

When they found the Sentimental
stake you to a GIRL.
a When they found the Sentimental Read Office: 76a Queen Victoria
f he was barking like a Sea Lion and, London, E. C. England, where
are invited to call.

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

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

London, Saturday, April 26.

The West London Breakwater.

The spring freshet of the Thames was comparatively mild this year and put no great strain on the West London breakwater, though the river forced an entrance in one spot. The breakwater is only a mud embankment, and every year increases the chances of it falling to pieces under the pressure of the spring floods. Continual patching and dumping of garbage will help to postpone the collapse, but the city can hardly wait till a calamity forces it to provide adequate protection for its western suburb.

The Ontario Government recently sent engineers to Galt and Brantford to investigate the causes of recurring floods and advise what works were necessary for flood prevention. We are reliably informed that the Government has also taken London's case into consideration, and is prepared to contribute 25 per cent toward the cost of a breakwater, which will be safe and permanent.

Mr. Whitney as a Purist.

Mr. Whitney will detonate in Western Ontario shortly. His speeches in this neighborhood will ring with denunciation of "the machine," and he will repeat his pious appeal to clergymen and all good people to overthrow Ross and enthroned Whitney in the name of righteousness. He has already warned the electors that if they return the Government they will show themselves lost to all sense of decency and public honor, and the Province will be cast into outer darkness. A victory for the Opposition, however, will prove that conscience still lives, and that political purity will reign, incarnated in Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney's speeches must add immensely to the gaiety of the Albany Club. It will be remembered that Mr. W. F. Maclean, the Conservative member for East York in the Commons, ran against a fellow-Conservative, O. A. Howland, for the mayoralty of Toronto, in January last. Mr. Maclean was knifed by the silk-stocking wing of the party controlled from the Albany Club, Toronto, which is the head and front of Mr. Whitney's organization in the Province. After his defeat he let the cat out of the bag. This is how he described the Conservative "machine" in his newspaper, the Toronto World:

"The public are being aroused at last to the existence in Toronto of an organized machine of professional corruptionists. They have a nest in the center of the city. They handle the money of corporations; their mission has been to corrupt representatives of the people, and to corrupt the electors, most of all to invade the one thing that ought to be sacred in our politics—the ballot box."

Has Mr. Whitney ever had a word of reproof for the corrupt elements of his own party? Everyone knows of the orgy in South Ontario in 1908, when the Opposition spent over \$7,000 to defeat Hon. John Dryden. Wm. Smith, ex-M.P., confessed in court that he spent \$1,200 in buying votes for Calder; today Mr. Smith is on Mr. Whitney's platform, working for Mr. Whitney's candidate, enjoying Mr. Whitney's confidence, secure from Mr. Whitney's crusade against bribery and corruption. What value can the public place on Mr. Whitney's professions of purity, and what credit for sincerity can he expect? If he were in earnest he would begin his missionary work in his own party. The Liberal party can be relied upon to purge itself; let its opponents do the same.

Patronize Home Merchants.

There are some people in London who regularly go away to do their shopping. They are not a numerous class, but they are generally pretty well-to-do, and their custom is a large item. You may find them any day in the big stores of Toronto; before Christmas and Easter especially there is an exodus of holiday shoppers from this city. The ladies of London ought to show more local patriotism. It looks like sheer affectation or snobbery to go to Toronto, or any other place, for goods which may be evenly matched for quality and price at home. There is no excuse for it. London may well be proud of the standard of its retail stores. The leading drygoods firms here do business on so large a scale that it pays them to send their own buyers to the foreign markets. Their stocks are kept as well assorted and as up-to-date in metropolitan modes and fashions as any in the country. The Toronto merchants have no advantage over London in this respect, though London may have an advantage over surrounding towns and villages. The citizen whose wants are too nice to be satisfied here is almost too nice to live here. A family owes something to the community in which it derives its livelihood. Other things being equal, money earned in London should be spent in London.

Canadian Horses.

According to the trade returns, there has been a marked falling off in the number of Canadian horses exported during the past year, as compared with the number exported in any other year since 1900. This is due almost entirely to the scarcity of suitable horses for the export trade. The following table shows the condition of the export and import trade of the Dominion in horses since 1901, complete to June 30, 1901:

	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Exports.			Imports.	
1901	11,638	\$1,417,214	5,405	\$503,569
1902	11,063	1,354,027	2,623	401,533
1903	13,219	1,461,157	2,171	329,964
1904	8,734	945,760	1,857	265,695
1905	14,744	1,812,476	1,787	206,447
1906	21,852	2,113,905	2,860	246,736
1907	17,993	1,710,923	4,518	212,234
1908	14,349	1,497,441	12,900	427,779
1909	12,334	898,063	15,114	543,026
1900	10,053	1,106,981	12,101	509,023
1901	7,609	919,273	9,099	418,915

This table indicates a gradual decline in the number of horses exported since 1906. The average price per horse for our exported stock was, last year, \$119, while that of the imported stock was \$46. The low average price paid for imported horses is due in part to the scrub stock of cayuses, which meet a demand among the settlers of the west. The effect of importing horses worth on an average less than half our export stock, must tend to the deterioration of the Canadian supply. The western horsemen have raised a voice in protest against admitting animals of low value. In this respect they have the sympathy of those farmers and horse breeders who desire to see the standard of Canadian horses kept up to the highest notch.

Our customers are almost exclusively Great Britain and the United States. During the year ending June 30, 1901, we exported to Great Britain 2,143 horses; to the United States, 2,088; to South Africa, 3,063, and to all other countries combined, 315. It remains for the farmer and horse breeder to study the requirements of these markets. The average farmer knows less about the market classes of horses than about the market classes of almost any other animal he raises. In order to breed horses successfully, he must aim at producing those animals which the market demands; at the same time he must select those best suited to his own conditions and environment. Draft horses, for instance, are at present in good demand, and likely to be so for some time to come. Draft horses do not require so much care in breaking as the lighter breeds. Besides the heavy variety is that required for farm work, hence the agriculturist does not need to go out of his way to breed a special class of horse for market. Carriage and saddle horses, though in good demand, require greater attention than the average farmer has time to devote to them, and command the highest prices only after weeks of training by a special trainer or dealer.

In view of the outlook, taking into consideration also the demand for horses in South Africa, farmers and horse trainers will advance their own interests by seeking to meet the various demands of the export trade. The corporations are not groaning over their Provincial taxes half as much as Mr. Whitney is.

The Conservatives of Hamilton have discovered that Mr. Colquhoun is a failure, and now they are trying to throw him overboard. Yet this is the man West Hamilton chose in preference to Hon. J. M. Gibson. A riding like that doesn't deserve anything better than Mr. Colquhoun.

Speaking in 1908, Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, had this to say of the temperance record of the Ontario Government: "Ontario has done well during the last twenty years. To reduce the licenses from 6,000 to 3,000, so that, instead of a license for every 300 people, it is now a license for 600 people, is encouraging enough to work on."

The Catholic Register, Toronto, says that if people inform from old age and senile are confined in Toronto jail, it is a disgrace to the municipality, which has done nothing to provide for them. The Register adds: "Everyone recognizes the zeal and industry of Mr. Stratton in increasing the efficiency of all the public institutions of the Province, and what is needed is that his hands should be strengthened so that adequate provision be made in the nearest possible future for the pauper lunatic and other dependent poor creatures through age and idocy, either by reform of the law or by largely increased expenditure of money upon such institutions as are provided by the law in its present state."

John Wanamaker pays over \$1,000 a day just for advertising his Philadelphia store. He uses a page a day in five daily newspapers in that city. They are as follows: Press, \$60,000 per year; Ledger, \$60,000; Times, \$50,000; North American, \$75,000; and Evening Telegraph, \$50,000. Up to a few months ago Mr. Wanamaker was using a page in the Record at the rate of \$87,500 a year, which would have made an annual expenditure of \$382,500. When he wanted an advertising contract with the Record, the publishers asked \$25,000 more, or a total of \$112,500. Mr. Wanamaker refused to pay the amount, thinking that no one else would pay the sum for the page. The proposition was made to Lit Brothers, who accepted the contract without a moment's hesitation, and they are now paying the enormous sum of \$112,500 for the use of the page for one year.

Her Triune.

[George Meredith.]
"She had health, wealth and beauty, that triune of perfect stardiness that makes all men astronomers."

The Rising Generation.

[Washington Star.]
"What's the matter, little boy?" asked the kind hearted man. "Are you lost?"
"No," was the manful answer; "I ain't lost. I'm right here. But I'd like to know where father and mother wandered off to."

A Sordid Maid.

[New York Herald.]
He wrote sweet sonnets to her eyes, Her lips, her brow, her hair, Impassioned gems of polished thought, And flights of fancy rare. She thanked him with a radiant smile, And praised his grace, his wit, his rhyme, The yearnings of his heart. But since he sent his poems in print, A poem de plus above, He keeps to prose and hints no more of love.

While with the proceeds of his lines Her lovely self she decks; For she sent them to the magazines, And gathered in the checks.

Worlds Getting Small.

[Washington Star.]
With the Atlantic traffic reduced to the basis of a "ferry," with the Pacific traffic in the line of a like manipulation, with the Cape-to-Cairo railroad annihilating, when completed, all distance in Africa; with our North and South American railroad, when completed, bringing Central and South America into most intimate relations with the United States; with Russia's spanning of Siberia with a railroad, the key to her latest ambitions, with all this either accomplished or in the line of accomplishment, how systematized the world's affairs will soon be, and how little more we remain to be done to bring everything and everybody close together!

An Exception.

[Washington Star.]
"It is a great injustice to say that we put prices up," said the trust magnate.

"I am sorry if I have done you any injustice," answered the plain citizen, "but there is a general impression to that effect."

"It is a very erroneous impression. When we desire to buy anything ourselves we always put the price down."

Fixed By Apparel.

"TALKING through your hat" is slang.
"LAUGHING in your sleeve" is idiom.

Frugal.

[Washington Star.]
"Roast beef, corned beef—"
"Beef?" snorted the economical guest. "Beef? I can't afford luxuries. Bring me some strawberry shortcake!"

A Gallant Admiral.

[George Du Maurier.]
Hostess (passing the wine)—I hope that you admire this delectable Admiral. Admiral—it is not the vessel that I admire.

Hostess—I suppose it is the port. Admiral—No, madam, it is the pilot.

The Flowers to Be.

[Atlanta Constitution.]
Let the sturdy blizzards blow, Since the weather'll have it so, Rain but makes the roses grow, And the blithe birds sing "God bless her!"

Spring in greenest robes will dress her, While the flower-sweet winds caress her, And the blithe birds sing "God bless her!"

Just a dream—a little way—To the meadows of the May—To the glory of the day.

Pent Up Dams.

[St. Thomas Times.]
A shocking state of affairs is reported from Kansas. The Lawrence News says: "Bill Damm's daughter, Gracie, has scariatina, and the whole Damm family is quarantined."

Simple Query.

[New York Times.]
Teddy—Pa!
Pa—Yes, dear.
Teddy—May I ask a question?
Pa—Certainly, Teddy.
Teddy—Where's the wind when it don't blow?

With an "H."

[London Daily Mail.]
A witness called in a case in the king's bench yesterday was asked his name.
"John 'Awkins," was the prompt reply.

"Do you spell your name with or without an 'h'?" queried the counsel.
"J-o-h-n," was the emphatic reply.

Economy of a Kind.

[Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.]
He's economic, close and shrewd. On making money he's most intent; But he'll spend three dollars' worth of time In search of a pencil worth half a cent!

Bnt Congress Won't.

[New York Journal.]
The tariff blow can be struck immediately.
Congress, if it so wills, can at once repeal the Dingley duties and let in free the beef, mutton and pork of Canada and Mexico.

That would bring prices down on the run.
It would give relief to the plundered people, to the suffering poor at once.

Chinese Repartee.

[Singapore Free Press.]
An English sailor was watching a Chinaman who was placing a dish of rice by a grave. "When do you expect your friend to come out and eat that?" the sailor asked.
"Same time as your friend come out to smell flowers you fellow put," retorted Li.

Could If She Would.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
A Kansas editor recently contradicted a report that a young woman in his county was about to abandon school teaching in order to get married, adding:
"She is not that kind of a girl!"—whenever he meant that she would not break a contract.

But the girl interpreted the phrase differently, and wrote to the editor to give him a "piece of her mind." "I do not know," she said, "that it is any of your business, but I give you to understand that I am not married if I want to."

A 16-YEAR-OLD BOY MURDERER

Kills a Man in the Course of a Quarrel.

The Lad Had a Loaded Pistol in His Pocket—Claims He Shot in Self-Defense.

Detroit, April 26.—John Reinhardt, of 64 Scott street, 42 years old, and a son by trade, was shot through the heart in the woods in the rear of his home, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a 16-year-old boy named Frank Colling, who lives next door, 52 Scott street.

Reinhardt and young Colling became engaged in a dispute over the former's children. Colling, without warning, pulled a gun from his pocket and shot Reinhardt in the breast.

After the shooting young Colling ran down the street in an effort to escape. The police overhauled Colling and took him to the Chase street station.

Reinhardt told Colling playing with his children and objected. That started the trouble, and Reinhardt threatened to whip Colling, who pulled the gun.

Young Colling has been locked up several times for carrying a revolver in his pocket, with which he threatened to shoot several people, and was considered as one of the toughest boys in the neighborhood.

When caught by the police the first thing Colling said was, "Is the guy dead yet?"

The officers said he would be locked up for murder and he replied that he didn't care.

In certain claims that his victim started for him with a hammer, and that he fired two or three shots into the ground before shooting directly after him.

Reinhardt had just strength enough to crawl from the yard into a shed before dying.

GONE UP IN SMOKE

"Wright's Castle," One of Brampton's Landmarks, Destroyed by Fire.

Brampton, Ont., April 25.—Last night at 7 o'clock what is known as "Wright's Castle" was discovered on fire, and by 7:30 nothing but the bare walls were left standing. It was built fifty years ago by the late George Wright, and was the most imposing private residence in Western Canada at that time, and cost perhaps \$25,000. Shortly after its completion the owner failed, and it was for a number of years used as a ladies' college, finally being divided and used as two dwellings.

In certain claims that his victim started for him with a hammer, and that he fired two or three shots into the ground before shooting directly after him.

Reinhardt had just strength enough to crawl from the yard into a shed before dying.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dr. Albert Wesley Kalle, Specialist in Diseases of the Kidneys, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985,

HUMORS

Spring's Inheritance from Winter.

Waste matters which the kidneys, skin and other organs were too torpid (in the cold days) to take care of, and cannot take care of now without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles common in Spring are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes all humors, overcomes all their effects, strengthens and tones the whole system.

Don't deny yourself its benefits this Spring.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a Spring tonic for several years and have derived great benefit from it. I recommend it to all who have that tired feeling, loss of appetite or impure blood." FANNIE FISHER, 2018 High St., Des Moines, Ia.

Accept No Substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 28.

Wheat, white, per bu. 75c to 76c
Wheat, red, per bu. 75c to 76c
Oats, per bu. 45c to 46c
Peas, per bu. 45c to 46c
Corn, per bu. 45c to 46c
Barley, per bu. 45c to 46c
Beans, per bu. 45c to 46c

There was today a good attendance of farmers and gardeners, with a full supply of all kinds of homegrown stuff. Grain was in light supply, the receipts being mostly oats, which sold at 45c to 46c.

No corn, wheat or barley offering, wanted.

Hay in good supply, at 35c to 36c per ton.

Quotations:

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, per 100 lbs. \$1.25 @ 1.27

Wheat, red, per 100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.27

Oats, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.12

Peas, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.12

Corn, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.12

Barley, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.12

Beans, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.12

HAY AND SEEDS.

Hay, per ton. 9.00 @ 9.50

Straw, per ton. 5.00 @ 5.50

Clover seed, per bu. 4.50 @ 5.00

Timothy seed, per bu. 4.50 @ 5.00

Hungarian seed, per bu. 4.50 @ 5.00

Mill seed, per bu. 4.50 @ 5.00

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

The storm and rain in the early part of the morning, and the threatening weather which followed, doubtless, prevented many of the farmers from marketing their produce this forenoon. The market was a lively one, and sales were easily made. The prices realized should have been satisfactory to the farmers, as in quite a few instances higher rates prevailed.

Hay and Straw—Only about ten loads of hay on sale, at 35c to 36c per ton. Straw is scarce, at 35c per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Butter in good demand at 17c to 18c for crocks and 15c to 16c for pound rolls; 20c was paid (retail) for pound rolls. Eggs higher in price, and in good demand, with prices likely to go higher, at 11½c to 12c by

the crate and basket lots, and 13c by the single dozen.

Apples—Scarce, at prices quoted.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were in good supply, and in good demand, at 70c to 80c per bag; seed potatoes sold at 40c to 50c per bag. Rhubarb sold at 40c to 50c per dozen. Green onions, 20c to 30c. Radishes, 40c per dozen.

Tomatoes—In good demand, at 20c to 30c per box. Cabbage plants sold at 20c to 30c per box. Dressing Hogs—Quite a few on sale; prices are inclined to be easier, at 35c to 37½c per cwt, mostly at the first named figures.

Poultry—Considering the season of the year, there were quite a lot on sale, principally chickens, at 55c to 60c per pair for dressed and 45c to 50c per pair for live ones.

Live Hogs—Quoted at 25c per cwt for Monday next; small hogs were held at 35c to 37½c per pair.

Wool—Today's offerings were sold at 6c to 7c for unwashed.

Meats—No change in prices noted; the supply was principally veal.

Quotations:

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag. 70 @ 80

Celery, per bag. 35 @ 40

Beets, per bag. 35 @ 40

Turnips, per bag. 25 @ 30

Carrots, per bag. 35 @ 40

Parsnips, per bag. 35 @ 40

Lettuce, per doz. 30 @ 35

Green onions, per doz. 20 @ 30

Green rhubarb, per doz. 40 @ 50

Green parsley, per doz. 20 @ 30

Radishes, per doz. 20 @ 30

FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl. 3.00 @ 4.00

Apples, dried, per lb. 5 @ 6

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb. 12 @ 13

Geese, each. 20 @ 25

Ducks, per pair. 65 @ 70

Chickens, dressed, pair. 45 @ 50

Chickens, live, per pair. 45 @ 50

MEATS.

Dressed hogs, per cwt. 35 @ 37½

Pork, by the quarter. 5.00 @ 5.50

Beef, by the quarter. 5.00 @ 5.50

Veal, quarter, per lb. 6 @ 7

Mutton, carcass, per lb. 6 @ 7

Spring lamb, per lb. 8c @ 11

LIVE HOGS AND CATTLE.

Hogs, select, per cwt. 25 @ 27

Hogs, small, per pair. 5.00 @ 5.50

Stags and sows, cwt. 2.00 @ 2.50

Fat cattle, per cwt. 4.50 @ 5.00

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, unwashed, per lb. 5 @ 7

Wool, washed, per lb. 12 @ 13

Tallow, rendered, per lb. 5 @ 5½

Tallow, rough, per lb. 4 @ 4½

Hides, No. 1, per lb. 6 @ 6½

Hides, No. 2, per lb. 5 @ 5½

Hides, No. 3, per lb. 4 @ 4½

Sheepskins, each. 60 @ 65

Lambskins, each. 60 @ 65

Calfskins, No. 1, per lb. 7 @ 7½

Calfskins, No. 2, per lb. 6 @ 6½

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, 1b rolls, baskets. 17 @ 19

Butter, crock, per lb. 16 @ 18

Eggs, doz, basket lots. 11½ @ 12

Eggs, doz, new laid. 12 @ 13

Honey, strained, per lb. 11 @ 12½

Honey, in comb, per lb. 14 @ 15

Maple syrup, per gal. 1.00 @ 1.10

Green rhubarb, per doz. 40 @ 50

TORONTO HAY MARKET.

Toronto, April 25.—Baled hay.—The market is quiet and steady, with a fair demand and moderate offerings, at 30c for No. 1 timothy on track here, and 25c for straw.—Prices are steady, with a good demand, at 35c to 40c for baled hay.

DETOIT BEAN MARKET.

Detroit, Dec. 26.—Nearby beans show a loss of 1c and the distant futures are unchanged. Quotations: Cash, 11½c; May, 11c; June, 10½c; July, 10c; August, 9½c.

OIL MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 25.—Oil closed at 12c.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 25.—Credit balances, 11½c; cash, 11c; May, 10½c; June, 10c; July, 9½c; August, 9c.

LONDON, April 25.—Petroleum, American refined, 6½d; spirits, 6d.

ANTWERP, April 25.—Petroleum, 18 francs.

BREMEN, April 25.—Petroleum, 6 marks 3 pfennings.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

TOLEDO, O., April 25.—Wheat—Fairly active, weak and lower; cash, 81c; May, 82c; July, 83c; September, 84c; October, 85c; November, 86c; December, 87c; January, 88c; February, 89c; March, 90c; April, 91c; May, 92c; June, 93c; July, 94c; August, 95c; September, 96c; October, 97c; November, 98c; December, 99c; January, 100c; February, 101c; March, 102c; April, 103c; May, 104c; June, 105c; July, 106c; August, 107c; September, 108c; October, 109c; November, 110c; December, 111c; January, 112c; February, 113c; March, 114c; April, 115c; May, 116c; June, 117c; July, 118c; August, 119c; September, 120c; October, 121c; November, 122c; December, 123c; January, 124c; February, 125c; March, 126c; April, 127c; May, 128c; June, 129c; July, 130c; August, 131c; September, 132c; October, 133c; November, 134c; December, 135c; January, 136c; February, 137c; March, 138c; April, 139c; May, 140c; June, 141c; July, 142c; August, 143c; September, 144c; October, 145c; November, 146c; December, 147c; January, 148c; 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FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

THE SORT OF SUIT YOU'LL LIKE.
We are confident of our ability to do the sort of tailoring that will gratify you every whim.
May we have your orders for spring and summer garments?

O. LABELLE,
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Teeth \$6 Set.
Examination and consultation free.
All work guaranteed.
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Builders, Contractors
and all intending home or store owners who desire to install or wire their properties should get our prices. We are dealers in Dynamos, Motors, Electric Light Fixtures and Supplies.

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PRINCIPAL
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
ELOCUTION
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RIGHT UP-TO-DATE
Our Wall Paper styles cannot be excelled. The workmanship is superior, and prices are reasonable. See what will delight you.

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The Guiding Spirit
in our business is satisfaction to the customers. And the line of BICYCLES we handle enables us to bring that into all transactions.
Every wheel is a model of perfect design and construction, and is strong, light, durable and speedy.
Jay Bird, at..... \$25.00
Manhattan, at..... \$30.00
Blackburn, from..... \$40.00 to \$50.00

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MARSHALL BROS. & CO
IMPORTERS
TEAS, COFFEES AND SPECIALTIES
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Calls promptly attended to day or night. Residence on the premises.
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With Panama Brims. Grays With Black Bands, and Blacks.
For \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.
The Most Stylish and Up-to-Date Hat Worn.
GRAHAM BROS.

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any cheap job-lot bicycles. Nothing but honest, well-made wheels, that can be used for years, and will give our customers every satisfaction.
HASTINGS BICYCLES are honest wheels, best material and workmanship, with handsome appearance and finest finish; easy-riding, dust-proof bearings. The Hastings is the best bicycle made at the price. \$35 cash, or an easy terms.

GURD'S,
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Careful Dressers
Your spring suit will be the most satisfactory suit you've ever had, if we do the designing and making.

Southcott's, 361 Richmond St

Well Met In This City.
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Johnston Bros.
Telephone 818.

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

NEW SPRING STOCK COMPLETE.

Wedding Gifts That Delight.
One of the most pleasing features in connection with your business has been the unfeigned pleasure shown by those who have made purchases from you. In no department has this been more apparent than in connection with the sale of wedding gifts.

THOS. GILLEAN
402 Richmond Street.
Official issuer of marriage licenses.

W. S. LOCKHART.
Painting, Decorating, Paperhanging, etc. Estimates given. 32 Waverley Road.

London Advertiser.

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—Mr. A. Grover, of this city, has purchased the Listowel business of Carson & McKee.

—Rev. Canon Richardson will preach in St. James' Church, London South, both morning and evening tomorrow.

—Bishop McEvoy, of this city, will officiate at a solemn musical vespers to be given in St. Alphonsus' Church, Windsor, Sunday evening.

—Trains from the west for Toronto were delayed nearly four hours yesterday by three freight cars leaving the track near St. Mary's.

—Capt. Walter Smith has withdrawn his application for a position on the fourth contingent, having decided to go into ranching in the Northwest.

—By kind permission of Col. Little and officers of the Seventh Band will play the men of Wolseley Barracks to St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday morning.

—Dr. W. M. VanAtter, formerly on the G. T. R. dispatching staff here, now the G. T. R. dispatching staff in Philadelphia, is spending a short visit with friends in the city.

YARD INSPECTORS.
The men appointed to do the house-to-house inspection this year are: Messrs. Main, Jas. Busby, Thos. Parkinson, Samuel Hersey, F. Westlake, H. Dreaney, W. F. Howell, Wm. Smith, Thos. McFarland, H. B. Gahan, Wm. Webster and J. J. Johnston.

OFFICERS FOR 1922.
The officers elected at the meeting of the Teachers' Association yesterday were: Section 1—President, Miss McNaughton; secretary, Miss Knott. Section 2—President, Miss Bradburne; secretary, Miss McIntosh.

DENTAL OFFICERS.
The London Dental Society has elected the following officers for this year: President, Dr. C. N. Abbott; vice-president, Dr. A. E. Santo; secretary-treasurer, Dr. O. J. Cunningham. Dental offices will close the same as last year, on Wednesday afternoon, from May to September, inclusive.

FITZGERALD—GRIMM.
Miss Hattie S. Grimm, daughter of

New Jewelry.
Many new productions of the Jeweler's art are noticeable among our spring importations. A look in our window only gives you a very slight hint of the multitude of pretty and tempting things inside. Come in and take a look around. It is well worth a visit.

WARD, The Jeweler,
77 1/2 Richmond Street.

A DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS
Executors and trustees are legally authorized to invest TRUST FUNDS in the DEPOSITS and DEBENTURES of the

Ontario Loan and Debenture Company
Paid Up Capital - \$1,200,000.
Reserve Fund - \$550,000.

3 1/2% on Deposits
4% on Debentures

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

The Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Grimm, of New York, was married to Dr. Fred J. Fitzgerald, of New York, formerly of this city (son of Judge W. W. Fitzgerald, of Welland county), at the residence of the bride's parents, in the city, on Monday, Mr. Grimm officiated.

INTERED THIS MORNING.
The funeral of Mrs. Mary McCann, who died in this city on Thursday, took place this morning from her nephew's residence, Central avenue, to the Catholic Cemetery. Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral.

FUNERAL OF THOS. MARSHALL.
The remains of the late Mr. Thos. Marshall, formerly of this city, who died in Detroit, were interred at the Catholic Cemetery here this afternoon. The funeral was held from the G. T. R. station and mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral.

AT THE POLICE COURT.
At this morning's police court a first-offender was charged with being drunk and disorderly. He went to the home of Mrs. Christina Paterson, on Grosvenor street, at an early hour, and although warned away, returned and made himself objectionable. He was given his choice between a \$10 fine or 21 days in jail. He paid the fine.

ROGERS—HAMBIDGE.
Miss Edythe Belle Hambidge, only daughter of J. B. Hambidge, of Aylmer, and Dr. J. Morrison Rogers, of Ingersoll, were married on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Aylmer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McMillen, of Knox Church, Woodstock. Guests from this city attended the wedding.

GOES TO PITTSBURGH.
Mr. John Fax, of Hope street, leaves today for Pittsburgh to reside there. Mr. Fax has been tenor soloist at the First Presbyterian Church for some time, and at the regular practice last night, the members of the choir sent him a fountain pen and knife, the presentation being made by Mr. Barron, organist and choirmaster.

BICYCLE COLLISION.
Two bicyclists had a rather serious collision at Victoria bridge the other evening, and as a result one of them, Mr. John W. Hey, of the Bell Telephone Company, is suffering from a badly broken finger. The other rider came down Victoria hill at breakneck speed and he did not see Mr. Hey. Both wheels were considerably damaged.

TEAM RAN AWAY.
A pair of spirited horses attached to a light wagon, containing two men, ran away on Richmond street south yesterday afternoon. Near the G. T. R. tracks, where they had been frightened by a passing engine. The tongue of the wagon broke and the rig came to a sudden stop, throwing both men out. They were not injured. The team was stopped by a telegraph pole at Grey street.

SPRING ASSIZES CLOSE.
The spring assizes for the county of Middlesex closed at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, all the business entered having been disposed of. Judgment was reserved in the last case heard, that of Saunby vs. Water Commissioners of London, in which J. D. Saunby claims unpaid damages for the backing up of water into his tall-race by reason of the erection of flashboards on the Springbank dam.

WHIST EVENING.
About sixty members of the Conservative Club enjoyed themselves for several hours at the club's rooms last night, the occasion being the second of a series of whist matches, for which a handsome clock had been offered by Mr. Thomas Bryan, and cigars, as second prize, by Mr. A. Brenner. Mr. John M. Dillon and Mr. Edmund Weld were tied for first place, and Mr. H. Chantler was second. Messrs. Dillon and Weld will play off the tie.

DEATH OF JAMES WARREN.
Mr. James Warren, one of Westminster's oldest and most highly respected residents, died this week. Death came somewhat unexpectedly, as he had been in good health until a few days previous to his death. Mr. Warren formerly lived in Yarmouth. His wife died several years ago, and the surviving members of the family are Messrs. Thos. Warren, Westminster; C. C. Warren, principal of the Avon school, and Miss Warren, at home.

ENTERTAINED AT THE ACADEMY.
Messrs. Wm. Templeton, Alf. Fraser and Wm. Wiley entertained a large number of their friends at a dance given last night at the Palace Dancing Academy. The newest dance music was supplied by the band, and the orchestra, whose three-step numbers were repeatedly encored. The night was very enjoyably spent. This was one of a series of dances which have been arranged by the same hosts, and

Eureka Bread
Is praised by all who eat it. It is the kind of bread that everyone likes. Absolutely pure, well made and thoroughly baked.
5c A LOAF.
Delivered fresh daily.

The Parnell-Dean Co., Limited,
Phone 920. 75 Bruce St.

was the most enjoyable, and attended by larger numbers than previous ones.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.
The regular meeting of Chelsea Lodge, No. 37, Sons of England, which was held last night, was specially marked by the presence of two distinguished guests from Toronto, Mr. W. Carter, supreme secretary, and Mr. J. Aldridge, supreme vice-president of the order. Bro. Alfred Flawn welcomed the visitors, who outlined the work of the lodge, dealing mainly with its growth in members, and its finances. The company afterwards went to the Richmond House, where toasts were honored and an enjoyable evening spent.

WOODSTOCK'S APPRECIATION.
The Woodstock Express has the following reference to a concert recently given by the Women's Music Club of that city: The programme was in charge of Mr. W. C. Barron, of London, who was a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. He was assisted by a charming young lady vocalist of the Forest City, in the person of Miss Coles, whose voice it was a delight to hear. Miss Coles had a voice of unusual sweetness, rather than of great power, and gives evidence of careful training. Her different numbers received well deserved applause. Mr. Barron's numbers were given with his accustomed artistic execution. They embraced selections from the best masters, and were chosen with a view of giving the audience an idea of the various styles of music produced by composers of note. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation to Miss Coles of a magnificent bouquet of roses for her services. At the close of the programme a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Barron.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.
Transfers of Farm Property Sold Through the Western Real Estate Exchange.

The following real estate deals have been arranged this past week at the office of the Western Real Estate Exchange, of this city:

Mr. James Byrne's farm, the south half of lot 20, con. 6, township of Westminster, for \$2,100.

Mr. George Sumner's farm, lot 10, con. 1, township of Aldborough, in the county of Elgin, was sold by Mr. E. R. Talbot, of Hyde Park, to Mr. John W. Hey, of the Bell Telephone Company, for \$2,400.

Mr. E. R. Talbot, of Hyde Park, has sold the northwest quarter of No. 1, in the 8th con. of the township of Metcalfe, 50 acres, to Mr. Campbell, for \$1,500.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy's farm, in the township of Euphemis, county of Lambton, the east half of lot 26, con. 1, has been sold by Mr. John E. Burr, of Newbury, to Mr. George Sumner, for \$2,500.

Mr. Walter Y. Moore has sold his 50-acre farm the northwest quarter of No. 1, in the township of Metcalfe, to Mr. Cameron, of Stratford, for \$1,200.

Mr. George Mitchell has sold his 70-acre farm, which is part of lot 21, in the township of Euphemis, county of Lambton, to Mr. Zavit, for \$2,210.

Mr. William Sullivan has sold his farm of 100 acres, in the township

TO DETECT POISONS.
The Body Tries to Sweat Them Out.

At a convention of medical men in St. Louis the effect of coffee drinking was carefully considered. It was unanimously agreed that while coffee does not seem to injure some persons, to others it is a rank poison. The effect on different persons is, of course, very different. In some the heart is affected, in others the kidneys, again the stomach or bowels, or the eyes, and in nervous cases the prostration is spread over the whole body.

As an illustration a man in Hinton, Ont., who had experienced well defined symptoms of poisoning from coffee. He says: "I used coffee a great many years with no apparent ill effects, but about nine years ago I began being sick. I became dizzy, lost my ambition, had dizziness, my eyes-sight was very bad and kept getting worse, and at times I could hardly navigate at all. I felt as if I was going to faint every minute, and finally became so bad I would have to sit down and rest three or four times in a distance of twice that many blocks."

I went from one physician to another and carefully took their prescriptions but the case was so complex that they could not successfully diagnose it. I finally went to N. Y. City to the Vanderbilt Clinic for treatment. There I was diagnosed as neurasthenia. Every morning about 9 I would have a kind of spasm. The perspiration would break out all over the palms of my hands, and my hair would be falling out. I was so nervous that I would be affected and my heart would jump and beat at a fearful rate. This condition would generally last for about two hours. What I suffered no one can understand.

"It finally came to me that these terrible sweats and spasms were just the same as in cases where people are poisoned and Nature tries to throw off the poison through the pores. So I concluded that something I was taking must act like a poison and I decided it was coffee. I left it off one morning and had a fearful headache. The next day, I was again being held up by a drug, so that evening I bought some Postum and the next morning had it for breakfast in place of coffee. I was surprised for I could hardly tell it from coffee. That day I was only a little sick about the usual time, and from the next day until now, something over 13 months, I have never felt even the remotest return of the spasm."

"I steadily got strong, my weight has increased from 130 pounds to 147 pounds and I am a well man. The seven years of suffering from coffee poison will always remain with me as a horrible nightmare." Name withheld by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Euphemis, lot 25, cons. 9 and 10, in the county of Lambton, to Mr. Wesley Willis, for \$3,000. The sale was made by Mr. John E. Burgess, of Newbury, in eight days after it was put in the exchange's hands for sale.

MUSIC AND DRAMA
The Hospital Concert.

The Victoria Hospital concert at the Grand Opera House last night was distinctly successful. To the promoters of the concert—the members of the hospital trust and of the ladies' advisory board—was a gratifying evidence of the willingness of Londoners to assist in a worthy undertaking. The audience, it was plain, enjoyed the concert very much, and expressed their appreciation by generous applause.

Neither Mrs. Wyman, Mr. Blachford nor Mr. Blight, the visiting artists, who provided most of the numbers, had appeared in London before, but their excellent reputations had preceded them, and were at once made more secure by another pronounced success.

Mrs. Beach was almost as true a stranger, because, while it was known that she has a beautiful voice, excellently trained, she has sung in public rarely, so that to very many of those present it was a first privilege to hear her, just as with Mrs. Wyman, and the others, Mr. Martin and Mr. Hewlett were the only ones upon whom the audience did not have the expectancy of a new friend. Their efforts, needless to say, were, as always, brilliant and satisfying.

Mr. Blachford opened the concert. Recently he returned to Canada from Germany, where his success as a student of the violin attracted the attention of many critics. Since his return he had appeared in concert several times, and each occasion strengthens the impression which he created during his stay in Europe. His numbers last night delighted the audience.

Mrs. Wyman and Mr. Blight gave equal pleasure. Mrs. Wyman's voice is a mezzo-soprano, very clear and sweet, and is controlled admirably. Her number, an aria from Saint Saens' "Samson et Delila," "Mon Coeur Souvre a ta Voix," was perhaps her best. One of her encores, however, "Rosary," was sung with exquisite feeling. Walter Damosch's adaptation of "Danny Deever" was Mr. Blight's best number, although his old Irish ballad, "My Love Nell," was most favorably received by the audience. His voice is a soft, mellow baritone, and as he is still a very young man, he promises very well for the future.

Mr. Beck and Mrs. Wyman received exceedingly handsome bouquets of roses. The absence of Chairman McCormick was, unfortunately, caused by an indisposition, but the mayor acted for him, acknowledging the assistance which the promoters of the concert had had from the management of the Opera House and without charge.

Mr. Beck had given it freely, the Electric Light Company supplied the light, Mr. Gammage the decorations, and so on. Evidence of all, of the love and the public entered into the affair, was supplied by two of the employees of the street cleaning department, who swept the roadway in front of the Opera House and gave them, to give the money to the poor ward. The piano—a beautiful Steinway of unusually sweet and pure tone, was kindly loaned by the Nordheimer Piano and Music Company.

FIRE DESTROYED HOUSE IN LONDON TOWNSHIP
Serious Loss Sustained by Mr. David Ross, of Concession 5.

The residence of Mr. David Scott, of lot 22, con. 5, London township, was destroyed by fire this morning. It started about 6 o'clock, caused, it is understood, by a defective chimney. A quantity of furniture was saved, but the loss will be about \$2,000. The place was not insured.

G. T. R. CHANGES
District Passenger Agent M. C. Dickson, of Toronto, Assigned to Other Duties.

Toronto, April 26.—M. C. Dickson, district passenger agent of the G. T. R. system, with headquarters at Toronto, has at his own request, been assigned to other duties. He will be succeeded by J. D. McDonald, now Buffalo district agent, who commenced his duties with the Grand Trunk in Toronto. His appointment to the important Toronto district will cause much gratification to his numerous friends.

FINANCIAL SOLACE FOR WOUNDED HEARTS
One Lady Asks \$2,000—An Ottawa Woman Gets \$1,000.

Toronto, April 25.—Sarah Ross, of this city, is suing Henry Elson, of Uxbridge, for \$2,000 damages for breach of promise.

Ottawa, April 25.—Miss Mary A. Stewart, of Dunvegan, has obtained \$1,000 damages from Douglas MacMillan, of Kirkhill, for breach of promise.

The police force of Montreal, Canada, will soon be in a position to conduct a case in fact the duty of a study hard enough. Chief Legault has succeeded in having a portion of the police appropriation set aside for the purpose of hiring an instructor who will deliver lectures to the members of the force once a week on both civil and criminal law as it concerns their duties.

A French doctor publishes, as the result of fifteen years' study in hospitals and prisons, his conclusion that 25 per cent of the hospital patients inherited vitiated constitutions from alcoholic parents, and that 65 per cent of the criminals received the germ of their criminal instinct before birth. He also says that no habitual drunkard can have sound children, and that out of several thousand drunkards' children examined, not one exception was found.

The rotation of a watertight at the surface of the sea has been estimated by Prof. Bigelow as 35 miles an hour, or nearly 6 miles a minute.

MEETING IN INTERESTS OF PROHIBITION CANDIDATE DALY

Campaign Addresses Delivered by the Candidate and Two Pastors.

The second public meeting in the interests of Mr. Fred W. Daly, the prohibition candidate for London in the forthcoming elections to the Local Legislature, was held last night in Treblecock's Hall, South London. The audience was not numerous, but all the speakers were received with favor, and it was apparent that their sentiments were cordially received by the gathering.

Mr. Daly himself was given a most enthusiastic reception, and his utterances were warmly applauded. The chair was occupied by ex-Ald. Wray.

REV. C. T. SCOTT.
Rev. Cyril T. Scott, pastor of Dundas Center Methodist Church, was the first speaker of the evening. The time had come, he said, for temperance people to obtain proper representation in the Legislative Assembly. The past prohibition was a great victory for prohibition, yet while the country was shown to be temperance in sentiment by a large majority, only 5 per cent of the members of the legislature were supporters of temperance. In the past the representatives had been chosen by the caucus system, and the people had voted for one or other of the machine politicians, though feeling all the while that the candidate did not represent the sentiment of the people. It was time they broke away from a system which foisted upon the people candidates not representative of the best moral influences. The temperance question was, after all, the dominant issue of the day. Every creature was protected by Ontario's laws, except man. There were game laws, fish laws, and laws to prevent the spread of disease in cattle, but there was no law to protect human beings from the cursed influence of the liquor traffic. For the sake of a paltry revenue the government dared to tread men's lives and happiness beneath their feet. It was time the best element arose and altered this terrible condition of affairs. As to whether prohibition would prohibit, Mr. Scott said that the evidence of all, of the love and the public entered into the affair, was supplied by two of the employees of the street cleaning department, who swept the roadway in front of the Opera House and gave them, to give the money to the poor ward. The piano—a beautiful Steinway of unusually sweet and pure tone, was kindly loaned by the Nordheimer Piano and Music Company.

REV. T. S. JOHNSON.
Mr. Scott was followed by Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor of the Adelaide Street Baptist Church, who said he had been disappointed in the last session of the legislature, and had, too, been disappointed in Hon. G. W. Ross, who had been thought to be one of the ablest of temperance exponents. Speaking of the referendum, Mr. Johnson said it had been "loaded up" by some devilish means and made impossible of enactment. Feeling thus, he had come to the conclusion to break away from the old party lines and to put this great moral question in the foreground. If there ever was a time when God's people and the temperance people had the need to come out and stand by their solemn conviction, it was now, said Mr. Johnson. Party whips and party men everywhere were breaking away and making up their minds to no longer vote along party lines. The time was ripe for action and temperance people must take advantage of it. Mr. Johnson urged all to vote for Mr. Daly, because he was a respectable citizen, a man of clean life, competent to represent the city, intellectually, morally and in every way; a prohibitionist from conviction and an independent man, independent in politics, thought and action. Referring to the local situation, in concluding, Mr. Johnson said he was a member of a deputation who approached the license commissioners the other day to ask for the cutting off of a license in the south of the city. They had been told that the license in question would be cut off, but if he did not misunderstand the commissioners' words, the deputation had been given the information that the licenseholder had been promised that he would be given a license in another ward. This Mr. Johnson characterized as an outrageous condition of affairs.

MR. DALY.
Mr. Fred W. Daly, the candidate, next took the platform. In opening, he expressed his confidence of victory, and said he would be bitterly disappointed if he did not get 500 votes more than any other candidate. There had been a very appreciable movement towards the temperance party during the past few weeks. They were in the fight for political power, because temperance people had from experience come to the belief that they could get prohibition in no other way. He had been told by a member of the legislature that there was really no other question before the parties during the election except the temperance question. The Globe had called it "the question of the hour," and he believed it was. He intended to make it the question of the hour in London during this election. The country was ready for prohibition, the people were ready. The only ones who were not ready were the politicians. Mr. Daly said he was going to see to it that the local candidates heard of the temperance question. For himself, he was first, last and all the time a prohibitionist. He would fight his battle along that line. Any who opposed him were opposing prohibition. He would appeal to the people, he said, and he would be going to run the campaign so that the people of London would know a prohibitionist when they saw one. The licenses in Ontario had been reduced from 6,000 to 3,000 in fifteen years, and the number of drunkards had thus probably been cut in half. It was acknowledged that this was a good thing. Why was it not an equally good thing to save the other half? In 1890 there were in London 69 licenses. Next year there were reduced by 19, and next year by 10, a total of 19 licenses were cut off. In 1890 the number of committals was 1,600. When 19 licenses were cut off it fell to 1,200, and when 10 more were cut off, the number was 800. That meant that by the cutting off of 29 licensed places in London the number of committals had been reduced by 800. The reductions came under the public platform in the presence of the electors. He would make the questions so plain that the man on the street, though a fool, would not mistake it.

Short speeches were delivered by others present and the meeting then dispersed.

Terse Telegrams.

CONVICTS DRINK WOOD ALCOHOL
Three Are Dead and Four More May Not Recover.

Thomaston, Me., April 26.—As a result of drinking Columbian spirits, a refined grade of wood alcohol, three convicts at the Maine State prison here are dead and four others are so seriously ill that their recovery is not expected. Among the dangerously sick is Edward Grafton, the murderer of Clifford Mosher, of Gorham, who is serving a life sentence.

The dead convicts are Thomas Corn, W. E. Coffin and Morey Wylie. Besides Grafton, the dangerously sick are Joseph White, John L. Sullivan and F. A. Currier. The men died in poison in the paint shop, where they were employed.

BOY WAS FATAALLY BURNED.
New York, April 26.—Joseph Altolio, a seven-year-old boy, received burns from which he will die, in saving his father, James Altolio, from a building fire. His father and son were sleeping in a stable in order to be near a sick horse which they were caring for, and their bed was set on fire by the upsetting of a lamp. The lad was awakened first, and seeing his father wrapped in a burning blanket, sprang to his rescue. He stripped the burning cloth from his father, and in doing so his own clothing caught fire and he was terribly burned about the body.

Kallday's Black Marvel Polish
"Marvel Polish" is made on honor. The intelligent study of its use increases utmost benefit and satisfaction. It benefits all leather shoes and is proven best by every test. Marvel Polish is oil, and preserves shoes. It never injures them. Sold at the leading stores.

The molasses which is left as a residue from beet sugar manufacture is utilized in Germany to make alcohol.

For Piles.
Sample mailed free.

One application gives relief.

The continued use of Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil permanently cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Burning, Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT., SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

PREPARED TO CARRY ON WAR FOR SEVERAL YEARS

Still, Peace May Be Near
at Hand.

Secretary Brodrick's Statement
of the Situation.

New Boer Republic—Inconceivable
Said to Have Found a New Spot in
Which to Settle in South Africa.

London, April 25.—Speaking in London tonight, Mr. Brodrick, the secretary for war, said: "We are perhaps in sight of peace, but in the interval we are sending out men and material to carry on the war for another year or two if necessary, that being the only spirit wherein the government can interpret the will of the nation and approach the arrangements for the conclusion of peace."

STEYN AND KRUGER.

The Hague, April 25.—The report published in Paris that Mr. Steyn, president of the Orange Free State, is coming to Europe to consult with Mr. Kruger is entirely without foundation. On the other hand, it is true that the Boer agents in America are renewing their entreaties that Mr. Kruger visit the United States next June. He will probably comply with these requests if sufficient pressure is exercised, although he has often personally expressed his dislike of this plan.

NEW BOER REPUBLIC.

New York, April 25.—A Sun special from New Orleans says: Gen. Pearson, Boer agent here, has received a letter from Lieut. Habbert, assistant secretary to Kruger, announcing the establishment of a new Boer republic in the Langenburg country, composed of Transvaal Boers, who during the pres-

ent war have trekked across Bechuanaland and British South Africa, crossing the Kalabari, and have wedged themselves in between German South-west Africa and Portuguese West Africa. Some Boers went there as early as 1885. Their number has been greatly increased since the beginning of the war, and it is thought that the irreconcilables will move there in the event of peace. It is the fifth trek taken by the Boers to escape British dominion.

STUCK ON WORDS.
The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at The Hague, who claims that he represents the views of the Dutch Government in the matter of the peace negotiations between the British Government and the Boers, says:

"The Netherlands Government claims to be in full possession of the views of the Boer delegates, inasmuch as the peace conferences were the direct outcome of the visit to England of Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier. In regard to Mr. Kruger, the Netherlands Government holds that no attention should be paid to his opinions. If peace is made it should be made on terms settled by the Boer leaders in South Africa. The difficulty in regard to the rebels is not appreciated from the proper standpoint in England. So far as the Boers personally—that is, the Boers from the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies—are concerned, they are perfectly willing to sacrifice their brothers, and they realize that, as they themselves have sacrificed something, the rebels in the Cape Colony ought to be in the same plight. The difficulty, however, is this: The rebels having nothing, or, at any rate, little to gain by coming in, will, no doubt, endeavor to continue the guerrilla warfare. The Boer leaders fear, therefore, that if, after they have arranged terms, these desperadoes should descend on English territory, the damage they will do may be visited by the English Government on the Boers themselves. The banishment of rebels is the only way the Netherlands Government considers should be withdrawn."

"The great difficulty in the way of peace lies in the form of words used by the rebels. They insist on the use of the word 'sovereignty' and, unless this difficulty can be got over by the use of a different phrase or phrases, the Netherlands Government is very hopeful of the termination of the war at present."

NO REASON FOR ALARM

All the Agitation in England
Baseless.

Not a Single Development Since
That of April 19.

J. Pierpont Morgan's Statement—The
British Taxes on Russian Army
Restless.

London, April 25.—J. Pierpont Morgan, jun., said to a press representative yesterday: "There has not been a single development in the shipping trust since the announcement of April 19. All this agitation in England is quite unbased. We cannot transfer ships from the British to the American flag, and, what is more, we have not contemplated it. Some of the serious papers here are certainly making a great fuss; but it all appears to us to be very sensational journalism. We know of no opposition to the combine, and neither know nor particularly care at the present moment what the Canadian and other outsiders plan may be. In course of time the agreement whereby the trust is based will be submitted to the shareholders of the individual companies concerned. But a good deal has got to be done before that happens."

The statements regarding the intentions of the managers of the Atlantic Shipping Combine vary with each addition of almost every newspaper here, and most of them lack even the semblance of authenticity. But they serve to enhance the general scare which is being spread by the shipping circles. Express satisfaction at the announcement of the combine is being expressed by the admiralty in the House of Commons yesterday, of the appointment of a committee to inquire into the whole subject, as affecting the admiralty. Much is made of the fact that the Inman Line steamer City of Paris, now the American Line steamer Philadelphia, and the City of New York, now the American Line steamer New York, after receiving 238,900 in subsidies were transferred to the American flag, and it is contended that there is nothing to prevent a repetition of such action. The Westminster Gazette, however, solves itself with the thought that if the law by which only American-built ships are entitled to fly the American flag is repealed, the British, as ship builders, stand to gain what they will lose in the matter of subsidies. Col. Denison urges the British and Canadian Governments to run a competing line, and tax everything that crosses vessels bring, and Britain letting the re-exportation of Anglo-Canadian line brings extra free.

THE SPENDTHRIFT MARQUIS.
The examination in bankruptcy of the Marquis of Queensbury, which was concluded today, show that he ran through personal property to the value of £208,000 and the estate to the extent of £108,332. The net assets between £20,000 and £100,000 in speculation on the stock exchange.

TAX ON BREADSTUFFS MAY BE
MODIFIED.
Replying to a deputation representing the millers, importers of feeding meal, and the chancery of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach held out hopes of modifications of the new tax. Regarding wheat flour from imported wheat, the chancellor said there was considerable risk of fraud in allowing the re-exportation of the new tax. A drawback on the article produced in this country. But he was inclined to consider the wishes of the deputation. The chancellor was also prepared to consider the question of differentiating the amount of the taxes to be placed on various grades of meal.

APPOINTMENT OF DAIRY INSPECTORS

Effort to Improve Cheese and Butter Quality
in Ontario.

Toronto, April 25.—Four appointments have just been made by the department of agriculture which, it is hoped, will go far in solving the problem of poor cheese in Ontario. Mr. George H. Barr, of the Dairy School, and Mr. J. C. 2. Public of the Kingston Dairy School, will for the summer act as inspectors, the former in Lambton county and the latter in Leeds and Lanark, each having a selected territory. They will visit the factories, frequently, examining the plant closely, giving advice, and holding meetings with patrons of each at least once a month. Mr. Arch. Smith, superintendent of the Strathroy Dairy School, and Prof. J. W. Hart, superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, have been appointed to act as inspectors in the western and east of Toronto to inspect the creameries, and in a similar manner gave expert instruction in butter making. This work has been undertaken with a view to giving the dairymen a reliable character, and by keeping a closer touch on a limited number of cheese factories it is hoped to form some reliable conclusions for presentation at the dairy conventions next winter.

An important conference of dairy instructors from all over Canada will take place at Ottawa, at the instance of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, on April 29 and 30 and May 1.

NEARLY 1,500 PASSENGERS.
Montreal, April 25.—Allan steamer Tunisian sailed from Liverpool for the St. Lawrence yesterday and brings 130 cabin passengers, 250 intermediate and 1,075 steerage.

PLEDGED NOT TO EAT MEAT.
Bloomington, Ill., April 25.—An agreement has been entered into among the 2,000 employees of the Chicago and Alton shops, in this city, which provides that none of their number will eat meat during the next 30 days.

It is a firm belief of the eastern monks of the Greek Church that God will not allow a monastery to be burned. When the Russian monastery of St. Pantelimon at Mount Athos was burned a few years ago, the Greeks, who constitute the great majority of the 6,000 monks on the peninsula, maintained that their Russian brethren had brought the calamity on themselves because they had fire engines and extinguishers and did not trust wholly in God.

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range of farm products, says the Record-Herald. Every corner of the Western States is being searched for eggs by agents for Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and a few smaller dealers who have capital enough to be able to compete with these leaders of the provision world. As a result of this competition, prices paid to farmers are rapidly advancing, and every indication points to unprecedented high prices for cold storage eggs next winter.

From Halls of Learning.

Rev. Canon Richardson, of St. John's, preached and administered the Holy Communion at Crumlin on Sunday evening last. A large congregation was present, and twenty communicants received the Sacrament. This flourishing mission is in charge of Mr. C. W. Saunders.

Mr. H. W. Snell left for his home in Woodstock on Tuesday last. He will return after a week's "plugging" to write his exams in arts on May 1.

Rev. Thomas Farr, B. A., of Wallaceburg, who has been on a two weeks' visit with his parents in Durham, called at the college on Saturday last. Mr. Farr graduated in arts and divinity in 1886, and retains all his old-time love for his alma mater.

Mr. B. P. Fuller, whose home is in Shreghindah, Manitoulin Island, left for home on Tuesday last. He will take up work in the Niipigon district, under Bishop Thomloe. Mr. Fuller, during his sojourn of two years at the college, was a most estimable and popular student, and the best wishes and the prayers of the students accompany him to his new field of labor. He was given a hearty send-off on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Isaac Stringer paid the college a visit a short time ago. Mr. Stringer has spent over ten years among the Esquimaux at Herschel Island. He addressed the students in the college chapel, and gave a very interesting talk upon missionary work among the natives, telling of difficulties arising from language, people, extreme cold, isolation from civilized people, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Stringer can truly be ranked among the foremost of earnest and devoted missionaries who forsake all for the Master's work.

In view of the rapid approach of the final examinations, which necessitate such a great amount of mental work, the university students, feeling the necessity of a little out-door exercise, have organized a tennis club, with the following officers: Honorary presidents, Provost and Mrs. James; president, Dr. Tamblin; vice-presidents, Miss Dearness; secretary, Miss Graves; curator, Mr. G. Escott. Two very good courts have been prepared, and great interest is being taken in the game.

Mr. C. M. Farney left college on Wednesday morning last on a two weeks' visit with his parents in Elmville. He will return to write on the final exams, which commence on May 13.

A special meeting of the Western University Literary and Musical Society was held in the reception room on Friday, April 8, with the president, Mr. A. Carlisle, in the chair. The financial report of the year ending 1902 was given by the treasurer, Miss J. Dearness. It showed a balance in the bank of \$15.07. The expenditure of this amount was then discussed, and it was decided to grant \$45 as a scholarship, based on general proficiency of second-year art students. The sum of \$25 was voted as a guarantee on the purchase of a selection of birds as the nucleus for a museum in the university, the remainder to be left in the bank. Any contributions to the museum will be very kindly accepted by the society. The university, Dr. W. F. Tamblin, President A. Carlisle and Secretary A. B. Rice were drafted as a committee to finance the purchase, mounting and housing of the birds. The meeting then adjourned.

A special meeting of the Huron College Missionary Society was held in the reception room on Friday, April 11, Bishop Baldwin presiding. The meeting opened with devotional exercises. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The report of the delegates to the Montreal convention of Church of England Colleges of Eastern Canada was read by Mr. A. Carlisle, a delegate. The report was received with great enthusiasm, which Bishop Baldwin aroused to even a greater degree by dwelling upon the noble and energetic action taken by the students of the various colleges, and complimented them in the highest possible terms. In a few earnest words he said that prayer to God in undertaking his work necessarily came first, and then through his guidance each individual member of the society would see the way opened to him to assist in furthering the cause of Christ in the north-west of Canada. The discussion was led by Rev. Canon Richardson and Rev. G. B. Sage. It was decided that a paper be prepared by the students and given at the meeting of the Eastern Canada Missionary Society, to be held by Rev. Canon Richardson and Rev. G. B. Sage. It was decided that a paper be prepared by the students and given at the meeting of the Eastern Canada Missionary Society, to be held by Rev. Canon Richardson and Rev. G. B. Sage.

Lectures closed in the arts department on April 18. Then began that brief but intense period of "toil co-operating to an end," in which the student interests himself prior to the May examinations. "No joy the blowing season gives." The prodigal of his hours, he who has eaten the husks, finds now that he must "change: tout cela." The first thing of any importance in the day's routine is to put out the brief candle, or lamp if he has one yet unexploded. Then he takes a little sleep—perchance to dream; the will

GEN. WALLER ACQUITTED.
Manila, April 25.—Major Waller and Lieut. Day, of the Marine Corps, were tried by court-martial here on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial, have been acquitted.

"CORNERING" EGGS.
Chicago, April 25.—The struggle for the control of the eggs of the country has become the fiercest in the whole

is bondsman to the dark, so to speak. But soon the breakfast song, or some earlier alarm, chases him from the pillow's fond embrace—his not to reason why. The rest of the day and part of the next is mostly all sickled over with the pale cast of thought. Curfew's knell brings no rest to the narrow cell. Rather it calls up for a moment and retrospect, the simple annals of opportunities lost—lost forever. Now and then our hero or heroine fixes a swimming gaze upon the examination timetable, posted last week. Chill penny might be supposed to repress the student's noble rage, yet listen to the halting words lent by the unlettered muse. He does his best to stigmatize the oppressor's wrong. But, oh, that

his tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in him. And yet this also is vanity. Let us trust that somehow good will be the final goal of ill. What- ever is, is right—so runs the dream. The examiners, somewhat humanized after a month's rest from lecturing, will doubtless show mercy unto many of those that labor and watch and wait.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

Now that harmony has once more been established in the senior series of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, interest is being manifested in the make-up of the teams. District No. 1, composed of Orangeville, Tecumseh, Brantford and St. Catharines, has about completed the formation of its teams. A few additional men may be signed by each club, but a glance at the following list will show that there are few vacant places:

Brantford—Goal, Kelly; point, J. Dowling; cover, Hamburg; defense field, Dorency, Neely, McBride; center, Wilson; home field, F. Dowling, E. Doyle, L. Doyle; outside home, W. Cain; inside home, Bert Henry. With Taylor, Briely, Allan to fill up gaps. Orangeville—Goal, Kearns; point, W. Kearns; cover, Menary; defense field, Shore, Madill, Campbell; center, J. Irvine; home field, McIntyre, Swain, Hatcher; outside, W. Irvine; inside, J. Henry. And Goodall and other promising youngsters. Tecumseh—Goal, Dubbin or James; point, Davis; cover, "Sox" Clark; defense field, Angus, Soules, Hagan; center, Bond; home field, O'Connor, Kelly, Durkin; outside, Pennock, inside, Groatix. With Graydon, Coleman, Roche, and others to be heard from. St. Catharines—Goal, Dixon; point, F. Williams; cover, Elliott, defense field, R. Williams, "Sleepy" Harris, Chaplin; center, McIlwain; home field, Lowe, T. Downey, Gourlay; outside, Cornett; inside, C. Downey. And others of the old brigade, as well as promising youngsters.

The make-up of the teams in District No. 2, in which Woodstock, Stratford, Paris and London are situated, is still unknown. All the clubs are straining every effort to place winning teams in the field. Stratford is said to have secured a pretty fair bunch, but, like Woodstock, they were late entering into the scramble for stars. London has secured a strong bunch, and patrons of the game in the Forest City can rest assured that they will be treated to first-class contests this season.

A grand circuit of the N. C. A. grand circuit will not lack for engagements owing to the many new tracks now being opened up. The C. W. A. officials in Ontario claim that there will also be a revival of the interest in Canada, and two meets are already assured.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, holding that the reserve clause in baseball contracts is binding, promises to have an important bearing on the stubborn fight which is being waged between the National and American Leagues. Lajoie, the most prominent and best ballplayer in the business, today, against whom the original action was brought, has been restrained by an injunction from playing with the Philadelphia American League team. Restraining orders and injunctions are flying thick and fast, and there are few clubs who would not be seriously weakened if this decision of the Pennsylvania court holds good.

Great interest is being manifested in the coming Erne-Gans contest, which takes place at Port Erie on May 12. Both men are training faithfully, and are doing the same in lacrosse for the Crescents are Drakeley, Wall, Dobby and Kennedy. Wall and Dobby are experts in both games. Among the critics it is generally believed that the Crescents will again win the championship this year. Last year they lost the international championship to the Ottawas at Buffalo, after defeating the Seneca Indians in the preliminary contest.

In speaking of Jockey Willie Brennan, who will ride for the Seagram stable at the Woodbine meeting in Toronto next month, just after Daly had disposed of his contract on the father to Newton Bennington for \$3,518, "Father Bill" is quoted as having said: "I never had so excellent a judge of pace or rate, or a boy who could play so good a whipping finish with either hand as Willie. If he keeps light he'll come to be a second Garrison."

There seems every likelihood of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association's annual regatta being held in Chicago this year. Detroit and Grand Rapids are after it. But as Michigan has had the regatta so often it seems that a change would be in the best interests of the sport.

There is a story going the rounds that Yale will oppose the Hanlan style of rowing this year. After the race between Yale and Columbia freshmen last year on Lake Whitney, it was noticed that the Yale stroke was changed in a number of essential particulars, especially in the shoulder heave at the end of the stroke, which is distinctive of the Hanlan style.

Preaching allocations for next Sunday are as follows: Bervie, A. Carlisle; Granton, C. Simpson; Clamdeboye, C. Ryan; Sarnia, A. McCallum; Oil Springs, C. Saunders; Teeswater, W. H. Snelgrove; Crumlin, A. A. Bice; Westminster, P. Westgarth; Aged People's Home, D. J. Cornish.

Gossip of General Interest Appropos of Various Ontario Pastimes.

This year many Yale men have at different times visited the Columbia bathhouses and watched the work of the men intently. Measurements have been taken of the Columbia racing craft, and it is considered significant that the Yale outriggers and oar handles have been lengthened after the fashion suggested by Hanlan at Columbia last year. In like manner the Yale boats are being built by Rud-dock, the Harlem builder, who has for some time fashioned the light blue and white shells. "Two days ago Corbin, who rowed in the 1900 varsity at Columbia, was put at stroke in the Yale varsity."

The big baseball leagues are well under way now and each club is working frantically to land the 1902 pennant. Judging from the opening day attendance, the National League is still the favorite among the fans, for no less than 53,000 turned out to see the contests in the four cities an average of 13,250. The American League figures are given as 42,225, but it is reported that the attendance in the league was indulged in before they were made public. The attendance in each circuit was as follows:

At New York	24,000
At Cincinnati	10,000
At St. Louis	10,000
At Brooklyn	9,000
Total	53,000
Average	13,250
At Chicago	6,500
At Washington	9,000
At St. Louis	15,000
At Baltimore	12,728
Total	43,228
Average	10,806

Cycle racing prospects for the coming season were never brighter in the United States than they are at present, and the sport is assured of what should be the most successful inning it has ever experienced. That the race is well aware of the revival in trading as well as in general cycling, is shown by the announcement just made by the American Bicycle Company. This concern, better known as the trust, has decided to organize a circuit in Ontario, and middle distance riders, and nearly a score of men will be under contract.

The sprinters will follow the N. C. A. grand circuit, and the middle distance talent will not lack for engagements owing to the many new tracks now being opened up. The C. W. A. officials in Ontario claim that there will also be a revival of the interest in Canada, and two meets are already assured.

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FRANK DELMAR.

BUSINESS BOOMING

Canadian Trade Centers Report
Good Orders.

Opening of Navigation Creates
Activity at Numerous Points.

The Outlook Across the Border Is
Fair—Drought in Some Quarters
Has Hurt the Wheat Crop—
Meats All Higher.

Toronto, April 25.—Bradstreet's trade review weekly summary: Canadian trade, stimulated by warmer weather and the resumption of water navigation, is living up rapidly. Good orders are noticed at Toronto and Montreal, where cool weather has heretofore been a bar to trade. Canadian cotton goods are strong and tend up, manufacturers following American market movements closely. Large shipments of steel billets to the United States are reported from Sydney.

Failures for the week number 20, as against 13 last week and 25 in this week a year ago. Clearings aggregate \$53,499,631—a decrease of 1 per cent from last week, but a gain of 32 per cent over this week a year ago.

Business at London has been fairly active. The demand for grain is better and prices are higher this week. Payments are very fair. The movement in wholesale trade at Montreal this week has shown some development in certain departments. The opening of navigation has created more activity. Business in the Province of Quebec is looking up, and the inquiry for staple goods from the west is so large that in some departments of manufacture it is difficult to get the goods out as fast as they are ordered. Country remittances are very fair for this season, and the conditions of trade generally are satisfactory.

At Toronto this week there has been more activity in some lines as a result of warmer weather, which brought in a number of country merchants, who have been making purchases of goods to sort stocks. Values of staple goods are very firm and prices show an advancing tendency in some lines. There is a feeling of confidence in wholesale trade circles. The conditions of payments are very fair for this season. The increased movement in grain has resulted in improvement in this respect. Quite a few merchants are purchasing for cash.

Business at Quebec has been fairly active, especially in wholesale dry goods circles. Orders are coming in and country remittances very fair. In retail circles business is ahead of this month a year ago, and the general outlook continues favorable.

At Hamilton there has been some expansion in the volume of trade. Shipment of goods to various parts of the country are large. There is a firm feeling in staple goods, and no disposition on the part of the jobbers to make price concessions. There is an improved feeling in trade circles at Winnipeg and generally throughout the Northwest. The finer weather has materially improved the

conditions for seeding, and in some important sections of the country there is a good deal of activity in that direction. The increased movement of grain has improved the condition of farmers, and continued activity is looked for. Many settlers are coming into the country, and the demand from new-comers for staple goods of various kinds will be large.

At Pacific coast points there has been some increase in the demand for goods from mining centers, and considerable activity in the mining industry is promised for this year. The various industries, lumber, shipping, etc., are quite active now, and with materially benefit trade for the next few months. Payments are only fair.

At Ottawa there has been a fair movement in wholesale trade. Retail business throughout the country has been showing signs of improvement, and there is a better inquiry now in sort stocks for the summer. Values of staple goods are firm.

OVER THE LINE.

New York, April 25.—Bradstreet's report: Despite, and indeed partly because of, marked irregularities in weather conditions and extreme temperatures, accompanied by deterioration in the winter wheat crop of the southwest, general business and speculation have been of a very dull volume for this season of the year. Retail demand was relieved from its incubus of backward weather by the hot wave which swept across the north and south of this week. This has resulted in a fair order business, for the wholesalers and jobbers in the east, but the talk of crop damages put a check upon demand in the central and west.

The cereals, and to a lesser degree, hog products generally responded promptly to the southwestern weather damage report, which, coupled with very heavy decreases in the visible supplies, particularly Manitoba and the Northwest, resulted in the highest prices of the crop season being reached for cash wheat. Corn, too, almost broke the season's record. Crop reports to Bradstreet's indicate that beyond doubt the Kansas wheat crop is better by the dozens and hot winds. Nothing in excess of three-quarters of a crop is looked for even by the most sanguine, while 60 per cent of last year's yield is confidently predicted.

Meats are all higher, marketable animals are scarce and receipts are small. Hog products have advanced in sympathy with cereals, but butter and eggs, alleged to have been cornered some time ago, have broken badly, the former to the extent of 7 cents a pound.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,750,589 bushels, against 4,118,108 last week and 4,252,129 in this week last year.

Shoes are in fair distribution at the west, but eastern shipments are falling off, being 21 per cent less for the week and 3 1/2 per cent less for this season than a year ago.

The first crop scare of the season, coupled with the action of the supreme court in allowing the State of Illinois to become a party to the suit in the Northern Securities matter, checked what looked like the most bullish stock market for a year. Liquidation of the high-priced granagers and Pacific stocks, but the continued ease of money liberal foreign buying on balance by arbitrage houses and resuming activity in the afflicted sections induced a recovery.

Cotton bulls, encouraged by the light crop movements and nervousness of shorts, have forced prices higher, the highest prices for the season being reached when spots sold at 9 1/2 cents. New York, April 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review: Versatile weather has produced erratic fluctuations in prices

Blue Ribbon Ceylon

Tea is always uniform
and always the best. Try it!

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

Had Her Revenge

A middle aged woman, with an exceedingly powerful jaw, and more evidence of hirsute on her upper lip than was strictly compatible with a fine appreciation of feminine beauty, boarded a south-bound seventh street car at the Center market the other morning. She had a couple of small, stolid looking boys with her.

When the conductor approached her, as the car was flying by the mall, for the fares, she handed him three 10-cent pieces, which the conductor promptly and courteously handed back to her, shaking his head.

"I want a quarter's worth of tickets," said the middle aged woman, shortly.

"I heard you, lady," said the conductor, "but those are all three Canadian dimes, and we can't take 'em."

The woman reached out her hand and accepted the three dimes, and gazed hard at them. She turned them over and over on the palm of her hand, while her powerful jaw took on an added look of iron.

"I don't see nothin' the matter with them dimes," she said to the conductor, reaching out her hand to hand them to him again.

The conductor, however, did not offer to again take them.

"They're Canadian, lady, that's all," he said; "and the company won't allow us to accept 'em as fares."

"Well, I took 'em as change in the market, and I took 'em as good money," said the strong jawed woman, determinedly, as she again offered to hand them to the conductor.

"You gimme a quarter's worth of tickets for them dimes, young man, and stop your nonsense!"

"I can't do it, lady, honest, I can't," said the conductor. "If I turn 'em in I'd be called down, and I'd have to make good for 'em out of my own pocket, and then try to get rid of them the best way I knew how, and they're not easy to pass in Washington."

"Well, they were passed on me, young man," said the woman, smiling, "and I don't see that you're any better nor I am to take 'em."

"Well, I've told you," said the conductor, patiently.

"Fare, please, for yourself and boys," the woman glared at the conductor as if to shrivel him, but she made no move to produce any more money, and the conductor decided to pass on to the next fare while the woman with the two boys made up her mind what she intended to do.

into it and brought forth a big handful of coins, nine out of ten of which were coppers. Slowly, and with great deliberation, he counted out 100 pennies into the two hands of the strong jawed woman, while the conductor looked on at the performance, wondering. When she had received the last of the 100 pennies into her hands, she held them out to the conductor and said, raspingly:

"Now, young man, you gimme a dollar's worth of tickets."

The amazed conductor, who hadn't dreamed of what was coming, stepped back a pace in his surprise, and he faintly offered to take the big heap of pennies.

"I'm not compelled to accept all of those pennies, ma'am," he said to her. "Haven't you got some other kind of money?"

"You'll take that money I give you for a dollar's worth of tickets, or you don't get no fare at all," sharply replied the strong jawed woman. "Phoo! you'll be a-sayin' that them is Canadian pennies, too? Well, they ain't; they're good American one cent pieces, every one of 'em, and I want a dollar's worth of tickets for 'em, too, and if you don't take 'em you don't get no fare at all, and jest you put me and my boys off'n this here car if you dare."

For a moment the conductor—a young smooth faced, mild looking man—gazed irresolutely at the heap of coppers and then at the woman's iron jaw and at the very obvious and bristly hirsute on her upper lip—and then he caved.

He pulled out four slips of tickets, tore three tickets from one of the strips, and handed the remainder to her. There was an expression of malicious triumph on her face as she snatched the tickets out of his hand that spoke as plainly as words could have, "X" better had!"—Washington Star.

HUMAN LIVES GROWING LONGER

Increase of 4.1 Years in the Last Decade—Pneumonia the Chief Danger

People are growing healthier and living longer in this country, if medical statistics can be relied on. According to figures published in the last week life has been lengthened by an average of 4.1 years in the last decade.

In 1890 the average length of life in the United States was 31.1 years. In 1900 this mean average had risen to 35.2 years, chiefly by reason of the decrease in mortality among the very young.

The three diseases which have caused the most deaths in recent years are pneumonia, consumption and heart disease, in the order named. Deaths from the first cause have increased slightly and medical science has made comparatively little progress in finding a specific treatment for it.

Pneumonia is an infectious disease like tuberculosis. Although it is not so contagious as are many other diseases, the sanitation of houses, schools, shops, factories, places of business and before the conductor had had a chance to again request her to produce 15 cents or the price of a quarter's worth of tickets in American legal tender, she leaned over to the old darkey and said to him:

"Uncle, have you got a dollar's worth of them pennies?"

"Dee Ah is, ma'am," replied the old colored man.

"Let me have them for this, then," said the strong jawed woman, pulling a crisp one dollar bill from her purse and extending it to the old black man.

"Deed Ah will, ma'am," said the aged black, taking the extended bill and looking at it.

Then he again pulled out his soiled cotton bag of coins, and making a scoop of one of his huge hands, went

SORT OF WOMAN ADMIRIED BY MAN

Regard of the Opposite Sex of Great Importance to Her.

Beauty Rated High, But Charm Much Higher—The Girl Who is Unselfish in Devotion to Her Mother.

Despite the claim that women are now far less dependent upon men than they used to be, they prefer to stand alone in life, and find so many fields of occupation open to them that they can afford to turn a blind eye upon matrimony, the true benefit of which is the regard of the opposite sex is just as much a matter of importance to them now as it ever was.

Imagine, says a writer in London Answers, a world in which the gentler sex did not strive to please men—did not try to make men admire, love and cherish them!

Fancy the desert such a globe would be, bereft of all the brightness of love's radiance! A gray, cold, commonplace haunt of sternly selfish individuals, each one a strife for his or her aggrandizement, without a care for the tender emotions that make life all that is most charming and delightful!

No; years may come and years may go, but love lasts forever, despite all the privileges granted to the weaker sex of making them in expense of the right to recognize the fact that, while it is their pleasure it is also their duty to live on good terms with mankind, whether in a state of domesticity as wife, sister or daughter, or in business as a man's fellow-laborer.

OLD ORDER CHANGED. For that the old order has very distinctly changed, and that a new one is an acknowledged fact, though the non-observant may think quite otherwise.

Fashions in food and fashions in dress—even fashions in beauty—are kind of always recognized as suitable affairs; but, of a truth, fashions in preferences never seem to have established a claim on the comprehension. Hence even now there is an insane theoretical prejudice in the mind of the altogether exploded fancy men once had for the little woman, who was always then alluded to either as the timid fawn, the modest violet or the clinging ivy. The Vogue of the day being has quite departed. And why? Because the type of man who needed her as his complement has also vanished.

The man of today is, in private life, a lazy individual in whom the protective instinct on his own account is very highly developed. No longer has he a desire to act as buffer between the disagreeableness of the world and the comfort of his choice. He does not want to live on stilts in his own home, however high above his fellows he may like to rise professionally. What he asks for is the beauty who is fond of being petted, of being made extremely comfortable. That is why, when he sees a girl in her father's house attentive to his fancies, unselfish in her devotion to her mother, first favorite with her brothers and sisters universally kind, his heart swells with admiration, and he conceives forthwith the cruel scheme of depriving the family of their dearest treasure, so that he may appropriate to himself so desirable a blessing.

BEAUTY AND CHARM. Granted, therefore, that some of the fascinations once so powerful in the past have grown quite stale, what are the ingredients that now, in accumulation, compose the type of girl men find most irresistible? Rated excessively high in the category

MUST BE BEAUTY. But still higher than mere faultlessness of feature is placed charm. It is impossible to define precisely what charm is. It is magnetism unquantitatively—a quality that attracts and delights men, that pleases, soothes and satisfies them, that makes them feel cold away from it, but sunned in its presence. There is very likely a wonderful hidden power in the voice, the vague assertion so often made that magnetism in the human being is a power to be reckoned with like electricity. The future may analyze the phenomenon into its typical component parts; but up to now we call it only charm or attraction, and rightly reckon it as the characteristic above all others, presupposing it to imply sterling worth of character, a woman should be most thankful to possess.

A plain girl—even a so-called ugly girl—may own it, and gain more lasting and true admiration in consequence than the beauty who is cold and selfish, and repels, rather than draws to her side, those who behold her. Indeed, in charm there is a large spice of unselfishness, of a true desire and intention to please, of a fixed determination to be loved. This last trait is in women sure evidence of the protective instinct, for there is life in love to many of them. But, however charming a woman may be in her looks and appearance, she should never forget that if she does not make her husband's home a happy one, she is a failure from his point of view.

Dazzling loveliness and most potent attraction must go hand in hand with the capacity for ruling her house harmoniously, and maintaining it in a state of comfort, or masculine eyes will soon be dulled to the allurements of the other qualities. That is why the domestic girl of the family so often meets with a lover before her more frivolous and showy sisters.

TWO TYPES. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that there are two separate types of girl who are favorites today among men. One is the type of girl who is charming to be merely friends and comrades, the other the type, just described, that a man prefers when marriage is the object of his quest. The latter type of girl, who is the first category, as a rule, will out, and this is the truth. Though there are instances that can be brought forward of a similarity of taste for bicycling leading to more tender relations, or a mutual craze for hockey fanning the flame of love, there are a multitude more that are traceable to far less heroic sources.

A woman cutting bread and butter in the long ago inspired one of the most romantic attachments the world ever heard of. And so it is today. Men hark back to very primitive allurements when love stirs in their hearts. In many cases, indeed, it would

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what I was doing. It relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up, and I was able to tell him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

Free Sample full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence secretly confidential. Inclose stamp for reply. THE HEMARIA REMEDY CO., N.Y., 25 Jordan Street, Toronto, Canada.

be very well were women to recognize the fact that domesticity is a far sinner than to play the part of a wife among the warring ones their pack contains.

Men are generally quite willing that the weaker sex shall keep the ball of conversation rolling, themselves being content to play the part of a wife among the warring ones their pack contains.

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MILK RECORDS FOR DAIRYMEN

The Importance of the Dairy Cow to the Farmer.

Milk Records and Their Uses—Their Importance in Facilitating the Sale of Cows.

Mr. G. W. Hodson, Canadian live stock commissioner, writes as follows: "As a means of converting the raw products of the farm into more saleable forms, the good dairy cow is without a peer. The good beefing animal will pay very little more than market prices for the feed from birth to shambles. The sheep, with her fleece and her lambs gives only a very modest profit on food consumed. The pig and the hen, if wisely fed, do much better than either of the above, but it is very seldom that the returns from either of them go beyond one dollar and fifty cents for one dollar's worth of food consumed. The dairy cow, however, gives two dollars and two dollars worth of products for one dollar's worth of food, and many a cow has been known to give two dollars and fifty cents worth of products for one dollar's worth of food consumed. Most herds fall short of such a high return. The reasons may be summarized as lack of breed, improper or insufficient feeding, and lack of judgment and management. Every dairy herd should average over fifty dollars worth of products per cow per year. If your herd is not giving you such a return you are not doing it right. Post-ably, every individual in the herd is not a number one dairy cow, but do you know which are really doing good work and the relative merits of the different cows?"

IMPORTANCE OF RECORDS. In order to know your cows you must keep a daily record of the milk-yield of each cow every day. We are willing to help you do this. During the past year a number of dairy farmers, at our suggestion, made an effort along this line. The results were most satisfactory. In our possession are many farmers' letters, emphasizing the importance and value of such records, both as a guide in selecting cows and as an effective means of directly improving the actual herd. The extra outlay required is very small. We would supply you with record forms for a time at least. The keeping of such records takes about one half minute per cow per day. The entry for a balance would be from fifty cents to five dollars. The increased flow of milk due to keeping such a record where ten cows are kept would pay for the balance in a week. Keeping milking records induces a spirit of interest and competition among milkers, and, in the mind of the milker, among the cows milked by the same milker. Rapid, efficient and careful milking will raise the average return from a cow by from two to ten per cent according to the cow—the better the cow the greater the increase.

USE IN MAKING SALES. If you ever sell cows, the ability to give an accurate milk record will generally appeal to a buyer's value and facilitate the sale. Especially is this true if she is a pure bred. Further, knowing the return from each cow in any herd, you are in a position to easily select for breeding, culling, or sale. Every herd has a few "boarders"—cows that pay a very low price for their food, leave no profit and frequently are kept at a loss. They should be detected and fed off for beef. Keeping a milk record is a sure way to discover them. To the breeder of pure bred stock of any of the milking breeds, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Canadian, or milking Shorthorns, the daily milk record should be quite as important as the breeding record. We venture the assumption that in a very few years every breed putting forward any claims as a dairy breed will be making a specialty of milk records.

The reasons are obvious. Beauty of style, color and conformation are very important, and where the breeder makes his money in a number of ways, he may be able to keep animals for their looks alone. We, who are farming for money, must look to the profit side of everything. With us, "handsome is as handsome does." The Holstein men have made a movement in the right direction with their advanced registry; the Guernsey breeders are working along similar lines. It would thus seem that a good thing for some breeders, and we are sure it would be the most important step for improvement that you ever made, do you decide to introduce it. Let us urge upon you, therefore, the advisability of keeping such a record. We would be most happy to send you forms for keeping the daily record, as well as forms whereon to make a summary to be kept for reference. When you receive the forms, please state the number of cows kept and address all letters to J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Letters so addressed come post free.

INVESTING IN LIFE INSURANCE. Nothing connected with the commercial and industrial growth of this nation is more remarkable than the development of life insurance until it has become the first business of the country. Last year the total insurance of all kinds in force was \$12,836,461,872, while the total assets of the railroads, hitherto the chief business, was \$12,768,910,857. The sums are too large to grasp. Compare the business of life insurance with that of the savings banks. The banks had over \$6,000,000; the insurance companies had over 14,000,000 policies in force. That is to say, one person in every five invested in life insurance and only one in every twelve deposited in a savings bank. Thirty million more dollars were paid out last year to policyholders than to the pensioners of the nation. These facts show that life insurance has become a matter of concern to the great majority of families. This growth is due to the soundness of the business methods employed and the security of the capital invested. No better form of saving has been devised. The fear of the crushing burden liable to fall upon dependents by death can be relieved and at the same time, through the newer forms of annuity insurance, provision made for an annual income during life. It is safe to say that there is no investment of the same safety which yields so large returns. The terms of policies have been made increasingly liberal as the business has become more firmly established. A va-

GOLD SOAP

Cleaner Clothes.
Lighter Labor.

ARE YOU A PRISONER?

THOUSANDS of men are prisoners of disease as securely as though they were confined behind the bars. Many have forged their own chains by the vices of early youth. The vices, wiles, and vices of manhood are lacking. Are you nervous and despondent? Tired in the morning? Have you to force yourself through the day's work? Have you little ambition and energy? Are you irritable and excitable? Eyes sunken, depressed and haggard looking? Memory poor and brain fagged? Have you weak back with dreams and losses at night? Deposit in time? Weak sexually?—you have

Nervous Debility and Seminal Weakness.

Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to Cure or No Pay. 25 years in Detroit. Bank Security. Beware of quacks—Consult old established, reliable physicians. Consultation Free. Books Free. Write for Question Blank for Home Treatment.

Dr. Kennedy & Kergan,
145 CHELSEA STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

Omega Oil

Best Liniments
burn and blister
the tender skin
of a child, but
Omega Oil
doesn't.

It is the safest thing a mother can rub on her little boy or girl for a sprain, bruise, sore throat or cold in the chest. Please remember this, mothers, and always have a bottle of Omega Oil in the house. It will cure the aches and pains of the entire family, and relieve a great amount of suffering every year. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

If your dealer refuses to supply you with this wonderful Swiss germicide, the Omega Chemical Co., 23 Broadway, New York, will send you a bottle prepaid for postage, on receipt of order, or stamp.

VISITORS TO EUROPE

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

Like of Family and Commercial Hotels to meet the requirements of all travelers. The agencies offer a free bureau of information as to tariffs, situation and other particulars.

Accommodation secured and hotels put out of intending arrivals. ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FREE OF CHARGE.

The Colonial and General Agencies, 106 McKinnon Building, Toronto.
Head Office: 134 Queen Victoria street, London, E.C., England, where visitors are invited to call.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

Saves the Hair

Promotes strong luxuriant hair on a clean, healthy scalp. Dandruff is absolutely banished by its use.

Sold by Druggists

A. R. BREMER CO. Limited
TORONTO CHICAGO

WALLET TUNG BALSAM

Cure Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Eczema, Itch, Scald, Burns, Frostbite, and all skin diseases.

It is the savings bank of health. The richer the blood in red color, the more you are sure to be in health. Ferrozene quickly makes blood, strengthens the nervous system, drives out the digestive organs and, presto! the nervous disturbance disappears. Sold by W. T. Strong & Co., 124 Dundas street, London.

A WARNING TO BACKACHE SUFFERERS.

Backache may strike you at any time. Comes when you least expect it. Comes as a warning from the kidneys.

A sudden twinge, a sudden pain. The kidneys cause it all.

If you don't heed the warning, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

Cure your Backache by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

There is not a Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve promptly and cure more quickly than any other kidney remedy.

CRUDE PETROLEUM USEFUL AS FUEL

A Great Saving in Labor Effected by Its Use in Heating Steam Boilers.

A number of interesting tests of crude petroleum as a fuel have recently been made. In a stationary boiler test 50 pounds of steam were raised in 50 minutes, while in a test made later with a heavy coal fire one hour and seventeen minutes were required to raise the same amount of steam. After the experiment a careful examination of the boiler was made, and no injurious results were found. Several tests were subsequently made with similar results. With respect to the economy of oil as a fuel, it was found that four and one-quarter barrels of oil furnishes the same amount of power as one 2,240-pound ton of coal, the latter costing nearly five times as much as the former.

There is also a saving of labor by use of oil, as one fireman can attend to 30 oil burners of 100 boiler horsepower each. This fact will permit a saving for firing labor in hand-firing plants of more than 500 horse-power capacity, and of more than about 1,000 horse-power capacity in mechanical stoker plants. This saving will, under average conditions of coal and wages, amount to about \$4 per ton of coal used for power in excess of 500 horse-power in hand-fired boilers, and in excess of 1,000 horse-power with mechanical stokers. There will also be a saving in ash-handling labor, or helpers in the fire-room, which will probably be about one-fourth of the above amount. In cities that are carrying away ashes will be saved. This amounts to about \$4 per ton of all coal used. There will also be a saving in furnace repairs, which may amount to two cents per ton of coal. The cost for handling the oil will probably be less for machinery than for coal, but more for ground space required for underground storage tanks.—The Engineering Times.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A GAS JET.

How the Flame May Be Made to
Dance, Sing or Play Music.

With a Pinhole Burner You Can Provide
Amusement for Yourself and
Friends.

If you were to say that you could make common gas dance, talk, sing songs and play music, you might be laughed at, and yet the ordinary lighting gas can be made to do all these things. If you like, you can perform these and more tricks with gas, and you will need very simple apparatus.

You require a pinhole burner. This you can make yourself if you have a blow pipe, but if not you can get it made easily and at a small cost.

To make it, get a piece of glass tubing and heat it in the flame, then draw out the heated part until you have a tube as small as pin. Break it off at its smallest part and you have a pinhole burner.

Get a piece of rubber piping, which you must attach to an ordinary gas jet, the other end of the end of the glass tube. When the gas is forced through and lighted it will burn in a long, thin flame.

If the flame is quite free from draughts and all projects are silent the flame will be steady, but if a watch is held near it, it will wobble and flare back and forth, keeping exact time with the ticking of the watch. If you will call out in a loud voice it will leap to and fro as though you had frightened it, and if you keep up a conversation in a loud voice it will dance about as though in excitement.

To make a gas jet speak, or to cause it to transmit sounds like a telephone, you must surround the pinhole burner with a tin tube having a small hole in one end, through which the burner projects a little way. The bottom of the tin tube must be made to connect with a speaking tube, which may be in another room or on another floor.

Speak into the tube, no matter how far away from the burner, and the sound will be heard through the hole through which the burner projects and is, therefore, forced against the base of the gas flame, which is always more sensitive. The flame will take up the wave sounds and magnify them so that the words can be heard all over a very large room, and if you attach a phonograph trumpet to the burner the sounds will be more increased in strength and loudness.

To prove that it is really the gas that does the talking, turn off the gas and instantly the sounds cease, though the person at the other end of the speaking tube continues his conversation. If you force the gas through a square of wire mesh, very fine and raised above the burner, by holding a lighted match above the wire gauze the gas will burn only above it, making a conical flame. This, having a larger base than from an ordinary burner, is very sensitive.

If you sing or play, whistle or talk on a level with the burner, and in perfect time and you can make it perform all sorts of antics by changing from whistling to singing, or from a funeral march to a two-step.

HOW TO PROMOTE A FULL GROWTH OF HAIR

Daily Brushing is Necessary for the Health
of the Hair.

The hair suffers by reason of much ill-directed energy expended on its behalf, as well as by neglect.

Dressing the hair is commonly done without intelligent appreciation of its needs, or is so often haphazardly disregarded, that the hair is rarely the adornment it might be.

A vigorous growth of hair is dependent upon the healthfulness of the scalp. Baldness, for example, is the usual accompaniment of a tight, thin scalp, while a soft, loose scalp, with a bountiful blood supply, will ordinarily produce an abundant growth of hair. The scalp has not been properly compared to the soil, where the seed is productive according to its nutritive ability, and also according to the well-judged care bestowed upon it.

Brisk, daily brushing is indispensable to the health of the hair. The scalp must be subjected to friction from the brush for the sake of cleanliness. A brush with rather stiff bristles is necessary in case the hair is thick. If the hair is thin, a softer brush accomplishes the purpose.

You Are Weak Instead of Strong.

A WEAK, PALE, DESPONDENT
SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY,
LACKING IN VIGOR,
STRENGTH AND
AMBITION.

Make Yourself a New Being—Re-
new, Revitalize, Reinvigorate
Your Lost Strength.

You're a discouraged, weak, miserable wreck—old before your time. Instead of a place of happiness the world is full of strife, worry and distress.

You are sick and not aware of it, just able to drag yourself around, but totally incapable of exertion or hard work.

Your stomach is crying out for assistance. Hadn't you better give it some Ferrazone?

Your nerves require a good bracing tonic, and the best thing for them is Ferrazone. Why don't you use this sovereign remedy? It is intended for cases just like yours.

Ferrazone is superior for the blood and nerves to any curative agent the world has ever known. Its recuperative powers are beyond description, as a trial will demonstrate.

With the use of Ferrazone comes strength to overcome the difficulties and battles of life. Digestion and assimilation will improve, appetite will grow better. You will sleep soundly, and presto—before long you will be healthy, strong and well.

These blessings are all obtained by the regular use of Ferrazone, and can be purchased at any reliable drug store for 50 cents, of three boxes \$1.25. Sent by mail to your address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

DYSPEPSIA



My DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion or stomach trouble. It relieves worn-out stomachs. It builds up stomachs that have been weakened by powerful cathartics and old-fashioned nostrums.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure corrects bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, belching wind or sour food, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stomach, improper circulation, constipation, heartburn or water-brash. It relieves the stomach in a minute. Munyon's Pills Ointment cures all forms of piles. Munyon's Blood Purifier cures all blood impurities. Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Munyon's Female Remedies have been to women. Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure five days. Munyon's Catarrh Remedy never fails. Munyon's Visceral restores lost powers to weak men, women, etc.

Munyon has a cure for every disease. The Guide to Health (free) tells of them. Cures, mostly as cures. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

plishes the same result. The root of the hair—the portion upon which growth depends—is stimulated by intimate contact with the brush, which should produce a sensation of pleasurable warmth in the scalp. A brush that scratches and irritates should be discarded.

The comb plays a minor part in hair-dressing, but requires equal care in its selection. It should have widely spaced, smooth and blunt pointed teeth. The use of the old-fashioned fine-toothed comb cannot be approved at any time, as it subjects the large, strong hairs to pulling and injury by splitting or cracking them, and may even tear the scalp.

Too frequent dressing is apt to be harmful to the hair, since it is thus apt to be kept moist or damp. This state is favorable to decomposition here as elsewhere. It is sufficient to wash the hair once a week. A good toilet soap is to be used, the hair subsequently being rinsed well and carefully dried.

When the hair has not sufficient oil of itself, some substitute may be provided, for which nothing serves better than vaseline or olive oil. This is to be applied to the scalp or to the roots of the hair. The brisk, daily brushing recommended above is also a stimulant to the oil glands.

Singing the ends of the hair is of no value as a means of stimulating its growth. The same may be said of close cropping, for this is commendable in childhood, since it renders cleanliness of the scalp easily attainable, and allows free access of the air to the scalp, which is therefore consequently less subjected to prolonged dampness and decomposition.—Youth's Companion.

RAISING OF FROGS A QUEER INDUSTRY

United States Will Consume All the Frogs
Canada Can Produce.

Frog farming as an industry is assuming large proportions in many parts of Canada, says the New York Sun. Not only are large shipments of frogs' legs made from this country to the United States, but there is a growing demand for the luxury in many of the large centers of the Dominion.

One of the most successful frog farms is in Ontario. Last year it produced 5,000 pounds of dressed frogs' legs and 5,000 living frogs for scientific purposes and for stocking other waters. The Ontario department of fisheries for Ontario reports that in the past year a number of applications were made to the government for leases of lands suitable for this industry. The department has been successful, as it was found that the territory concerned was already being farmed by a number of people.

It is safe to assume that in the very near future much land now idle will be stocked with frogs. All that is necessary for this purpose is to place a few paired breeders in the water. Natural food is almost always present in sufficient amount for successful growth. The species considered here to be most profitable, on account of its size, is the eastern bullfrog, *Rana Catesbeiana*, which reaches a length of more than eight inches. It begins to breed at the end of three years, is very productive and reaches a marketable size in four or five years.

Only the hind legs are marketed, and they average half a pound, and weigh about 50 cents a pound, at times, to the producer, and American dealers take as many as Canada can supply.

WAYS OF HOPI MAIDS.

In this age of advanced views on matrimonial entanglements and obligations it is refreshing to read of the curious marriage customs of the gentle savages of the Hopi tribe, in Arizona. Here the Hopi maid does the woman for the woman of the Hopi brand are held in much higher respect than are their coppery sisters of kindred tribes. And when the Hopi maid has selected the youth of her choice she goes to his house as a suitor for his hand, and testifies both to her devotion and her industry by grinding corn beneath his roof until he is sufficiently impressed with her qualities to yield to her suit.

The Hopi maid leads the man of her choice to the tribal altar she does so in the midst of elaborate ceremonials of long duration, and when all is over she takes him to her home. Nor does she yield this ownership when she wedd. On the contrary, the house, the fields and all the property save the herds belong to the wife. This, as will be seen, greatly facilitates the Hopi method of obtaining a divorce, for when the wife tires of her husband, she simply takes his saddle from her floor and tosses it out through her door, and the divorce is complete.

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

AVOID TRIALS OF MOVING DAY

A Holiday for the Migratory
American.

Anglo-Saxons Are Nomads—How to Lessen
Confusion—Labeling Fur-
niture.

The American householder likes to move! There are so many evidences in favor of this theory that it is a mere waste of time and space to debate the statement and enter into an exhaustive consideration of the subject.

To the migratory American moving day is the brightest star in the holiday calendar. Of course the moving debates the statement and enters into an exhaustive consideration of the subject. For months before the great day in street cars, at theaters and even in churches one hears disjointed, subdued feminine conversations such as these: "Rooms and bath?" "Range and old kitchen?" "Root in a condition?" "Landlord a horrible old curmudgeon!" "Variations on this plaint prevail until after the moving saturnalia is over. Then for a few months the movers hear disjointed and confused accounts of the perils and inhuman conduct of moving men, servants, plumbers, house painters, paper hangers and such other adjuncts to enhance the moving drama. Just as surely, however, she will be found among the next spring's list of nervous house hunters.

ANGLO-SAXONS ARE NOMADS.

There is no particular reason why Americans should be ashamed of their roving tendencies. Anglo-Saxons are nomads by instinct, and so long as an unpaid rent score is not the cause that disquiets them their hankering for new scenes and new associations is a healthy one, for they are not told by M. D.'s who minister to the mental welfare of the ill-balanced American public that change of scene is a refreshment for the mind diseased. Moreover, in this day of specialists and experts it is claimed that the labors of moving day may be much modified. With this household problem, it is said, doctoreses of domestic economy have wrestled both in thought and in substance and have come out more than victors. According to the scientific theory, one ought to prepare to move at least a month before the arrival of the van. Every article in the house should be carefully inventoried, and after it has been inventoried, in case it is damaged, it may be supplied with a tag to indicate its place in the new home. The inventoried articles in the house are supposed to save much confusion.

When another domicile has been selected, the mistress of the house should draw a rule plan of the new abode and decide what goods would like to have her goods distributed.

In most cases one family moves out of a house only in time to allow the admission of the next tenant. When it is possible, the family should be given a preliminary washing, and the walls should be wiped with clean, dry cloths to remove the dust. If the landlord is to paper for the new tenant, the paper should be applied before the family takes possession. Any repairs which have been promised should be completed before the first piece of furniture is placed in the new home. The tenant is secured, agents and house owners find promises wonderfully easy to forget.

Supposing the windows, floors, paint and walls are all in clean order, the family takes possession. The new house is to be laid in some of the rooms at least before moving day arrives. Picture rods should be inspected, or if individual supports are required, these should be supplied before the picture may be placed upon the walls as soon as they arrive.

If a contract is made with the van man to pack as well as move the furniture, a great deal of work should be spared the family. In such instance, the van owner is responsible for breakage. Clothing should be packed and the contents of desks locked up, for moving men are not above prying and making remarks.

THE LABEL IDEA.

When it is decided where the furniture is to go, a number of stout cards similar to those with which trunks are checked at railroad stations should be bought and one tied to each piece of furniture. The card should be labeled for its destination, whether it be the kitchen, dining-room, library, parlor, spare room, nursery or servant's room. The van men should be apprised of this classification and they will carry with them the required labels to place in their proper places in the new house. When the van with its first load starts out from the old home, some member of the family should carry with them a sheet of paper bearing in large letters the names of the different rooms in the new home. These can be pasted on the woodwork of the doors where the men will be able to see them. The representative of the family in possession of the vacant house should insist that the household

goods be placed exactly where they are required.

While awaiting the arrival of the first van the kitchen should be swept in case the previous tenant has just departed. Then when the wagon arrives the kitchen furniture, which is piled upon the van last of all, may be first unloaded and put in place so that the servants may go to work at once. Fires should be made at once if the weather is damp or cold. If the family has rented an empty house, these fires may be built ready to light in advance.

If one family moves out just as the other moves in, a supply of coal and wood in a barrel should be the first thing taken from the first dispatch of goods.

If the furniture is prepared for loading by the members of the family and their servants, stout empty barrels make good receptacles for pots and pans and the household odds and ends. The bed-room and china are packed in excelsior in boxes of moderate size and must be labeled china or glassware in order to warn the movers to exercise care in handling them.

Mattresses rolled up with the bedclothes smoothly folded inside will save a great deal of trouble when beds are to be made. Bed furnishings packed together in a box or chest are also convenient. Bedsteads are set up by the van men, and once these are in place mattresses may be easily removed from the canvas wrappings or sheets and laid across the beds.

In a household packed where they will be found without difficulty when the new home is reached should be the dishes and cooking utensils for preparing the day's meals. Food should be packed in boxes and sent by the necessary to send out to new and untried stores in the neighborhood. It is well to prepare a roast joint of meat the day before and then to serve it cold. Bedsteads are set up by the van men, and once these are in place mattresses may be easily removed from the canvas wrappings or sheets and laid across the beds.

CHILDREN DISPOSED OF.

If there are children in the household, they should be sent to visit some friend for the day. If that is out of the question, give them a few toys and restrict them to one room until everything has departed to the new home. From getting in the way or prohibited and should be put to bed early when the new domicile has been reached.—Ethel Knox.

BEWARE OF COLDS
IN SPRINGTIME.

Fresh Air and Cold Baths Ward Off the
Dreaded Grip.

"Colds," said a physician whose practice has been doubled by the increase of lung complaints recently, "are unnecessary afflictions, except to people whose systems are already weakened by disease. There are many people whose occupations place them in the most exposed positions—motorists, for instance—who do not catch cold. At this season of the year there is more danger of colds, pleurisy, grip, fevers, pneumonia, neuritic and rheumatic affections than at any other time. People allow their systems to become weakened.

"We cannot all have naturally strong bodies, but we can do much toward taking care of our bodies, and it is to see the many causes that are the result of sheer neglect and ignorance of the laws of health. It is not necessary to stay at home, curled over a grate fire, in order to escape colds—in fact this is the worst sort of way to fight them. Plenty of fresh air, exercise, sufficient food of the right sort, cold water baths for the chest and throat and back in the morning and enough sleep to give the body a chance to renew its forces for the next day, are all the rules necessary to follow to keep in good condition.

"People about this time of year have

APPEAL TO WEAK MEN



vital organs. The strength is quickly restored by it and losses corrected. Rheumatic pains are quickly dispelled and all functions of the body developed and made strong. It sends the blood with a gladness bound through the veins, carrying health to the body and happiness to the heart of the despondent sufferer.

ANY MAN OR WOMAN WHO WILL SE-

CURE ME CAN HAVE MY BELT AND

VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED IN A NIGHT.

HOW DOES IT CURE? How simple that is to me! I have studied and developed upon it for years, and I will explain it to you as simply as I can. Your weakness is like the running down of the steam in the engine. There is not enough power in the nerves to make the physical body go. Nerve power is electricity. Electricity runs your body just as it runs an electric car, when there is enough power. If the power is short the car won't run. Neither will your body. Now, when you have overtaxed Nature, when you have been dissipating too freely, you have drained away the reserve vitality and caused injury to the nerves and glands which retain the vital force, so that you are now subject to a constant drain of this power. You are losing it fast. You have never regained what you originally lost, and you will never regain it. My Belt points electricity into your impoverished nerves for hours every night. They drink it up gladly, absorb it and retain it. They expand and develop under its influence. They get strong and the drain is stopped; they grow in size and power daily, your step becomes quicker, and you look into the glass and see a MAN; you are CURED! RESTORED! MADE OVER! and the sun shines gladly upon your future. "The world is mine," you say, and the people in it proclaim you a man. So my belt cures you, and when you pay for it you make an investment which returns you more profit than any that has ever been made by man.

CAUTION! If you value your health, do not accept an imitation of my Belt. There are many on the market. Old style, blistering scorchers, whose only merit is their ability to burn and scorch the flesh, are being offered with a cheap imitation of my Cushion Electrode. But it is a sham. Don't accept it. The best is none too good when you want your health, your vigor; avoid imitations. The cushion electrode is my special invention. Without it all electric belts and burn holes in the flesh and cause no good. I take the other belts in trade.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write today.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Are You Suffering from Varicocoele, Nervous Debility, Loss of Vital Power, Loss of Ambition, Early Decay? I Will Cure You.

HOW MANY MEN ARE SUFFERING MISERIES FOR THE WANT OF A SIMPLE REMEDY? They do not live; they simply exist. In the faces of thousands one can read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because their vitality is being sapped. Varicocoele, wasting drains, have exhausted Nature's Electrical forces and left them wrecks upon the shores of life. Many have sought in drugs and patent remedies to relieve their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or maybe a week, falsely braced up, until the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whiskey, they sink still lower in vitality, and with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow-man and decide to abandon all efforts to recover their power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while Nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—that vital element of which, by a life of dissipation, you have deprived yourself—tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative—Electricity—there is life and happiness for you. It restores power to the weak and indolent; it builds up the weakened system, and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life. If you are weak and sick, don't depend on the doctors or drugs any longer, but try

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt,

The product of years of study, the realization of the fondest dreams of the weak and worn invalid. It is not a toy belt, but a powerful, life-giving Electric appliance, which is now recognized by the highest and best in the medical profession as the only certain means of restoring power to weak and lost and losses corrected. Rheumatic pains are quickly dispelled and all functions of the body developed and made strong. It sends the blood with a gladness bound through the veins, carrying health to the body and happiness to the heart of the despondent sufferer.

ANY MAN OR WOMAN WHO WILL SE-

CURE ME CAN HAVE MY BELT AND

VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED IN A NIGHT.

HOW DOES IT CURE? How simple that is to me! I have studied and developed upon it for years, and I will explain it to you as simply as I can. Your weakness is like the running down of the steam in the engine. There is not enough power in the nerves to make the physical body go. Nerve power is electricity. Electricity runs your body just as it runs an electric car, when there is enough power. If the power is short the car won't run. Neither will your body. Now, when you have overtaxed Nature, when you have been dissipating too freely, you have drained away the reserve vitality and caused injury to the nerves and glands which retain the vital force, so that you are now subject to a constant drain of this power. You are losing it fast. You have never regained what you originally lost, and you will never regain it. My Belt points electricity into your impoverished nerves for hours every night. They drink it up gladly, absorb it and retain it. They expand and develop under its influence. They get strong and the drain is stopped; they grow in size and power daily, your step becomes quicker, and you look into the glass and see a MAN; you are CURED! RESTORED! MADE OVER! and the sun shines gladly upon your future. "The world is mine," you say, and the people in it proclaim you a man. So my belt cures you, and when you pay for it you make an investment which returns you more profit than any that has ever been made by man.

CAUTION! If you value your health, do not accept an imitation of my Belt. There are many on the market. Old style, blistering scorchers, whose only merit is their ability to burn and scorch the flesh, are being offered with a cheap imitation of my Cushion Electrode. But it is a sham. Don't accept it. The best is none too good when you want your health, your vigor; avoid imitations. The cushion electrode is my special invention. Without it all electric belts and burn holes in the flesh and cause no good. I take the other belts in trade.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write today.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

WOMAN'S DRESS

Jewelry Mrs. Astor Might Wear at a Ball in
New York or Newport.

"Suppose we imagine two leaders of New York society arrayed in as many of their jewels as they could wear within the farthest limits of barbaric propriety. Let us select at random Mrs. William Astor, and, among the younger set, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jun. Mrs. Astor we will suppose to have on some such gown as that in which her portrait was painted by Carolus Duran, although that particular gown of course now exists only on the canvas. We can also presume that she wears her \$50,000 tatra of diamonds. About her neck is fastened a velvet band, to which are attached seven brilliant, valued at \$70,000. Also from her neck hang three great necklaces with a total value of \$150,000. Each of her ears bears \$5,000 in diamonds. A magnificent stomacher incrustated with diamonds to the value of \$50,000 clothes her in gems like a breastplate from waist to low-cut bodice in the V-shaped opening of which beautiful lace appears, embroidered with diamonds. On her fingers are pearls. Some \$10,000 in diamond ornaments are in her hair, and her fingers could but certainly would not be covered with diamonds. The total value of the jewels she wears is \$1,000,000. Although we have thus arrayed her in \$355,000 worth of gems she has still left at home enough to ransom a missionary from Bulgaria's bandits.

Let us now picture Mrs. W.K. Vanderbilt, Jun., formerly Virginia Fair, outrivaled by none of the younger matrons of the Van der Bilt family in the ownership of precious stones. She wears, of course, her \$50,000 diamond stomacher, a perfect network of gems, presented to her by John W. Mackay, her father's partner in those Aladdin lamp days of the Comstock Lode. Her pretty neck is burdened with a superb \$25,000 necklace of evenly matched pearls, to which is attached a splendid pendant, set with a fiery ruby and a single pear-shaped pearl. From another pendant, a huge pearl, depend still other pearl and diamond pendants. With these is a \$15,000 necklace of diamonds and softly chatoyant moonstones of India, and struggling to be seen among the richness is a quaint and costly brooch representing a bit of bark on which three birds of turquoise are perched. Among \$10,000 in rings sparkling on her fingers is a marquise set with a great pear-shaped diamond. A riviere of rubies and old mine diamonds completes a costume that would have brought a gasp from Cleopatra."—Frank S. Arnett in *Ainslie's*.

BRONCHITIS
A SERIOUS DISEASE

Becomes Chronic and Returns Year by
Year, or Develops into Bronchial
Pneumonia, Croupous Bronchitis,
Asthma or Consumption.

The real dangers of Bronchitis are sometimes overlooked. It is a serious disease to trifle with, and for that reason everybody should be familiar with the symptoms. Children are most likely to contract bronchitis, and, if neglected, it becomes chronic, and returns year after year, until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease.

The approach of bronchitis is marked by chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite, and feelings of fatigue and languor. Bronchitis is also known by pain in the upper part of the chest, which is aggravated by deep breathing or coughing, until it seems to burn and tear the delicate linings of the bronchial tubes.

The cough is dry and harsh, and is accompanied by expectoration of a frothy nature, which gradually increases; is very stringy and tenacious, and is frequently streaked with blood. There is pain, not unlike rheumatism, in limbs, joints and body, constipation and extreme depression and weakness. In some people the exhaustion amounts almost to nervous collapse, delirium follows, and in young children convulsions may follow.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy. This fact has been proven time and time again in many thousands of cases.

It is the most effective remedy for bronchitis, because it is far-reaching in its effects on the whole system, not merely relieving the cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease. It loosens the cough, frees the chest of tightness and pain, aids expectoration and permanently cures.

There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the box you buy. 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much. 60 cents. All dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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PAT, THE PEACEMAKER.

A COMPLETE STORY.

BY E. BURROWS.

They had christened him Lancelot George, but he was always called Pat. He developed from a crowing, gurgling baby, with a shock of golden-brown curls, which bobbed over his blue eyes in a manner which his mummy found quite fascinating, into a sturdy little chap in ridiculous sailor suits.

At four years of age he had contracted a quaint habit of considering the world in general from a point of view of his own, and as his world held but two persons of any importance—that lovely being known as mummy, that splendid specimen of humanity who was always to be mentioned in his prayers as daddy, and who at times condescended to turn into a horse or any other animal demanded by Pat—he fell into the habit of regarding them and their actions with the minutest attention.

It had begun when he was seated at breakfast, absorbed, so they thought, with his bread and butter, and she looked up from her letters to find a pair of solemn blue eyes fixed on her pretty face.

"Go on, darling," she said, stirring the milk in his bowl with his spoon. "Eat it all up, Pat."

Pat waved a milkily spoon towards that end of the table where a crisp newspaper effectually concealed the master of the house from the view.

"Talk to Pat," was his command. "Talk to 'tredler!'"

"Daddy wants to read, Pat! Mummy will talk to you if you will eat all your breakfast, like a good boy."

Pat shook a curly head, unimpressed. "Daddy an' mummy bot talk!" he insisted, and waited, spoon suspended in mid-air, the result of this command.

The newspaper at the other end of the table quivered. Finally it was lowered.

"Now, then, old chap, fire away! We'll go round the garden on the cycle as soon as you've finished the contents of that bowl. So hurry up!"

Pat's blue eyes lingered for an instant on the face of that splendid specimen of humanity who, in his idea, was able to do anything in the world; they went back to the sunny head bent low over her letters.

It was very funny, he could not understand it at all; but they never talked to him together, and he was absorbed in nothing together. Did he come into the nursery for ten minutes before dinner, she went out of the room; did she run round the velvet lawns in pursuit of Pat's flying form, he became absorbed in some object at a distance.

It was very funny! Pat returned to his bread-and-milk, all unconscious of the fact that he had taken his tripartite peace-making.

It had been going on for a long time now—so long that she said to herself sometimes, with a sharp pain in her heart, things could never come right.

And yet how easily it came right, how wrong! How they had drifted apart, no one knew—they did not exactly know themselves—but the fact remained that a great gulf lay between them.

Even Pat—the link that bound them—seemed powerless in the matter.

They were both young. They had loved each other so well that they had braved the plying scorn of the world in general, and married within a very short time of their meeting.

And the smiles of Fate had lighted on them from the very first. Success, happiness had been given to them in full measure, pressed down, and running over; then came the rift within the lute, the chance word which stabbed sharper than a knife, the air of indifference assumed, and gone was the love, and estrangement.

It was a common enough story, after all; and upon this state of affairs Pat looked with his sweet blue eyes, and pondered many things in his loving little heart.

The world seemed to him, as it has appeared to many wiser folk, a very funny and complex place, and there were times when the look in his grave eyes brought a curious feeling of embarrassment to them.

"He is such a rum little beggar!" muttered the man to himself, as he watched the child's movements.

There he broke off; it was not wise to ponder these things too deeply.

So Pat was allowed to continue his little investigations without let or hindrance, while the breach between the two grew, if possible, wider and wider as the year slipped by.

As Christmas drew near, the house filled with a party—an annual institution with the family, and under these circumstances, the gap which stretched between the husband and wife did not seem so noticeable. Only Pat, the observant, saw it, and wondered thereat in his thoughtful way.

Christmas, which to him meant a stocking full of presents and a succession of clean frocks, and late hours, seemed to bring little gaiety to them, in spite of the house party, but anything was better than the terrible solitude a duet which they were forced to endure for months at a time.

"What a pity that is!" said some one, in an undertone, with a comprehensive glance at Mrs. Carew and her husband, as they sat at the dinner table.

Pat was aglow with delight. Pat was sitting on a small stool, embracing a tiny fluffy kitten.

The speakers did not see his solemn blue eyes fixed upon them.

"Yes, it's been going on so long, too! Whose fault? Ah, my dear, that is just what no one knows—I don't believe they know themselves, poor things! But he really should take care of her. She is so lovely, and—"

There was an eloquent pause, during which some one came up and joined Mrs. Carew, dropping into the vacant seat at her side—a tall, good-looking man whom Pat detested with all his baby strength. He sat talking now, with his eyes fixed on Mrs. Carew's lovely flushed face, and in the babel of tongues round them it was impossible to hear what they were talking about.

"Then you really think—" began the other speaker, eagerly.

"No, smoke without fire," was the answer.

That was the day before Christmas eve, and Jim Carew had gone off returning the next day. Pat had watched him driving away in the dog cart, and had waved a small hand from the nursery window, with a shout of "I'll take care of mummy!"

He remembered that now, what had they said—those two pretty ladies talking by the fire? That he—that was, daddy—ought to take care of mummy. Well, he couldn't when he was away, and of course the proper person to do it was Pat.

There were goblins and burglars—wicked men who might come in the night and steal those pretty shining jewels which mummy wore in the evening. They might even steal her. Pat sat up in bed with frightened eyes at the thought. Nurse had gone down to her supper. The house where the nursery wing was seemed very quiet.

Only in the distance he could hear someone singing in the drawing-room. Presently that stopped. He heard nurse coming up to bed. Then the lamp which she had put out, and everything was very dark and quiet.

A clock struck eleven, and as its slow strokes died away into silence, a small white figure crept out of the nursery and padded down the warmly carpeted passage, through the half-opened door, along to mummy's room.

Pat pushed the door open cautiously, and thrust in his curly head. The fire was burning faintly, the lamps were still alight, but—the room was empty. There was a faint perfume of violets in the room. Pat peeped about, but in vain. Mummy was not there. So on he went, down stairs, his white nightgown trailing round his pink toes; there was a murmur of voices from the smoking-room—no, she would not be there.

He paused for a moment in consideration, and he did not hear the sharp sound of horses' feet on the hard gravel outside—he was thinking with all his might and main of mummy, who must be taken care of in case any goblins or burglars chose to come when daddy was away.

The boudoir! She might be there. He pattered down the little passage which led to her own special sanctum, and he braved the plying scorn of the world in general, and married within a very short time of their meeting.

She was standing, with flushed face and downcast eyes, listening to the eager, passionate words of the man beside her. Listening and half believing—all but yielding.

"He does not care," he was saying hoarsely, "or why should he treat you with such scorn? Ah! my dearest, listen to me—let me give you what he has never given you."

He took a step towards her and laid his hand on her shoulder. In that instant a small body launched itself full upon him, grasping him by the legs with fury.

"Wicked—bad—man!" said Pat, scowling with fury. "Don't touch my mummy!"

And small, nightgowned Pat stood between them, eyeing the man with unwinking hate.

An ugly word escaped the man's lips, but Mrs. Carew caught it up in her arms, with her face hidden in his curls.

"Darling," she said faintly, "out of bed at this hour! Oh, Pat."

She did not need him—she could not. With a sudden revulsion of feeling, she saw the man in his true colors.

"Go!" she said in a low voice. And he went.

Pat was a goblin or a burglar?" said Pat, his head resting on her shoulder. "I saw him," he murmured, as he was carried upstairs. "He was a wicked, bad man, going to hurt my mummy."

His little voice trailed away into silence. He did not feel the hot tears which fell on him as he was put into his bed again. And mummy dropped on her knees beside him.

But as the door was pushed open, and some one came in, Pat woke up suddenly.

"I took care of mummy!" he said, in eager tones, as Carew stood beside him. "There was a nasty, bad goblin going to hurt her, but I didn't let him. Why, mummy's crying! Kiss her and make her well, daddy!"

Across the little curly head they eyes



Syrup of Figs
ACTS GENTLY ON
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM
EFFECTUALLY;
DISPELS COLDS
HEADACHES & FEVERS;
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met. Something seemed to have pushed aside the barrier which had risen between them.
Carew bent forward.
"Can't I make her well?" he asked, in the old, tender tones which she had almost forgotten.
She did not speak, but her answer was in her eyes. And across the little bed they kissed and "made it well."

SMOKER HEARD NEVER A WORD

Enjoyed His Cigar in Spite of Acidulated Comment.

Hatchet-faced Female Discovered That Her Remarks Fell on Unheeding Ears.

There were plenty of vacant seats up forward in the open car, but the hatchet-faced woman with the baggy umbrella and faded reticule didn't want to see them. The conductor, with his hand on the bell-strap, motioned her with the other hand to one of the forward seats, but she didn't want to see the conductor either. So she deposited herself and her baggy umbrella and her faded reticule in the next-to-the-last seat, alongside a next-squatter man with a bristly reddish mustache and a fixed stare right ahead. This individual was puffing industriously on a raveled, pale olive-hued cigar, that gave forth eccentric clouds of brownish smoke that looked as if it might be issuing from a burning-out-stump.

No sooner had she taken her seat than the hatchet-faced woman began to glare at the man with the froak smoke. The man, however, kept right at his work of puffing, never seemingly taking his eyes from the back of the motorman's neck, straight ahead.

"Ugh!" ejaculated the hatchet-faced woman, when she found that her glares weren't relieving the situation any. "ugh!"

The man with the eccentric fumer pulled harder than ever, and continued to regard the back of the motorman's neck as if fascinated by that spectacle.

"Some folks' manners, if I must say it!" snapped the woman with the baggy umbrella, wriggling in her seat and directing a direct vitriolic glare at the reddish-mustached man.

The latter removed the cigar from his mouth, gazed at it in a contemplative, affectionate sort of way, damped some of the smoke ends and then, with the thing with a forefinger, replaced it in his mouth and continued to fill the air with deep-brown smoke.

"No more respect for ladies than so many rabbits, some of 'em, I do declare!" exclaimed the hatchet-faced woman, fetching the ferrule of her baggy umbrella down on the car floor with a bang.

The quality man with the piece of burning, raveled rope, crossed his legs and continued to smoke with great obvious enjoyment, although he was still interested in the general contour of the motorman's neck.

"Blowin' their filthy see-gar smoke right in the faces o' ladies old enough to be their mothers, an' never so much as apologizin', neether!" went on the woman with the faded reticule, while the other men in the rear seats, none of whom happened to be smoking, snickered and glanced at each other grinningly.

But the man with the heppen article only redampened some more of the loose ends of his smoke and then went on pulling on it with even more enjoyment than before.

"An' 't might jes' as well talk t' some swine as I could tell of, as t' many cobbles!" continued the hatchet-faced woman, raising her reticule from her lap and putting it back there with a jolt.

The conductor happened to be passing on the sideboard just then, and he smiled as he said in a courteous tone to the hatchet-faced woman:

"Lady, these seats are reserved for smokers—move up in front at the next stop and you won't be bothered."

The woman with the baggy umbrella shot the conductor a look of the most overwhelming scorn as she made reply.

"They ain't no sich thing as reservin' no seats on no cars nowhere for hogs, an' you know it, young man, as well as I do."

The conductor shrugged his shoulders and passed on forward.

But the man with the blazing bit of cauliflower had never turned his head either to right or left during this colloquy, nor had he given the slightest indication, by any expression of his face, that he was even aware of what was going on.

"Th' very idee o' ladies bein' ast' t' change their seats in cars f'r th' sake o' lettin' common, every-day cattle make nooses o' themselves!" sniffed the hatchet-faced woman.

Just at that moment a man with a singularly plastic countenance climbed into the vacant seat on the other side of the man with the raveled smoke.

The two recognized each other instinctively, and instantly they began a quick exchange of conversation—with their hands, deftly and swiftly going through the ever-interesting and ever-mystifying language of the hands.

The expression that swept over the sharp features of the woman with the baggy umbrella could never be described.

"I swan!—he never head a word I said!" she ejaculated, and then she signaled the conductor to stop the car at the next crossing and there debarbed, while the men in the rear seats looked on and the two mutters went on, all unconsciously, with their language of the hands.

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"Out of Sorts."

How frequently at this season of the year you hear the expression "I'm feeling a little out of sorts." That's the Spring feeling. The long winter months, with close in-door confinement, have left you feeling tired and jaded. The appetite is poor; there is a feeling of "laziness" in the morning; perhaps occasional headaches, or may be twinges of rheumatism. The weather is changeable and you take cold easily. You are not sick, but you do feel dull, languid and run down. What you need to put you right—to brighten you up—is a tonic, and the world over there is no tonic that can equal

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

These pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, simply because no other medicine has made so many tired and despondent people feel bright, active and strong. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from this medicine—the greatest of all recommendations.

Mr. Robert Lee, New Westminster, B.C., writes:—"Before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my blood was in a very impure state, and as a result pimples, which were very itchy, broke out on my body. To make my condition even worse I was attacked with rheumatism in the knee joints, which at times gave me great pain. I tried several medicines but they did not help me, and then my wife insisted that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am now very glad that I followed her advice, for after using a half dozen boxes I was fully cured, and not only had the rheumatism disappear, but also the pimples that had been such a source of annoyance. You may be sure I am grateful for what the pills have done for me, and always speak a good word for them when opportunity offers."

It's a waste of money to experiment with other so-called tonics—weak, catch-penny imitations of this sterling medicine. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOW TO CULTIVATE SOUND JUDGMENT.

A Tendency Among Men to Overrate Their Own Importance.

Some can decide, almost intuitively, upon the character of the first person they have met. So of a book: they can turn it over, read part of a page here, and a sentence of two in another place, and decide, unhesitatingly, upon its merits. When a prejudice has once entered your mind against a man or an author, it is hard to eradicate it. It warps the judgment, and makes you partial. If this habit be indulged, the mind soon becomes habituated to act from prejudice rather than judgment.

A perfectly just and sound mind is a rare and invaluable gift. But it is still much more unusual to see such a mind unbiased in all its actions. God has given this soundness of mind but to a few, and a very small number of those few escape the bias of some predilection, perhaps habitually operating; and none, at all times, are perfectly free. I once saw this subject forcibly illustrated. A watchmaker told me that a gentleman had put an excellent watch into his hands, that went irregularly. It was as perfect a piece of work as was ever made. He took it to pieces put it together again. Twenty times. No manner of defect was to be discovered, and yet the watch went intolerably. At last it struck him that possibly the balance wheel might have been near a magnet, on applying a needle to it he found his suspicions true; here was all the mischief. The steel works in the other part of the watch had a perpetual influence on its motions; and the watch went as well as possible with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be magnetized by any "predilection, it must act irregularly."

As to judging of your own character, do not forget that every man is almost sure to overrate his own importance. Our friends flatter us, and our own

hearts still more. Our faults are not seen, or, if seen passed over, or softened down, by both of these parties. Many of our virtues are of a doubtful nature, and we are in danger of placing all such on the credit side of the ledger.

An officer in our army, of high character, once told me that he had once sat down to weigh the principle of entire abstinence from ardent spirit, and to decide whether it was his duty, in his circumstances, to abstain. He took a large sheet of paper, and began by setting down, in regular order, all the reasons why the principle of entire abstinence ought not to prevail. The list was somewhat long and imposing. He felt pretty sure that he might safely take that side of the question. But to make it perfectly sure, he began to set down on another page the arguments on the other side. They soon began to grow and grow, till he was astonished at their number and weight. They quickly outnumbered their opponents; and it did not at first strike his attention that he had several put down against entire abstinence which belonged to the other side. These were shifted and altered, till at last, with one dash of the pen, he blotted out the few that remained; and though he has now forgotten the steps of the process, yet from that hour to this he has never had a doubt on the question. This is what I mean by cultivating soundness of judgment. The process may be slower than to jump to conclusions, but it is much more satisfactory, and will give you the habit of weighing and judging correctly.—Todd's Student Manual.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN overlooked. A cough may be for a length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief

THE MASK AND LYRE.

Notes on the Plays and Their Players.
Gossip of the Stage and Platform.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.
Meritt the mighty Shakespeare wrote his thought.
"Tis here he shows his love for human kind.
It is the noblest work of all he wrought.
Tis here we see the sweetness of his mind.
For consolation in the hours of care,
For soothing words when grief doth dare,
When fortune's ill is more than we can bear,
We seek these pages where they so abound.
He knew the lowest depths and heights sublime,
He knew the miseries manifold of earth—
This poet born for every age and clime—
And fears that haunt us from our day of birth.
Oh, friend of mine, when disappointment keen
Gnaws at thy heart, read Shakespeare's word serene.
—William A. T. Stone, in Book News.

Judging by the result of Otis Skinner's engagement at the Grand this week, the people of this city have no use for the highest and best in dramatic production. The experience of Mr. Skinner has been, with one exception, that of the four or five most contemptible and talented artists who have visited this city during the season now nearing its close. First, Sarah Cowell Le Moyne in "The First Duchess of Marlborough," Kyrie Belle in "A Gentleman of France," H. Reeves-Smith in "The Tyranny of Tears" and "A Brace of Partridges," and Richard Golden (who in his line is as true an artist as those just mentioned), have all been subjected to the same cavalier treatment by the professedly cultured people of London. Only one of the high-class attractions of the season has met with the success it deserved, and that was J. H. Stoddard in "The Bonnie Brier Bush." Even this cannot be alleged in the defense of those who have been lacking in appreciation of other worthy offerings, for it is safe to say that the dramatization of a once popular book, and partly because it appealed to a large following through its locale and chief characters being Scottish. Evidently Londoners want only slack work, a "Tom" show, or the maudlin musical things which come dignified by the name of comic opera. Of course they have only themselves to blame if they get what they deserve, and that is a paucity of elevating, instructive, and ennobling dramatic work, and a superabundance of the cheap, useless and foolish things which clutter the stage.

Under the heading "Again Bacon vs. The Bard," the Baltimore Herald contains the following amusing piece of foolery:

After a long sojourn in the cheerless and desolate caves of oblivion, the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is once more in the center of the stage, with the limelight shining upon it and a huge chorus of argumentative cranks in a double row behind it. Some of the latest theories promulgated are as follows:

- That Bacon and Shakespeare were one and the same man.
- That Bacon wrote the Shakespearean plays while in prison serving a sentence of one year for profanely cursing and swearing on the public highway.
- That the name Bacon was merely

Shakespeare's nom de plume, assumed because the Bard was a ham actor.
(d) That Shakespeare, being ashamed of his plays, blamed Bacon.
(e) That Shakespeare invented the Baconian theory in order to mislead his creditors.
(f) That the real author of the plays was Bacon's father-in-law, a saloon-keeper named George W. Ferguson.
(g) That Shakespeare sold out his play-writing business to Bacon after writing half of the plays.
(h) That Shakespeare and Bacon were partners.
(i) That they were not.
(j) That neither were they.
(k) That nobody knows whether they were or not.
(l) That nobody cares.

A New York paper says that Miss Lulu Glaser, the star of "Dolly Varlen," is an expert marksman. During the recent sportsman's show, she astonished the talent by her skill with the rifle, and came in a brilliant second in the target shooting for women. "I find," says she, "that my knowledge of shooting has afforded me peace of mind on a good many occasions. I feel more secure from burglars, because I always sleep within reach of my gun, and long ago I made up my mind that if a burglar got into my room and I could get the drop on him I would finish his career of crime very quickly without any legal process, and I believe I would have the nerve to do it, too." Evidently Miss Glaser may now be appropriately described as a shooting star.

The departure of Mr. W. H. Hewlett from London can only be regarded as a distinct loss to the city. Mr. Hewlett, since his coming to London, has done much for the advancement here of his beloved art, and his twilight organ recitals have been the means of inculcating in many a love for the beautiful in music, while in other ways he has sought constantly to foster and satisfy the demand for good music. Mr. Hewlett will carry with him the best wishes of all, and leave behind him the hope that he may again become a citizen of the Forest City.

The following companies, seen here this season, have closed or are closing as follows: "Bonnie Brier Bush," Williamsport, Del., May 10; "Foxy Quiller," Williamsport, Pa., April 12; "Man to Man," Buffalo, N. Y., May 2; "Mam'selle 'Awkins," Greensburg, Pa., April 13; H. Reeves-Smith, April 22.

THEATRICAL TITTLE-TATTLE.
George Bernard Shaw is writing a new drama which has for its subject the adventures of the gay Don Juan.

Robert Edson in "Soldiers of Fortune," will finish the season at the Grand Theatre, New York. A brief spring tour will follow.

William Collier's play "The Diplomat," is to be produced in England before long. There it will be known under the title of "The End of the Story."

"Pete Beetroot, of Jigs, Jags and Jingles" is the title of a new drama that was allowed a copyright last week. It is the work of L. E. Chenoweth.

Last week ended the New York season of the Weber & Fields company. It now takes the road for a brief spring tour. All of the original company will be retained for this tour.

Olive Netherland returns to the stage on May 1. She will appear as Sapho at the Adelphi Theatre, London, on the date mentioned. Next year she promises to spend in America.

Some of the European theatrical centers are experiencing a revival of the lesser known Shakespearean plays. In

Vienna "Triolus and Cressida" have proved unexpectedly successful.

Though Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author, is at a New York sanatorium suffering from nervousness, she is employing her leisure time upon a new novel and a new play.

"Way and Down East" will not go to Australia after all. The ravages of the bubonic plague in the countries of the South Seas frightened the managers, and they canceled the contracts made.

New York is reveling in a revival of French opera bouffe. This past week "La Fille de Madame Angot" and "La Grande Duchesse" were among the offerings at the Victoria by the French company.

David Warfield has finally decided upon a play for next year. It will be a dramatic arrangement of George V. Hobart's "Dinkelspiel" papers, which have been appearing in the newspapers for several years past.

Within another year two new theaters are promised in Chicago. It is also stated that Nixon & Zimmerman, owners of the Alvin Theater, have secured the lease of one of the most important houses in that city.

The revivals of "Hamlet" for next year, promised by Botham and Gillette, may reintroduce Shakespeare in America. Both of the actors named promise scenery of extraordinary splendor and specially selected casts.

Julia Marlow and Olga Nethersole have both taken up their pens to write new plays for their own use. Both declare they can find nothing by any of the playwrights that is suitable to their individual requirements.

In Chicago, the largest audience of the grand opera season was drawn by the performance of "The Magic Flute." It was said the receipts amounted to \$10,000. With this exception the series of operas were poorly patronized.

Some New York dramatic critics are discussing the character of some of the actors seen upon the Broadway stage. It is generally agreed that some of the jokes heard quite frequently are very much in need of the censor's blue pencil.

Nance O'Neill is said to be scoring a great artistic success in Egypt. At a recent performance of "Magda," given at the Khedivial Theater, the audience included the Khedive, Lord and Lady Cromer and the entire diplomatic corps.

In London they say the divorce that Justin Huntley McCarthy and Cissie Loftus secured in America is not binding in England. It is an intense situation for the young author of "If I Were King," who is credited with a desire to marry Julie Opp.

Parisian friends of Jean de Reszke described 3,000,000 francs as a small opera house for his use in the neighborhood of the Arc de Etoile. There is little certainty that this great artist will ever again visit America in a professional capacity.

Anna Held declares she will not act in America next season. She intends to visit Paris in September, going thence to London in the spring and returning to the United States in time to produce the new comedy Clyde Fitch is said to be writing for her in the fall of 1903.

Lily Langtry's play, "Mlle. Mars," now performing in London, seems to have turned out something of a success after all. From the early reports it seemed fated for retirement within a week or two of its first production. It is still running, however, and the end is not definitely known.

Mrs. Rostand, who has made a local name for herself as a poet, has written a drama. She read it to an invited audience. It is a tragic-idyll of the Middle Ages. Mrs. Lebarry has bought it for France and Charles Frohman for America, where it is possible Annie Russell will play in it.

There are no parts for women in the miracle opera by Massenet, recently produced at Monte Carlo. It is called "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." The libretto, by Maurice Lena, a professor at the Paris University, is poetical and effective, and the music, admirably adapted to the quaint legend, is throughout melodious and full of animation and color.

Giuseppe Verdi is the hero of a one-act drama recently played in Rome

with Ermete Lorelli as the famous composer. In the drama the composer has undertaken for the director of an opera theater to write an opera called "The False Santsias," and while his wife and child are starving in a garret he is compelled to write the gay music.

The singers engaged for the coronation festival at Manchester he saved Garden, London, include Misses Nordica, Melba, Adams, Calve, Fremstad, Paccini, Garden, Norelli, Kratz, Friche and Deonnes and MM. Saleza, Van Dyck, Plancon, Van Rooy, Scotti, Bismpham, Blass, Journet, Gilbert, Hea, Dufurche, Klopfer, Caruse, Marechal, Colisau and Pennarline.

The distinction that "there are theaters and there are theaters," must have been in the mind of Sir Henry Irving during a recent visit he paid to Keith's Theater, Boston, for this is what he wrote in the visitors' book in which his name is preserved as a valued memento of the famous English actor: "What shall I say? Unique! It is certainly that. Beautiful! That hardly expresses it. Perfect! That is the word."

Sir Henry Irving's last visit to America seems to have impressed him as not other previous visits has done. In an interview at Manchester he said of the American love of the drama: "The first things every little township looks to have are a theater and a church. They appreciate the drama more than any other nation in the world. It will not be long before they have a great national drama of their own."

Beaucaire is the fifth French nobleman that Mansfield has created in the course of his career, yet each has been quite different from the last. His first creation was Baron Chevalier, an old Parisian lord. Next came Andre Rossini Mario de Jadot in "Monsieur." Only seven years ago he gave his masterly characterization of the Emperor Napoleon. Three years ago he presented Cyrano de Bergerac.

It is possible that E. H. Sothern may not continue in "If I Were King" next year. He counts on shelving this attractive drama for the time being and devote all his efforts to "Hamlet" and "Richard Lovelace." If this report be true, it indicates great faith in the future of the play. Sothern's recent failure there will be many folk who count upon Mr. Sothern's judgment being correct. The outcome will be watched with keen interest, and it is not often that such an effort is made to resuscitate a failure, more especially since Mr. Sothern has abundant material without it.

Follow The Example Of The Millions of Women Who Now Use DIAMOND DYES

It is safe to follow the example of the millions of wise women who have made the Diamond Dyes their chosen and only dyes for home coloring. The faith of all is so firmly established in the excellence of the Diamond Dyes that they would not use any other home dye, even if it were given for nothing and imitation dyes free of cost. Valuable goods and garments should not be risked with poor and untried dyes. Ruin, loss of money and bad temper is the sure result.

Mrs. R. F. Swallow, 108 Harris street, Vancouver, B. C., says: "I have used a great many of the Diamond Dyes and have always had most satisfactory results. I have dyed silks, dresses, men's clothes, curtains and any quantity of wool goods to my entire satisfaction."

The cereals (wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley) raised in the United States during the past five years represent a value to the farmer of \$5,250,000,000, or an increase of nearly \$1,000,000,000 over the preceding five years.

The strength of the British fleet for the coronation review at Spithead is fixed provisionally at about 120 ships. And no wonder. He has fifteen years taken off his life; in a word, he wishes he had married earlier.

This latter feeling is very common amongst people who have grandchild-

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900. Walter Baker & Co.'s PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates.



Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.
Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.
German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

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ESTABLISHED 1760.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
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TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

ENJOY A LONG MARRIED LIFE.

If Your Future Is Assured Wed Early.
A Distinct Advantage Which Is Most Appreciated When You Have Children of Your Own.

Early marriages, you will find, are not so common as they once were, and nowadays if a couple marry when quite young people deplore their indiscretion, and expect every kind of evil to follow on the unfortunate young couple's rashness.

But is it really rash to marry when young? Well, that, of course, depends; it is rash if the future is not adequately provided for; but if a comfortable future be assured, why is it a distinct advantage to marry young. For one thing, the couple would mold the more easily into each other's way. If they were up in years a bit this would not be so easy; but when young they are pliable.

Then, if children come, look at the matter from that point of view. Lots of folks dread the idea of being young grandparents, but taking it all in all there is something to recommend young grandparenthood. It is not a nice thing to know that you will still be practically in your prime when your grandchildren are grown up and about you? You can then take a deep and clear minded interest when your sons and daughters marry. If you were old and, to all intents and purposes, done with the world, you could not do this.

Then it is nice to have little grandchildren playing around you before your head is silvered over with the snows of Time. You are able to play with them, and in a measure, you can still enjoy their enjoyment. What a difference if you occupy the honorable, but helpless, chair of the aged grandparent or grandchild.

The writer has heard an old fellow say that he wished that he was a bit younger so that he could enter into the pleasures of his children's changes and no wonder. Why, it makes a man feel younger, it adds years to his life, the ability to join the bairns in their play. Whereas, if a man be too old and feeble to join them, he sits and sighs and wishes he had fifteen years taken off his life; in a word, he wishes he had married earlier.

This latter feeling is very common amongst people who have grandchild-

dren, and there is a moral in it which the reader will quickly perceive. Then, if a wife and husband have found life to be a complete success, is the knowledge that they wedded early not a satisfaction to them? Did the early marriage not give a longer time to journey that pleasant road together? Have you, reader, not heard a man say, "I wish I'd been with Mary at 20, instead of beginning at 30." In all likelihood you have heard many points to the fact that without doubt there is often much to be gained by early marriage.

Of course, early marriages, as has been said, which are rashly entered into, very often turn out deplorable failures; but this is entirely owing, not to the early marriages in themselves, but to the parties being perhaps unsuited to each other, or to their not having provision made for the future.

Early marriages in these cases are not only foolish, but absolutely wrong, and are always to be deprecated, for these be the roads where misery lies.

BIRDS THAT PREFER SEA WATER TO FRESH

Cockatoos and Pigeons Pass By Fresh Water to Get the Brine.

[From Chamber's Journal.]
"In 1851, while resident on Gazelle Peninsula, the northern portion of the magnificent island of New Britain, in the South Pacific, I had many opportunities of witnessing both cockatoos and wild pigeons drinking salt water. I was stationed at a place called Kabaira, the then 'farthest out' trading station on the whole island; and as I had but little work to do, I found plenty of time to go to the bird life in the vicinity. Parrots of several varieties, all of beautiful plumage, were very plentiful; and great flocks of white cockatoos frequented the rolling grassy downs which lay between my home and the German head station in Blanche Bay, twenty miles distant, while the heavy forest of the littoral was the haunts of thousands of pigeons. These pigeons, though not so large as the Samoan or Eastern Polynesian bird, formed a very agreeable change of diet for us white traders; as by walking about fifty yards from one's door half a dozen or more could be shot in as many minutes.

"My nearest neighbor was a German; and one day, when we were walking along the beach towards his station, I noticed some hundreds of pigeons flying down from the forest to the margin of the water, and drink with apparent enjoyment. The harbor at this point being almost landlocked, and the water as smooth as glass and without the faintest ripple, the birds were enabled to drink without wetting their plumage. My neighbor, who had lived many years in New Britain, told me that the drinking of sea water was common to both cockatoos and pigeons alike, and that on some occasions the beaches would be lined with them; the cockatoos not only drinking but bathing, and apparently enjoying themselves greatly. During the next six months, especially when the weather was calm and rainy, frequently nothing but pigeons and cockatoos came to the salt water to drink.

"At first I thought that, as fresh water in many places bubbled up through the sand, the birds were not really drinking the sea water; but by watching closely I distinctly saw them walk across these tiny runnels without making any attempt to drink. Then, too, the whole of the Gazelle Peninsula is cut up by countless streams of water, and rain falls throughout the year as a rule. What could be the unusual habit of drinking sea water? Another peculiarity of the New Britain and New Ireland pigeon is its fondness for the chill-pepper berry. During three months of the year, when these berries are ripe, the birds' crops are full of them, and very often their flesh is so pungent and smells so strong of the chill as to be quite unpalatable."

WHERE PIPES ARE COLORED TO ORDER

Houseful of Young Men Whose Only Toil is to "Smoke Up."

Coloring meerschaum is a long and delicate process, and unless a man likes to do a difficult feat there is no reason why he should seek himself the task of putting a beautiful shade on his costly pipe. That is a business in itself, and an experienced smoker knows, or can learn, the location of his pipe and have it smoked until the desired color is obtained. Such an enterprise exists in the outskirts of London, and makes a fine competence for its proprietor, an Austrian. It is a large house that used to be the country seat of an English gentleman. Hither come every day a score of young men who are the experienced employees of the house. They pass up the stairs to the business room in the rear of the house, and seat themselves in armchairs and forthwith begin their day's work of coloring meerschaum smoking steadily, neither too fast nor too slow. The tobacco they use is a special blend of the proprietor, for he knows it is only rarely that the right kind of tobacco is used for that purpose. The bowls of the pipes are covered with wash leather, so that they cannot by any chance be harmed or improperly stained.

The highly accomplished among these young fellows can get away with four ounces of tobacco a day. They are paid well, and have their regular holidays. Some of them have been with their employer for five years. But it isn't a business in which one can stay a lifetime, for though they appear to be able to smoke for years, night and day, without tiring, when they get to be old men their occupation has made them too nervous to be useful. The proprietor himself does not smoke at all, except when he is teaching a novice the practice how to go about it. The new hand receives a cheap pipe, and after being told to go ahead is left to himself to make the most of it. There are prize competitions, and these newly arrived young men, who are on an upper floor, when they become proficient are graduated to take their seats with the notables on the second floor back.

This kind of work, as a rule, takes all the time and attention of the men, but some of them go so far as to say that they can devote themselves to designing shapes and figures for new pipes, special attention being given to the possibility of producing quaint effects in the coloring.

The best meerschaums, it is said, come from Turkey, and the designs are worked out and cut upon the meerschaum in Vienna.

Gratitude

Always seeks to find some expression for itself, and womanly gratitude will not keep silence. Cynical people sometimes say: Why do women write these testimonials to the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? The answer can be put in one word, Gratitude. When, after years of agony a woman is freed from pain, when the weak woman is made strong and the sick woman well, the natural impulse is to write a word of grateful thanks for the medicine which caused the cure.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures diseases peculiar to women. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures all female weaknesses.

"Having used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I can truly recommend the medicine for all female weaknesses. I have used several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' during the past year," of Mount Valley, Perry, Pa. "I can truly recommend the medicine for all female weaknesses. I have used several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' during the past year," of Mount Valley, Perry, Pa.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, and sick headache. They should be used in connection with "Favorite Prescription" whenever the use of a laxative is indicated.

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BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.

Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

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

The Doctor's Story

When the matter of Foods for Infants and Invalids came up for consideration,
Sir Chas. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, pronounced

NEAVE'S FOOD

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons."



Mrs. A. EVANS, of The Hollies, Withington, near Manchester, writes: "I am sending photo of my little girl, age two years, brought up entirely on Neave's Food, and a more healthy child could not be found. There is no doubt it is excellent Food, and so easily prepared. Many of my friends have asked me what I have used, and when told Neave's Food, have tried it, and in every instance found it satisfactory."

USED IN THE
Russian Imperial Nursery
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED.
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSEPH R. NEAVE & CO.,
Fordingham, England.
Wholesale Agents: LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd.
Toronto and Montreal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving
PORTER & CO., phone 1,162.

Banks.
DOMINION SAVINGS AND EST-
MOUNT SOCIETY.
CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.
Brushes.
THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.
Drygoods.
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 242 Rich.
Hardware.
HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich.
Iron, Brass and Wire Works.
DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

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

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

Testimony That Counts

The plain unvarnished statements of men and women who have been pale, weak, exhausted and nervous—suffered with headaches and indigestion—felt the necessity of richer blood and stronger nerves, and obtained them by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Study these letters and see if any of these people felt as you do. Take courage from their experience and profit by their advice.

If you need something to enrich your blood, to put new vim and energy into the depleted nerve cells, to add new tissue and increase flesh and weight, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is admirably suited to your requirements. 50c a box. 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Mrs. C. Broome, 288 Ferguson Ave., N. Hamilton, states:—
"For five years I suffered from nervousness and pains in my side and was so irritable that I could not bear the children to make the least noise, and found it almost impossible to sleep at night. After taking a number of boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the pains in my side left me, and now I am strong and well again. I sleep well and the children's noise does not seem to affect me. I can highly recommend this treatment to any person suffering as I did."

Mrs. R. H. Scott, 607 Queen St., Toronto, states:—
"For a long time I was a great sufferer from a run-down system and nervous dyspepsia, and as a consequence of the stomach trouble I was nervous and sometimes had severe headaches and dizzy spells. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I can say that my health is greatly improved, digestion is good, and I am entirely freed of the other troublesome symptoms. I think this an excellent treatment for nervous dyspepsia, as well as an invaluable system builder."

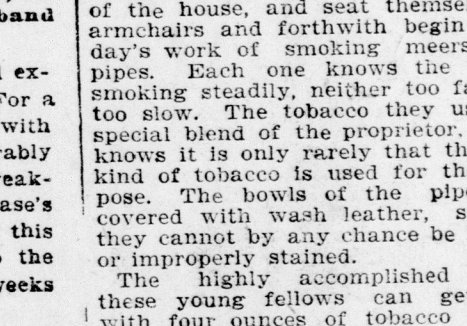
Mr. A. Jacobs, 186 Horton St., London, Ont., and who is a cigarmaker with Brenner Bros., states:—
"I was so very nervous that I could hardly get to sleep at night. I was also troubled considerably with pains in the small of the back. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven wonderfully beneficial to me, and I am now pleased to say that my nerves are very much steadier, I sleep and rest well, and the pains in my back have entirely disappeared."

Mr. Harwood H. Waring, 43 Portland St., Galt, states:—
"I suffered greatly with pains in my head, was very nervous, and, in fact, my nerves seemed unstrung and exhausted. Since taking a course of treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I can truthfully say that I feel like a different person. My nervous system has been toned up, strengthened, and revitalized, and the pains in my head have entirely disappeared. I can heartily recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a very superior medicine."

Mrs. Williams, 33 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont., and whose husband is a printer, states:—
"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food proved exceedingly beneficial in my case. For a long time I have been troubled with nervousness and suffered considerably from headache, indigestion, and weakness. I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this treatment seemed to go right to the seat of my trouble, and in a few weeks I was restored to health."

Be Suspicious

Of new, untried remedies that are being "thrown" on the market every day by persons with little knowledge of disease and its treatment. Like the wax candle, these new fangled medicines shine brightly for a time, then flicker and die, because they do not possess the true merit which is necessary for continued success. Everybody knows of Dr. A. W. Chase, his long and successful career as a practicing physician and Receipt Book author, and his family remedies have been so thoroughly tested and tried throughout the continent and Europe as to prove absolutely their right to demand your confidence. They are the prescriptions which have made Dr. Chase famous and they were never so popular as they are to-day. You can procure Dr. Chase's Remedies at all dealers, or by mail, post-paid, from Edmanson, Bates and Company, Toronto. Every box of the genuine bears portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase.



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