again!"

A great deal of fun has been poked at the realistic school in literature and painting, and it must be confessed that some ground has been given to the

enemy. A recent writer relates of a certain French painter that he "had just fin-ished a picture of an Assyrian bath, and so careful was he of the details.

Animal Curiosities.

STORIES **ABOUT**

A Dog Who Answered the Telephone. A Fox That Fought on Three Legs. A Curious Little Tropical Animal. Mice and a Monkey.

He Telephoned to His Dog. A good many stories are told of the strange uses of the long-distance telephone. The day the line was opened to Merrill, Wis., a Chicago man hunting in the northern woods came into town and learned of the innovation. He west into one of the "sound-proof" booths and had himself put into communication with his family. As they had a telephone at the house, the task was a small one. He chatted with his wife, told her a fish story at which she might smile without embarrassing him, since he could not see the sign of incredulity; talked with his boy and girl, and then called for "Gyp."

"Gyp" was a setter, a great family pet, which had been left behind because of an accident which rendered "Gyp" was called to the him lame. "Gyp" was called to the telephone, and he stood on a chair, his telephone, and he stood on a chair, his mistress fore feet on the back, and his mistress

held the transmitter to his ear. "Hello, 'Gyp'!" called the master from Merrill. And the dog in Chicago pricked up his ears and whined. The master whistled cheerily, and the setter barked directly into the receiver. He knew his master's voice and the whistle as well, and the master cheered him by ready laughter at the prompt and eager reply.

It was worth the \$2 40 it cost.—Ta-

coma Ledger.

Playing With a Living Ball. Down in South America there lives a queer creature that carries its fortress around on its back. It isn't very large or strong, and so when the animals of hard outer fortress protects it. The natives have given it the name, "bolita," which means "little ball," and sometimes it is brought in from its home in the woods for the children to with a football. And when they are tired of bowling it around, the bolita, which hasn't been disturbed in the least, calmly unrolls and crawls away.

and there are a great many different in their tombs, and thus preserved species of it found in South America. It lives in the earth in burrows, which it digs with its sharp claws. During the daylight it quietly naps, but as soon as dark comes it crawls out and searches for its dinner, which consists of insects, roots and fruits. It looks very comical as it crawls about, for its claws are so long that it seems to walk

on its very tiptoes. The natives are fond of the bolita's flesh, and whenever they find one of the animated little fortresses they carry it home, and, after the children are tired playing with it, they eat it up. Many centuries ago armadillos as huge as express wagons were common, but they are now extinct, and the bolita of today never grows more than two or three feet long.

A Mouse Story.

A lady living in my house in the country announced to me one day that she had tamed a family of mice, consisting of a father and mother and seven young mouse children, who had made their nest in the partially decayey sash frame of the window opening on to the sill outside. She further stated that she could identify each of the members of this family, and could induce them to come at her call and feed out of her hand. These statements appeared so incredible that I felt compelled to express my disbelief in them in the absence of personal proof of their veracity, and she therefore requested me to accompany her to her room, there to receive such evidence as would satisfy my doubts. I went and stood with her close to the open window, and she called the mice by the names, "Jim," "Tom," "Jack," and so one, to which she asserted that she had accustomed them, and I saw them come, one by one, on to the window where they ate bread out of her hand, and subsequently out of my own, not timidly, but as if in full assurance

of safety.
On the afternoon of the same day had a small tennis party in the garden on to which this bedroom looked. My cousin, whose Christian name is Jim, was playing tennis, and several of the in the garden beneath the mouse window, when afternoon tea was brought out to us, and I called loudly, "Jim, Jim," several times to communicate that fact to my cousin. At the third or fourth call something ran across the path, and one of the party impulsively threw his low hat at it, and

killed what we found to be a mouse. The mouse tamer was not of the party, and knew nothing of the occur-rence, to which, indeed, none of us attached more than a passing importance. The next morning, however, still in ignorance of the incident, she dis-tressedly informed us that her little had disappeared from her family, and that, although the others appeared as usual at her call, he remained absent; and I knew that he never reappeared.

A Monkey on a Bicycle. Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, has several pets of the monkey tribe, and among them is one, which, by reason of its display of intelligence, has become his especial favorite. The doctor has also a large St. get on well together, and hence Dr. Jordan often ties his pets together, in order that the former may be protected and not get lost. The St. Bernard has one pleasure which he greatly enjoys, and that is to follow the family carriage to the railway station.

Recently the coachman started off with the carriage to the station. The but the dog in his eagerness to follow, forgot the fact, and bounded after the carriage, dragging the poor monkey behind him down the dusty road at a rate of speed which threw him off his feet and rolled him over and over in suppose. dust in the most ridiculous way. At last one of the students saw the monkey's plight, and, stopping the dog, on the best of terms, but now the be-draggled ape regarded him as the aulook at him or follow him, or allow himself to be taken home. Dr. Jordan lege boys happened along on his bicycle, and seeing the doctor's dilemma offered to let the monkey ride home the round of the holy places, humbly

on his wheel. As soon as the monkey was made to comprehend the idea of the bicycle ride he became mollified at once, and perched upon the seat, where he sat in grave state and high giee while the doctor and the student wheeled him home.-San Francisco

Game to the End.

A fox was captured recently near Harthville, Va., that possessed only three legs. Several young men were on their way to the village, when a dog belonging to them started the fox and gave chase. A hound belonging to a neighbor was then turned loose to assist the other dog. When the fox realized that there was no chance for his life, he crouched behind a bush, waited for the dogs to come up, and gave battle. He was soon dispatched, and on examination was found to be minus

a leg. The missing member had been cut off, presumably by a trap, close up to the shoulder, and the wound had healed up nicely. Those who saw the fox said it was wonderful what speed the fox could make, although thus dis-The poor fellow has probably had to devise many a cunning trick to prevent being caught by the many packs of hounds that have been hunting around there during the fall and winter.

Curious Prehistoric Monkeys. In several places in the Cape Colony and Orange Free State of South Africa caves have been explored which yielded hundreds of mummified remains of a the forest attack it, it rolls up into a queer species of six-fingered monkey. little ball, draws in its tail, and its All of the grown specimens of this remarkable species of quadrumana nave the tail situated high on the backfrom three to five inches further up than that of the modern monkey-and other distinguishing marks, such as roll about and play with, as they would two sets of canine teeth, beards on the were mummified by human beings, who formerly held them in reverence, or least, calmly unrolls and crawls away.

The English name of this animal is

them, is a secret that can never be

Jerusalem Todau

The Famous City as Seen by a Recent Visite;

To enter Jerusalem by railway truly seems against the fitness of things. Jerusalem has, however, lost the sacred seclusion in which it so long dwelt, and travelers come and go as they do at any other place of interest. A contributor to the Speaker (London) gives smooth. a graphic description of the city as it appears today, first telling how the steamers of the different lines which sail along the Syrian coast unload traveiers at Jaffa, at which place the great majority of persons going to Jerusalem land. Jerusalem stands about 2,600 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and the railway thither is therefore constantly rising. We are told that a wilder and more desolate

piece of traveling it would be difficult to imagine. The writer says: "The sacred city, like most Eastern cities, has a splendor of the distance which a closer acquaintance does a good deal to dispel. Seen from the Mount of Olives in the light of the morning sun, it looks fair and beautiful. Its domes, and towers, and bastions stand out clear in the light; and though it wants the charm which water and foliage alone can give, there is a certain rugged grandeur in the old city with its scarped and rocky wild fields. The city itself is dirty and repulsive; its streets are narrow squalid. It is true that in these filthy lanes there is a certain quietness and picturesqueness. The houses are so close that the higher stories sometimes touch, and you have occasional glimpses of pretty bits of ancient or medieval architecture. have the color and variety of costume which distinguish an Eastern crown. Jews and Arabs, Greeks and Armeniparty, including myself, were sitting ans, jostle each other in these contracted thoroughfares. The camels make their way through the streets of the city with as much unconcern as if they

were traveling in the desert.' The supreme interest of Jerusalem is, of course, its religious feature. Even the "business" of the city is "religion." It has no trade, in the ordinary sense of the word, but it is a prolific manufactory of mementos. great buildings are churches and mosques. The shadow of a municipality exists, but nothing can be done without the sanction of the Turkish governor. Dirt and squalor, a bad water supply, streets without light after sundown, etc., attest the presence and mastry of the Moslem. quote again:

'As soon as the visitor commences his exploration of Jerusalem, he finds himself involved in disputed ques-tions of topography. Recent explorations have done much to increase our knowledge of the city in the time of Christ, but there is nothing which is not the subject of controversy. The great and crucial question of the site of Calvary is still an unsettled problem. Up till recently no one doubted that the Church of the Holy Sepulcher Bernard dog, which he keeps about was built over the tomb of the Saviour his home. The monkey and the dog and on the Hill of Calvery. This is still the universal belief of the Catholice, Greeks and Armenians in the city itself, and many of them would die rather than surrender it. Gen. Gordon, however, has completely shaken the foundations of the most ancient theory. Christ, as we know, suffered 'without the gate.' The Calvary of the Holy Sepulcher is within the present wall, two bets were tied together as usual, and it is difficult to believe that the scribed than the existing one. If so, Jerusalem must have been a smaller place than it now is, which, in view of the description of Titus, is difficult to Gen. Gordon located Calvary on a hill in the north of the city outside the present wall. The hill has some resemblance to a skull, and it ran off for Dr. Jordan and brought has been left almost in its natural him to the scene. Up to this time the state. On the other side of the hill genial doctor and the monkey had been there is a tomb cut out of the rock, which, if Gen. Gordon's theory is correct, may have been the true Holy thor of his misfortunes, and would not Sepulcher. Some other authorities place the scene of crucifixion on the top of the Temple Mount, over which the was non-plussed to know what to do Mosque of Omar is now built; but this view finds little support. The passing visitor to Jerusalem is bound to accept

submitting himself to the authoritative declarations of the guides who accom-pany him. The first thing that strikes one as he enters the Church of the Holy Sepulcher is the presence of the Turkish guard. They are lounging in the divan, smoking and talking with the most absolute indifference to the character of the sacred building. They are not, however, placed there as an evidence of Moslem power, but solely to prevent the Christians from flying at each other's throats on the very hill of the Crucifixion. The church itself is divided among the various Chris-tian sects—Catholics, Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, and Copts. Each has its own chapel, and only the chapel of the tomb itself is common to all. Every point of interest within the church is fixed with the most minute accuracy. Here Mary Magdalene stood; there the body of Christ was anoint ed; at another the angels were seen after the resurrection; and so on. The central point of interest is the Chapel of the Tomb itself. It is only six feet by six. The tomb itself is covered with marble. Forty lamps constantly burning are hung from the roof, and these lamps are carefully divided among the different Christian bodies in proportion to their numbers. A priest always standing in silent prayer beside the tomb. All the day long the devout pilgrims are passing in and out of the Chapel of the Sepulcher."

From time to time travelers have reported that they have heard of races of tailed men far in the interior of Africa or Asia. Once in a while one says that he has seen such a man. But all these stories have now been surpassed by that of a Frenchman, M. D'Enjoy, who asserts that he has not only seen a savage with a tail, but has talked to him and felt of his caudal appendage. As M. D'Enjoy's story has been published in the Bulletin of the French Geographical Society, we need not apologize for inserting it here, though some will think that it requires corroborative evidence. It should be noted, however, that the sensational picture of a wild man with a tail two or three feet long, that has recently appeared in a daily paper, represents nothing in the French traveler's story. The "tail" seen by him was but a slight prolongation of the backbone, and may have been a deformity such been more than once noticed among Europeans. We translate below so much of Mr. D'Enjoy's narrative as relates to the caudal appendage. After describing his journey through the almost unexplored interior of Cochin China, he says that he entered the country of the Mois or barbarians, a people of whom those nearest the coast are civilized, while farther inland they are quite savage In the unbroken forest M. D'Enjoy discovered a village containing but a single habitation, formed like a long tunnel made of sticks and leaves. The inhabitants rushed off, yelling, and scattered through the woods; but one, who had been gathering honey in a tree, was surprised and captured by the party.

Says M. D'Enjoy: "Our prisoner had enormous anklebones, sharp like the spurs of a cock. "His skin was dark, but rather bronzed than black, his voice hoarse, his face oval, his nose long, his hair

"Large, with erect stature, limbs, and head carried high, he look-

ed like a bronze statue. "But he had a tail, like a monkey. "This discovery stupefied me; I approached him, and, to be certain that was not the victim of an illusion, I felt of the caudal appendage of the

"I proved thus that the vertebral column of the Moi was extended beyoud his body by three or four vertebrae, forming a little tail, like that with which fauns are represented. "Surprised at my examination, the prisoner turned suddenly and said to me, heaving a long sigh, that all the

Mois formerly had such appendages. "'It is a proof of my purity of de-Mois born of scent,' said he. 'The unions contracted with foreigners have no tails. Alas! in each generation the tails become more rare. "'Our decadence dates from the day when our king, whose tail was three cubits long, was driven from the rich

plains, bathed by golden rivers, that our ancestors cultivated.' "As he spoke the Moi grew more All at once he gave a savanimated. age cry that rang through the forest:

"Then he began to weep, and finally, in a monotonous voice broken by sobs, he recited to us a long poem. "This cry, these burning tears that preceded the recital, as well as the sobs that were interspersed, were, without doubt, an integral part of the

Unfortunately the Annamite who acted as my interpreter was not equal to his task. "I was greatly vexed; but I had to

be content with such explanation as I could obtain. "In the poem, so energetically acted out by the Moi, he was telling, it seemed, of a king as agile as a monkey, whose servants struck their enemies with their powerful tails."

Fate of the Richest Man.

Provost William Dick, of Braid, who in 1638 was elevated to the dignity of chief magistrate of the capital, was land. At the height of his prosperity his fortune was reckoned by himself to amount to £200,000. During the short half cent, and I couldn't induce the patched up peace with the King, when titles were showered among the Covenanting leaders, the provost was honored with a baronetage; but his warmest sympathies continued still with the popular cause; and his open-handedness brought about his ruin. In 1647 the Government acknowledged being due him £533,971 6s 9d Scots-an enormous sum in those days-and he then described himself as being in"hard and distressed condition for want thereof." But there was no public money to pay him with, for war and pestilence had ravaged the country. Moreover, the English Parliament owed him £36,-803, which sum proved equally irrecoverable in the state of affairs. To crown all, when the Commonwealth became supreme in Scotland he was fined £65,-000 for his support of Charles II. during the struggle which closed at Wor-The bad times and the bad debts reduced the great merchant to sheer poverty. As a last resort, he repaired to London for the purpose of personally trying whether the pubof personally trying whether the public obligations which he held would possibly be liquidated, even by composition. They could not; and he having contracted some small debts for his lodging and subsistence in the metropolic was a wester for the same metropolis, was arrested for the same, and dragged to a Westminster jail, in which he breathed his last in Decemper, 1000. This was a memorable end develops into a real lover and ditimates ber, 1665. This was a memorable envividly to all eyes how riches make to themselves wings and fice away.

Dethroned.

A King was he yesterday, ruling his By a nod or a beck of his hand, And never were subjects more loya or proud Of a sovereign's behest and com-

mand. A King yesterday; but alas for the Which may come in a night or morn! The King is dethroned, for today came

When the sweet baby sister wa Queen -Zitella Cocke.

Night and Death. Mysterious night! when our first par-

ent knew Thee from report Divine, and heard thy name, Did he not tremble for this lovely frame.

This glorious canopy of light and Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame,

Hesperus, with the host of heaven, And, lo! creation widened in man's Who could have thought such dark-

ness lay concealed Within thy beams, O sun? or who could find, Whilst fly and leaf and insect stood revealed,

That to such countless orbs thou mad'st us blind? do we, then, shun death with anxious strife? If light can thus deceive, wherefore not life? -Joseph Blanco White.

My Lady's Secret.

My lady always smiled-not much to But when the hours and days increase in care. And dreariness and weariness pursue,

When youth and love grow dim in backward view, And life is but to bear and still forbear; Ah! then, her gentle sweetness, undeyears of bitterness, shone forth-

she smiled. lady always smiled, in life and death: Some envied her a life that seemed all smiles.

And some cried out or caught a sobbing breath, Self-pltying, and God and man reviled; But some, to sorrow's burden recon-

Through toil and care, and heartless apathy. But when they laid my lady with the flowers

Were glad the gladness of her face to

To sleep, where wake a thousand smiling springs. A solitary father, praying hours Beneath grand arch and grave cathe-

dral towers. Thanked, for my lady's rest, the He knew her soul had yearned a weary while and rest the burden of a To sleep, a smile!

The Truth. Friend, though thy soul should burn thee, yet be still. Thoughts were not meant for strife, nor tongues for swords;

He that sees clear is gentlest of his words. And that't not truth that has the heart to kill. The whole world's thought shall not one truth fulfill,

Dull in our age, and passionate in youth, No mind of man hath found the perfect truth,
Nor shalt thou find it; therefore,

friend, be still. Watch and be still, nor hearken to the fool.
The babblers of consistency and rule; Wisest is he, who, never quite secure, Changes his thoughts for better day by day; Tomorrow some new light will shine

be sure, And thou shalt see thy thought another way.
Archibald Lampman.

The Value of a Cent. "Until recently I never appreciated fully the value of a cent," a talkative individual remarked, as he replaced a cent that had fallen from his pocket to the floor of the car. "The difference of a cent in the bids for the \$100,000,000 of Government bonds was \$10,000. I didn't buck against Morgan for the whole lot lately, because I couldn't raise the difference. At about that time I had a controversy in regard to interest with the secretary of a trust company that carries one of my small accounts. After my passbook had been balanced I noticed that interest to the amount of \$13 99 had been allowed. It seemed to me that it might the richest man of his time in Scot- have been \$14, and I worked at the figures quite a while. I found that the amount should have been \$13 99 1-2, but the company got the benefit of the secretary to transfer it to my account.

Hired Swains.

I thought afterwards that if a company that has a capital of \$1,000,000 and a

surplus of \$500,000 can figure on half

cents I ought to be careful with cents.'

-New York Times.

A curious custom prevails in some provinces of Holland during the carnival season, according to the Buch fur Alle. Young women of the working class, especially domestic servants, who have no sweetheart of their own, are in the habit of hiring "followers" for their Sunday out, or for the whole of the carnival period. These lovers are by no means to be had very cheap. Often two or three maids will club together and share a lover among them if he comes too expensive for one girl This temporary lover has many duties to perform. Of course he must be good looking and well dressed, and an efficient and indefatigable dancer, "fit to be seen with anywhere"; he must likewise possess good conversational pow-Besides receiving a variety of ers. valuable presents from his "girls," he "found" by them in victuals and drink. If a young woman can afford to engage a "swain" all to herself, so much the better, for the hireling often develops into a real lover and ultimatesaid that, in some districts of Holland, the girls do all the wooling. THE GOOD OLD SONG.

Oh, St. Patrick was a gentleman Who came of decent people; He built a church in Dublin town, And on it put a steeple. His father was a Gallagher;

His mother was a Brady; His aunt was an O'Shaughne His uncle an O'Grady.

So success attend St. Patrick's fist, For he's a saint so clever; Oh, he gave the snakes and toads a twist And bothered them forever.

The Wicklow hills are very high, And so's the hill of Howth, sir, But there's a hill much bigger still, Much higher nor them both, sir. Twas on the top of this high hill St. Patrick preached his sarmint That drove the frogs into the bogs And banished all the varmint.

HIS TEMPTATION.

OW ST. PATRICK REWARDED PATSEY FOR RESISTING IT.

> [Copyright, 1896, by the Author.] "Och, whusky, y'are th' divill Over hills an mountains, Tin thousand miles away.'

It was a rollicking voice that caroled out the words as the singer strode over the turf toward Miles Flanagan's little cottage in the early dawn. The very larks listened and seemed to warble the louder to drown the music of that rich voice. And it was a rollicking lad that sang as he hurried along toward his sweetheart's house. His tone, his bright smile, his very step seemed all to tell of a light heart if not of an altogether clear conscience.

Then, as he came nearer the cottage and marked the thin blue smoke that curled up from the peat fire inside, he changed his song:

"Kathleen Mavourneen, the gray dawn is breaking,
The horn of the hunter is heard on the hill."

Inside the cottage Miles was just pushing back from the table, after his early breakfast, while pretty Kathleen was bustling about, helping her mother with the household work.

His eyes twinkled when he heard the tinging outside, and he said roguishly,



TE WATCHED THE LASSIE OF HIS CHOICE COMING TOWARD HIM.

"Ye'd better let th' ould woman finish the housework, an get on with your milkin, hadn't ye, Kathleen?"

"Sure, there's no haste," said the girl, tossing her head, but blushing prettily. "The kine may wait while I belp my mother."

Miles laughed good naturedly, but said no more. Presently he went out. By the stile, down toward the cowshed, stood a well shaped, sturdy young fellow looking anxiously at the house. Thereupon he waved his hand, and called out, "The top o' the mornin to ye. Patsey."

The young man touched his cap. "The same to you, Mister Flanagan," he said sheerily, and the farmer turned in the other direction.

"It isn't me he wants," he chuckled to himself.

And the song went on:

"Oh, hast thou forgotten this day we must sev-

Oh, hast thon forgotten this day we must It may be for years, and it may be forever; Ch, why art thou'-

But at this moment the cottage door opened and Kathleen came out with ber milk pail. Good Mrs. Flanagan inside had seen the tears that came to the girl's eyes as she listened to the song, and there were tears in her own as well as she looked fondly after Kathleen.

"Sure, it's a sore heart she has the day. God love the childher, they have their own trials."

Patsey's heart was swelling with motion as he watched the lassie of his choice coming over the turf toward him, but his were the feelings of the man. The girl's heart seemed almost breaking, for she had the woman's part to play. It was for her to sit at home and wait while he should cross the seas to find somewhere in that great new world a home for them both. And this was the day he was to start.

It was the old, old story told again. He was full of pride, hope, courage and devotion. She had all his hope, all his devotion and more pride in her lover than he had in himself, which was not necessary, for Patsey thought extremely well of himself, as perhaps he had a right to. But she knew the weary waiting in store, and she knew, too, something of his weaknesses. And there was the pain of parting. It was hard for both, but hardest for her.

Their talk was too sacred to repeat here, and the milking was slow work tnat morning. At length it was done. and the two went back to the cottage where Patsey had to say goodby to his stanch friends, Kathleen's father and mother.

That was no quick work, either, and it was well along in the morning when Miles, gripping his hand very hard, said: "When ye have a home for her, Patsey, she'll come to ye, an not altogether empty handed. An may God deal wi' you as you deal wi' her." And Patsey said "Amen," and meant

Then the very last words were to be aid, and the maid and the man stood

y the stile together. And Kathleen whispered: "Patsey,

dear, I heard you singing half a mile

her, but he answered gently: "A wee drop o' the crathur'll hurt no man, mayourneen. Why, I was drinkin wi' the boys half the night, when they gave me a goodby, an I'm fresh enough the

but don't sing that song."

the sound of it was very good.

do well, and Kathleen knew it.

letter or two now and again and tore them up and danced on them in impotent rage. Treachery and disappointed love have made many a scoundrel do that before and will again, as long as letters are sent by mail. But he did a meaner thing by far.

It was something he could not have done if he had not found another man as black of heart as he, and willing to sell himself to almost anything for money. Michael Dennis, he was, a young man from the same village, who had shipped as a stoker on some tramp steamer. Larry met him one night in Dublin, and this was the pretty plot they hatched up together over a bottle of whisky. Michael was to do the work, and Larry was to pay.

"The ship'll be in New York this summer," said Mike, "an I'll hunt up Patsey an tell him I danced at your wedding. All you have to do is to shtop th' letthers."

Patsey had been in the new country a year. It was not very easy at first. He did not pick up money in the streets, nor did he even get steady work from the very beginning. But his bright, happy nature and quick wit made him friends, and it was not very many weeks before he got a job with a building contractor and being a clever carpenter was soon earning good wages.

dustrious and hopeful and happy.

have borne it bravely if Kathleen's letters had not stopped. No answers came playmate and companion, remained unanswered. Never for a moment doubting his sweetheart's good faith nor suspecting treachery, he was sorely puzzled

had no love for him the sight of his face was like a vision from heaven. Grasp-



SOME ONE BEGAN SINGING.

the greeting and breathlessly asked, "Have ye any news from home?"

ye'll not like the hearin o' it."

ly. "Is Kathleen sick?"

"No, but she's married."
"Ye lie in yer throat!" And Patsey reached for him to strangle him.

Rooney two months gone. I danced at her wedding."

lie, why had not Kathleen written? And, then, why should Dennis tell such a thing if it were not so?

in over."

And he led the way toward a bar-

away this morning. Don't sing that other song again."

His face flushed, for he understood

morning. "That's it, Patsey," she answered quickly. "A wee drop hurts no man,

Again he understood, and so did she when he said solemnly, "I never will."

And he never did, but one day, long after, he heard another man sing it, and

The writing of many letters is not a habit that peasants are much given to, but once a month or so after Patsey went away young Larry Rooney, the old postmaster's son, in the little Irish village, used to grit his teeth and go out by himself somewhere, so that he could be alone, and curse bitterly for awhile. For about so often Kathleen used to send a letter to Patsey Cassidy or else get one from him. And her frank happiness was gall and wormwood to Larry, who wanted her himself, but who could never have won her love in any case, for, although his father was well to do and Larry was his heir, he was a ne'er

It was not so much that Larry stole a

Then came the modest deposit in the savings bank and the weekly additions to it, and presently a snug balance that made the home for two seem near at hand. And Patsey was steady and in-

They never knew whose fault it was that the scaffolding gave way, and Patsey was not one to sue his boss for damages, especially when the boss seemed sorry and helped him some with his expenses. So, after two months in the hospital, he found himself cured indeed. but still weak, and the little hoard in the bank dwindled down to almost noth-

That was hard enough, but he could to any of his, and even a letter he wrote to Miles and another to Larry, his old

and anxious. The good natured clerk in the big postoffice had just told him for the twentieth time at least that there positively were no letters for him, and Patsey was walking away heartsick and almost despondent for the first time in his life, when somebody clapped him on the shoulder, exclaiming, "Cassidy, me boy, how are you?"

It was Dennis, and though Patsey



ing his outstretched hand, he returned

"I have that," said the other, "but "What is it?" demanded Patsey fierce-

"It's worse nor that."

"She is not dead?"

"Aisy, aisy!" said Dennis, dodging him. "I tell ye she married Larry

"Y' are a liar," said Patsey again, but he groaned as he spoke. If it was a

"Come in an have a drink," said Dennis, "an ye'll feel better. Sure, a girl that jilts a man's not worth griev-

room near by. Almost mechanically



Patsey followed. He felt stunned and unable to frame questions at the moment, but there were things he must ask, and why shouldn't he drink if

Kathleen had proved false? So he poured out his whisky and was lifting the glass to drink when some one in a back room began singing:

"Oh, whisky, you're a devil! You're leading me astray, Over hills and mountains, Ten thousand miles away."

Patsey listened with his glass uplifted. As the song went on he felt Kathleen's arms around his neck, and her warm breath on his cheek. The parting was too real. Anything and anybody else in the world might be false, but not Kathleen.

Down went the glass. "I'll not drink," said Patsey. "An I'll not believe a word ye say. An when I can prove ye the liar I'll break every bone in yer body." And he walked away, utterly indifferent to the other's blustering protestations.

The next day was the 17th of March. an 1 poor Patsey groaned as he thought of it. "St. Patrick is my patron saint." he said to himself, "but what can he do for a poor devil like me? Sure I'd better go 'list for a soger." But he didn't enlist. People can't al-

ways do all the mischief they try to, and the mail had come out of a little Irish village one day when Larry Rooney was too drunk to watch it, so that St. Patrick's day the postman brought letter from Kathleen that cleared things up considerably.

And the next St. Patrick's day was even happier. No letter came, but Kathleen came herself. And the little home was ready. And they are living in it yet. DAVID A. CURTIS.

WASHINGTON WORE THE GREEN.

He Was an Honorary Member of the S ciety of the Sons of St. Patrick.

The first St. Patrick's day dinner on record on this side of the Atlantic was that given in 1772 in Philadelphia by the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, an organization started in September, 1771. At this banquet Stephen Moylan, afterward general in the continental army, presided. The society afterward became the center of patriotic impulse of the Revolutionary times in Philadelphia. Many of its members

were officers in Washington's army. In June, 1780, 93 Philadelphia merchants subscribed \$1,500,000 to save Washington's army from famine and disaster. Of these 93 there were 27 members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick who subscribe \$517,500, or more than one-third of the whole amount of the money. Washington was made an honorary member of the organization on Dec. 17, 1781. Notice was sent him of his election, accompanied by a gold medal made in the form of the ensign of the society. To this Washington replied as follows:

SIR-I accept with singular pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city, a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its mem-bers to the glorious cause in which we are embarked. Give me leave to assure you, sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am honored but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented. I am, with respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. The society gave a dinner in Washington's honor at the City tavern in January, 1782, at which there were 20 other guests, including the most distinguished officers of his own and the French troops and 35 members of the society itself. The first president attend-

ed another brilliant meeting of the so-

ciety on March 28, 1782. The most satisfactory of these last century celebrations of the day on record is perhaps that of March 17, 1776. when the British were driven out of Boston. Washington paid tribute to the sons of Erin in the ranks of his army by giving out "St. Patrick" as the countereign and naming General Sullischoolmaster, as brigadier of the day.

FOUR GREAT IRISHMEN.

Burke, O'Connell, Parnell and McCarthy and What They Have Done.

Ireland has produced a number of the greatest orators, the keenest parliamentarians, the most sagacious statesmen, the best scholars, the most sympathetic ncets and the warmest patriots. She has had her name emblazoned upon the temple of fame, through the efforts of those who have been nursed in the cradles of the houses which deck her land. In the political arena there are four names associated with the work of this century and its predecessor, which stand out in prominence-namely, Edmund Burke, Daniel O'Connell, Charles Stewart Parnell and Justin McCarthy.

names in the history of political litera- is in a good state of preservation. ture, was born in Dublin, on Jan. 12, 1729. He took a seat in the house of commons in 1766. He first astonished the commons at St. Stephen's with his electric eloquence, command of language, power of argument and extent of information, while debating the declaratory act. His early efforts in favor of Roman Catholic emancipation, his patriotic designs for the amelioration of Ireland, the circumstances attending his first session in parliament, his rapid rise to eminence as an orator and a statesman, his enunciation of the doctrine of free trade, the obloquy and the difficulties of every kind against which he had to contend, the beginning of his enmity to Chatham, his struggle against the court in 1769, his exertions for the freedom of the press, his ideas on Indian reform in 1773 and his speeches upon the American Revolution are all subjects occurring during his parliamentary career which do not yield in interest and magnitude to the events of the present generation.

O'Connell's striking greatness was achieved in the field of Irish politics. From early manhood he had turned his attention to the condition of Ireland and the mass of her people. Having a firm faith in the influence of his church, he perceived that it might be made an instrument of immense political power in Ireland. As a result of his labors Catholic Ireland was arrayed to a man in an organization of enormous power, that demanded its rights in no uncertain

The history of the life and work of Charles Stewart Parnell is of recent date and the property of every living Irishman. A man of transcendent genins, his elevation to the brightest place in the affections of the people of his adopted country is not to be wondered at, although history affords no parallel of such a rapid rise among her statesmen. Parnell was the "uncrowned king," and future generations will forget the faults and shortcomings of the man in remembering the assiduous ef-

forts he made for the welfare of Ireland. Justin McCarthy, his successor in the leadership of the National party, is a man of letters and of vast attainments. At present he is trying to conciliate the different factions of the Irish party and is actively engaged in forcing the claims of Ireland upon the attention of the imperial parliament.

Unpopular With Friends and Foes. A lieutenant colonel in the Irish bri-

gade was dispatched by the Duke of Berwick to Louis XIV with an account of Fort Kiel. His majesty, considerably annoyed, exclaimed:

"These Irishmen give me more trouble than all the rest of my soldiers." "Your majesty's enemies make the same complaint," rejoined the officer.

Difficult Instructions to Follow.

The grand jury of the county of Tipperary once passed the following resolutions: 1. That a new courthouse shall be built. 2. That the materials of the old courthouse be used in building the new courthouse. 8. That the old courtvan, the son of the famous Limerick | house shall not be taken down until the new courthouse is finished.

WHY ST. PATRICK IS REVERED IN THE

ISLE OF MAN.

He Converted the Manximen to the Christian Faith and Built a Church There. Many Relies of the Saint Are Still Found There-Some Interesting Legends.

Ireland is not the only island of which St. Patrick is the patron saint, nor the only one from which he banished snakes and frogs. The ancient isle of Man has a stronger if not a prior claim

on the memory of the saint. As the story runs, St. Patrick, while but a bishop, was sent in A. D. 444 by the pope on a special mission to Ireland. which had already been the scene of his early labors, and to which he had first of all been taken as a slave from his Scottish home near the Solway firth. The saint was accompanied by 12 other missionaries, one of whom was St. Germanicus of Auxerre, in France, who had come to Britain at the request of the holy father as one of the harbingers of the Christian faith to the Celtic tribes, then under Roman rule.

While crossing the Irish sea, which is noted for its strong tides and sudden tempests, a flerce storm overtook the party, and the vessel was cast away, a total wreck, on a little islet then called "The Peel," a short distance from the mainland, near the present town of Peel. But not a soul on board perished. So remarkable was the escape that it was regarded as miraculous, the islet consisting of jagged rocks and precipitous cliffs where it faces the sea, and presenting such a scene of awful grandeur during a nor'wester as could neither be described nor imagined. So overcome were the rude inhabitants by the manifestation of divine power in the deliverance of the missionaries that they gladly welcomed the latter as messengers from heaven, and forthwith accepted the Christian faith. It is averred that the entire population of the island cast aside their ancient druidical religion on the selfsame day. Thereupon St. Patrick and his band were kept busy for a few months baptizing the converts and organizing the church of the new faith on a firm basis. And from that hour to this the history of the Christian church in the little "kingdom of Man" has been the most unique in Christen-

The place upon which the saint was shipwrecked has ever since been called St. Patrick's isle, and is now occupied with the ruins of Peel castle. There St. Patrick erected a Christian church, the walls of which are still standing, showing the peculiar "herringbone" arrangement of the old time masonry. Near by the saint and his colaborers also built the famous round tower, which Edmund Burke, one of the greatest | still continues to defy the elements and

Having divided the island into parishes for the better instruction of the people, St. Patrick went on his way to Ireland, leaving St. Germanicus behind him as the first bishop of Man. This great prelate marked the commencement of his episcopacy in A. D. 445 by laying the foundation on St. Patrick's isle of the cathedral which bears his name and which was rebuilt in 1245, exactly 800 years afterward, by Bishop Simon. This noble fane is now in ruins, but steps



ST. PATRICK'S ISLE. have been taken to effectually preserve it from further decay, many portions having been restored to keep its walls and its Gothic arches entire. Its eastern gable, the chancel end, overlooks Peel harbor, near the gates of the castle, whose battlements were so enlarged in the middle ages as to inclose the whole of the fortifications and ecclesiastical

buildings. The castle itself covers five out of the seven acres comprising St. Fatrick's isle. This island is now connected with the opposite hill by a substantial causeway, forming a bridge between the castle and the hill on the one hand and on the other sheltering the harbor from the westerly storms.

The parishes of the island are respectively named after the church, or "kirk," in each and the ancient saint to whom it was dedicated. Thus there are Kirk Patrick, Kirk German, Kirk Michael, Kirk Andreas, Kirk Bride, Kirk Braddan, Kirk Malew, Kirk Lonan, Kirk Marown and others-17 in all. Peel is situated in Kirk German. Adjoining this, on the south, is Kirk Patrick. where, until quite recently, stood a venerable cruciform church, which was supposed to occupy the site of one still more ancient, built by St. Patrick himself. But a new church has been erected a short distance from the place of the old one, whose dilapidated and insanitary condition necessitated its destruction.

St. Patrick's name is associated with a spring of crystal water situated about some irregularities among his troops at a mile from the castle, on the western or seaward side of Peel hill. The hill here rises to the height of 600 feet, and from its summit is spread out a panorama of natural scenery unrivaled for its beauty. the view on a clear day extending to the mountains of Scotland and Ireland. 50 or 60 miles away. This is a locality to which artists swarm in summer to catch inspiration from the book of nature. The spring, known as the Silver well, is said to have been brought forth from the rock by the saint, who blessed it, thereby imparting to it healing properties. In former days many stories were current of miraculous cures having resulted from drinking the water, and

A MANX SAINT ALSO. | the well was guarded with religious care. But a few years ago strangers contaminated and injured it in cutting a road to the slate quarries in the immediate neighborhood, and the fountain has since fallen into neglect, the common pelief being that its virtue has gone aut of it.

The island also possesses a souvenir of the saint, called "St. Patrick's Chair." This consists of five upright stones on a stone pla'form forming a seat, and is preserved in a collection of ancient and sacred insular relies.

The traditions of the island comprise many fabulous stories of giants and wizards which have been handed down from the earliest Celtic times. Of these wondrous myths there is one in which St. Patrick figures prominently, and which may be taken as a sample of Celtic mythology in its most awe inspiring

Contemporary with the saint there lived in Man a giant of monstrons size strength and ferocity, who was the terror of the islanders, and who, like all his kind, was addicted to human flesh. This monster was blessed with three



RUINS OF CHURCH BUILT BY ST. PATRICK. legs, and so agile was he that he could leap at one bound from St. Patrick's isle to Peal hill, a distance of more than 800 yards. Such was his fearful strength that five large bowlders of white quartz, weighing altogether many tons, were severally hurled by him from the same isle to the side of another hill nearly three miles away, above a place called Shergydhoo, and there they are to this day, bearing the finger marks of the giant where he grasped them. Visitors to Peel castle are always told the legend, the white stones being visible on the

side of the hill in the distance. For attempting to kill St. Patrick the monster was carsed by the hely man in the Virgin's name, and fled the island. So overcome was he by fear and in such a hurry was he to get away from the presence of the angered saint that, with one awful leap, he cleared the space between St. Patrick's isle and Contrary head, about a mile southward from the castle, and forever disappeared. Tradition fails to tell the fate that subsequently befell him, but it is assumed that he perished in the waters of the Irish sea and that his body was cast up by the waves. At any rate, outside the castle walls, on the northwestern side, is "The Giant's Grave," where the three legged monster is said to have been buried, the mound that marks his resting place being more than 60 feet in

length. This story is interesting in another way, because it is commonly believed among the Manx that the idea of "The Three Legs of Man" was originally suggested by it. This strange device was first adopted as the Manx coat of arms by Alexander III, king of Scotland, about A. D. 1270, after he had purchased the sovereignty of "the kingdom of Man and of the isles" from its last Scandinavian sovereign, Magnus VI of Norway.

JAMES KERMODE. GOOD FATHER MATHEW.

How He Made Things Pleasant For an

Amateur Band. Justin McCarthy tells an anecdote of Father Mathew which well illustrates the kindly character of that good man: "I can remember well how in the faroff days of Father Mathew's temperance movement every temperance association prided itself upon its band. Father Mathew encouraged this artistic feeling, and was very patient with the

followed even the most musical inten-"He was entertained once at a tea meeting in a small country town. There was a band, and the band struck up for his gratification an air from one of Moore's melodies. Father Mathew made

defects of execution which occasionally

every expression of delight. "There was a pause, and then the band began again-the same air. Another pause, and still the same familiar tune. One of the guests, to whom no particular reflection had occurred, suggested in an ill starred moment that Father Mathew should be allowed to select his own favorite air for the next

performance. "The good father had, however, long since grasped the whole meaning of the situation. He rose and smiled his sweet, winning smile, and declared that he liked so much the air they had just been listening to that for his part he would prefer to hear that and nothing but that for the whole evening.

"Dear Father Mathew! How he won the hearts of that orchestra! How he softened away all difficulties and relieved all distressed minds! The band was made up of very young men; it had been practicing but a short time. and rose to the performance of only one single air. Father Mathew had guessed this almost from the first, and made

things pleasant for every one."

Paddy and His Prisoner. Of Paddy Malony, private in the Saventeenth Massachusetts, it is told that he once held the following conversation across a barrier of brushwood and dur-

ing a retreat: 'Come on, Paddy."

"I can't." "Why not?"

"Sure, I have a prisoner." "Bring him along then."

"But he won't come."

"Then come away without him." "Faith, he'll not let ma."

Contest for the Presidency in the Typographical Union.

Labor Notes of Interest from Many Sections.

Chicago Has 200,060 Organized Workers Iron Industry in Ohio Booming.

The Typographical Union meeting on Saturday last was well attended. Several important matters were dealt with One candidate was initiated and an application received. The nomination of officers also took place. Some of the old officers were elected without opposition. There is a contest for the presidency, Messrs. H. McPherson and R. F. Matthews being the candidates. In order to finish up the year's buginess a special meeting will be held on

Saturday night next. The Industrial Brotherhood hold an open meeting in Labor Hall on Wednesday night, March 18. A rousing eeting is promised.

P. J. Tobin, president of the National don next month.

The Toronto Labor Directory, copies of which have been received in the city, is a very useful book. It gives fac similes of the various union labels. The Typographical Union has decided that the Trades and Labor Council handle the Labor Day demonstration

The regular union meetings of the bricklayers, painters and carpenters were held this week. With the approach of spring the meetings of the building trades become more interest-The members are looking forward to the commencement of building operations with much satisfaction. Miss Carlyle, factory inspector of Ontario, has been in the city making her regular official visit. Regular meeting of Trades and Lab-

or Council Tuesday night.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS. Chicago has 200,000 organized wage Half of the Michigan workers are earners.

unionists. The iron trade all over Europe is Grand Rapids machinists get \$2 25 prosperous.

to \$3 a day. Telegraphers in Western Australia get \$60 a month. There are 62 unions affiliated with

Detroit Trades Council. Carpenters work eight hours in 64 cities of the United States.

Springfield, Mass., unions want \$1 75 a day for municipal workers. Minimum pay of Chicago street rail-

way hands is 21 cents per hour. Indianapolis electrical workers struck the other day for \$2 50 and eight hours. Detroit teamsters struck for \$1 75 for

13 hours and 20 cents an hour over-T. V. Powderly, ex-master workman of the K. of L., is practicing law at

Scranton, Pa. The housewives of Columbus, Ohio, have organized to "resist the demands of servant girls."

Cigarmakers' headquarters furnished 1,500,000 labels in January, the largest number since 1892. The Bohemian tailor contractors of

the striking cutters. Some of the Ohio coal operators who agreed to pay their miners in cash

find it difficult to do so. The Michigan Federation of Labor has declined to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Milwaukee clerks say they work ten days a week. They want shorter hours and Sunday closing.

Cotton mills throughout the South are running full time, and many new factories are being built. The Kansas City Ministers' Alliance

has decided that each member shall devote one sermon in March to labor. President Joseph Daze, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union of

Chicago, is a native of Ottawa, Ont. San Francisco lathers have organized, and demand \$2 a thousand for lathing. Now they get from 60 cents

P. J. Hallahan & Co., of Philadel-phia, recently made a voluntary advance of 10 per cent in the wages of their shoemakers.

Springfield, Mass., unions have prepared an ordinance which will require each man on city work to be a citizen and a resident for one year.

The Western Window Glass Manufacturers' Association, Muncie, Ind., shout back the response. It makes lit

The Cincinnati Board of Education at its last meeting passed a resolution that none but strictly union labor should hereafter be employed on its

Ohio coal operators are alarmed at the situation. The recent reduction of wages in the Pittsburg district, after it had been supposed an agreement had been come to, affects wages and

prices in Ohio. and copper miners in Michigan, Wis- ing him, to stone him to death. consin and Minnesota have become organized, and two advances in wages have been secured.

President Mahon denies that the gen eral strike of street car men is anticipated, and will lend his efforts for me time in the future to getting the Detroit association in a more harmonious and efficient condition.

Secretary-Treasurer Barter, of the National 'Longshoremen's organization, yesterday received an application for a charter from the 'longshoremen of Galveston, Tex., where a large union has just been formed. San Francisco painters want

day for painters and \$4 for decorators, eight hours to be a day's work, with recognition of the Building Trades Council's working card system, and the use of better material on all jobs.

The commissioners of labor of all States in the Union will hold a convention at Albany in June. Municipal ownership of gas, water and electric light plants and management of arbitration tribunals will be discussed.

The annual report of the Labor Com-misioner in Ohio declares that State to be the greatest clay working State in the Union, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Indiana coming next, in the order named.

Just a year ago the trades unionists | Minard's Limment Cures Diphtheria.

of Dayton, Ohlo, established a free employment bureau. The first annual report shows: Males who applied for situations, 3,689; females, 4,451; situations secured for males, 868; for fe-

males, 2,621. The Woodworkers' Council of Chicago has instructed the delegates of the various local bodies connected with it to get instructions on the advisability of making a general demand for an eight-hour day on May 1 and the scale of wages which they desire.

About 250 employes of the Consolidated Wire Works Company at Gran-iteville, Staten Island, N. Y., have been notified of a reduction in wages of 10 per cent in salaries above \$12 per week, and 5 per cent on salaries below that. The men refuse to work under this arrangement.

H. C. Barter, general secretary-treasurer of the 'Longshoremen's National Organization, recently received a letter from John Burns, the great English labor leader, asking for information regarding the co-operation system of unloading vessels in vogue in Detroit.

A strike on the Roanoke building, Chicago, was averted by the prompt discharge of a non-union plasterer employed there. A general strike among painters and decorators was also avoided in that city by the discharge of eleven non-union painters in Contractor Stevens & Stiles' employ.

wages were from \$4 50 low to \$12 high for mold work, and from \$5 50 low to \$15 high for hand work. Since then Boston has been thoroughly organized, and the prices have been increased to Units of Shoemakers, will visit Lon- \$7 50 low to \$15 high for mold work, work.

The printers' strike at the office of John F. Eby & Co., Detroit, is being vigorously prosecuted, and a petition is in circulation among the A. O. U. W. members, who are very numerous, asking that all printing with which they have anything to do bear the union label. The effect of this in certain quarters is expected to be such that the Eby concern will be constrained

to capitulate. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: "The various lodges in this district of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers report their organization as in a most prosperous condi-With one exception all rolling mills are on full, and most of them 'double turn.' It is one of the cheering indications of the return of prosperity and better times to see the iron industry on the boom."

"The establishment of another cooperative cigar factory by the druggists must convince the manufacturers that they made a mistake when they refused to recognize our union,' says President Jackson of the Detroit cigarmakers' union. "They are drawing new competitors into the field. The trade they have lost will be hard to regain. The druggists were among the best customers of the manufacturers. ers will start, will make another strong competitor."

Eugene V. Debs, in a recent address, "My idea is that the workingmen should go into politics, and this fair return to the company, being an is how I would do it: In every city and town I would form two central labor bodies, one on strictly trades union lines and the other political, whether they sent delegates to the political body or not." Whereat the Minneapolis Times says: "Talk about organizing politically! workingmen Why, they have too many organizations as it is today."

An engineer on the Iron Mountain Railway was discharged without a hearing, and blacklisted. He brought suit against the company, claiming damages, under an agreement between the railroad company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The judge instructed the jury that the con-The Bohemian tailor contractors to tract was no good, but the jury gave Chicago have pledged their support to a verdict for \$1,535. The jury allowed \$1,500 for injury done plaintiff, because of damaging reports for which the company was held responsible. The other \$35 was for breach of contract.

> The Sleepiest Police on Earth. Probably the sleepiest police in the world are those of Madagascar. At Antananarivo, the capital, there is little evidence of the force by day, for its members are all wrapped peacefully in slumber. At night, too, the guardian of property is seldom to be seen, and that he is actually guarding is only to be told by the half-hourly

cry that is sent up to police post No.

the side of the royal palace. 'Watchman, what of the night.' "We are wide-awake, keeping a sharp lookout, policemen; all is well." Antananarivo has no lamps and no streets. It is simply a great collection of houses tumbled together. There is a big force of night police known as the "watch." The "watch" gathers together into groups, and choosing snug corners, wrapping themselves in mats, the men drop into profound slum-One member of each remains awake to respond to the half-hourly call from the palace. As he calls back the others, half awake, mechanically announces that every factory within the country will resume within a continually sleep, for robbery is rare. Curfew though popularly supposed to be purely an English and Norman-French custom, has been established in Madagascar for centuries. In every town and village between 9 and 10 the "watch" go round, shouting out in the Malagasy dialect, "Lights out," and they see that all is in darkness in every house. After these hours no one is allowed to go out without a special

pass. There is no criminal code of any importance, and when a man is caught in Since the labor troubles in the up-per Peninsula of Michigan, 10,000 iron apt to ignore the police, and, surround-

A Cold Water Party.

Through the efforts of Mr. Alex. Melville, district agent for the Oakville Gold Cure, a most enjoyable sleign ride was participated in by the graduates of this vicinity. The cold water boys drove to Lakefield, where a sumptuous repast was awaiting them at the Queen's Hotel. Mine host then gave the freedom of the house to his guests, who enjoyed themselves in a manner as to make unfortunates envious of men who were free from the appetite of strong drink. All were united in voting the heartiest thanks to Mr. Munro for the elegant spread he had prepared and his excellent

treatment.-Peterboro Review. The foregoing extract disposes of the idea prevailing in the minds of some drinking men that if they give up drinking liquor there will be little worth living for. No man who drinks will ever know solid, satisfying enjoyment until he has taken the Lakehurst treatment and become independent. If there are no graduates in your locality, set them a good example by going to Oakville yourself, and your account of the matter will bring them, too. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce building.

The latest invention in gloves is fitted with a palm mirror.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

The 21st annual meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the London Life Insurance Company was held at the company's office, London, Ont., on Thursday, the 5th day of March, 1896. There were present: The vice-presi-

dent, Mr. A. O. Jeffery, in the chair; J. G. Richter, manager and secretary; Wm. Bowman, Thomas H. Smallman, W. F. Bullen, A. S. Emery, W. C. Hoover, Geo. F. Jewell, H. Tatham, D. McAlpine, Wm. Ellis, Richard Hobbs, George McBroom, J. E. Jeffery, of the city of London; W. H. Griffin, Walkerton; C. H. Tatham, St. Thomas; F. T. Webster, Windsor; C. W. Walker and G. W. Brown, Hamilton; J. R. McDowell, Guelph; R. J. Gourlay and B. Allen, In Boston, Mass., in 1880, cigarmakers' Stratford; B. D. Sykes, Brantford; Geo. Hobbs, Woodstock; J. W. Humphrey, Chatham; G. M. Harrison, Glencoe, and A. Bretz, Toronto.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the secretary, after which the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed, and the directors' report and financial statement for year ending Dec. 31, 1895, submitted as follows:

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT. The directors of the company have pleasure in submitting herewith their annual report and the duly audited financial statement for year ending

Dec. 31, 1895. During the year 17,306 applications insurance of \$1,948,645, were received, of which 17,230 applications for insurance of \$1,920,644 were approved of and policies issued therefor.

The net premium and interest receipts of the year were respectively \$160,888 78, and \$25,513 10, making a total of \$186,401 88, an increase over the previous year of \$32,341 68.

The sum of \$36,127 07, was paid for death claims, \$10,848 50 for matured endowments, and \$8,698 89 for surrendered policies and cash profits to policyholders, making a total of \$55,674 46 paid policyholders or their heirs during the year.

The insurance in force on the company's books at the close of the year, after deducting re-insurance, amounted to \$4,096,954 10, under 1,725 "general" and 26,816 "industrial" or a total of 28,-541 policies, an increase of 3,312 policies The new factory which the cigarmak- for insurance of \$372,448 89 for the year.

The assets of the company, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, amount to \$522,887 28, invested chiefly in the choicest securities and yielding a increase of \$52,279 17 for the year. The interest and other payments falling due during the year were in the main satisfactorily met, the overdue interest at continue to pay the very liberal scale and it would be optional with unions the close of the year amounting to only \$1.451 77, or less than one-third of 1 pe

cent of the net invested assets. The liabilities of the company under existing policies, and in all other respects, have been provided for in the most ample manner, and the surplus security to policyholders, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, is \$64,-413 70, and after deducting capital paidup, there is a net divisible surplus of \$14.413 70.

JOHN McCLARY,

Twenty-First Annual Financial Statement of the London Life Insurance Company, for the Year Ending 3:st December, 1895.

Net invested assets, 31st December, 1894\$ Less written off securities ...\$447,651 28

RECEIPTS. Interest on investments...\$ 25,513 10 General premiums, less re-ins. premiums, \$284 16... 43,878 18 Industrial premiums...... 117,010 60 DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash profits to policy-hold-

Paid for surrendered poli-

Matured endowments General claims paid..... 12,654 16 Industrial claims paid.... 23,472 91 All other disbursements... 78,195 17 Net invested assets, 31st December, 1895..... ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in effice and banks...\$ 825 42 L ans on policies 28,674 50 Loan companies stocks.... 86,780 00 Mortgages on real estate.. 304,875 18 ADDITIONAL ASSETS:

Total assets 31st Decem ber, 1896..... TO COVER LIABILITIES AS FOLLOWS: Total reserve on policies in\$435 920 0 force .. Less re-ins. reserve.....

Shareholders special ac-Advance premiums.....

\$ 14,413 70 Divisible surplus ...

To the shareholders of the London Life Insurance Company: Gentlemen,-I hereby certify that I have completed a careful audit of the books and accounts of the London Life Insurance Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, and find the same correct and in accordance with the above statement, the reserve fund and an other liabilities being fully provided for. I have also examined the securities and find them in order, and that the records of the company generally bear evidence of the diligence of the offi-

cial staff. GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., London, Ont., Feb. 14, 1896.

The Vice-President, Mr. A. O. Jeffery, in moving the adoption of the report, said: Our esteemed president, Mr. John McClary, being absent from the city, I beg to move the adoption of the 21st annual report of the London Life Insurance Company, and the financial

statement submitted therewith.

The company has made substantial progress during the past year, the particulars of which are so fully set forth have cured her."

in the report that it seems almost unnecessary to further enlarge thereon. . The directors, in the early part of the past year, authorized the extension of the industrial business of the company to all points within Ontario deemed suitable for industrial insurance, and also to Winnipeg, in Manitoba, since which time the aim of the management has been to give the districts thus opened up thorough attention rather than to spread over still larger territory by extending operations to other provinces. Our general business has also been extended somewhat during the year, and now that the industrial field in Ontario is fairly well occupied, we hope to give greater attention to the general branch, and expect to make somewhat larger increases hereafter than was deemed desirable while our industrial business was being so generally extended over new territory. To resume the consideration of the report, the first point of note relates to

of the year, which show an increase of \$32,341 68, almost double the increase for the previous year, and being an increase of about \$4,000 each for interest and general premiums, and nearly \$24,000 for industrial premiums. The disbursements, on the other hand, also increased somewhat owing to the increased business transacted, and more especially to the extension of the industrial branch, the returns for which have not yet fully offset the in-

creased outgo, as is always expected

the net premium and interest receipts

connection with the extension of that branch. The total paid policyholders or heirs during the year has been \$55,674 46, as against \$44,258 12 during the previous year. The mortality rate in our general business during the previous year was far below that anticipated, and consequently this year it has increased, being 8.36 per 1,000 in number, and \$8 54 per \$1,000 in amount of the average number of policies and amount of insurance in force for the year, which is still quite within the

anticipated rate. The insurance in force at the end of the year shows a net increase of \$372,-448 89, an increase which, in view of the times, and the character of our business, will, I am sure, be conceded to be satisfactory.

The assets of the company are well and carefully invested, and yield good returns, the average rate of interest realized the past year being 5.70 per cent.

Next to the safety of the assets and their earning powers, the policyholders are doubtless more particularly interested in the reserve fund at credit of outstanding policies. The total reserve is now \$434,256 80, an increase over the previous year of \$47,808 31, or about 30 per cent of the total premiums re-

ceived. The directors desire to maintain the company on a solid basis, and so keep the reserve fund at the full legal standard, fully realizing that any com-pany or society failing to set aside an adequate reserve fund cannot afford proper security for the payment of claims which mature in the future, and that present cheapness cannot offset the lack of a reasonable certainty in this connection.

In addition to the reserve fund, the report shows that the policyholders have, besides the uncalled but subscribed capital, \$64,413 70 surplus security, over and above every liability company to the public. The divisible surplus continues to in

crease, and the company is enabled to of profits which have heretofore been allotted to policyholders. As a home company, the London Life deserves the support of all who appreciate the advantages of a company confining its business to a healthy country as against companies doing business in large and crowded cities and in less healthy climates, necessitating higher rates of premium being charged and less satisfactory profits

being realized. In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere conviction that the business of the company is in excellent shape, and that with our able manager, excellent office staff and efficient staff of agents, the London Life, now that it is fully established and has escaped the perils incident to the early existence of life insurance companies, will continue to prosper and give its policyholders as ample returns in the way of profits, coupled with stability, as can be ob-

tained anywhere. I again renew my motion that the report be adopted. The adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. T. H. Smallman, who said: The very full report of the di-rectors and the detailed financial statement accompanying same, coupled with what has already been said by the vice-president, leaves very little more to be said in this connection. That the company is in an excellent position must be apparent to everyone. The income shows a very substantial increase over the previous year, and, after meeting all the demands on the company, a considerable sum has been added to the net invested assets, which are of the very high-

est character. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report. Before submitting the motion for the adoption of the report to the meeting, the chairman called on Mr. Geo. F. Jewell, F.C.A., the auditor of the company, for a few remarks. He said he had much pleasure in repeating the purport of the certificate he had given, namely, that the affairs of the company were in excellent shape, and the general work of the office gave evidence of the diligence of the staff. The shareholders and policyholders of the company were to be congratulated on the successful issue of the past year's business, and, in fact, the city, upon its having in its midst an institution of such increasing importance. The work in whi the company was engaged was such as was very near to the heart of every true man, the providing for widows and orphans deprived of their natural protectors, and he trusted the good work would go on in the future with like success as had crowned the efforts hitherto made. The report was unanimously adopt-

Mr. Wm. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. W. F. Bullen, that the thanks of this meeting is hereby tendered to the agents and other employes of the company for the very satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties during the past year. The motion was unanimously adopted and suitably acknowledged by Messrs. Geo. McBroom, A. Bretz, W. H. Griffin and H. Tatham on behalf of the agents.

The balloting for the election of directors for the current year resulted nanimous re-election of Messrs. John McClary, Wm. Bowman, Geo. Gibbons, Wm. F. Bullen, Thos. H. Smallman, Judge A. Bell, A. S. Emery, G. M. Harrison and A. O. Jeffery. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. John McClary was reelected president, and Mr. A. O. Jeffery vice-president.

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Names That Will Live—

Immortality Acquired Sometimes by Accident-Persons Who Have Unwittingly Enriched the English Language With No Benefit to Themselves-A Few Examples.

(Household Words.) Not every great name has been honored by obtaining a place in the dictionary as a part of the English language, without which it would be so much poorer and less expressive. For the most part the people whose names figure thus prominently have acquired this kind of imitation immortality more by accident or surpirse than intentionally or on account of their merits. In fact, notoriety has given birth to more new disctionary words than the fame of heroes, and names which have something derisive or contemptuous attached to them are more likely to live than the honored and honorable, who must be content with a place in "Men of the Time," or other purely biographical dictionaries.

For such names as are here in question do not of themselves convey any meaning at all, and the most learned philologist might long dig in vain in search of their "roots" if he were ig-norant of their real history. For in-stance, take the most prominent proper name, which has within recent years found a permanent home in English as a new work, with a definite signification and a series of terms of which it forms a root, the word "boycott." Everybody knows what the word means, and its entrance into the language is so recent that its origin is well known as the name of Captain Boycott, of Lough Mask House, county Mayo, land agent to Lord Erne, in the troublous time of 1880, in Ireland. The thing itself—the social outlawry and persecution it implies—is as old as the hills, but it never really had a concise and definite name until on this occasion. The name of this prominent vic-tim of the system had only to be used a few times as a sort of convenient synonym for the thing itself when it struck people generally, and presently stuck, the inverted commas which originally adorned it disappeared, and it is a household word, found in every good dictionary of recent date as perfectly legitimate English word, got in certainly by a side entrance, but anyway, now it is here to stay. Of course, if the captain's name had been Smith, or Jones, or the like, all this is not in the least likely to have happened; but the name was uncommon, a good mouthful, and the thing was

In those days, when the subject is frequently and vividly brought before the public in various guises, it is to be supposed that most people know that 'bloomers' are so named after Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, a New York lady, who, in 1349, attracted much attention, and obtained some notoriety, by her per-sistent efforts to introduce the fashion of wearing the—what shall we say?— bifurcated inexpressibles by women. The lady died quite recently, but, it is to be feared, without having seen her ideal in the fair way to realization.

A word little heard of now, but at che time common enough in connection it successfully to the country from which they came is thrown upon The the name given to a sort of outer skirtless coat, which was christened after the Earl of Spencer, of the days when George III. was king, and the dandles walked the earth in all their unapproachable glories. He first wore the ers, and is in the line of a true solugarment, or, at least, made it fashion-

able article called the "sandwich," which is so called after John Montagu, fourth earl of Sandwich, nicknamed normal conditions, it has rapidly in-'Jemmy Twitcher," a notorious gambler in his day, who used to have food brought to him in this form while he It is not, however, the numbers, but sat at the gaming table, that he might not have occasion to interrupt his play. The very much more eminent Lord Brougham lives in the dictionary as the godfather of the "bougham," the well

known form of carriage. If the state of a country may be gauged by the condition of its roads, Sir John L. Macadam has well earned his place in our vocabulary. This gen-tleman, who lived from 1756 to 1834, first introduced the use of broken stones as road material, and made the surface of roads convex instead of concave-a system which has long borne the name of its inventor. Both name and system have passed into other lands and languages.

In mechanical matters, the name of the familiar "derrick," a very common form of crane, has not the most honorable pedigree. Derrick was indeed no-thing more exalted than the Tyburn hangman of the early part if the seventeenth century, and his name figures frequently in plays of the period. For more than a hundred years he gave his rame to gibbets, whose "elevating" powers were applied in a more useful direction in the modern "derrick. The "dun," who is not a particularly agreeable member of the community, is by title successor to a notable constatle of the beginning of the century,

named John Dun, who had a great reputation as a first-class collector of bad debts. Others might fail to collect a bad debt, but John would be sure to get it out of the debtor if the business was intrusted to him. Soon the word passed into current speech, where it has remained.

"Cant" is derived from the Rev. Andrew Cant, who was a minister of New Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, in the time of Covenanters, and was noted for his whining and pretended fervor. Though

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Yours truly, A. DREW FILKINS ton. McPherson Co., Kansas.

he, and a like-minded brother, used to hold that all those were accursed who made use of the prayer-book, they used to pray for all who suffered persecution for their religious opinions. True, some have derived the word "cant" from Latin "Cantus," but certainly the particular significance of the word as now used has more connection with hypoc-

risy than with music in any form. Various other well-known words of current use have the name of someone a their origin, Nicotine came from Jean Nicot, French ambassador to Portugal, who in 1560 first introduced to-bacco into France, and had the honor of giving hs name to the plant. When in literary affairs "Bowlderizing" is spoken of, the reference is to Thomas Bowlder, who, in 1818, published "The Family Shakespeare," "in which nothing is added to the original text; but those words and expressions are omitted which can not with propriety be read aloud in a family." This well-meaning gentleman has been subjected

to much unmerited ridicule. In modern times natural science has added to the language an immense number of new terms required to designate precisely the definite notions arising as progress in knowledge is made. Darwin gave his name to the views regarding evolution, which have be-come almost a creed in scientific circles, and where Greek and Latin fail in some degree to commemorate the pioneers in various branches, names of men are freely and universally accepted as eminently suitable in certain cases, since thus no possible confusion can be caused, as might occur by the adoption of words already used popularly and loosely. In physical science this is specially the case, and electricians have named all the units in which they measure the force with which they deal after eminent men of science. Thus, scientific literature bristles with such terms as ohm, volt, joule, watt, farad-coulourt, ampere and the like, which to the unitiated are Hebrew and Greek, but to the learned in such matters are as "plain as a pikestaff." And so the mighty, but mightily hybrid, English

A U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

(N. Y. Observer.)

One of the most important measures now before Congress is that reported by the Senate Immigration Committee for the restriction of immigration by the imposition of an intelligence qualification. The bill provides for the exclusion of every alien over 14 years of age who is unable to read and write the language of his native country, except parents thus illiterate, who may accompany a qualified immigrant, or iron-containing compound (chromatin) may subsequently be sent for by him. in all the cells of the body. It is Adequate provision is made for applying this test, and the expense of re-A word little heard of now, but at turning immigrants who fail to pass steamship and railroad lines bringing them in. The educational test required is not a formidable one, but it imposes a most desirable restriction upon the ers, and is in the line of a true solution of the immigration problem. During the recent period of business de-Better known is the useful and port- pression the tide of immigration was checked, arrivals for the year 1895, falling to 279,948, but with the return of creased in volume, and now promises to again exceed the half million mark. the class of immigrants to which objection is made, and from which the workingmen of the country are seeking relief-the hordes of ignorant and cheap laborers from southern and eastern Europe that are being dumped annually upon our shores. The intelligent and industrious immigrants from the British Islands and northern Europe will always be welcomed, for they bring with them not only the qualities essential to good citizenship, but the desire to become good citizens, and contribute largely to the prosperity of the country. But their number is greatly exceeded by that of undesirable immigrants who have no sympathy with or knowledge of American institutions, who become citizens, if at all, in name only, and who maintain in isolated communities the low standards of living to which they have been accustomed, and underbid American labor in the markets. It is this class of which the immigration of the past ten years has been largely up, which is now very largely employed in our manufacturing industries, and against which American workmen demand more effective protection. That they should have it there is no question. The only condition on which the existence of an educated, self-respecting and law abiding laboring class is possible being the maintenance of a wage scale sufficiently high to properly house, feed, clothe and educate the family. As the vast majority of Americans are workingmen, the practically unrestricted influx of alien cheap labor cannot continue without reducing the wage standard to the European scale, and debasing and vitiating the conditions of American If protection is to be a permanent American policy, it should apply to labor as well as to the products of manufacturers, workingmen profiting little from the imposition of duties so long as no restriction is placed upon competition with their labor.

Varieties in Courting. "Probably there is no instance," said Sir Arthur Helps, "in which two lovers have made love exactly in the same way as any other two lovers, since the world began." Such a statement is very true. Barkis insinuated, Vivien charmed Merlin. Alexander made a bonfire for Thais. Bassanio soft-soldered Portia with a leaden casket. The garrulous female in the Arabian Night told her husband stories. Hippomenes had a close race for Atalanta, but he played an apple-game on her. In the Polynessian Islands they win their hearts by beating their heads with a shillelagh. Harry the Eighth and Bluebeard were off with the head of the old love before they were on with the new. Newton poked down the tobacco in his pipe with his sweetheart's finger—a warm token of affection. Tristram did it mostly with the harp, and was likewise anything but truthful. His two Isoldes were too many for him. Both-well was inclined to Mary, and locked her up in his castle. Cobbett's wife caught him by the grace with which she used her washtub—she was never

cause they will not die. Nicholas of Russia wanted to "pop" at a dinner table, but didn't like to be caught at it, so he imbedded a ring in a lump of bread, and handed it to the lady. Charlemagne's secretary was caught by a snow storm flirting with the Emperor's daughter at night, and she carried him home on her back so that his footsteps shouldn't be traced. The Emperor heard of it, and saddled him on to her for the balance of her life.

Dr. Macallum's Discoveries.

A Middlesex Medical Man's Notable Researches.

The following from the Toronto Globe refers to the achievements of a wellknown native of Middlesex, and a brother of Dr. Macallum, of this city:

The experiments made in Toronto University with the cathode rays have aroused widespread interest and several of the American magazines have been inquiring about them. The university has also acquired a world-wide celebrity in science through the researches of Dr. A. B. Macallum, professor of physiology. His earlier discoveries were referred to thus in the in auguaral address delivered by Mr. J. M. Clark to the University Literary Society last year:

"The researches as to the origin of the blood pigment and the relation of iron to the animal and vegetable cells of Dr. A. B. Macallum have already been productive of most important results. Some five years ago he discovered micro-chemical methods by means of which he demonstrated the presence of iron in chromatin. Dr. Macallum's paper published in the proceedings of the Royal Society in 1891 has marked an epoch in the history of the subject. These results have been followed up by valuable papers published in various scientific periodicals, indicating great research and originality. Dr. Macallum has proved that iron is a constant constituent of the fundamental life substance in every cell, a fact not previously even suspected."

The results of further investigations

are described in an article by Prof. Macallum in the Cambridge Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science probably the leading journal of its class in the world. The micro-chemical method of investigation discovered by Prof. Macallum obviates the difficulty occasioned by the wide diffusion of iron in nature. Iron, the scientists used to say, "contaminates everything, and in making experi-ments they were unable to decide whether the iron which they found in the dead chromatin of the cell was really present in the living compound, or had come from some outside source. Having overcome this difficulty, the professor made experiments not only with the higher forms of animal and vegetable life, but with special forms, such as the elementary protozoa, fungi and bacteria, and with ferment-forming compounds such as yeast. The results confirm the idea of the wide, if not universal, diffusion of a substance in which iron is firmly held. It shows, among other things, that the conditions of the human body known as anaemia and chlorosis must be explained by a deficient supply of the primary shown also that a cessation or extensive diminution in the supply of iron in the vegetable organisms strikes not at the form but at the very life of the that iron is absolutely essential skill, but long and patient investigation, some of the experiments having lasted ten days. The discoveries are being talked of in scientific circles in Britain and the continent. congratulate Dr. Macallum and the university on the world-wide fame which his discoveries have achieved.

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stroyer. Once clear to the individual that kidney disease is a result of uric acid and oxalate of lime, which have their place in the human system, hardening and forming into stone-like substances, and the folly of treat- son, of New York, claims to have dising such a disease with any medicine other than a liquid, and one that will dissolve these solids, there will be little trifling with pills, powders and remedies of this character, which cannot possibly effect a permanent cure. The success of South American Kidney Cure is due to the fact that as a liquid it immediately reaches the diseased part and dissolves these alkales and hard substances. It never fails.

A Notable Achievement.

The Misses Mary and Margaret W. Leitch are two young women who have accomplished something of which they may well be proud. To them more than to any other agency is due the cancellation of the debt of about \$115 .-000 which the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions had until recently. This debt hung like a millstone about the energies of this Congregational missionary body. It was even necessary to cut down the salaries of some of the ill-paid missionaries. The Misses Leitch, who made themselves famous for their missionary and educational labors in Ceylon, offered their services, and presently the debt had disappeared. Now they are engaged in still another huge enterprise. When it was apparent that the debt of the board would be lifted, When it was apparent that. it was decided that there should be a forward movement in missionary endeavor all along the line, so that the board should never find itself in the same predicament again. It was then proposed that a fund of \$100,000 should be raised in two funds of \$50,000 each; the first fund to be devoted to the prevention of future reductions in the salaries of missionaries and the restoration of salaries already reduced through of salaries already reduced through "Do you expect to find use for them necessity, and the second for the this morning?" sending of missionaries now on furlough back to their fields of labor and the sending of new missionaries into foreign lands. The sisters have promised to raise the money by September next, and they already have begun the work in New York.

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED. -Brown's Bronchial Troches are worldrenowned as a simple yet effective remedy for Coughs and Throat Trou-

In a letter from Hon. Mrs. Pery, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, they are thus referred to: "Having brought your Bronchial

Troches with me when I came to reside here, I found that, after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few." xt The total mineral production of Mexifor the last fiscal year was \$71,-

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil demanded the father, as he stood up —a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. known to use it after the wedding. Romilly, the famous lawyer, killed himself because his wife died, while a good many others kill themselves. himself because his wife died, while inward specific, possesses most sub-a good many others kill themselves be- stantial claims to public confidence.

THE SPRING-SINGING OF POETS

CANNOT BRING RELIEF TO RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

Paine's Celery Compound the Only Banisher of the Terrible Disease.



E. BATES.

sah!"

As the bright and joyous spring sea- | been cured, scores of them made well son comes to gladden all people, and and strong after physicians had given remind them that nature will soon put | them up as incurable. on a new garb, we would call the attention of rheumatic sufferers to the fact that to be happy, they must banish the misery which now makes life a burden.

Do not carry your awful burden into the summer season. Now is the time to banish the deep-seated seeds of disease. Make your blood pure and fresh; have it circulated freely through your entire body. Give the nerves, tissues and muscles new strength and power. All this can be done by an immediate use of Paine's Celery Compound, nature's true health restorer. The records of Paine's Celery Compound form a

Mr. J. E. Bates, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, tells how Paine's Celery

Compound cured his rheumatism; he "Having, been for a long time a sufferer from rheumatism, and having tried the skill of local and other doctors, but all to no avail, I was induced by a friend to try a bottle of your Paine's Celery Compound, and before I was finished with the second I felt relief, and have since been able to knock about without any ill effects of my old complaint; indeed, I feel myself a new man. I inclose my photo, and you are at liberty to use it with grand list of victories over disease, my testimonial for your life and health-Thousands of rheumatic sufferers have giving Compound."

tary avariciousness, I shall retract my

individuality, but not befo'-not befo'

Abraham's eyes hung out, his com-

plexion became ash color, and his knees bent under him as if the springs

minute before he could utter a sound

and then he reached for my trunk

with the muttered observation:
"Befo' de Lawd, but things are git-

tin' so mixed up I can't dun tell whed-

An Old Lady's Mistake.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Shuman, from Bry-

an went to town, and in going to the

cause of the gathering. They were informed that a man was on trial for

beating his wife. Edging their way

through the bystanders to get a look

at the prisoner, the old lady whispered

the prisoner is! I'd be afraid to get

isn't the prisoner. He hasn't been

"It's the judge."-Atlanta Constitu-

At an inquest held at Dorset Asylum

As a blood maker, blood

purifier, health giver and sys-

tem renovator Manley's

Celery-Nerve Compound is

"The eruptions on the face par-

ticularly have been removed, and

the trouble in my back as well, and I feel like a new man. I consider

Manley's Celery Compound better than doctor's medicine for blood and

liver troubles, as it has proved so in my case." Isaiah Lei

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EGISTRED. TEGISTO

Made a Well

Man of Men

Isaiah Leffler.

it transpired that Louisa Peck, a mar-

ried woman, killed herself by thrusting

a needle through the flesh underneath

brought in yet."
"It isn't. Who is it, then?

"What a murderous-looking creature

"Hush!" warned her husband. "That

pardonable curiosity, inquired

to her husband:

unrivalled.

tion.

der I'm his son or his fader!"

were about to give way. It was a long

Intellectual Heredity.

(From Current Literature.) It would be possible, by careful study, to take certain great men of the past-men like Aristotle and Newto the life of the vegetable. This work ton-and show the direct intellectual has involved not only a high degree of posterity in an individual line from generation to generation. Every great idea is thus intrusted to Nature to be carried from hand to hand, like the torch in the old Greek lampad races. This thought 's suggested by the fact that the original discovery of the cathode rays was made by Prof. Crookes, while Lennard, two years ago, used a vacuum tube with an aluminum window and obtained shadow images through sheets of cardboard upon a photographic dry plate. Back of Crookes and Lennard were their "intellectual fathers" who made them and Roentgen possible. Now, seizing upon Roentgen's actinograph work, for it is not photography, Edward P. Thompcovered a process whereby hidden motion can be actually seen, actually made visible to the eye, by utilizing the "X rays." "If a watch with an aluminum case," he says, "be subjected to the process I have described, the wheels will be seen to revolve. If a small animal or insect be inclosed in a small box, and caused to eat or move about, the motions of its interior structure become at once visible. The crystalization of solids from liquids may be seen, although the action is carried on in such a way as to be invisible by ordinary light. In the same way, if the apparatus is large enough, the whole skeleton of a human being can be observed, as can also the movements of the man's entire interior structure during every process of living." And the heir to Mr. Thompson's thought will be but a new link in the chain, a new heir in the divine heredity of revealing Nature that will from year to year bring forth ever new, ever greater, ever more wonderful marvels. ever deeper secrets revealed to man as he shows himself more zealous and worthy of Nature's confidence.

Crushed by Mighty Words.

(Chicago Times-Herald.) I sat on the seat with the colored man who drove me down to the railroad depot with a shacklety old wagon, and as we left the hotel he said: "Boss, if yo' kin dun say ober a few big words on de way down, de ole man will be 'xtremely disobleeged to yo'.' "How big words do you want?"

"Can't git 'em too big, boss. I'ze a powerful hand to 'member big words an' git 'em off when a calamitous occasion predominates."

"Reckon I does, sah. My son, Abraham, works down to de depot, an' whenever I cums around he tries to show off ober me an' make me feel He'll try it on dis mawnin', fur suah,an' I jest want to be dun fixed to paralyze his desirability. Spit 'm right out, boss, an' de ole man won't forgit yo' when de watermillyun sea-

son cums ag'in." We had about half a mile to go, and before we reached the depot I gave im a large and choice assortment of Webster's longest vocabularic curiosities. When we drew up at the platform Abraham was there, and also a dozen white people who were to go out on the train. It was a good op-portunity for the son to show off, and he realized it, and came forward and

waved his arm and shouted: "Yo' dar, ole man; ha'n't I dun toled yo' 'bout four hundred times not to sagaciate dat stupendous ole vehicle in de way of de omnibus? Sum ole niggers doan seem to have no more idea of de consanguinity of recititude dan a squash."
"Was yo' spokin' to me, sah?" stiffly

"Of co'se I was." "Den, sah, I want yo' to distinctly

understand dat, when the co-operashun

of de imperialism seems to assimilate a disceputable infringement of heredi-

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Laurentian, April 28, cabin passengers only.
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*MAJESTIC April 8, 12 noon
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Light Roadsters,

He Captured London

How Garibaldi Was Received in the British Metropolis.

The Extraordinary Interest Which the Agitator Aroused.

The "oldest inhabitants" of London say that the three events of the present century which attracted the greatest crowds into the streets of the metropolis were the funeral obsequies of the Duke of Wellington, the arrival of the Princess Alexandra when she became the wife of the Princess of Wales, and the visit of General Garibaldi in 1864. Descriptive of the latter event, we quote from an article by Mr. How-Paul in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly:

"The spontaneous enthusiasm of hundreds of thousands of people made it without doubt the most extraordinary demonstration ever accorded to a foreigner in the English capital. crowned head, popular statesman, or laurel-bedecked leader of armies ever evoked such a tremendous ovation. Pail Mall, Piccadilly, and the streets through which the general passed on the way to Stafford House passed on his way to Stafford House in an open carriage, were impassable. The vast crowds seethed and billowed about the ponderous vehicle until they shouted themselves hoarse. No such tumult of human voices, no such roars were ever, before or since, heard in London streets -for it must be remembered that, in addition to the usual throngs of sightseers who assemble promptly on every pretext to assist at free open-air shows, the noble army of costermongers and the thousands of 'roughs' of the Whitechapel end of London gave themselves a joyous holiday, and this demonstrative class is possessed of an demonstrative class is possessed of an unusual amount of vociferous lung power. They were in mighty force on this occasion. Garibaldi's carriage seemed to rock and roll like a mere boat in a stormy sea of human beings, and for several moments, on the arrival at Stafford House, the shricking multitude would not permit their hero to alight. A rush was made by the struggling throng as, at length, half carried into the building, Garibaldi, in his gray overcoat lined with red, passed through, and then another mighty shout went up and another rush was made to follow the general. "Lord Ronald Gower (who, with his

brother, the Duke of Sutherland, and others, was standing in the doorway to receive the distinguished guest), told me that an alarming scene of disorder ensued, and the police and the duke's stalwart servants had a sharp struggle with the great outer wave of hu-manity that endeavored to force itself vi et armis into the edifice. Luckily, the doors of Stafford House were as strong as the portals of a citadel, and the discipline of the police decisive and admirable. At length, after several attempts to alight, Garibaldi fought his way into the house, and was soon ensconced in a cosy chamber on the ground floor, which had been prepared for his reception. Just before the arrival of the carriage at Stafford House, such was the pressure of the multitude that the 'dickey' in the rear of the vehicle suddenly broke down, and the two flunkeys that occupied it were precipitated head over heels among the crowd, that gave a renewed roar at this exciting moment. These poor bedizened, powdered footmen were some hours fighting their way home after the mishap, and their smart, livery was almost torn off their backs. London crowd delights to 'chaff' a flunkey come to grief, and the unexpected scene afforded them a brilliant opportunity of airing their badinage.

When the general was in London indifferent health and rheumatism had bowed his once rugged form and thinned the hair of his leonine head. He was exceedingly lame, too, from the wound he was said to have received at Aspromonte. He wore a small, round hat without peak (known at times as a pork-pie), and a red flannel shirt, with a loose, dark scarf around his throat. Cynical observers said he rarechanged his costume, and that one moderate-sized trunk was more than sufficient to carry all of his scanty wardrobe. He certainly was not what is called a 'dressy' person. He stuck religiously to his red shirt, and though red is a good wearing color, I have no doubt he changed it as often as occa-

ad his old habits when he was a soldier South America, of rising with the lark. He was out of bed by 5, and before 7 his apartments were invaded scores of anxious, persistent callers. In fact, he held an informal reception every morning before the family of his host had breakfasted. The duke wisely left him to his own devices, and kept out of his way until the afternoon, when a drive in the parks or a trip to Cliveden were usually arranged. Up to his luncheon at 12 o'clock, the general received expatriated Poles, Hungarians in exile, Italians, and all sorts of odd-looking patriots, some of whom, judging by their seedy coats and shady, sinister expressions of countenance, must have left their country for their country's good. The number of foreign counts who called on him was remarkable. That these wondrous noblemen were desperately hard up was evinced by their inability to present proper printed visiting cards. They inscribed their jaw-breaking names, overflowing with consonants, on slips of paper, or fragments of dingy The general threw these tokens into a great china bowl, and curious reading some of them were. For a long time the collection afforded infinite amusement to the inmates of Stafford House and their friends. The general received these strange people with a charming simplicity of manner and treated the dingiest of them with as much frank courtesy as he extended to the fine fleur of England's aristocracy. The artists who waited on him to solicit sittings were many; they 'came not in single files, but in battalions,' and one morning as early as 7 o'clock he was found in his bedroom half-dressed, with no less than four

What He Deba red.

sketches."

enterprising artists working away at

Many years ago the minister of Forbes, in Aberdeenshire, was Benjamin Mercer, a man of great bodily strength and of great eccentricity of habits. One day, as he was preaching, a man in the congregation fell very sound asleep. Still Mr. Mercer took no notice of him until he began to snore, and then called to the beadle: "Charlie, wauken up Sandy Much; he's sittin' i' the corner o that square seat, snorin'." The beadle was quick to act, and Sandy wakened up in a hurried and excited manner, whereupon the minister addressed him: "Sandy, I'm nae freely sae hard upon sleepers i' the kirk as some folk, because the preacher is sometimes as much to blame as the hearer, but"—and he held out his clenched fist threateningly—"but, Sandy, I debar snorin'."-London Tele-

TOUCHINESS OF THE GERMAN;

Or, the Peril of Insulting the Kaiser. Mr. A. Eubule Evans, in an article in the Contemporary Review for Febmany after 25 years of Imperial Gov-

ernment. He says: "The aspect of affairs in modern Germany is by no means exhilarating. It seems to me that it may be summed up in a few words: An enormous increase of power and influence abroad, but, at home, less comfort, less lib-erty, less happiness."

Mr. Evans describes with many illustrations the extraordinary sensitiveness and touchiness which the Germans share with the Americans. In both cases, Mr. Evans suggests the cause is the same:

"Such ebullitions of feeling are no doubt due to the virgin sensitiveness appropriate to youth. In another 25 50 years the German nation, with a deeper and more settled consciousness of her own dignity, will cease to fall, on such slight provocation, into political hysterics."

This national touchiness showed it- tries. self in its most mischievous form in the resentment which is shown whenever anything is said that appears to reflect upon the Emperor. Mr. Evans

says: "Never perhaps was there such a monarch whose speeches more loudly challenged cricism. But they are sacred. To comment on them in words that raise even a suspicion of dissm. But they are approval is sufficient to consign the writer or speaker to jail for at least three months, more probably six, possibly twelve. Nay, astounding as it may appear, it is none the less a fact that lese majeste may be committed by saying nothing! In October last the Cologne Gazette had an account of a man-a German who had been in America—who was unfortunate enough to offend in this way. He was at a cafe with some companions, and they fell to discussing the comparative merits of the German and American constitutions. Of course, the man who had been in America was in favor of the American constitution. He waxed eloquent on the subject, and went on to say, "As for the Kaiser"-then, suddenly realizing the dangers that had beset that word, he stopped short. But he had already said too much. He had been overheard by some one who denounced him to the police. They arrested him, and he was ultimately sentenced to three months' imprisonment. It was not asserted by the prosecution that he had said anything against the Kaiser; he was condemned on the facts as I have stated them. It was assumed that, if he had finished the sentence, it would have contained an insult to his Majesty, and this was

enough. "A later example is, if possible, more astounding still. An upholsterer Danzig was asked at a restaurant to estimate the value of a plaster bust of the Empress, and said it was worth only a shilling. For this he was tried. At the trial the bust was produced, and being found to be of a very inferior quality the man was acquitted, But that he could have been tried at all on such a charge is significant

enough. "Such cases are ludicrous except for the victims. But occasionally the over-sensitive loyalty of the Germans leads to results still more absurd. Thus at Bonn last summer a party of friends were chatting at a restaurant, when one of them said: 'What a fool that Kaiser is!' The audacious words were had merely been referring to an ac- are malignant planets, be at the same quaintance of the name of Kaiser (a time in conjunction with Regulus. not an uncomman name in Germany). Even then he was taken to the policestation, and had some difficulty in obtaining his release.

FACTS ABOUT CUBA.

They Show Some Phases of the Spanish Oppression.

The state in Cuba does not support a single public library.

In 1894 Spain exacted from Cuba taxes amounting to \$26,000,000. Before the rebellion editors were

banished from Cuba without the formality of a trial. In 1891, 350 Spanish officials were indicted in Cuba for fraud, but not one

was punished. Cuba has the right to dispose of 2.75 per cent of its revenues. Spain attends to the other 97.25 per cent. Cuba has 54 ports, many of them in a labyrinth of keys and sand bars,

but only 19 lighthouses In the Spanish Parliament, consisting of 340 deputies, Cuba has never had more than six and usually only three

dustrial, mechanical, railroad or mining engineer, the Cuban must go to a foreign country. On 100 kilograms of cassimere im-

To become an electrician, or an in-

ported in Cuba there is a duty, if the eloth is a Spanish product, of \$15 47; if foreign, \$300. Spain pays bounties for sugar produced in its own land, but levies a

duty of \$6 20 on each 100 kilograms of Cuban sugar sent across the sea. Although millions are wasted in supporting a civil and military bureaucracy in Cuba, the appropriation for the administration of justice has never

reached \$500,000. Before the present revolution Spain restricted the right of suffrage to 53,-000 native Cubans, out of a total native population of 1,600,000, the ridiculous proportion of 3 per cent. Spain allows Cuba on \$182,000 a year

for public instruction, and makes the University of Havana a source of profit to the state. Even Hayti spends more than Cuba for the education of its

There is a Spanish tax in Cuba on the introduction of machinery used in the production of sugar, a heavy tax on the railroads for transporting it, a third tax called industrial duty and a

fourth on exportation. Interest on Cuba's debt to Spain, saddled on the island without its knowledge, imposes a burden of \$9 79 on each inhabitant. Not a cent of this debt of \$100,000,000 has been spent in Cuba to advance the work of improvement and civilization.

Taken In Time.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has achieved they will be prolific. great success in warding off sickness, which, if allowed to progress, would have undermined the whole system and given disease a strong foothold to cause much suffering and even threaten death. Hood's Sarsaparilla has sailors on El Capitan were stricken done all this, and even more. It has with moon-blindness while others been taken in thousands of cases which were thought to be incurable, and after a fair trial has effected wonderful cures, bringing health, strength and joy to the afflicted. Another important point about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that its cures are permanent, because they start from the solid foundation of purvitalized and enriched blood. But it is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the

The capital of the Rothschild firm is now said to exceed £200,000,000.

Minerd's Liniment cures Golde, etc.

Tyrannu of the Moon.

ruary, describes his impressions of Ger- How Luna is Supposed to Lord It Over the Affairs of the Earth.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Some notable cases of so-called moonblink or moon blindness, were reported a few days ago, the victims being sailors on board the ship El Capitan, which had just returned to New York after a long cruise in Chinese and Japanese waters. These men, we are told, were in the habit of lying on the deck at night, with their faces turned upward, and as a result were stricken with temporary blindness. During the day they could see well enough, but at night they could see nothing. This singular affliction beset them as long as they remained in the warm coun-As to the cause or exact nature of

this disease, no explanation is to be

found in medical works. Sailors them-

selves believe that it is caused directly by the moon, and many who have looked into this subject of lunar influence agree with them. One thing is certain-moon blindness was recognized as a curious malady many years ago, and one, who evidently wrote after careful consideration, was attributed to \$900 in gold in their pocket-nay, by lunar influence. Martin, in his "History of the British Colonies," a book published many years ago, says:
"I have seen in South Africa newly littered young perish in a few hours at the motther's side, if exposed to the rays of the full moon; fish become rapidly putrid, and meat, if left exposed, incurable or unpreservable by salt; the mariner, heedlessly sleeping on the deck, becomes afflicted with myctologia, or night blindness; at times the face is hideously swollen if exposed during sleep to the moon's rays; the maniac's paroxysms are renewed with fearful vigor at the full and change, and the cold chill of the ague supervenes on the ascendancy of this apparently mild yet powerful luminary. Let her influence over the earth be studied; it is more powerful than is generally known." The author italicizes this last sentence, showing how important he deem-And this man, be it noted, was ed it. not a fortune teller, nor the seventh son of a seventh daughter, but a soberminded historian and traveler, who gives us the results of his own experi-

calls moon blindness "myctologia" is not clear. The word is not to be found in standard dictionaries, and the only explanation is that it is a misprint for "nyctalopia," which is correctly derived from the Greek, and signifies damage to the eyes at night time.

denied. Indeed, it is claimed by those who have spent years in studying the subject that it is impossible for any person to die unless the sun and moon is afflicted by some malignant planet. The moon, afflicted in the sign of the Ram, invariably affects the eyesight. There are certain fixed stars, person born when the moon is in conjunction with the Pleiades, Prosesepe, or Antares will very probably either be born blind or will receive some inliceman was at once called in by an eavesdropper and the culprit given into custody. Then it came out that he either Saturn or Mars. both of which certainly persisted for fack of flourishing ment, not daring to exhibit a gold ment, not daring to exhibit a gold custody. Then it came out that he either Saturn or Mars. both of which certainly have been robbed and mur-

That the moon, whose zodiacal sign, by the way, is the tropic of Cancer, has an extraordinary influence over animal and vegetable matter in tropical countries has been pointed out by more than one observant traveler. Thus in Demarara, we are told, "there are certainly thirteen springs and thirteen autumns in the year, for so many times does the sap of trees ascend to the branches and descend to the roots. For example, wallaba, a resinous tree, common in the Demarara woods, somewhat resembling manogany, if cut down in the dark a few days before the new moon is one of the most durable woods in the world for house-building, posts, etc. In that state attempt to split it, and with the utmost difficulty it would be riven in the most jagged and unequal manner that can imagined. Cut down another wallaba, that grew within a few yards of the former, at full moon, and the tree can be easily split into the finest smooth shingles of any desired thickness, or into staves for making casks, but in this state applied to house-building purposes it steadily decays, Again bamboo as thick as a man's arm, are sometimes used for paling, etc. If cut at the dark moon they will invariably endure for ten or twelve years; if at full moon they will be rotten in two or three years. Thus it is with most, if not all, forest trees.'

But we need not go to the tropics in order to test the potency of the moon's influence. Here is a simple experiment which any reader can try. quart of common peas and divide it into four parts, keeping each part separate. Then, when the season approaches, select any spot of ground which is at all fit for vegetation, and sow the peas in the four parcels as follows: Those in the first parcel on the first or second day of the new moon, those in the second parcel near the same spot on the first or second day of the second quarter, those in the parcel on the second or third day before the full moon, and those in the fourth parcel on the second or third day before the moon is out. Those who have tried the experiment say that the peas in the first parcel, sown under the new moon, will grow very fast and will blossom most beautifully, but will not bear fruit; that those in the second will blossom and bear very little, that those in the third will not only blossom beautifully, but will also bear fruit in abundance, and that those in the forth will scarcely rise from the ground. A well-known authority also informs us that "all fruit trees planted at the new moon blossom, but never bear fruit, while all others planted three days before the full bear abundantly, and in pruning trees the same effects occur, for trees pruned at the new moon produce branches but bear nothing, whereas if pruned at the full moon

The English language bears testimony to a belief in lunar influence. How else can we account for

words lunatic and moon-struck? To those who ask why some of the escaped a ready answer can be given. Those men who were stricken were undoubtedly born when the moon or sun was afflicted; those who escaped were undoubtedly born under conditions favorable to health. In other words, moon-blindness was foreshadowed to some, unobstructed clearness of vision for others.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.



COLD WAS USELESS TO HIM.

Remarkable Experience of an Amateur Pirat: on the Coast of China.

The London Standard has been publishing a series of articles on "The Curiosities of Impecuniosity." These have moved a correspondent of that paper to send it an experience of his own, which he thinks is "a curiosity of opulence." He writes:

"It has surely fallen to the lot of men to come near starving to death in a land of plenty, with over reason of that very fact. I had shipped at Rangoon on board a steamer bound for Shanghai, When I signed, she was flying Jardine's flag at the main; but I believe she carried the ensign of every nation and half the house flags of the world in her signal locker. An opium smuggler, I was prepared to find her, but that her chief business on the waters was piracy of the vilest sort, and, unredeemed by glint of romance, came upon me certainly as a revelation.

"We attacked no ships, so far as ! know; but, handled with marvelous skill and knowledge of the intricate coast navigation, she would run in after nightfall among rocks and banks where one would expect a sampan to take the bottom, while shrieks, flames, the report of firearms, and clash of steel would testify to the descent of my delectable shipmates upon one or another of the numerous fishing villages which fringe the shores of the China Seas.

"After four months' duress I struck a blow for liberty; my little hoard of morphia-jealously guarded toward this eventuality-deepened the narcotism in which the whole crew lay steeped after a ghastly debauch as we rode at anchor; and, forsaking all my goods and chattels, and seizing in lieu such moneys as I could find, I dropped into the dinghy and pulled off, shoeless, hatless, arrayed only in a shirt, trousboundless influence on the health of ers, and belt containing the above-all persons born in this world cannot named sum, (close on £200), hoping to reach a German gunboat which had been sighted in the offing earlier in the day.

"But the night was thick, and in less than an hour I found myself close in shore. The question of what to do was speedily settled by the boat capsizing among the breakers, leaving me also, which threaten the eyesight. A no alternative but to land. Day was breaking, and I lay still next morning in a tomb cut above the road in the hillside; and for the next three weeks I nearly perished for lack of nourish-

"I would have glady thrown away all but one piece, but there was no single small coin in the sum total, and the result would have been the same. Though a good walker at that age, (I had made a record for 20 miles not long before, and could cover three hundrew a week without a blister), I accomplished no more than two hundred miles in twenty-two days-traveling debt, and hiding in tombs or ditches all day, often rushing back my last deserted lair, in terror of the advancing sun, when no suitable place

of concealment hove in view. "With paddy and plaintains snatched precariously here and there, I managed to exist through those awful weeks. Chan Chan is not regarded as a terrestrial Paradise by those Europeans whom fate malign has compelled to sojourn there, but Walhalla was never hailed with greater ecstasy by world-worn pilgrim than was that Celestial sink by myself. Toward the twentieth day the smell of meat cooking absolutely overcame me one morning, and at the peril of my life I emerged into the light of day, and laid felonious hands and teeth on what I believe was part of a baked cat, in the temporary absence of the legitimate landlord thereof."

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TELESCOPE

Wonderful Powers of Vision of a Tribe of African Bushmen.

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

There is a race of men who can see as far with the naked eye as an ordinary man can with a telescope. "Every man his own telescope," might be applied with propriety to these fortunate persons. They live in a wild state in the south of Africa, among the tribes of Bushmen. The name "Bushmen" is Anglicism of the Dutch word

"Bjoseman," meaning man of the These human telescopes have derived their extraordinary power of vision, according to Mr. Herbert Spencer, through necessity. If it were not for this they must have long ago become stature for wild men, and they offer an easy prey for the large, fierce beasts that infest certain parts of Southern Africa. And, on account of their diminutive size, they are not able to fight on equal terms with their warlike and larger proportioned neighbors. Travelers in the region of the long-sighted Bushmen have reported some truly wonderful feats with the eyes .. day, while a European was walking in company with a friendly Bushman, the latter suddenly stopped, and, pointing ahead in some alarm, exclaimed: "A lion!"

The white man stared until his eyes ached, but he could make out nothing. Thinking that the native must have made a mistake, he insisted on going ferward, though his companion urged When they had adhim to retreat. vanced a little further, the Bushman again came to a halt, and absolutely refused to go on another step, for, as he explained, he could distinguish not only a lion, but also a number of cubs. It would be dangerous, he said, to tamwith a lioness while nursing her

little ones.

The European, however, still unable to see a lion, much less the cubs, pushed on boldly. When he had advanced a quarter of a mile he saw an object moving slowly along in the distance at the point to which the Bushman had directed his gaze. Still doubting that a human being could possess such mar-velous power of vision, he approached and finally distinguished the form of a lioness making leisurely for

a line of forest. The limit of a man's power of vision

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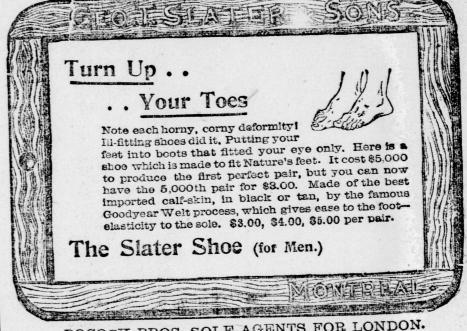
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is established by necessity. If our existence depended on our ability to see twice as far as we do, this additional power would be acquired by practice. Deerslayer, of "Leather Stocking" fame, surprised everyone by his longsightedness. Probably he could see fur-ther than these Bushmen, but he was a fiction character. All woodsmen, and, as a general rule, all persons living an outdoor life, give practice at long range, which ultimately makes their accuracy of sight seem wonderful to a man who never uses his eyes except to read.

PADEREWSKI'S DAILY LIFE.

How the Great Pianist Keeps in Perfect Condition for His Work. Paderewski rises, as a rule, about 10

o'clock on days when he does not give a concert or is traveling, writes John J. Becket in an article upon the great pianist's daily life in March Ladies' Home Journal. On days when he is to play in the evening he rises at 1. By way of morning meal he takes a cup of coffee or tea-nothing else, not even extinct. They are remarkably small in a roll or morsel of bread. He practices usually for five of six hours each day on a piano which he has sent to his room in the hotel as soon as he arrives in the city. When he has an afternoon concert he does not practice at all, however, and if the concert is an evening one he devotes only two or three hours to exercising on the keyboard. In order to strengthen his fingers he plays only five finger exercises. Like a prize-fighter who is in training this musical athlete devotes himself to a systematic course of gymnastics for strengthening all the physical powers which are called into play by his performances on the piano. Those long, slender "piano" fingers are put through their paces until they acquire strength, flexibility, agility and staying power. His magnificent technique is not maintained without this constant fostering and lubricating of its springs. This little band of five faithful servants which each hand commands is in tenure to a wrist like steel. But his arms also have to be strengthened. For this purpose he employs an apparatus which he designed and had made him elf. What this is he knows, and nobody else.

> If of Pierce's small "Pellets" you take one or After eating your meal you may comfortably swallow, With no dread prevision of trouble to follow. They're prompt regulators of matters interior; As stomach correctives they have no superior; Yet are harmless and mild, though so potent in action,
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decline may be arrested before decay? strength may be restored; powers when impoverished by youth's reckless overdrafts may be reinvigorated by our home treat-

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ment CONFIDENCE never has its citadel in the breasts of those who have weak, shrunken, undeveloped or

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Very Queer Nags.

The Brumbie Horses of Australia.

A Strange Equine Variety Found in the Wilds,

(Chambers' Journal.)

Brumbie horse of Australia, though not a distinct equine variety, possesses attributes and qualities peculiar to itself, and, like the wild cattle and wild buffaloes of Australia, is the descendant of runaways of imported stock. At no distant, period of Australian pastoral hist ry, the Brumbie was as great a scourge to the western pastoralist as the rabbit has since become; but a scourge, fortunately, that could be dealt with more easily, and by perseverance abolished. the young Brumbie stallions, constantly driven from their haunts by the older sires, wander in search of companions, and show marvelous intelligence and tact in taking these, when found, into seclusion. It is at all times a difficult matter to recover stray stock from the Brumbie mobs. The term "with the Brumbies," is a common one throughout bush Australia to signify hopelessly lost. Portions of western New South Wales and Southern Queensland were some years ago almost devastated by Brumbies; and all sorts of devices were resorted to by squatters to rid themselves of the pest. Many sheep-owners fenced in their water-holes with barbed wire in such a way that nothing larger than a sheep could enter to drink. In this manner tens of thousands of horses perished. A crush-that is, long lines of parallel fences just wide enough for one horse to pass at a time—was erected; they were driven into this long lane, at the end of which stood an expert, armed with a keen knife. As each animal passed, its jugular vein was severed, and the bleeeding creature tore madly away into its native scrub, only to stagger and die from loss of blood within half a mile of the This device, though barbarous, did away with the difficulty of removing carcasses, and became the universal method of destruction. In this work of destruction, animals showing extra quality were occasionally reserved for use; but in order to enable the horsemen to drive them away it was necessary to stop their galloping, and this was done very simply. A packing needle and strong twine were run through the point of each ear, the twines being left in! these were then tied under the horse's chin, bending most patient tending. the ears down on the cheeks. Tied in this way, a horse will not gallop, and may be turned and driven quietly. For a time I was associated with a

man named Mooney, who made his tion. livelihood shooting Brumbies for their not benefit the singular patient, so rehides and hair in a locality within moval to Colorado was prescribed. The reach of a railway. Mooney used to advice thus given was acted upon, and ride a steady old mare-if one with a some eight weeks ago the Misses Dayoung foal, all the better. He would vis, Mr. Reynolds, the nurse the fox follow the Brumbie's track until the terrier and his nurse reached Denver. grass indicated close approach to the A two weeks' stay here showed no then he dismounted and remobs; then he dismounted and to moved his saddle. Driving the old dition, so the party journeyed on to mare in front of him he would creep forward. He was alert to sight the mob without giving alarm, and when he did sight it upon the plain or patch.

It is understood that the premature setting in of the rainy season in that of scrub, he took care to approach it on the leeward side. He would creep on, well hidden behind his mare, until the wary lookout of the wild mob gave alarm; then he would hobble his mare, and speak away into the grass 50 yards or more. Meantime the mob would run together, and with erect crests gaze on the dull-looking stranger.

A wild, inspiring thing it is to se

a startled Brumbie mob. The old stal-lion, hero of a hundred battles, trots around them, while they stand like statues, with ears pricked forward, and Then the old general comes forward slowly, a picture of equine beauty and grace of movement, treading as if the very ground sprung be-neath his feet. Cautiously an old mare will follow the sire, and the mob will follow her, though snorting and wary, as if waiting a signal to turn and be off. On they come, until the old felsatisfied that the newcomer is peaceful, and then he whinnies; Mooney's mare answers, and he trots up boldly. Mooney lies low in the grass while, gripping his Winchester, alert and on the lookout for the old sire's favorite, always an old mare. There she is! the black, with the yearling foal. Note how her mane and tail touch the ground. Note how the solicitous old fellow is about her, and how she answers his whinnies. This 1s Mooney's mark, and he fires. old favorite staggers, shot through the shoulders Then succeeds a momentary panic, and they are off like the wind, but only a few yards. The sire has discovered his favorite is missing, and he dashes across the lead. They stop; wild whinnying follows. They stand by her in her agony; shot perhaps in some by no means vital part. The mob returns, whinnying and stupid, running this way and that. The Winchester is going all the time. Other mares fall. then colts and fillies drop dead, only the first old mare being wounded. One by one they die, until at last the old sire is alone among his dead and dying followers. The keen-eyed destroyer sights along the shining barrel again. and the grand old fellow drops, shot through the heart. Mooney now ishes the old mare, and the revolting carnage is over. This man had a fit of assistants. Once the shooting was over, his work was done. Making a fire, he would pile on armfuls of green bushes, causing great columns of white smoke to shoot upward into the clear air; this was the signal to his followers on watch at the camp. came, guided by the smoke, to skin the carcasses. Mooney was one of best marksmen I have known, if not

Years of Suffering from Rheumatism Relieved by One Dose of Medicine.

"For many years," writes Mrs. N Ferris, wife of the well-known birch manufacturer, of Highgate, Ont., "I was sorely afflicted with rheumatic pains in my ankles. and at times was almost disabled. I tried everything, as I thought, and doctored for years without much benefit. Though I had ost confidence in medicines I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight, the first dose gave me more relief than I have had in years, and two bottles have completely cured me. You can publish this letter.

Ira D. Sankey is on his way to Los Angeles, Cal. Assisted by Geo. C. Stebbins, the singing evangelist, he will conduct a two months' series of meetings on the Pacific coast.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pdir of feet without any pain. What is has ne once it will do again.

A Knoxville, Tenn., firm has received

A DOG WORTH \$50,000

That Sum Bequeathed to Him-He Has Gone West for His Health.

(Denver, Col., Republican.) Perhaps the most distinguished party of tourists the Brown Palace Hotel ever gave shelter to registered there yesterday. All of its members did not register, for one-and he the most distinguished of them all, in his waycannot form a letter of the alphabet, let alone write his own name. The illiterate traveler is a fox terrier, far ad-

vanced in years, and suffering from phthisis in its last stages. This dog is an eminently noteworthy animal because of the circumstances that some time ago he became heir in his own right, to a fortune of \$50,000. The money was willed to him by his master, a wealthy Philadelphian named Davis. He is in Colorado by the advice of his physician, a veterinarian of the Quaker City, who hoped the mild climate and dry atmosphere would benefit the health of the opulent canine

invalid. With the fox terrier are the two Miss-In Brumbie country, the passing tra- es Davis, daughters of the animal's veler must tend his horses closely; for kind-hearted master; W. H. Reynolds, a friend of the family; a maid, whose duties are to nurse the dog, give him his cod liver oil, cough balsam, and other medicines, and accompany him in

his daily airings. Like many rich members of the human family, wealth and ease have not brought happiness to the four-footed legatee of the \$50,000 fortune. Day and night the poor brute, if such a term be properly applied to a dog with a big bank account, can be heard coughing in the most dismal fashion. He has now been afflicted with tuberculosis for nearly a year, and is steadily growing worse. Should the balmy airs of the Rocky Mountains fail to bring him relief, it is highly probable, though sad to contemplate, that the bulk of his terriership's legacy will either go to buy him a gravestone or revert to the State of Pennsylvania. It is understood that the fox terrier will leave no heirs, and that Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, failed to make other provision in his will for the disposition of the \$50,000 than it should be expended in caring for his commonplace

As the dead man's children and other relatives loved and revered him, his wishes in the matter of the \$50,000 were respected to the letter, and no one thought of contesting the fox terrier's title to his legacy. It has since been specifically applied to the uses set down in the will. When he is at home at Philadelphia the dog is under the care of a veterinary surgeon, specially retained to attend him. A nurse, the woman who now has charge over him in the hotel, was also engaged to attend the fortunate little beast. She watches over him as one might over a tender babe at all times, anticipating his every want and giving him the

Some months ago the wealthy fox terrier's lungs grew worse than ever, and his attending physician diagnosed the malady to be pulmonary consump-Treatment in Philadelphia did marked improvement in the dog's con-

setting in of the rainy season in that section caused the party to migrate again a couple of days ago, and early yesterday its members got back to this They engaged a suite of seven rooms on the parlor floor, one room of the suite being occupied by the dog and his nurse. The rooms are the best in the house. How long their sojourn here this time is going to be will depend to a great extent on how the prevailing weather affects the lungs of canine Croesus.

People in the hotel who saw the fox terrier when he passed through Denver two months ago sav his cough is much more severe now than it was then. He is also reported to have lost weight, but both these discouraging symptoms may be due to his journey on the train. The terrier is a very fastidious little beast, delicate in the matter of food, and although he is as homely as any street mongrel that ever sported a tomato can on the tip of his tall. his airs and ways are properly blueblooded and aristocratic.

TO HEAL MANKIND.

It is as a healing medicine for all outward sores, ulcers, blotches, skin diseases, cancer, scrofulous sores, etc., that Burdock Blood Bitters has won some of its most signal victories over disease. In every case where it has been faithfully tried a clear, bright and sound, whole flesh have reskin. sulted.

Here is what Miss Lillie V. Doyle, of Strader's Hill, Ont., says: For three years I had a very bad breaking out all over my face, and went to a doctor, who gave me a bottle of medicine, which I used, but got no benefit. I then went to another docwho gave me medicine, but as face kept getting worse I asked him to change the medicine, which he but it also failed to do any good, did, he told me he could do no more for me.

About three months ago I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and began using it; I soon found my face getting much better, so I got another bottle, and used it; and on using the third bottle found my face completely cured. Several others who have followed my advice to try B. B. have been cured of similar troubles.

BLOSSOMING AMID SNOW.

(Morning Oregonian.) A gentleman who took a pleasure walk out on the hills west of town Sunday says he found numerous bushes of wild currant in bloom, and that the contrast between the bright red flowers and the snow-covered ground and bushes was very striking and beauti-On his way out he saw some parties snowballing on a lawn, and one of them was gathering snow from among a bed of daffodils and hyacinths in

How to Cure Skin Digascos

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." man, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale

A Good Thing. Push It Along .- The baby cabs that we unpacked yesterday are on sample today, and are the admiration of They are so beautiful that every lady who has a baby is glad, and those who have none are envious of their more fortunate sisters. The designs are elegant, coloring all new and prices lower than ever Get an order for 500,000 pounds of dried one. Keene Br. s., 127 King street, op-

Dame Fashion's Decree

An ingenious woman has hit upon (a clever plan for seeing herself and her new gown as "ithers" see her.

She has recently moved into a flat, which, although spacious and handsome, does not possess among its furnishings a long mirror or pier glass. One was absolutely indispensable to the unalloyed happiness and peace of mind of the fair, mistress, so she found it necessary to put ber wits to work temporarily.

The result is charming to a degree, and satisfactory in every way. In the first place, a looking glass about three and a half feet long by two and a half feet wide was purchased, set in a plain frame of pine wood about four inches wide. This frame was entirely covered with blue and



white cretonne, which also forms the wall covering in the pretty bedroom for which the mirror was designed.

The next step was to procure two large, strong hinges and fasten the mirror to the wall, just as shutters or blinds are put up to windows.

The spot chosen for this home-made pier glass is near a window and with the mirror easily adjusted to any angle and all the daylight there is upon it one can take in the details that go to make up the back of one's gown and the rear of one's bodice, to say nothing of back hair. Then when not in use, the mirror

swings back upon its hinges, where it looks like a staid, respectable bit of furniture against the wall.

Another useful contrivance in the looking glass line is a hand mirror, which is fastened to the back of one's toilet chair. Every woman nowadays sits before her mirror while arranging her coiffeur, and the low toilet table with oval looking glass and toilet chair are adjuncts of every well appointed dressing room. The advantage of the glass fastened to the chair, is that it leaves both hands free to arrange the hair. The glass can be turned to any angle and in any position; indeed it is almost as useful as a lady's maid and much less bother.

Sleeve Notes.

species to another, according to Darwin's theory, the connecting link has always been a hideous creation, ugly and nightmarish to behold, and its only object in life seemed to be to turn into the next higher species as quick as possible, and get itself off the earth forever. Let us hope that such is the mission of some of the developing fashions. There is the "missing link" sleeve, for instance, which looks like a small sleeve just shedding its shell. For one thing, such a sleeve is not honest. It shows that the designer really wanted to make a small sleeve, and not having the courage of his convictions, he tried to hide it with a sham. This style looks something like the familiar "angel sleeve."

Then there is the "freeze out" style which shrinks from removing the puff all at once, but keeps crowding it down far ther and farther until perhaps by good luck it will fall off altogether. Such a sleeve is prettiest at the earliest stage when the puff is only a couple of inches below the shoulder. This reveals the outline of the arm where it is most beautiful -that is, if there is any beauty about it. One of the prettiest styles for a summer dress has a plain yoke reaching two inches below the shoulder points and fitting perfectly smooth over the upper arm. puff is gathered on with a small heading and hangs very full around the elbow. The lower part of the bodice is gathered on in a line with the sleeve puffs, giving the dress a decollete effect. Japanese

silk makes up pretty this way. Another sleeve is plain for four inches. then has a four-inch puff running around the arm with a flounce falling over the large bishop puff beneath. The bishop puff reaches to the wrist, where there is another narrow puff just large enough to pass over the hand. This sleeve belonged to a dress that had a trimmed skirt, which, by the way, is another species in the embryonic stage.

A Boot and Shoe Church Sale.

This entertainment is not as formidable as it sounds from its name, and it has the great merit of combining a bazaar on a small scale with some very practical and evident charity on the part of each attendant. Send out the notices of the sale on small brown cards cut in shape like a man's boot or a lady's slipper, announcing on each that "A Boot and Shoe Bazaar," admission by package only, will be held on Tuesday evening, March 17, in the parlors of the church. At the bottom put a note: "Guests are expected to bring for charitable donation an old pair of boots, shoes, gaiters or slippers. Such gifts will secure admission." side the entrance to the bazaar place two large boxes, into which the bundles of old shoes should be placed until they are afterward distributed to the poor. An official of the bazaar, dressed in the costume of a shoemaker with cap and leather apron, should stand at the door and charge a quarter admission to all those who are not provided with bundles. Within the door there should be a

counterfeit "old woman who lived in a shoe," who for five-cent donations should hand out small bundles containing shoe laces, button hooks, shoe-button cases, doll's shoes, shoe-shaped match-boxes, etc. There should be two counters, at one of which should be sold bedroom shoes and slippers, shoe bags and cases, knit leggins, evening rubber overshoes and gaiters, and fancy articles made in the shape of shoes or slippers. At the other, a notion counter, should be button hooks, shoeinghorns, laces, mending-cases, packages of shoe buttons, needles and cottons, and bottles of shoe blacking and russet dress ing .- Ladies Home Journal

French serge in a golden brown shade combined with a collarette and deep cuff effects of plaid silk, are the materials used for fashioning this sweet little costume. The becoming waist has a full



blouse front and gathered back, where the costume opens. The full, straight skirt is sewed on to the waist. A crush collar of the dress material, fastening in the back under a stylish bow, completes the neck.

The sleeves are made with full puffs over a fitted lining and have long, straight cuff effects of the plaid. Cheviot. plaid, ladies' cloth, novelty goods, Henrietta, cashmere or flannel can be used for making this costume.

Wedding Notes.

Weddings, the philosophers say, are the end and aim of social greetings. Were, perhaps; scarcely are, now that the married belle has become an international institution. For weddings of the post-Lenten period. the preparations are already in most cases fully planned and far advanced. The custom of pressing the children of the family into service as train bearers is growing in favor because of its picturesqueness. Two pretty blonde girls, who will be debutantes, along with the new century, are already delighting themselves in the prospect of white satin frocks, whose net-covered yokes are embroidered with pearls and silver sequins. They will wear little white satin caps um larly embellished. Boys are quite as picturesque in court suits of silver laced blue, with deep, skirted coats, blue knee breeches, Ravenwood hats, silver shoe buckles and chased swords! But how clumsy they are and how they dread the ordeal! And how much more fun they will get out of their suits and swords as playthings, afterward! Boys and girls are different.

The bridesmaids' gowns are no longer designed in unison but in harmony, to borrow the phraseology of a sister art. For a wedding with four maids, these arrangements have been settled upon. For a brunette bridesmaid, with big brown eyes, a coffee berry gown with ecru lace, the front of tan and tan silk linings to the pels : hat, tan and brown brunette darker and of smaller physique, light pink sparingly used with dark and light green, hat mainly pink. For medium blonde, greenish blue silk, with dark blue in combination. Blue hat. For a lighter blonde, paler blue without the green tint; darker blue and a touch of red. They stand in that order-graded from the warm colors to the cool, with the touch of red to restore the first impression. If these four girls were to agree upon a compromise costume, it would be a pink wedding, without doubt. But the bridesmaids' gowns, when all different, can be worn for other uses, which a uniform design could hardly be. A compromise plan sometimes favored is to have two blonds maids similarly attired in pinks or blues, and two brunettes in warmer, heavier tints.

Fashion Notes.

A white brocade with chine flowers makes up well with a bodice of white chiffon, red ribbon showing at the bust opening and upon the shoulders.

A dark blue frock looks pretty with a blue and white striped collar, cuffs and waistband and a full white chiffon front.

A pretty white satin gown, with very long shoulder seams supporting lace elbow sleeves over the white satin, is well decked with festoons of pearls looped upon sleeves and corsage.

A bodice of cherry colored chiffon, with white lace and steel embroidery, looks as brilliant as an oriole over a lusterless black skirt.

A tea jacket of black velvet can be worn with almost any combination of silk waists and cloth skirt. It is the smartest and less languid looking than a full tea

The extremely wide collars of the moment are often cut deep into separate tabs of embroidery-decked light cloth falling over the darker material of the

Lapels square and lace bordered, epaulets square and loaded with sequinage, fichus long and narrow-these furnish variety. The wide lace collarette brings us back to where we were two years ago. A beautiful effect is produced by square epaulets of fine ecru lace over a bodice of very dark green velvet which opens in front over an eoru silk vest with a yoke outlined with lace. Tea gowns are made with huge square epaulets, lace laden, with watteau plaits at front and back and with heavy cord girdles loosely knotted in front. If the figure is very slender the cord may pass across the back. For stout or medium figures it should be attached at either side, under the lapel which, bordered with lace, flows uninterrupted to the hem. Rose pink crepon with ecru ace, and a touch in the borders of very dark red, will suit most complexions.

Dressing for the Neck.

The small embroidered and lace-trimmed points that are now worn in the neck of gowns add much to the dressy effect of the bodice, and are also a protection to the lining of the collar. These points may be purchased ready

made in sets of four, two for the neck and wo for the sleeves, or they may be easily fashioned at home with small expense. An economical idea is to purchase a pretty embroidered linen handkerchief. outting off the four corners diagonally, any size preferred. These four corners are then hemmed on the bias edge, and basted into the neck and sleaves-being easily removed when soiled. They can be laundered easily and will be found very

convenient and pretty adjuncts to the

NO BERTHS FOR HIM.

He Had Traveled That Way Before, and Once Was Sufficient. (From the Atlanta Constitution.)

He was a tall, awkward-looking felow, and as he laid down the money for a ticket to Washington the pleasant-faced ticket agent asked him if he would take a sleeping-car berth."
"A what?" he demanded, drawing himself up with the air of one who has been insulted. "A sleeping-car berth," replied the agent visibly surprised.
"No, sir, I don't," he almost shouted frightening the agent, and drawing around him a group of idlers. "I'd walk every step of the way to Washington before I'd sleep in one of them things five minutes. I never was in one of them but once, and that was when I was young and didn't have no better

"It was when I was about 18 years old, and was going to New York for the first time. I thought it was mighty fine sitting back in the soft seat dreaming about the folks at home, but if I had known what was going to happen to me I would have marched my fool self out of that sleeping-car into a day coach. But I was young and innocent, so I went to bed when I saw the other people make a move in that

"I never slept very much during the night. They tell me that a fellow can't sleep much in one of these berths until he gets used to it. Lyhow every-thing went along as smoothly as could be wished, nothing happening to break the stillness of the car.

"In the morning the porter brought me the little ladder and I began to descend. Now, I never was a good climber, and when I started down that ladder I didn't do a thing but lose my balance and fall into the berth balow me. When I landed in that berth there was the most horrible noise you ever heard, screaming, laughing

and barking all mixed up.
"The berth was occupied by an old maid and her pug dog. The lady was doing up her hair when I came in like a young cyclone; she hollered to the dog to catch me, and he wasn't slow in acting on her advice, either. When I managed to crawl from that place I didn't come out alone, for that blooming dog had fastened himself to the

seat of my trousers.
"After I got that dog aloose I went into a day coach, and I have ridden in them ever since. No, thank you, no sleeping-car ticket for me." And he walked out as proudly as an emperor



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once goes down." "To get in and out of the saddle was almost an impossibility. "If I don't know what rheumatism

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