

SUNDAY IN LONDON

What is Going On in the Leading Churches of the City.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST
Church—Pastor, Rev. T. S. Johnson.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES—CHAL-
MERS Presbyterian Church—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. Rev. W. J. Clark, 7 p.m. Rev. G. Stuart, Sabbath School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. 11 a.m., "The Offense of the Cross." 7 p.m., "Apostolic Warning." All are welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. George Jackson, pastor. Services tomorrow as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. Will conduct both services. 3 p.m., unveiling of memorial tablet to Pte. W. G. Adams. In the evening, memorial service for the late J. J. Reed.

DUNDAS CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. 7 p.m., Rev. R. D. Hamilton. Morning, "O Worship the Lord" (Watson); duet, "Jesus, My Saviour" (McDonald); Evening, "I Will Sing of the Mercies of God" (Darnton); chorus, "The Shadows of the Evening Hour" (Bart); duet, "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Redhead).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. T. B. Harrison, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m., subject, "The Church and the Children," followed by reception service. Evening, "Following After Off." Sabbath School at 2:30. All welcome.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
—Rev. Clarence Oakley, pastor. Morning, "What is Man?" Evening, "Is There Salvation?"

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
—First Teacher, David S. Robinson. C. S. B. Services, Sundays and Wednesdays, at usual hours.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. V. Smith, D.D., pastor. Dr. Smith will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Things That Mar the Beauty of Life." Evening subject, "Is a Bad Life the Source of a Good One?" Morning, "Anthem, 'Land' (E. A. B. ridge); duet, 'Remember Now Thy Gracious Word' (Northrup). Evening, "Anthem, 'Hark, My Soul' (Shelley); quartet, 'Rock of Ages' (Buck); chorus, 'Soft Floating' (Root).

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services, 11 a.m., conducted by Rev. Walter Moffat; 7 p.m., by pastor. Sunday School and Society for Bible Study, 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. S. J. Allen, pastor. Evening, "Religion and Insurance: Comparisons and Contrasts."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
—Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor. Morning, "Worship with God." Evening, continuation of course. Strangers welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNER OF QUEEN'S AVENUE AND WILLIAM STREET
—Rev. C. C. Owen, B.A., rector. Fifth Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The rector will preach. Sunday School at 3 and Bible Class at 3:15.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. The first anniversary services will be conducted by Rev. A. Gandler, B.D., of St. James' Presbyterian Church, Toronto, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH
—Worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "Life in the Holy Spirit." Evening subject, "The Three Phases of Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "The Phases of Faith." 7 p.m., "Christ, the Rest-Giver." 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Pastor's Class. Wednesday, prayer meeting.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON
—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Evans Davis, rector.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING
—"Venite" (Labe), "Benedictus" (Gregorian), "Benedictus" (Goss). Preacher, the Dean, "Evergreen" (Martin), "Nunc Dimittis" (Martin), "Lord, How Long?" (Mendelssohn). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, E.A.B. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. 11 a.m., "A Choice Recipe." 7 p.m., "Bound Hand and Foot." A great interest in these evening sermons. Seats free.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH
—Morning, "The Social Means of Grace." Evening, Rev. Dr. Saunders.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, purse, containing sum of money, opposite Brant's grocery. Reward at this office.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ON Wortley road, south of Askin street, pair gentlemen's black Astorhau gauntlets. Reward. Return to Wilfred's drug store, South London.

EDUCATIONAL.
BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPE-WRITING penmanship, etc.—A complete business or shorthand course at the Western Ontario Shorthand and Business Academy, 78 Dundas street. Every graduate guaranteed a situation. For terms apply W. C. Coe, C.S.R., 78 Dundas street. ywt

The Angelus
A mechanical wonder, relieving the music lover of the labor of finding and striking the keys of the piano, while yet leaving him free to express his own soul in interpretation of all grades of music written or arranged for the piano. It can be attached to any piano, and can be played by anyone; it plays the simplest and most elaborate compositions; it cultivates taste and increases knowledge of music; it sets up a standard of excellence for the guidance of piano students; it brings the music of the orchestra and of the opera into the home; it makes the piano useful and enjoyable without any demand for practice. It surpasses any instrument of similar design and purpose. Sold only by

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO., LTD.
188 Dundas Street.
61 years established.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

DIED.
MILLAR—In London township, on March 22, 1901, Margaret, the beloved wife of Matthew Millar, aged 62 years.

Funeral from family residence, lot 2, con. 2, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Webster's Cemetery.

PURDOM—At his late residence, 1013 West Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill., on March 22, 1901, William Purdom, eldest son of the late Thomas Purdom, engineer, G. T. R., in his 49th year.

Interment at Chicago. Hamilton papers please copy.

HARTSON—At 112 Wellington Place, Toronto, on Thursday, March 21, 1901, Wesley J. Hartson, only son of Wesley and Susie Hartson, aged 3 years and 2 months.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.
Advertisements under this heading 10c per line, or 2c per word each insertion.

London Opera House, Only.
Saturday March 23,
Special matinee, 2:30. The theatrical event of the season. Engagement extraordinary of the famous Fredrick Warde

with Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Spencer and the famous Bruce company, presenting **THE DUKE'S JESTER**

A romantic comedy, by E. J. W. Williams, and by special request, "THE HILLET"

at the matinee. Plan open now.
Prices—Mat., reserved, 25c, 50c, 75c. Night—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. 25c

LONDON OPERA HOUSE—
One solid week, commencing Monday, March 25,
CLARA MATHERS COMEDY CO.,
Class-class specialties between acts. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Monday night, "The Legion of Honor." Ladies free Monday night, accompanied by a paid 20c ticket. Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c. Plan open now. 25c

WOMAN'S ART CLUB—EXHIBITION
of handicrafts and needlework. Public Library. Open Wednesday, March 27.

PIANO RECITAL—MR. CHARLES MARSH (pupil of Mr. Barton), assisted by Misses Bessie Moore and Maggie Gunn, Monday evening, in Y. M. C. A. lecture hall. Free. b

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Tuesday, March 26. Lecture by Rev. R. D. Hamilton, "How to Make the Most of Life," with musical programme. Silver collection at door of 10 cents and upwards. 25c

GRAND CONCERT BY CHOIR OF CHALMERS CHURCH, Waterloo street, assisted by Misses Fowler, Pickard, Kemp, Messrs. Newton, Large, Lockhart, Gardiner, Gray, F. L. Evans, and J. McDonald. Monday, March 25, 8 p.m. Tickets, 15c. b

ALLAN LINE BERTHS MUST BE secured for first cabin, or second cabin tickets are issued. Tickets issued by F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser, are good on ship; no changing.

REV. DR. SOWERBY LECTURES IN New St. James' Presbyterian Church, corner Oxford and Wellington streets, Monday, 25th, 3 p.m. Subject: "Our Faith, or a Trip Through the World." Special music by choir. Silver collection at door of not less than 10c. Street cars at close of entertainment. 24c wt

SONG AND PIANO RECITAL—UNDER direction of Mr. Roselle Pococke, by Miss Emily Heintzman, soprano, Toronto, and Mr. J. D. A. Phipps, pianist, Toronto. Audition, Tuesday, March 26. Reserved seat tickets, 50c. Plan open Friday, March 22, at W. McPhillips piano, warehouses, 139 Dundas street. 24c

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS WILL BE open Saturdays and Sunday only during winter months. Open for ladies Saturday only. Cole & Edmonds, proprietors.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN. Pupils prepared for intermediate and final examinations at Toronto Conservatory of Music, also for church and concert solo work. Phone 1,270. Studio, 28 Dundas street. Concert engagements accepted.

E. D. A.—NEW TERM FOR BEGIN- NERS now open. Gentlemen, Monday, ladies, Tuesday evenings. Be taught by competent teachers. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard, 36 Princess avenue. Special attention given to the waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching. Low rates. Lessons any hour.

MALE HELP WANTED.
CHOIRMASTER AND ORGANIST wanted for a small congregation in this city. State salary expected. Apply Box No. 75. b

MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRI- CIANS, Firemen, etc.—New 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers, sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, publisher, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. 24c

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga. xt

WANTED—TEACHER TO TEACH IN school section No. 20, Enniskillen; to begin work at Easter. Apply T. K. Brown, Bridgeton, Ont. 25c wt

PORTER WANTED AT ONCE—Apply Britannia House. 25c

MEETINGS.
LONDON TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL Society will hold their annual spring show at Ridout, Friday, April 26, 1901. For particulars apply Peter Bowey, secretary. 20c t

DOMESTICS WANTED.
GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—ANY time from now till April 7. Good wages; no washing. Mrs. W. J. Carson, 20 Prospect avenue. 25c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GEN- eral girl, where kept; small family. Apply 521 Dufferin avenue. 24c

COOK AND KITCHEN GIRL WANTED immediately. Apply Bernard House. 24c

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MAY—A good general servant for a family of two. References required. Apply Mrs. Blackwell, 320 Princess avenue. 24c

WANTED AT ONCE—60 EXPERIENCED girls; housemaids, cooks, generalists, hotel help wanted; big wages. Mrs. Lockhart, 285 Dundas street, upstairs. Phone 944.

Why Pay Extra \$1 or \$2 Custom Duty for Inferior American Footwear?

Pocock Bros.
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
"HAGAR"
Fine Footwear.

Manufactured in Canada as a specialty by J. & S. Bell.

THE HAGAR SHOE (the equal of any, excelled by none) has practically shut out American Footwear in Great Britain and Canada. HAGAR SHOES are made in the prettiest and best-fitting styles known. Shoes for every type of feet.

25 styles Men's, \$3, \$4 and \$5; 25 styles in Women's Boots, Oxford Shoes and Fine Dress Shoes, Kid and Patent Leathers, in prices from \$1.25 to \$4.

They are made in all lengths, widths and all styles, for every occasion. Sensible people will not pay 20 per cent extra for custom duty when they can buy better Footwear, manufactured in their own country, for less money.

Our new spring stock is now complete. Fit and wear guaranteed or your money refunded.

POCOCK BROS.
MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR SCHOOL section No. 3, Lobo; duties commence on the 15th April; tender received up to the 10th April. Personal application preferred. Apply John C. McVicar, secretary-treasurer, Lobo. 20c bw

WANTED AT ONCE—TWO GOOD stout boys, about 16 years old, for afternoons and Saturdays. Apply mailing room, Advertiser. 20c

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. Only eight weeks required. In order to supply demand for our graduates during spring rush, we make special 20 day offer, including board and tools, with scholarship. Apply by mail today, Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 25c

KEEP AWAY FROM REASON'S BOX factory. Strike on. 25c

HELP WANTED.
1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS TO TRAVEL for old established house of solid standing. Excellent salary, no expenses; no canvassing. Incomplete address envelope. Manager, 355 Caxton building, Chicago. 14c t

MANAGER—ENERGETIC MAN; MAN- AGE branch; old established house; no soliciting; office duties wholly salary; \$125 month; extra commissions; yearly engagement; rapid advancement; expansion of business; good location; references and \$1,000 cash. Drawer 74, New Haven, Conn. 14c t

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED TO work at home; good wages. Write Glasgow Woollen Company, Department 3, Toronto. 14c tx

AGENTS WANTED.
1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

AGENTS—WE GUARANTEE \$2 TO \$5 A day introducing our genuine "Super-DRESSES," absolutely sure; don't fail to incandescent electricity; last about 8 years. Address Fireproof Safety Wick Works, 755 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. b

LADY AGENTS WANTED—A LADY wanted in each community for home work. No money required. Good pay. Send for particulars. Southcott & Co., Windsor, Ont. b

\$3 A DAY SUITE—SEND US YOUR AD- DRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember, we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. Imperial Silverware Company, Box 460, Windsor, Ont. ywt

PATENT MEDICINE AGENTS—WE have a proposition to offer you; remaining lots on the Dr. Roberts Medicine Company, London, Ont.

MASSAGE.
WEIR MITCHELL METHOD—EIGHT years' experience. Frank Taylor, 701 King street. 25c

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A LAUN- DRESS. Apply Home for Incubates, 708 Dundas street. 25c

GIRL—15 OR 16—FOR BOOK AND STATION- ery store in city. Apply "Book-Seller," this office. 25c

GIRLS WANTED—EXPERIENCED preferred. Reason's Paper Box Works, 80 Dundas street, London. 25c

PANT MAKER WANTED—APPLY A. Tillman, 415 Richmond. 24c

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.
FOR RENT—IMPROVED FARM OF 100 acres, lot 28, con. 2 of London township. For particulars apply to Mrs. M. A. Redmond, Sarnia road, West London, or by letter to London City L. O. 25c wt

TO RENT—A TWO STORY HOUSE, with 6 rooms, bath, and some small fruit; on Ridout street south. Inquire T. Tambling, 200 Ridout street, South London. 25c wt

HOUSES—ALL SIZES, ALL PRICES. Some vacant now, others lat May. Scarrow's Trunk Factory, 165 Dundas. b

RENT—250 DUNDAS STREET—STORE, warehouse, offices, three flags and basement; roadway on side. New plate-glass front; machinery room, elevator and furnace; in excellent condition, overhauled year ago. Suitable for extensive business. Possession 1st May. Apply to James McMillan, 131 Maple street. 18c wt

TO LET—APRIL FIRST, FOR ONE OR more years, handsome residence (nearly new), 544 Dundas street; pleasantly situated; complete and first-class in every particular. Apply Shuff's drug store. 25c

TO LET—LARGE STORE, NO. 173 Dundas street. Possession at once. Apply Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co. 31c

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN- Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Calhoun and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. Phone 210. 25c

WANTED.
WANTED—BY MIDDLE APRIL, OR 1st May—Medium sized house, Box 62, this office. 14c ywt

WANTED—RYE STRAW, IN BUNDLES for sale. Price paid. J. Darch & Sons, London. 14c ywt

Men's Walking Shoes....

Good solid wear, and real comfort in our men's heavy street shoes.

Built to wear and stand the walking which you will certainly feel like doing when you wear them.

The best American and Canadian makes, in all shapes, sizes and widths, are here. Easy to get a fit—easy shoes to wear, and hard to wear out.

Brown's Shoe Store
(Near Smallman & Ingram's)
145 DUNDAS STREET.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—GOOD FOOT LATHE—Apply 312 Dundas street. 25c

FIRST SAIL MAKES BEST STYUP—I use Champion. Evaporator. Order at once by mail and get the best. A. C. Attwood, Vanneck. 16c wt

THOROUGHBERED JERSEY COW, with calf at side. G. Bowman, Proof Line, corner 3rd concession. 25c ywt

FOR SALE—ONE WHITE WYANDOTTE rooster and Barred Rocks; also new counter scales weighing 240 pounds. Apply 622 Adelaide. 24c wt

HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT PIANO— Nearly new; also large Symphonion, 4 tunes. Easy terms. 724 Maitland street. 25c

BICYCLES, TIRES, SPOKES, SADDLES, pedals, handlebars, all kinds of bicycle parts, at lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 132 Richmond street, one door south G. T. R. 24c

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBERED Clydesdale stallion (Glen Lich O'F). Apply B. Sells, Ferguson P. O. 25c

75 CENTS WILL BUY A REGULAR \$1 armchair; only 30 of them left. Keene Bros., 127 King street, opposite Market House. 25c

FOR SALE—GASOLINE ENGINES— Cheapest and safest. See them in operation. A. J. Morgan, agent, 1,090 Wellington street. 25c

CHEAP SHINGLES, SHINGLES—\$1 25; pine and hemlock lumber, \$14 per thousand; bath, posts, doors, sashes. Call at Sutherland's yard; selling out; opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, Pall Mall street, north end, city. 25c 14c t

FOR SALE—THREE SHORTHORN calves, 12 to 24 months old. Apply George Dickie, Hyde Park, Ont. 10c yt

ORCHESTRAL SQUARE PIANO— Carved legs, splendid condition; a bargain; also 5- octave Bell Organ. Call at Trebilcock, 132 Dundas street (Anderson's book store). 25c

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, SHIPPING cages, exhibition coops, fattening coops, traps, nests, egg boxes, grit boxes, cat traps, ground charcoal, low cost cash price. Yard, William street and G. T. Railway. Green & Co. Phone 1,291. 12c t

CHEAP COAL AND WOOD—A GOOD stock of the best hard coal and all kinds of soft coal, and the best quality of furniture taken in exchange for cash price. Yard, William street and G. T. Railway. Green & Co. Phone 1,291. 12c t

IF YOU WANT A SNAP CALL AT Parish's and see a good range for coal or wood. Bedroom sets and all kinds of furniture taken in exchange for new. Remember the place, 357 Talbot street, south of Market Square. 25c

ARCHITECTS' AND DRAFTSMEN'S ARTISTS' MATERIAL SUPPLIES. In sheets—144 Green, Royal Brown, Carbol Black, Scotch Gray, etc. See it. Price 10c. 91 Dundas street. 25c

FRESH TENDERLOINS— Three pounds of sausage for 25c. Hams and bacon, 12 1/2c. At G. Park's, Corner Market lane. ywt

FOR SALE—PALMERSTON LARD, 25 to 60 cents per pound; fresh tenderloins, 12 1/2c; headcheese, hock, tongue and bologna sausage, 3 pounds for 25 cents, at stalls 1 and 5, Market House. ywt

TWENTY-THREE POUNDS COFFEE sugar, \$1.25; 20 pounds translated sugar, \$1.25; 6 pounds cooking lard, 25c; full line seedless oranges from 10c per dozen up to 60c. Full supply of fish for Lent. R. Ross, corner York and Thames streets. ywt

NOW THE PRUDENT FARMER prunes his trees. He needs to do it conveniently, a Waggoner Extension Ladder, or a Lodenwood Extension Step-Ladder. Write for catalogue (free), or call at factory, 45-49 York street. The Lodenwood Ladder Company, Limited, London, Ont. 25c

HARD WOOD—BEECH AND MAPLE— Best quality; also soft wood. Prompt delivery. S. Gillies & Son. Phone 1,312. 25c

FOR BEST COAL AND WOOD, DELIV- ERED free, city, try Wm. Buchanan, 553 Colborne. Phone 1056. 25c

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH OLD pipes, piles, burn, skin diseases, use New Century Magic Salve. 25 cents box. No. 15 Masonic Temple. 25c

SNAP IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos during next ten days. One fine Piano, 713 octaves, guaranteed, only \$100. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street. 25c

STOVES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND— Very cheap at Keene's Stove and Furniture Store, 141 King street. 25c

DRESSMAKING.
DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL—INDIVIDUAL instructions every afternoon and evening. Ladies who are learning, as well as modistes, always welcome. This is our busy season. Trial lesson free. Mrs. K. Franks, teacher, 233 Dundas street, London. 25c

VETERINARY SURGEONS.
J. H. TENNANT, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 137 King street. Residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Treatment of dogs a specialty. Phone 278 and 483. 25c

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY Surgeon, Office and Residence, 516 Richmond street. Telephone 420. 25c

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE late Mrs. McKenzie, in the village of Thorndale, comprising two lots on King street, with fine brick house and frame stable, all in good repair. Apply M. J. McKenzie, Crumlin P. O., or David Beagood, London, executors. 24c

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, NEAR new Normal School. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Apply 238 Ridout street. 18c ywt

FOR SALE—47 ACRES GOOD LAND; good buildings, good fences, spring water; part clay loam, part sandy loam; lot 3, con. 1, Delaware, 1 mile from Delaware village, gravel road; 12 miles from London. Henry Brant, 103 King street, London, Ont. 51c 31c

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGE, WITH large lot and good fruit. Apply 154 Tecumseh avenue, near Normal School. 81c

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, ONE and half stories, seven rooms, wood-frame house, built nearly new, adjoining village of Mount Brydges; 5 to 10 acres, to suit purchaser. Also 5 acre lots. Apply Wm. Francis, Mount Brydges. 20c t

COTTAGE OR STORY AND A HALF wanted in exchange for 20 acre farm, well timbered, worth \$1,000. J. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, 420 Talbot street. ywt

FOR SALE—A PART OF THE ESTATE of the late T. J. McDonough—One 2-story frame house, having 35 feet front, with right of way to west and south. No. 115, south side Central avenue, between Richmond and Talbot streets. Two lots on north side of Central avenue, between Richmond and Talbot streets. Three lots on south side of Central avenue, between William and Pall Mall streets; also five acres suitable for gardening, near London Junction. Apply 347 Dundas street. 14c

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY RESIDENCE, Wellington street, new 2-story brick, Central avenue, nice 12-story brick, every convenience, north; fine double house, Kent street (bargain); central lot, King street; two beautiful lots, Maryboro Place; a number of desirable lots north. J. F. Sangster, 408 Richmond street. 25c

FOR SALE—157 ALBERT STREET— Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; stable; large lot. Price moderate. Apply on premises. 22c

NEW HOUSE, WITH FOUR BED- ROOMS, double parlor, and just finished, 320 Grosvenor street. 78c

THE WESTERN
Real Estate Exchange.
73 Dundas St., London, Telephone 696.

If you want to buy a farm send for our printed list of over 25 farms for sale and exchange in Western Ontario. We have small and large farms, ranging in price from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and \$5,000. If you want to buy city property telephone us, or call and get our printed list of city properties for sale and exchange. 14c b d t

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

The Peoples Building and Loan Association OF LONDON, ONT.

Comparative Statement, Showing the Growth of the Association.

Year—	Total Assets.	Real Estate and Share Loans.	Earnings.	Reserve.
Aug. 31, 1892	22,329 02	22,025 00	330 42	
Aug. 31, 1893	56,320 12	57,284 81	4,123 54	
Aug. 31, 1895	104,873 14	90,022 72	7,839 22	540 00
Aug. 31, 1896	171,530 03	152,122 52	13,908 15	1,092 55
Dec. 31, 1897	358,325 06	217,707 29	25,509 99	2,500 00
Dec. 31, 1898	352,384 24	230,659 82	24,864 58	3,000 00
Dec. 31, 1899	413,064 23	246,854 43	30,470 68	5,000 00
Dec. 31, 1900	504,505 92	424,292 47	34,167 46	8,000 00

Eighth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.

The Eighth General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Peoples Building and Loan Association of London, Ontario, was held at the Head Office of the Association, Molsons Bank Buildings, London, Ontario, on Wednesday, March 6, 1901.

Among the Shareholders present were: Alf. Robinson, W. F. Roome, M. D., C. H. Ivey, Judge Edward Elliott, J. E. Adkins, John Overell, L. H. Martin, Rev. T. W. Charlesworth, Caleb Stockwell, A. A. Campbell, C. H. Armitage, Wm. Spittal, James Spencer, W. H. Moorhouse, M. D., M. Inwood, Major G. W. Hayes, John Whittaker, Robert Garner, D. McLaughlin and others. Upon motion, Judge Edward Elliott was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Wm. Spittal Secretary of the meeting.

After reading the notice convening the meeting, the Secretary read the minutes of the last Annual Meeting, held March 7, 1900, which were confirmed. The President read the Report of the Directors, and then called upon Mr. A. A. Campbell, Managing Director, to read the Financial Statement.

To the Shareholders: The Directors of The Peoples Building and Loan Association of London, Ontario, beg to submit herewith their Eighth Annual Report, showing the results of the business of the Association from Dec. 31, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1900, accompanied by the Balance Sheet duly attested by the auditors.

During the year there were sold 2,049 shares of Terminating Stock, and after deducting all lapses, canceled, withdrawn and matured shares, there remain in force 10,913 shares, representing \$1,091,300 of the capital stock. There has also been sold during the year 395 shares of Fully Paid-up or Permanent Stock, bringing the total of this class of stock now sold up to 1,631 shares, representing \$163,100 of the capital stock. The aggregate amount of capital stock now in force is 12,544 shares, representing \$1,254,400. During the year all the Prepaid Stock has been retired, with the exception of \$2,094 90, which has subsequently been paid off. This completes the policy of the directors in converting the large sum of Prepaid Stock into Permanent Stock, and thereby increasing the stability of the Association, as the Prepaid Stock was practically a demand deposit. The amount paid on Withdrawals, including interest allowed thereon, and for matured stock, is \$35,751 61.

MATURED STOCK. As announced in last year's Report, the Association was the first National Association in Canada to mature Installment Stock, and, during the Present year, as each series matured, the holders thereon were paid off.

ASSETS. The assets have increased from \$413,064 23, to \$504,505 92, making a net gain of \$90,841 63.

The amount loaned on first mortgage real estate security is \$396,745 65, in 571 loans, being an average of \$694 to each loan. This shows a net gain of \$70,393 02, after deducting \$34,444 70 repaid during the year.

There were received during the year 233 applications, representing \$210,365, out of which amount applied for, \$117,545 was accepted, and, while we may have erred in rejecting some of the proposals made the Association in no wise suffered, for as it was, we frequently required to obtain advances from our Bankers to meet the continuous demand for desirable loans. As an evidence of this there was due to our Bankers \$3,099, while the amount hand was but \$4,382 03, showing how closely the moneys of the Association have been invested.

The amount loaned on Terminating Shares is \$27,546 82, showing a gain of \$6,445 02 over last year. This class of loans has been made a special feature of the Association's business, and the large sum loaned in this way gives evidence that the members appreciate this privilege.

PROFITS. The profits earned for the year are \$34,167 46, and, after deducting income tax on shareholders' account, interest on withdrawals, discount on advance payments, interest on matured stock, Ontario Government and municipal taxes, and providing for any possible losses on real estate, there has been apportioned to Installment Shares "A," "B," and "C," \$22,817 56, giving a compound rate of 8 1/2 per cent per annum, and to Prepaid Shares "C," \$148 51, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Out of the balance of the profits two semi-annual dividends, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, have been paid on the Permanent Shares, amounting to \$5,310 53, and the balance of the profits not so apportioned has been carried to the Reserve Fund and Contingent Account.

RESERVE FUND. The Reserve Fund, which stood at \$5,000, has been increased by \$3,000, bringing this Fund up to \$8,000, and in addition thereto there is standing to the credit of the Contingent Account \$1,299 31.

EXPENSE FUND. The expenses for the conduct of the business of the Association is limited to the amount authorized by the By-laws (Article 2), from a surplus of which, it will be observed that there can be no excess of expenditure.

REAL ESTATE. The Real Estate held by the Association is \$645 16, after deducting \$396 57, written off for ascertained losses, which is \$1,440 63 less than the amount held last year. The properties held are mostly cottage homes, and contribute a good revenue to the funds of the Association, as a reference to the Profit and Loss Account will show.

DEBENTURES. The Association having complied with Section 28 of "The Loan Corporation Act," R. S. O., 1897, and by virtue of Article 12, Section 15, of the By-laws of the Association, your Directors have authorized the first issue of Debenture Bonds, bearing interest at from 8 1/2 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent, according to the length of time of Bond. The moneys so derived from the sale of these Debentures and invested in first mortgages at the rates now obtainable will provide a further earning power.

AUDITORS. The books, securities, and vouchers of the Association have been duly examined and verified by Messrs. John Overell and Major Geo. W. Hayes, and their certificate is attached to the financial statement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD ELLIOTT, President.

Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.	
Loans on real estate with accrued charges	\$396,745 65
Loan on stock	27,546 82
Real estate (less amount written off)	6,445 16
Dues in course of collection	7,942 44
Expense fund in course of collection	1,126 11
Permanent stock (subscription uncalled)	60,497 94
Agents' balances	151 58
Office furniture	573 76
Expense account	84 19
Cash in hand and bank	4,382 03
	\$504,505 92

LIABILITIES.	
Installment Stock "A," with added profits	\$279,007 34
Installment Stock "B," with added profits	16,096 02
Installment Stock "C," with added profits	16,096 02
Permanent Stock "D"	163,100 00
Prepaid Stock "C"	2,094 90
Reserve fund	8,000 00
Contingent fund	1,299 31
Bills payable	8,000 00
Expense account	391 65
	\$504,505 92

London, Ont., Feb. 21, 1901.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

From Dec. 31, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1900.

CR.	
Interest and premium	\$1,764 04
Transfers	12 00
Fines	865 32
Forfeitures	7 44
Rents	678 19
Bonuses	110 80
Premiums on permanent stock	202 00
	\$3,167 46

DR.	
Dividends on installment stock	\$22,817 56
Dividend on prepaid stock	148 51
Dividend on permanent stock	5,310 53
Discount on advance payments	120 56
Taxes on income	7 44
Government tax	235 70
Interest on withdrawals	1,435 02
Permanent stock	100 00
Transferred to reserve fund	3,000 00
Transferred to contingent account	488 57
Written off real estate	396 57
Written off office furniture	7 00
Insurance	30 00
	\$34,167 46

A. A. CAMPBELL,

Managing Director.

WM. SPITAL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

London, Ont., Feb. 21, 1901. We hereby certify that we have audited the books and examined the securities and vouchers of The Peoples Building and Loan Association of London, Ontario, and find the foregoing statements correct in accordance therewith.

JOHN OVERELL,

GEORGE W. HAYES,

Auditors.

In moving to move the adoption of the Report, the President said: Gentlemen,—It now becomes my pleasing duty to move the adoption of

the Report, which you have just heard read. I am glad to see that there are so many stockholders present, showing that they take an interest in the affairs of the Association, and want to know exactly what is being done. I suppose we may take it for granted that those who are not present have every confidence that the affairs of the Association are being properly managed, otherwise they would attend the meetings. Of course, we can never look for a very large attendance, for the reason that our stockholders are scattered all over the country, some probably two or three hundred miles distant.

Now, I think the Directors and Management are to be congratulated upon the report of the affairs of the Association for the past year, which they are able to present to you today. It is, I think, without exception, the most favorable report that has ever been presented to the shareholders, and the report itself shows upon the face of it, that this Association is now, and is bound to be, for the reason that the financial institutions of this country. It has shown a steady increase from the start. There has been no spasmodic improvement, but it has been a steady advance every year during the history of the Association, and this year, I am glad to say, the Association has advanced more than it has during any one year of its existence, as you will see by the report. I am not going into the details of that report, because everything is so clearly stated therein that there is no necessity for anyone to amplify upon it. You will see that there has been an increase in assets of something over \$90,000; that there has been an increase in the profits of the Association; that there has been an increase in the number of loans, both on real estate, and on the shares of the Association.

Then we have paid, as the report shows, on the Permanent Stock, two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and we have applied on the terminating shares of the Association interest at the rate of 8 1/2 per cent, and I think anyone who is familiar with the prevailing rates of interest cannot fail but be satisfied with this rate.

Then, what is of more value to the members of the Association than anything else, is the increase in the Reserve Fund. After paying 8 1/2 per cent on the terminating shares, and two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the Permanent Stock of the Association, allowing for all losses on real estate, and all expenses in connection with the Association, we have been able to place to the Reserve Fund \$3,000, increasing that Fund from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and in addition to this, we have a Contingent Fund of nearly \$1,300. The Contingent Fund is of interest to the members of the Association for this reason: It is a fund policy to ever have to withdraw it, and it may have been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, and this Contingent Fund is kept in force for the purpose of having it available to meet any contingencies that may arise, without being obliged to draw on the Reserve Fund.

Now, in connection with the Permanent Stock, the report shows that there has been \$163,100 subscribed for, and at the end of the year there was paid up thereon \$162,692 06, which gives us the right and privilege to issue Debentures to the extent of \$1,000,000, if we can use the money, and we have had the necessary resolution passed by the Board of Directors to place these Debentures upon the market. The rates paid, for the present, will range from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent, according to the length of time the Debentures have to run. We, of course, would not pay the same rate for one year Debentures as for a longer term, for the reason that Debentures issued for one year always entail a certain amount of cost in placing, and if we paid 4 1/2 per cent there would be no profit in it. We have, therefore, placed the rate at 3 1/2 per cent for a one-year debenture, and 4 to 4 1/2 per cent on the longer terms.

Now, I think there is nothing more in connection with this report which requires much to be said, and I do not think there is anything to be said which has any application in the present.

I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

Dr. W. F. Roome said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

On rising to second the adoption of the report which has just been moved by the president, there is very little further for me to say, as he has gone very fully into all the details. I think, however, that all the stockholders will agree with me when I say that this statement of the Association is most satisfactory. The Association is on a sound footing, and I do not think there is a better or safer investment to be had today than an investment either in the Stocks or Debentures of The Peoples Building and Loan Association of London, Ont. People who are looking for an investment do not look for the largest institutions, but look more closely into the safety of their investments, and where loans are for small amounts to "Home Owners," and well-distributed, and where the element of speculation is eliminated, and the position is practically eliminated, I know from the number of applications for loans rejected that the greatest care is exercised by the Directors in the selection of loans.

We are now in a position, as pointed out by the President, to issue Debentures, which enable us to secure large sums of money at low rates of interest, thereby increasing our earning power very materially.

It may be said by some that the Reserve Fund is being constantly added to and now amounts to nearly 9 per cent of the actual amount paid on Permanent Stock, and, in my opinion, justifies the Directors in their proposal of increasing the premium on Permanent Stocks to 38 per share.

I have nothing further to add more than that I take great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

Before putting his Chairmanship to rest, the Chairman stated he would be pleased to furnish any further information.

Mr. Henderson inquired if the Association had complied with the Government's requirements to legalize the issuing of Debentures, and the Chairman replied that all the requirements of the Act had been observed.

Rev. T. W. Charlesworth said:

I am very pleased with the excellent report which has been presented, and I think that the more the plans of the Association are known among people of moderate means, the more they will be appreciated as an excellent channel for an investment of their small savings and for the acquiring of homes.

Dr. W. H. Moorhouse, being called upon, said: I have nothing to say further than has been pointed out in the Directors' Report, and in the addresses of the mover and seconder. I have endeavored to give as much of my attention as possible to the affairs of the Association, and have every confidence in its stability.

The report was then unanimously adopted. Upon motion Mr. John Overell and Major Geo. W. Hayes were appointed scrutineers of the ballot.

The election of Directors was then proceeded with, and the scrutineers reported that Messrs. Judge Edward Elliott, W. F. Roome, M. D., W. H. Moorhouse, M. D., D. L. H. Smith, Wm. Spittal, Robert A. Campbell and Malcolm McGugan, M. P. were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

It was moved by Mr. Henderson, seconded by Caleb Stockwell, that Mr. J. Overell and Major Geo. W. Hayes be re-elected Auditors for 1901, and that in case of death, resignation or otherwise of both or either of them, the Board of Directors do and are hereby empowered to appoint others in their place, Carried.

On motion of Mr. Alf. Robinson, seconded by Mr. C. H. Armitage, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the Directors, Officers and Agents of the Association for the zeal and energy exercised by them in behalf of the Association during the past year.

Mr. A. A. Campbell replied on behalf of the Officers and Agents, thanking the Shareholders for their continued confidence in the officers who have the active management of the Association in charge.

He gave a short resume of the history of the Association from its inception, and pointed out to the members that they had a duty to perform to the Association more than simply the paying in of their monthly subscriptions on stock. The Association was an association of the people, for the people, and by the people, and that they, the proprietors of the Association, and consequently should take a deep interest in the success of the Association by doing all in their power to extend its usefulness in the locality in which they reside.

The meeting then adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, Judge Edward Elliott was elected President, Mr. A. A. Campbell, Vice-President and Managing Director, and Mr. Wm. Spittal, Secretary-Treasurer.

BENEFITS OF FIRE DRILL

School Totally Destroyed, But the 500 Scholars Marched Out in Safety.

Binghamton, N. Y., March 22.—The Bevier street schoolhouse, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire shortly before noon today. The entire fire department was called out, but the flames, fanned by a high wind, spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building were futile, and the firemen turned their attention to saving adjoining houses and stores. The fire was discovered by the principal of the school, and he sounded the alarm for the fire drill, the 500 children with perfect composure marching simultaneously from the several rooms to safety. Outside the building the roll was called, and several pupils failed to answer. It was feared at first that they had perished, but later they were accounted for. The loss on the building is estimated at \$18,000.

DETROIT'S CANADIAN VETERANS. Detroit, Mich., March 22.—John R. Wood, president of the Detroit Canadian Veterans' Association, has received many applications for membership, not only from Detroit, but also from outside the city. He thinks the membership will reach 500 by April 16, when the association's banquet takes place. Wives and daughters of veterans are among the applicants.

FURNITURE MEN WANT FREE OAK.

Toronto, March 22.—The Canadian Furniture Manufacturers' Association, which met here today, decided to send a deputation to the next meeting of the Lumbermen's Association to ask that they withdraw the request contained in a petition to the government for a tax on oak imported into Canada. The furniture manufacturers are not interested in the question of pine duties, but they import large quantities of oak for use in their factories, because of its scarcity in Canada, and an import duty would seriously cripple the industry.

STATEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE!

The Terms Offered by Britain Were Generous and Liberal.

A Million Pounds for Losses and Dual Language To Be Allowed.

No Amnesty for Cape Colony Rebels Would Be Considered—Botha's Refusal Cancels All Offers Made by Britain.

London, March 22.—The parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between Commander-in-Chief Gen. Botha and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, were issued this morning, beginning with the item from Sir Alfred Milner to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, Feb. 22, and states that Mrs. Botha had returned from a meeting with her husband, bringing a letter in reply to Sir Alfred Milner's verbal message offering to meet Gen. Botha as a means of ending the war on the express understanding that he would not discuss the question of the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Mrs. Botha assured Sir Alfred Milner that the letter had been written with that point clearly understood. Gen. Botha referred the matter to his generals, and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middleburg.

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of Gen. Botha's desire to treat, and hoped it was genuine. "He will find us," said the colonial secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."

On Feb. 27, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, informing him that General Botha had written that he would be in Pretoria at 10 o'clock a.m., on Feb. 28.

KITCHENER'S REPORT.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the war office, dated Pretoria, Feb. 28, reports a long interview with Gen. Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his government, the generals and the people. If they agreed, he would visit the Orange River Colony and get those there to agree. Should all then hand in their arms it would finish the war. He said they could go on for some time, and he was not sure he would be able to bring about peace without independence. "I declined to discuss such a point," said Lord Kitchener, "and said a modified form of independence would be most dangerous and would lead to war in the future."

FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

"Replying to Gen. Botha's inquiries I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration, consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives; the Dutch and the English languages were to have equal rights; Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted; the Orange Free State laws for Kaffirs would be considered good; church property, public trusts and orphan funds would not be touched; no war tax would be imposed on farmers; assistance would be given to repair the burned farms and enable the farmers to start afresh, and the colonists who had joined the republics should be disfranchised. "Gen. Botha generally seemed satisfied with these conditions."

QUESTIONS NOT TOUCHED.

Among the questions to which Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply were: When the war prisoners would be returned, and regarding the taking over of the debts of the republics, including those legally contracted since the beginning of the war. Gen. Botha succeeded in making a strong point of this. He referred to notes which had been issued, amounting to no less than a million pounds. Lord Kitchener arranged to communicate Botha's views to his government.

MILNER'S CABLE.

On March 3, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following replies to Gen. Botha: "I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and munition in the hands of the burghers in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, his majesty's government is prepared at once to grant amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies for all bona fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as to move the governments of Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subjects implicated in the war. The military prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere, on complete surrender, shall be brought back to their country."

A VERY LIBERAL OFFER.

"Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, that is the desire of his majesty's government as soon as circumstances will permit to establish a representative government. On the cessation of hostilities a high court, independent of the executive, shall be established to administer the laws. Land, church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be respected. The English and the Dutch languages shall be taught in the public schools and allowed in the law courts. The legal debts of the state to the amount of £1,000,000 shall be paid, even if contracted during hostilities, to the extent a creditor proves he has given value. The government does not intend to extend the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies before a representative government is granted."

NO AMNESTY FOR TRAITORS.

The conditions regarding assistance to the farmers, druggists, etc., are the same as those in Lord Kitchener's replies to Gen. Botha. Sir Alfred Milner added that he agrees to the above except as to the desires for modification

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guess-work about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It cures without leaving any ill-effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable, specific. The Guide to Health is free. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

regarding British subjects in Cape Colony, Natal, and in the Boer army, who, if they returned to these colonies, would be liable to be dealt with under the laws of those colonies, passed to meet circumstances arising by war.

He added: "While I am willing to concede much in order to strengthen Gen. Botha in inducing the people to submit, amnesty for the rebels is not, in my opinion, a point which his majesty's government can afford to concede. I think it would have a deplorable effect upon Cape Colony and Natal to obtain peace by such a concession."

CHAMBERLAIN'S SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a reply, dated March 6, directs Lord Kitchener to modify his terms on a number of points. Eventually Lord Kitchener reported to the war office, under date of Pretoria, March 20, that he had written Gen. Botha the terms the government was prepared to adopt.

WON'T PAY BOER DEBTS.

These were the same as already given, except in the following particulars: "The government cannot undertake any liabilities regarding the debts of the late republics, but is prepared as an act of grace to set aside a million pounds to repay the inhabitants for goods requisitioned by the republican governments, if the claims under adjustment exceed £1,000,000, they are liable to reduction pro rata. The Kaffir franchise, when given, shall be limited so as to secure a just preponderance of the white races. The legal position of the colored inhabitants will be similar to that now held by them in Cape Colony."

BOTHA'S REPLY.

On March 16, Lord Kitchener received Gen. Botha's acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter. "I had advised my government," wrote Gen. Botha, "of your excellency's letter, but after the mutual exchange of views in our interview at Middleburg, Feb. 28, it will certainly not surprise your excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend the terms of said letter; but they shall have the earnest consideration of my government. I may add that my government and my chief officers here entirely agree with my views."

One of His Majesty's Ontario Officials.

He Is Freed From the Terrors and Dangers of Dyspepsia by

PAINE'S CEREAL COMPOUND

He Speaks of Years of Failures With Other Medicines.

His Happy Experience With

Paine's Cereal Compound Compels Him to Recommend It to Others.

Now is the time, if ever, to banish dyspepsia, indigestion and health-destroying stomach troubles. During this month nothing should interfere with the work of toning the weak nerves of the stomach and giving strength to the various organs of digestion, so that the whole digestive machinery may work harmoniously. After Paine's Cereal Compound has begun the good work, food will enrich the blood, make bone, build muscle, and physical vigor and strength will increase from day to day.

Paine's Cereal Compound is the only remedy that can give a guarantee of striking directly at the root of all stomach and digestive troubles, and give a permanent cure. Read the testimony of a prominent Ontario gentleman, Mr. John MacKenzie, one of his majesty's justice of the peace, and clerk of the township of Sarawack and Brooke, Ont.:

"You will think me ungrateful if not sooner acknowledging to you my entire cure from dyspepsia through the use of Paine's Cereal Compound; but when I tell you I suffered all the tortures of dyspepsia for five years, and during that time having taken most of the GREAT REMEDIES advertised as THE ONLY SURE CURE for the terrible complaint, with little or no benefit, I was determined to be cured before I would be satisfied. Some of the GREAT REMEDIES would give me a little relief while I was taking them, but as soon as I stopped them I was as bad as ever. "When I commenced taking Paine's Cereal Compound I fully expected the same results, as my confidence in all patent medicines was shaken; but from the first dose of the Compound I felt better, and after taking two bottles I thought I was completely cured, but to make the cure certain I took four bottles more. It is now over two years since I took

WHISKARD'S

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

"Economy is in Itself a Source of Great Revenue"

An old saying that age only ripens. Those who read our store news and take us at our word, economize without inconvenience, and profit every time they buy. Best quality and lowest prices go hand in hand at the "Three Busy Stores."

OUR Spring Millinery Opening NEXT WEEK.

Look for Our Ad. Tuesday Morning Next

Strong Features in Our Linen Department

Satisfactory goods, and prices just as satisfactory. YOUR LOSS IF YOU MISS THEM.

Unbleached Damask Table Linen, 62 inches wide, 25c, 30c yard.

Unbleached Damask Table Linen, special value at 35c, 39c, 50c, 55c yard.

Bleached Damask Table Linen, 60 inches wide, 35c, 45c, 65c, 75c yard.

NEW LINEN SIDEBORD DRAPES, 25c, 35c, 45c each.

Damask Sideboard Drapes, pure white, hemstitched, at 65c, 75c, 95c each.

Battenberg, Five o'clock Covers, \$2.75 and \$2.99 each.

Turkish Bath Towels, special line, good size, only 12½c each.

SPECIAL VALUE in Linen Toweling, at 5c, 8c, 10c yard.

Colored Table Linen at 35c, 39c, 45c yard.

Roman Embroidery Pillow Shams, at 35c, 43c, 49c, 59c, 69c each.

Importer's Sample Line of Ladies' Cotton and Cashmere Hose

Not only fortunate in getting them, but fortunate in having the privilege of offering them now—even before the season opens.

Black Cotton Hose, Black Linen Thread Hose.

LADIES' COTTON SAMPLE Hose, in black, 12½c, 19c, 25c, 35c pair. Special value.

Ladies' Black Linen Thread Hose, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c pair. Very special.

LADIES' SAMPLE HOSE, IN Black Cashmere, at 25c, 35c, 39c, 45c pair.

One More Crack at Our Furs—Just a Few Left

TWO ONLY Blue Gray Opposum Boas, regular \$8, our price \$4.50 each.

Two Mink Boas, cheap at \$5, now \$3.40 each.

One Black Thibet Ruff, regular \$4, now \$2.50.

Three Black Possum, \$3.50, our price \$1.98 each.

One Fox Boa, regular \$2.50 for \$1.39.

Five Mink Muffs, regular \$2.50, for \$1.29 each.

REMEMBER OUR 50c CORSET SALE, for 29c pair; sizes 25 to 30.

Remember the LADIES' WRAPPER SALE, 69c, 75c, 89c, 97c, \$1.10 each. All special value.

Tuckings, items both interesting and economical for you, special price, 50c, 65c, 69c yard.

ALL-OVER EMBROIDERIES, 50c, 69c, 75c, \$1, \$1.10 yard.

Two pieces only of White Pique, fine goods, worth 20c; our price 12½c yard.

REMEMBER THE LADIES' DRESS SKIRT SALE, from \$1.97 to \$2.75 each, all of them worth a great deal more. You can save money in this department.

Terse Telegrams.

Several small burglaries are reported at Sarnia.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Paderewski, the pianist, who is making a tour of Spain, received news yesterday of the death of his only son.

A collision is on in Toronto between the city and the Bell Telephone Company in regard to the erection of poles and wires without the consent of the city.

Conductor George Lockie, of the G. T. R., was struck Wednesday night by a shunting engine and severely bruised. He was removed to his home in Brockville.

A. L. Sifton, the newly-elected member of the Northwest Territory executive, and representative for Banff, is in Winnipeg, and will leave shortly for Ottawa.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson has received a certified check for \$3,355 from the United States treasury department as his share of the award for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

The case of Premier Roblin vs. the Winnipeg Free Press for criminal libel, was entered yesterday. The charge is that the paper accused Hon. Mr. Roblin of forgery in respect to the McCue restaurant incident.

Ald. Lewis, of Ottawa, has called a special meeting of the city council, at which he will introduce a resolution asking for the dismissal of city solicitor McVeety, for changing, without the council's permission, a bill now before the Ontario Legislature.

Writs for heavy damages for alleged libel were issued Thursday at the instance of the North American Life Assurance Company against the Manufacturers' Life Assurance Company and its superiors Geo. F. Johnston. The sum of \$50,000 is claimed in each case.

Dr. Coleman, of the School of Practical Science, whose name was recently mentioned in connection with the agency at the head of the Dominion Geological Survey, has been promoted to a professorship, and will hold the chair of geology and mineralogy in Toronto University.

Archie Mosseau, an old resident of Lorette, Man., dropped dead Thursday night. He was engaged in a friendly game of cards with members of his family and without a word of warning dropped back in his chair and expired suddenly. Death was caused by apoplexy.

Two men were shot at an early hour Friday morning at the Rathskeller of the Fabst Hotel, New York, by R. H. Moulton, who is believed to be insane. The injured men are John B. Leffingwell, 40 years old, of the Broadway Theater, and A. Dingwell, manager of Jacob Little's theatrical enterprises.

Felice Islanders are making a strong effort to secure mail facilities for the island. The government is being asked to give a government subsidy for a mail service. The islanders say that the population of the island, 100,000, is increasing.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Clears the ureters, cleans the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All Dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

ANGER OF WAR AGAIN PRESENT!

Japan Strongly Opposed to Russia and a Conflict Between the Two Feared.

The Anglo-Russian Dispute To Be Amicably Settled—Chinese Suffering From Famine—Amount of Indemnities China Can Pay—To Punish Anti-Foreign Societies.

London, March 22.—The foreign office takes a pessimistic view of the immediate future in the far east, in spite of the settlement of the Tien Tsin incident, and entertains grave fears that the relations between Japan and Russia may shortly reach the danger point. Judging from information obtained in various official quarters in London, Japan has confided to at least some of the powers her determination to oppose at all costs any secret agreement made between Russia and China by which the former could secure territorial or other advantages contiguous to Korea. The British Government has received no official confirmation that the Japanese fleet is mobilizing, but it would not be surprised to learn that such were the fact. A highly placed British official said to a press representative today: "All Japan wants is a free hand against Russia. This she has got so far as England and Germany are concerned, and I presume, so far as the United States Government is concerned, although I do not imagine for the moment that any of the powers mentioned would be drawn into a war between Japan and Russia. If Japan sees nothing for it but to fight she would have the moral support of objections committed to paper by at least two other powers against secret treaties with China. That is all, but Japan seems to consider it sufficient to provide against 'interference.' Confirmation of the foregoing definition of the situation was afforded by the secretary of the Japanese legation.

CHINA'S POWER TO PAY. Washington, March 22.—The latest advice from China, largely press reports, indicating an adjustment of the acute situation between the Russians and the British, at Tien Tsin was considered reassuring. Secretary Hay submitted the recent dispatches from Commissioner Rockhill. Further inquiry into the Chinese indemnity question makes it appear that the sum of \$200,000,000, which our government considered the maximum that should be levied upon the Chinese, is not a representation absolutely the limit of Chinese ability.

POLICING LEGATIONS. Peking, March 22.—At the meeting of the foreign ministers this morning the only question discussed was that of policing the legation quarters. A committee of ministers has been appointed to discover China's resources and report on her ability to pay the indemnity to be demanded by the powers.

WILL PUNISH ANTI-FOREIGN SOCIETIES. Berlin, March 22.—A dispatch to the "Gazette from Peking," dated Thursday, March 21, says an imperial decree, in accordance with article 10 of the peace conditions, has been placed on the books of the government, threatening all anti-foreign societies with punishment.

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Education.

Of what use is education unless there is harmony and proportion between the physical and mental condition? Who would care to see his children with splendidly developed heads if they were not backed up with equally developed bodies?

Among the stories told of London in its early days, is one of the late Bishop Cronyn, who, it will be remembered, was for many years superintendent of education, succeeding the late Judge Wilson in that position, and following his example in donating his salary in prize books to the pupils. The late Bishop Cronyn was conducting services in the old Mechanics' Institute, and in one of the front seats among the worshippers was the late Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson, who was holding the assizes. There was an alarm of fire given while the bishop was reading. Many in the congregation got up, and it looked as if there would be a stampede. The bishop, as the noise of the retiring members became louder, raised his voice, and kept on raising it. The chief justice in front, seeing the situation, also raised his voice in the responses, and when the reading was through there were very few in the building except the bishop and the chief justice. In all likelihood their cool heads and sound nerves prevented a panic.

Will the educational system of Canada produce as good a race of men and women as it ought to do if more attention were paid to the physical? Does the fact that Englishmen are very fond of outdoor sports not have much to do with their superiority? Where would you find any number of Englishmen so worn out physically, no matter at what age, as can be seen at the sanitariums and watering places in America, simply because the physical health has been neglected? We would like to see more attention paid in Canada to outdoor sports. They will produce the courage that enabled the bishop and the chief justice not only to proceed undisturbed by the disturbance, but to take effective means to allay the excitement necessarily caused by an alarm of fire. That strength of body is equally necessary to strength of mind. If they are unevenly balanced, it is a very undesirable state of affairs. Let more be done in Canada to enable the physical progress to keep pace with the mental.

Humanitarianism.

This word, and its synonym, philanthropy, are now common, and are sometimes used without a realization of their solemn meaning, and the weight of experience which, especially in the nineteenth century, lies behind them. An English writer says well: "The ideas which were to impart its special character to the new century had already become, or were becoming vocal. There was not merely popular unrest, which often finds expression in rioting; there was also a gradual spreading of larger ideas concerning life covering the dignity of man as man." Benthamism was eloquent in its way on the greatest good to the greatest number, but the gospel of "laissez faire" could never be attractive to those whose life was dark and burdened with misery. "Benthamism, though good for an assault on aristocratic privilege, was an uncomfortable doctrine for the starving artisan, when it told him that the best thing the State could do for him was to let him alone."

But political economy and moral philosophy, important and useful as they may be, are not the only forces at work. As the same writer remarks: "Mrs. Fry, tall, handsome, demure as a Quaker Juno, making her stately progress through the rotten straw of Newgate Prison, was a sign of the times. Early in the century an association had been formed for 'improving the situation of infant chimney sweepers,' a small step, but a real one, towards that larger 'discovery of the child,' for which the mature century takes credit unto itself." We all know out of this small self. We all know how many and great things have grown out of this small beginning, and we can say that the nineteenth century did not feel in vain the throbbing of a new life. It embodied this life in many political forms, and with all the shallowness and fraud that clung to it, it was in no mean sense an age of philanthropy, in which much was done for the suffering and the poor. There is still much to be done, and the friends of the ignorant and poor will always have plenty of work marked out for them in a densely populated country. But much has been gained in the way of bringing a nobler spirit into all classes of society and realizing in some measure the cry for the brotherhood of men.

What to Do With the Creed.

The Evangelist (New York and St. Louis) for March 7, contains an instructive symposium on the Confession of Faith. This consists of addresses on this important topic given at the Presbyterian Union of New York. There is not much union in the programme, as courses the most diverse are advocated strongly by able men. John De Witt, D.D., LL.D., maintains that "the established standards of the church should in this crisis be re-affirmed and left unchanged." This professor is from Princeton, and of course, represents unflinching orthodoxy. His opinion is that the present crisis is not one of victorious faith but of constant conflict, and that the time has not come for making a new creed or revising the present. He is willing to concede that it may come, but he makes the statement, which cannot be challenged, that the present is not the time. From his point of view we imagine that creed revising or adaptation will always remain in the future.

According to George Black Stewart, D.D., president of Auburn Theological Seminary, "entirely new standards are demanded." He bases this on the action of the Westminster divines. This we may do in imitation of their example. It is a fundamental principle of Protestantism that there may be progress in our apprehension of truth; each age has the right to tell in its own way what God has shown it. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, takes a middle course. "While it would be inadvisable to discard the established standards of the Presbyterian Church, the time has come when they should be modernized in form and modified in certain statements." One can see in this three-fold statement material for able statesmanship, or the elements of very serious division. It is a good thing that the various views should be stated, and we hope that this great branch of the Christian church will be able to manifest the spirit of charity without which they cannot reach a richer creed or a nobler life.

Women Teachers in Quebec.

The question of education is, as we have pointed out, always a living one, and there is one point that is perfectly clear, that we cannot have this priceless blessing without paying for it. We have learned something lately about the cost of war; we have been reminded that "every ship of war that floats costs more than a well-endowed college; every sloop of war more than the largest library in our country." Everything costs, and men submit to war taxes because they believe them necessary in defense of their life or dignity. Education also costs, there is no denying that, but we maintain that it is worth all that is legitimately spent upon it, and that we do not do justice to that which is a need of the highest life.

La Patrie, of March 10, reproduces a pathetic appeal from Madame Dandurand on behalf of the women teachers of her Province. This lady makes strong statements, but we presume that she knows whereof she speaks, and if her remarks were not true, as well as striking, they would scarcely be reproduced and endorsed by one of the leading French journals of Montreal. We believe that though Ontario may be somewhat better there is room for improvement. We have heard of shamefully low salaries given to young women in this Province. The common school is one of the most important parts of our educational system, and if it is degraded the whole country suffers. Madame Dandurand says that if there is a class of slaves in the heart of a civilized community, they are very much worse off than domestic servants, as they have to work hard and provide themselves with everything on the noble sum of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars per year.

The lady from whose article we are quoting thinks that, if necessary, a little less money might be spent on church ornaments, fine parsonages, and complete sets of bells, and a little more on the schools where the children of the poor are taught, and where poor girls slave their souls away and ruin their constitutions by hard work on starvation wages. "A beautiful schoolhouse, a competent mistress, though not quite so cheap, a generation of instructed and well trained children would do you more honor, and give you more joy than the finest ornaments of stone or metal." There is both good sense and noble sentiment in that appeal, and we think it will not be without its effect. The educational system ought not to have a head of gold and feet of clay, it must have fair proportions and be well nourished throughout if it is to be a thing of honor and of use.

Some New Thing.

[Ottawa Free Press.] If not the Canadian people generally, certainly the members of the House of Commons, do not correspond with the Athenians, as described in the Acts of the Apostles, as recorded by St. Luke the Apostle, according to tradition. The former people were prone to demand "some new thing." At least, so far as the tariff discussion is concerned, the latter is more than content with listening to very old Tory arguments, and the replies which must also of necessity savor of more or less antiquity.

Prevarication.

[Kingston Whig.] "If Sir Wilfrid had been asked to vote for a preference to the United States market," said the Mail, "he would have held up both hands for it." Which is downright perversion of his acts and words in the commons. The Mail is losing its regard for the truth.

Glimpses from Press Gallery.

House of Commons.

Ottawa, March 22, 1901. In the Senate Chamber, next to Hon. David Mills, on the right, sits Hon. R. W. Scott, who is entitled to quite a little array of honorary terminals—K.C., LL.D., and P.C., the latter denoting his Privy Councilship. Mr. Scott's hair and beard are attractively clean snow-white. He is tall, alert in step and in movement when he rises in the House; and while suave in manner and disposition, he does not allow his debating antagonist to get easily away either with or from him. He reminds one of that class of English public men who long retain their strength and vivacity and undiminished interest in public affairs.

County Clare, Ireland, has the honor of being his birthplace, and he comes of good family on both sides. He was an early mayor of Ottawa when it was quite small. In 1871, in the Sandfield Macdonald days, he was elected Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, and, though the times were politically stormy, was elected unanimously. He resigned on being appointed a member of the Ontario Government as Commissioner of Crown Lands. It was in 1873 that he became a Senator, and was "Sworn of the Queen's Privy Council;" that is, became a member of the Dominion Government, under the Premiership of Alexander Mackenzie, in which Administration he remained during its continuance in office. Mr. Scott was leader of the Opposition in the Senate until the formation of the Laurier Administration, on the 13th of July, 1896, when he again became Secretary of State.

No other public man is alive today who has occupied so many important positions, or who has been in so many parliaments; besides having been in the Ontario Legislature and the Dominion Parliament, he sat for six years in the old Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada, previous to Confederation. Among his principal legislative achievements is the separate school law of Ontario, which he prepared and carried in 1863, as a private member. The Canada Temperance Act, otherwise known as the Scott Act, was framed by him, and carried through Parliament, chiefly owing to his exertions.

Such are a few particulars of the career and achievements of one who has been long and honorably connected with the parliamentary and practical development of Canada, from its day of small things up to its present position, in which it is beginning to command the attention of the world.

Ottawa weather is on the average considerably stiffer than the weather of London. A day or two ago it was as keen and cold as during any days in the regulation winter months. There is a let-up, however, today, with a certain sleety and slushy effect that justifies the passing remark I heard one newsboy on the street make to another, "It's as worse as rain." The other newsboy replied, rather irrelevantly, one must admit, as well as

SKIN TORTURES



And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. This treatment followed by medium doses of Cuticura Resolvent is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for itching, scaling, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching, and irritations, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive and delicate purposes, especially mothers. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the most toilet and baby soap in the world.

Sold by all druggists. British Depot: 27-28, Chancery Square, London. For 125 DOLLARS A CASE. CASE, TRIN.

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO.

Two Days More of Our Anniversary Sale.

These closing days will be made specially memorable because of the values offered. Trustworthiness and price alluring mark the following list of bargains:

Dress Goods Sale.

All-Wool Black Cashmere

Our regular 35c for, per yard 25c
Our regular 45c, for per yard 37c
Our regular 50c for, per yard 42c
Our regular 90c for, per yard 75c

MONDAY ONLY.

Black Silk Warp Henrietta

—Priestley's Endor.

Our regular \$1 25 for, per yard \$1 00
Our regular \$1 50 for, per yard \$1 25
Our regular \$2 00 for, per yard \$1 50

MONDAY ONLY.

Priestley's Black West

End Suiting.

44-inch, regular price \$1 25, Monday only, per yard 95c

Priestley's Black Silk

Finished Albatross Cloth.

44-inch, regular price \$1 00, Monday only, per yard 85c

Black Figured Mohair

and Satin Cloth.

44-inch, regular price 35c and 50c, Monday only, per yard 25c

India Linen Sale.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Per yard.
Our 12½c India Linen for 10c
Our 15c India Linen for 12½c
Our 17c India Linen for 14c
Our 20c India Linen for 16c
Our 25c India Linen for 20c

White Organdie Sale.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Per yard.
Our 12½c Organdie for 10c
Our 15c Organdie for 12c
Our 18c Organdie for 14c
Our 20c Organdie for 16c
Our 25c Organdie for 20c
Our 30c Organdie for 24c
Our 40c Organdie for 32c

MILLINERY OPENING.
Wednesday, March 27, and Following Days.
The most comprehensive, artistic and fascinating array ever shown in London will be on exhibition. Full announcement in Tuesday's paper.

Towel Sale.

On Monday only we offer our 12½c Linen Huck Towels for, per pair 10c
Our 15c Linen Huck Towels, pair 12½c
Our 20c Linen Huck Towels, pair 16c
Our 25c Linen Huck Towels, pair 20c
Our 40c Linen Huck Towels, pair 33c
Our 50c Linen Huck Towels, pair 42c

MONDAY ONLY—BATH TOWELS.

Our 25c for, per pair 22c
Our 30c for, per pair 25c
Our 35c for, per pair 28c
Our 40c for, per pair 32c
Our 50c for, per pair 42c
Our 90c for, per pair 72c

Towel Sale.

ON MONDAY ONLY.

Per yard.
Our 10c quality for 8c
Our 12c quality for 10c
Our 15c quality for 12½c

Men's Clothing Sale.

Men's Imported Tweed Suits, all sizes, assorted patterns, regular price \$11, \$12 and \$12 75; Monday Anniversary Sale Price \$7 50. Assorted Lot Men's Fancy Tweed Suits, all pure wool goods, well made and trimmed, in all sizes, were \$6 50 to \$10; Monday sale price \$5 90. Men's English Worsted Suits, in brown and gray, plain twill and fancy check, all sizes; regular \$13 and \$14; Monday sale price, \$9 90.

Boys' Shoes.

25 pairs only Boys' Boston Calf Lace Boots, riveted soles, durable spring boots; regular \$1 and \$1 10; sale price 85c. Boys' Whole Foxed, Brown and Buff Lace Boots, peg soles, sizes 4 to 5, regular \$1 25 and \$1 35; anniversary sale price \$1 10. Boys' Fine Shoes, Dongola, box calf, sizes 1 to 5, regular \$1 45 to \$1 75; Monday sale price, \$1 25.

White Shirt Sale.

6 dozen only full dress White Shirts, heavy weight and made, perfect fitting, regular \$1 25 and \$1 40, all sizes; anniversary sale 95c. Assorted lots Men's White Shirts, some open front and back, some open front, regular \$1 and \$1 25; Monday for 75c. White Cotton Night Shirts, all sizes, 14½ to 15½, heavy twill cotton, regular 75c and 85c; special Monday 65c.

The Fire Record.

Rock Island, Ill., March 22.—Fire today in John Holling's farm house on Big Island, near the mouth of the Hennepin Canal, destroyed the house, burned two children to a crisp and injured Mrs. Holling and her father, Henry S. Ebrant. A third child is not expected to recover.

Cincinnati, O., March 22.—Fire tonight destroyed one of the car barns of the Cincinnati Traction Company on Ohio avenue. Thirty-five cars, aggregating a loss of \$70,000, were consumed. The building was valued at \$20,000.

Chicago, March 21.—Fire tonight totally destroyed the large warehouse of J. S. Ford, Johnson Company, at Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue. The north, south and east walls of building were inside fighting the fire. They were compelled to drop their hose and run for their lives. Several were badly bruised by falling bricks. A panic was created as well as the thousands of spectators, and in a wild rush to escape injury by the falling wall many women and children were knocked down and trampled upon. The total damage is estimated at \$200,000, half on the stock.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Are equally influenced by the almost magical pain-subduing power of Nervine. Penetrates at once through the tissues, reaches the source of the disease and drives it out. Nervine is undoubtedly the king of pain, for it is unequalled by any remedy in this book. You may back if you do not find it so. Druggists sell it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and Down Cushions 50 Cents Each.

Large stock of Pillows and Mattresses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Pillows and Cushions filled with feathers on the shortest notice. Large assortment of Stoves at Hunt & Sons' Bed and Mattress Cleaning factory, 593 Richmond street. Telephone 997.

Leave London at 7:15 P.M. Arrive New York 10:03 A.M. Following Day.

This can only be accomplished by getting your tickets over the great New York Central from the Michigan Central agent, who will secure you a berth and sell you tickets. Fare same as by other lines when tickets purchased in Canada. 12 ub

\$50 to California and Back This Summer.

An illustrated book, which will be of much interest to all who are expecting to take advantage of the low rates to California this summer, at the time of the Epworth League Convention, to be held in San Francisco in July, has just been issued by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Much valuable information is given relating to the state, variable routes, etc. The rate via this line will be only \$50 for the round trip from Chicago, with corresponding rates from other points. Copy of this book may be had free upon application to Mr. W. B. Kniakern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. 20n t

change, Sir John Carling retains his youthful mind, his cheery disposition, and his ability to make and keep friends.

MANITOBA IS GROWING

Large Settlements Being Made in the Dauphin District and the West.

Toronto, March 22.—Rev. J. A. Macdonald returned from an extensive tour of the Northwest this morning. He says that the new railway built by Mackenzie and Mann in Manitoba has done much to open up the country. In parts of the Dauphin district, where only a few scattered dwellings stood a year ago, large settlements of 700 and 800 population have sprung up. Mr. Macdonald reports that a spirit of hopefulness is prevailing throughout the whole country. The winter has been a favorable one, and the crop prospects are splendid. Immigration is already starting in from the old parts of Canada, the United States and the old country, and large numbers of immigrants are pouring into the sections in the far West opened up by the C. P. R., and into the Dauphin and Swan River districts opened up by the Canada Northern Railway. Mr. Macdonald visited the various Presbyterian missions, and commended the work being done there by the missionaries.

MRS. LYNCH MAY RECOVER.

Dunnville, Ont., March 22.—There are no new facts in connection with Wednesday's tragedy. Seriously beaten as Mrs. Lynch is, the doctors' reports are more favorable today, and they think she has some chance of recovery. Her husband was buried today.

WAS A CANADIAN.

Rochester, N. Y., March 22.—The body of the man found yesterday morning in the woods off Hudson avenue, with his throat cut, has been identified as that of Thomas Peav, of Niagara Falls, Ont. From the description of the body and the articles found in the pockets sent out yesterday, Henry Peav, of Niagara Falls believed the remains to be those of his father, and after investigation last night, fully established the identity of the suicide.

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.

Hospital Treatment Also Fails to Cure—Dodd's Kidney Pills Score Another Great Victory.

Barnaby River, March 18.—Few cases of illness and recovery have excited the interest in this community, that has the kidney trouble of Mr. Cornelius Crotte.

Mr. Crotte's treatment by the doctors at home and in the hospital, and the fact that they absolutely gave him up as a case beyond all hope, is well known. His subsequent restoration by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills reads like a miracle. "For five years, I have suffered off and on with Kidney Trouble. Last fall I had an attack, from which the doctors had little hope of my recovery. I was obliged to go to the hospital for treatment, but it did me no good, so I came home, given up by the doctors. A friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. From the first box I improved. Now I am at my work every day."

Humors

The Digestive Organs

Some humors are inherited; others are acquired, commonly through derangements of the digestive organs.

Whether inherited or acquired, they are radically and permanently removed by one and the same medicine, and that is

Hood's Sarsaparilla,—it cleanses the blood, perfects digestion, cures dyspepsia, stops all eruptions, clears the complexion, builds up the whole system.

For various reasons humors are most quickly removed in the Spring.

Take Hood's this Spring.

"We have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years past and it has always given the best of satisfaction, especially as a Spring medicine. It builds up the general system and gives new life. I heartily recommend it to the public." DWIGHT C. PARK, Whiteland, Ind.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE FOR HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

AROUND THE CITY.

From Yesterday's Last Edition.

—Judge William Elliot held a sitting of the first division court this morning.

—Mr. Warren, of the Barber Asphalt Company, Buffalo, was in the city today.

—Mr. Andrew Denholm, editor and proprietor of the *Blenheim News*, formerly of this city, is spending a few days in Toronto.

—A man named Rush was hurt in the head at McCleary's day before yesterday, and on Tuesday another workman had his hand crushed. Neither accident was very serious.

—The choir of Talbot street Baptist Church was entertained last night at the residence of Mrs. N. Mills, London South. A pleasant evening was spent in the enjoyment of games and other amusements.

—Hamilton Times, Thursday: John Burns, the London man who pleaded guilty the other day to a charge of stealing tools from John H. Larkin, builder, was sent to jail this morning for two months by Magistrate Jeffs.

—Sergeant Turner, Woodstock; Corp. Pond, Woodstock; Bugler Bowen, Woodstock; Pte. Davis, Galt; Pte. Hollis, Arthur; Sergt. Munroe, Rockwood, will take the night train, beginning April, at Wolseley Barracks.

—Estimates totalling over half a million dollars were passed by the Toronto public school board last night, and the solicitor was instructed to present them to the city in proper legal form, so as to prevent any trouble.

—A representative of the Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich., is in the city, and for a few days will give a free demonstration of their celebrated Postum Cereal and Grape-Nuts at Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.'s. The public are invited.

—A good deal of interest is being taken among the legal fraternity in the election of members of the Law Society. Technically the whole bench is vacant, and there are 30 to be elected, of which 27 of the old benchers are seeking re-election.

—Mayor Rumball received a letter today from a Grand Rapids firm that wants to locate a factory for the manufacture of farm implements in Canada. It asked for information concerning the facilities the city offers for such a concern.

NO HIGH COURT.

There will be no session of the high court of justice tomorrow. Only one case was entered, and it was afterwards postponed till next week.

RECRUITS FOR HALIFAX.

Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., has received orders from headquarters to recruit men for the Halifax garrison. At least half the original men have returned home. The number of recruits to be enlisted were not limited in this order.

THE HIGHLANDERS.

Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.O.C., has received from Lieut.-Col. MacDonald, commanding the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, and the officers, a handsome bound book containing the origin and history of the regiment and a short account of the Highland regiments stationed from time to time in Canada. The volume is profusely illustrated, and is most interesting.

DISCREDITING THE UNIFORM.

Two or three men, recently of the Halifax garrison, were acting in a disorderly manner down town yesterday. Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.O.C., happened across one of them and reproved him. As they were in uniform he has power to arrest them, and a picket was detailed for that duty today. The men of No. 1 Company bear an enviable reputation for good conduct in the city, and the D. O. C. feared lest citizens might think that these Halifax men were Wolseley Barracks men.

WENT AROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. Archie McPherson returned to his home in this city last night, completing his trip around the world. He began it six months ago with his uncle, Sir John Murray, the eminent scientist. They went together across the

continent, the Pacific and Asia, visiting Japan, India and the islands of the Indian Ocean, to Europe. Sir John then returned to his home in Scotland, and Mr. McPherson did Europe alone.

MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.

The municipal convention which met here last year assembled at Toronto on Tuesday next. The proposed amendments to the municipal act come before the municipal committee that morning, and will be of interest to the convention. Mayor Rumball and several of the aldermen, who are going to the Toronto Old Boys' banquet on Monday will stay over to attend the convention.

MR. W. H. BARTRAM'S PROTEST.

Citizen and Country: W. H. Bartram, a London lawyer, has so repeatedly protested against irregularities in the courts that he finds it difficult now to obtain fair play from some of the officials. His charges of corruption have invariably failed, though manifest injustice has repeatedly been done to him. Now he charges a King's counsel with "wilfully attempting to obstruct the course of justice," and the magistrate impudently suggests to Mr. Bartram that "disciplining by the Law Society would be as effective as a trial that involves a punishment of a year's imprisonment."

DICKSON-WEBBER.

A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Webber, 917 Elias street, on Wednesday evening, March 20, when their daughter, Miss Minnie, was united in marriage to Mr. Alexander S. Dickson, of Detroit, Mich., late of South London. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Jackson, of the Centennial Methodist Church, London, assisted by Rev. E. H. Sawyers, of Brucefield, a relative of the groom, in the presence of a number of relatives and near friends. The bride was given away by her father and was supported by her sister, Miss Lila Webber, and Janet Dickson, a sister of the groom, who acted as maid of honor. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Thomas Dickson. After a choice supper, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson left for their home in Detroit by the 11:25 p.m. train, via the C. P. R., taking with them many valuable presents and the best wishes of their many friends in London.

DEATH OF MRS. WALTERS.

Mrs. Annie Walters, wife of Mr. Thomas Walters, lot 1, con. 3, London township, died today, in the 57th year of her age. Mrs. Walters, who was born in England, came to Canada nearly 40 years ago, and lived for a short time in this city. Her illness, which covered a period of five weeks, was borne with Christian patience and resignation, and "her end was peace." Mrs. Walters was held in much esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances. She had long been a faithful member of the Methodist Church, and her death will be greatly regretted by the community at large, as well as by her family and intimate friends. Besides her husband Mrs. Walters leaves five sons and two daughters. The latter are Mrs. Robert Clark, William street, and Alice, at home. Her sons are William, Edward and Frank, at home; George, in London township, and John, who resides on St. James street, city. The funeral takes place from the family residence (given above) at 2 p.m. Sunday, to Brown's Cemetery, West Nissouri.

A HANDSOME MEMENTO.

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of Liverpool have just shown, in a pleasing way, their regard for Lieut.-Col. Buchanan, commanding the Royal Canadian Regiment. He has received from them a large album, specially made and handsomely bound and embossed, containing a series of photographs, taken during the progress of the second battalion of the regiment (A, B and I Companies) through that city in December last. The series begins with the arrival at Lime street station and ends with the departure on board the steamship Lake Champlain. The views are beautifully done, and give an idea of the enormous crowds and the magnificence of the demon-

stration in honor of the Canadians. There are also photographs, with the autograph of the lord mayor and lady mayoress, and one of the "specially prepared banners, showing the battle honors of the regiment, which hung in the banquet hall at the luncheon given to the regiment that day. The letter from the lord mayor to Col. Buchanan reads as follows: "My Dear Colonel,—I am sending you by the same parcel as the album containing a few photographs of the second Royal Canadian Contingent, as they appeared at various points of view during their march through this city on 10th ult. I hope that this may be a small memento of their short visit here. Kindly accept it as from the lady mayoress, and yours very sincerely, "ARTHUR CROSTHWAITE, "Lord Mayor."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Members Still Discussing the Budget—
A Vessel for a Polar Expedition Asked For.

Ottawa, March 21.—Another day has been devoted to the debate upon the budget, some seven members having spoken today. Several of the speakers made their maiden addresses to the house, among them being Mr. W. R. Brock, who in a vigorous speech advocated a repeal of the preferential tariff, and asserted that unless the government reconsidered its position upon this question the manufacturers would be compelled to cut down wages by at least one-third. Mr. Ross (South Ontario) replied in his maiden speech, and made a most favorable impression on the house.

Mr. Monk asked if the government were prepared to give answer to the proposal made to them that they should equip a vessel for a polar expedition conducted by Capt. Bernier. He said that he himself favored such action by the government.

The premier replied that this was a matter which the government had under its consideration, but he was not prepared to say what assistance, if any, would be granted. He promised an early answer to the question.

BUDGET DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. Charles Macell, who seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne, resumed the budget debate. He pointed out that personally the commercial policy he would prefer would be commercial reciprocity with the United States. The most prosperous times in the country of Bonaventure and in the province of Quebec had been during the period of reciprocity. The present government had done everything possible to bring about reciprocity, but the United States had taken a position that made this impossible. The first resolution passed by the house was a resolution called for protection of Canadian industries and labor. He asked where there could be more efficient protection to Canadian interests than under the tariff. He pointed out that the tariff was the state of Mr. Wallace that Quebec had voted in favor of the best men and the best policy. He pointed out that of the eighteen English-speaking members from Quebec thirteen are English Protestants and five are English-speaking Catholics, calling attention to a dozen constituencies with a French Catholic electorate represented by English-speaking Protestants. He expressed the hope that North Bruce, which seemed to have remained Conservative, had voted on straight party lines, not on the racial and religious cry which he could not accept. Mr. Macell appealed for a better understanding between the people of Ontario and Quebec, and a united effort to build up a great nation.

Mr. W. F. Maclean expressed sorrow that he could not accept the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. Macell, and discuss the amendment of the leader of the opposition through the spectacles of race and creed, as he had done. Protection and free trade now, but he had been protective, and he hoped and believed that she would adopt many of the methods which belonged to protection. Whenever it came to a vote on the free trade issue, he represented maintained against those of Great Britain, he always stood by Canada. The Conservative party stood by a policy of mutual preference with Great Britain.

Mr. Roche, Brock, Ross, Clark and Vrooman all spoke, and the house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

TRADING STAMPS

Windsor Merchants Are Aroused Against Them.

Windsor, March 21.—Windsor merchants generally indorse the bill to prohibit the use of trading stamps. Although a deputation was not sent from Windsor to the Ontario Legislature, the Retail Grocers' Association petitioned W. J. McKee to use his influence to give the trading stamps its quietus.

J. S. Edgar, dealer in clothing and leather goods, said: "I signed a contract for a year and have estimated that I paid over \$500 to the trading stamp company. I am positive that I did not get value for my money, and have decided to give up the whole trading stamp business."

"Neither the merchant nor the customer derives any considerable benefit from the stamps. The trading stamps enrich the company at the expense of the customers, with retailers as the medium. To show what profit the company may derive it is only necessary to repeat that the Dominion Trading Stamp Company cleaned up \$50,000 last year."

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES.

Toronto, March 21.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian home mission committee yesterday, among others, the following appointments of students for the next six months and ministers for two years were made: Chatham—A. R. Linton, Rev. W. Miller, H. E. Abraham, R. J. Young, A. McLean.

FREE AND EASY expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat, lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the throat and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is. It is a pleasant, refreshing, and gives an idea of the enormous crowds and the magnificence of the demon-

A RADIAL RAILWAY

The Essex and Kent Company Given Power to Extend From Windsor to Chatham.

Toronto, Ont., March 21.—The railway committee of the legislature today considered the bill to incorporate the Essex and Kent Radial Railway Company to extend from Windsor to Chatham, with power to have branches to various points. Representatives of the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Electric Railway had objections to make as the new line paralleled the route covered by the others, but the bill was reported after a few minor changes had been made.

MOUNT FOREST SNOWED IN

No Trains Have Arrived Since Tuesday—Engines and Snowplow Detailed and Smashed.

Mount Forest, March 21.—The storm on Monday night and Tuesday has completely blocked railway traffic, and we have not had a train since Tuesday morning, one train being blocked at Kenilworth and the other unable to leave Palmerston. The cuts are filled in some places to the depth of twenty feet with snow, which has become so hard that it has to be removed with picks. Yesterday a snowplow with three engines, in charge of Conductor Lavelle, left Palmerston to clear the road to Durham, and succeeded in reaching within a mile of here, when a deep cut with snow eighteen feet deep the plow left the rails. The front engine ran up on it, and is now perched with the front trucks on top of the plow. In the cab were the fireman, driver and Mr. Lavelle, all of whom had a miraculous escape, as the tender was forced into the cab, smashing seats, floor and windows. All three locomotives were derailed, and are slowly being dug out by a large force with shovels. It is expected that traffic will not be regularly resumed until Saturday or Monday. Passengers are being cared for by the companies.

Merely Mentioned.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has arrived in England.

Mr. Constant Couelin and Madame Sara Bernhardt are in Detroit.

Toronto school board last night passed estimates of nearly \$600,000 for this year.

Oxford Old Boys held their second annual banquet in Toronto Thursday night.

Another large addition is to be made to the medical building of McGill University.

Col. Steele has asked for superannuation. He was 23 years on the Northwest Mounted Police.

Hamilton expects from 450 to 500 delegates to the Chosen Friends' Grand Council next Tuesday.

Teachers of bi-lingual separate schools of Eastern Ontario are holding a convention at Ottawa.

J. G. Clergue, of Saint Ste. Marie, has donated \$1,000 to the Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Lieut.-Col. Reade, the new commandant of the Royal Military College, arrived at Kingston Wednesday.

James Hammond and John McGrath were killed in a mine near Fort William by a heavy boiler rolling over on them.

Mrs. Jean Robinson Ewing, one of Hamilton's best-known and most-respected residents, died there on Wednesday.

It is reported that millions of dollars worth of oranges are rotting in California because of lack of transportation facilities.

Richard George, a 12-year-old apprentice at Tiskell's furniture factory, Belleville, was killed by becoming entangled in a belt.

Probate is asked at Ottawa for the will of the late Dr. Dawson, geologist. He left an estate of \$30,000 to his mother and sister.

Counterfeit one and two dollar Dominion bills are in circulation in Toronto. The police have eight or ten in their possession.

By a vote of 72 to 30, the Minnesota house passed the senate bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale or giving away of cigarettes.

The Baden-Powell police are almost ready to leave Ottawa on Sunday for their trip to Halifax, whence they sail on Thursday for South Africa.

Mr. Bogart, who has been postmaster at Napanee for 38 years, has tendered his resignation, and Dr. R. A. Leonard has the refusal of the position.

Mrs. Carrie Nelson has signed a contract for six lectures to be given in Cincinnati. She will receive \$100 for each of the lectures and all her expenses.

A dispatch from Mount Forest says that the town is snowed up. No trains have run in or out since Tuesday, and the snowplow is derailed and buried in a drift.

The quarantine of the Concord street house, in which Toronto's second case of smallpox developed, has been finally raised by the health department. There are now no premises in Toronto under quarantine on account of this disease.

There has been a postponement of the date of departure of the Canadian recruits for the South African combat. Owing to the delay in fitting up the transport they will not sail from Halifax until Thursday, the 28th.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion commissioner of dairying, looks for an enormous trade in the shipping of dressed fatted poultry to the English market, a good start having already been made. He stated that there is a splendid market in Montreal for these chickens.

A committee representing employees of the Grand Trunk Railway system is in Montreal to confer with General Superintendent McGulgan in regard to certain grievances. The committee is accompanied by E. D. Arthur and J. A. E. Seargent, the heads of the brotherhoods of engineers and firemen.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. **W.T.**
Vapo-Cresoline quickly cures colds, coughs, sore throat, whooping cough and croup.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE GUMS, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Kind, Twenty-five cents a bottle."

...Spring, 1901...

Millinery Opening

Wednesday,

March 27th,

Thursday,

March 28th,

And Following Days.

Gray & Parker,

150 Dundas Street, London.

MR. MULOCK TO TESTIFY.

He Will Appear Before the Committee on the Cable System of the Empire.

Montreal, March 21.—A cable to the Star says that Hon. Mr. Mulock, interviewed Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at the colonial office this afternoon. Mr. Mulock has been invited by Lord E. Grey to appear before the inter-department committee on the cable system of the empire on Tuesday next. He will in consequence defer his departure till Wednesday, joining the Himalaya at Marseilles.

The Vote for Water

Commissioner.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The musty, dusty odor of staleness that comes from the mayor's recent report to the water commission re those bogus ballots, is very suggestive of an unearthly document. As Mr. John Pocock's testimony easily proves, the pretended desire of our upright men of so well known integrity in high places, to discover "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," is a howling farce, not very well played. It is now so evident from the shady transactions of January that this report has quite evidently been "scared out of the grave" in which it was buried by a recent letter sent by the Socialist Labor Party to the city council, a copy of which was published before the mayor's report. There are some wonderfully innocent suggestions in this report as to "how" some of our men of integrity have wandered from the path of rectitude into the hands of a few men of "low" character, but it will not do to show from the Socialist Tribune on the market square during the summer months that what might have been did not happen in this case. Yours truly,

HENRY B. ASHPLEANT.

RECEPTION AT MITCHELL.

Mitchell, March 21.—This evening the mayor and council of the town of Mitchell welcomed home Trooper Harry Hicks of Strathcona's Horse by a public meeting in the town hall and presenting him with a handsome gold watch. He was also presented by the children of the public school with an immense bouquet of roses.

MANITOBA COAL DISCOVERY.

Winnipeg, Man., March 21.—The Thompsons of the Anthracite Coal Company, reports a valuable discovery of coal near Rocherport, at a depth of 108 feet below the river banks. The coal is said to be of very superior quality, and its discovery is said to prove that beds of superior coal lie below the lignite deposits on the surface. When the real developments take place, the province will be independent of outside sources for its coal supply.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

Detroit, March 21.—"It is thought that the buying of Canada Southern has been by other interests than the Vanderbilts," says the New York Financial News. "The Vanderbilt people have been quietly picking up the stock, but the new buying is said to be by parties for account of the Grand Trunk, preparatory to making a bid for property at the expiration of present arrangements with the Michigan Central."

C. P. R. AND THE CROW'S NEST.

Montreal, March 21.—It is reported here that an agreement has been arrived at between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, by which, in return for important mineral concessions, the C. P. R. will withdraw all opposition to a new charter which the Dominion government is asked to sanction from Fernie to the United States border. No official statement is made, although Senator Cox, one of the directors of the Crow's Nest Pass Company, intimates that the report is correct.

BRAKEMAN KILLER BY NEWS-PAPER TRAIN.

Utica, N. Y., March 22.—James Keefe, of Lima Falls, a freight brakeman, was killed by a fast newspaper train just east of this city this morning. He was on the engine of his train in the block, and stepped down upon the passenger track to return to the rear of the train. At that instant the newspaper train struck him.

CROUP CURED IN A MINUTE.

With Ransom's Hives (Croup) Syrup and Tolu. Guaranteed. 25 cents. At C. McCallum & Co. **xt**

Cablegrams.

QUEEN GOES TO DENMARK.

London, March 22.—Queen Alexandra started for Copenhagen this morning. King Edward accompanied her majesty to the Victoria station, where he bade her farewell.

SAILED FOR MALTA.

Gibraltar, March 22.—The steamship Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, sailed this morning. The storm which had prevailed having subsided. All the warships in port were manned and salutes were fired as the Ophir steamed out of the harbor.

ANOTHER MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Marseilles, March 22.—The men employed on the street car line in this city struck this morning, and only a few cars are running. An attempt was made by the strikers to prevent the starting of any cars, but after a few fights the strikers were dispersed by the police.

Marseilles, March 22.—A few street cars are running today under the protection of policemen. The strikers are very much excited. They attacked one car and cut the electric wires. A fight ensued. The gentlemen were assailed by a volley of stones and bottles, and were obliged to fire their revolvers in the air. Then they charged and cleared the streets.

PLOTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Berlin, March 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Volks-Zeitung, under the date of March 17, forwarded by mail news to the effect that there is evidence in St. Petersburg of the existence of plots against the authorities. He asserts that sums of money are being distributed to the factory hands in St. Petersburg, and vicinity, to induce them to join the disaffected students. The secret police no longer trust even the highest entourage of the czar. No precaution for the protection of the czar's life have been taken; namely, a mechanism which allows no one to open the doors of the room in which the czar happens at the moment to be. The czar has now five conspirators in his study, which he uses one after the other. The walls of the czar's study and bedroom are lined with steel armor. Orders were given Saturday night to keep all the troops in St. Petersburg ready.

EASTERN ONTARIO ORANGEMEN.

Belleville, Ont., March 22.—The Orange Grand Lodge of Eastern Ontario concluded its session at a late hour last night and adjourned after electing officers as follows: Grand master, R. H. Holland, Port Hope; deputy grand master, Dr. Munroe, Cornwall; deputy grand master, W. J. Wright, Brockville; grand chaplain, Rev. S. A. Dupraw, Concession; grand treasurer, Robert Gordon, Tweed; grand secretary, F. M. Clarke, Belleville; grand lecturer, O. W. London, Melcombe; grand director of ceremonies, W. H. Code, Smith's Falls. Smith's Falls was selected as the next place of meeting.

OLD ESSEX MAN DEAD IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 21.—Michael C. Leary, a charter member of the board of trade, and during the civil war one of the heaviest operators in grain in the country, died last night, aged 72. Leary was born in Essex, Canada, and came to Chicago in 1855. When the board of trade started he was one of the original members.

OSIFIED MAN DEAD.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 21.—W. T. Sapp, the famous ossified man, of Lebanon, Ky., is dead in this city. While still a child Sapp's muscular tissues entirely wasted away, and every joint in his body, except those of the left shoulder and of the hands, became solidified. For 25 years the helpless statue of the man has been on exhibition.

LOSS OF APPETITE AND GENERAL DEBILITY are quickly overcome by the use of a few bottles of the D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. **xt**

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

Ottawa's Hockey Tourists Won in New York.

The "Terrible Swede" Downed a Rochester Wrestler—Various Sporting Events.

HOCKEY.

THE L. C. I.

The manager of the L. C. I. says: "Referring to yesterday's papers, I would say that the M. A. C. team was in our division of the City League, and we defeated them twice, and that they have a considerable amount of nerve to talk through the papers of what they have done and what they will do. The reason why we did not play the Victoria's on Friday night last was that we were acting under the ruling of the executive, and not that of C. W. Smith. . . . The L. C. I. team have hung up their sticks for the season, and the advice of the executive will play no more as a club. However, the members of the team will play any picked team from the City League any night within a week, under the name of the London Juniors, at the Princess Rink."

OTTAWA WINS.

New York, March 23.—The Ottawa hockey team defeated the New York A. C. team here last night by a score of 3 to 1.

SHUT OUT WOODSTOCK.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 23.—Paris gave Woodstock a coat of white wash in the hockey match played at Ingersoll last night to decide the winner of the Parkes' trophy. The score was 4 to 0. Good combination and close checking prevailed throughout. Score at half-time, 2 to 0. Hugh Jack, of Toronto, refereed.

ARGONAUTS JUNIOR CHAMPIONS.

The final game of the junior series was played Thursday between the Argonauts vs. Victorias. The play was close and exciting, but the Victorias were in too fast company, and the Argonauts won by a score of 2 to 1. This ended the series played between the Argonauts, Victorias, Aberdeens and Hortons. The line-up was as follows:

Argonauts.	Victorias.
Gibbons.	Goal.
Engels.	Point.
Hueston.	C. Point.
Matheson.	Forwards.
Williams.	Underhill.
	Calhoun.
Hammond.	Kerrigan.
Robinson.	Stetner.

WRESTLING.

DOWNED THE "TERRIBLE."

At Rochester, N. Y., Jack Anderson, the "Terrible Swede" of Minnesota, undertook to throw "Mort" Henderson, a local man, three times in one hour, before a fair-sized crowd at Fitzgibbon Hall, and failed. Anderson threw his opponent the first time in 11 minutes, the second bout resulting in a fall for Henderson in 7 minutes, and the third went to Henderson in 4 minutes. Henderson was awarded the prize.

THE TURK WON.

New York, March 23.—Nourah, Martin Julian's Turkish wrestling protegee, had an easy task last night when he tackled James McWeeny, of Chicago, in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at the Grand Central Palace. Nourah weighed 320 pounds and McWeeny 190. Charles White was the referee. The Turk gained the first fall in one minute and a half and the second in thirty seconds. This won the match for Nourah in two minutes of actual wrestling.

BASEBALL.

GUELPH REORGANIZES.

Guelph, Ont., March 23.—At the meeting of the Maple Leaf Baseball Club, the following officers were elected: J. H. Stuart, vice-president; L. Goldie, honorary vice-president; J. A. Taylor, president; C. L. Dunbar, vice-president; D. J. Kenny, secretary; A. Fisher, treasurer; H. McHugh, executive; George Chamberland, E. Morris, F. Newman, G. Reinhardt, C. Burgess, W. Kelso and J. B. Collins.

FOOTBALL.

THE LISTWELL CLUB.

Listowel, Ont., March 23.—The Marlboro football team of Listowel reorganized last night and elected the following officers: Honorary president, J. H. Stuart; vice-president, H. B. Morphy; president, G. P. Moore; first vice-president, R. Arkell; second vice-president, J. A. Kelly; third vice-president, St. Clair; Wilson, patron and patroness, Mr. and Mrs. John Retch; manager, A. A. Bamford; captain, Jas. Moorehead; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Ainsley; managing committee, J. Moorehead, Ed. Stuart and Wm. Ainsley; delegates to Berlin, John Stuart, grounds committee, N. R. Bamford, W. Dines and S. J. Willoughby. It was decided that Listowel should again enter the intermediate series of the W. F. A. to defend the cup which they now hold.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches
give most salutary relief in
Bronchitis.

Sold in Boxes only. Avoid Imitations.

See Similar
Signature of *Wm. H. Brown* on every box.

LENTEN GOODS.

Shrimps,
Lobster,
Mackerel,
Sardines,
Soft Shell Crabs,
Marinated Pilchards,
Kipperd Herring,
Fresh Herring,
Herring in Tomato Sauce,
Herring in Shrimp Sauce,
Herring in Mustard Sauce,
Herring in Anchovy Sauce,
Baltimore Oysters.

—AT—

Fitzgerald Scandrett & Co.

169 Dundas Street.

THE KENNEL.

TORONTO BENCH SHOW.

Toronto, March 23.—The bench show of the Canadian Fox Terrier Club opened with fully 500 dogs on the benches. The feature of the dog show yesterday was the remarkable win of Jos. Reid, of Logan's Farm Kennels, Montreal, in the collie classes. The collie was a remarkable fine lot, and yet Mr. Reid, with Edward Seventh, won first in the puppy, novice, limit, open, winners and special classes—everything, in fact. With Logan's Earl he repeated this remarkable series of wins for that dog took second all the way through. His collies are undoubtedly among the best in America.

LACROSSE.

MITCHELL'S CLUB.

At an organization meeting of the Mitchell Lacrosse Club the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Mayor Davis; president, Davidson; honorary vice-president, Wm. Forrester; vice-president, E. King; secretary-treasurer, Jas. Eshelby; captain, R. Jones; managing committee, Mayor Davis, J. G. Graham and the secretary-treasurer and captain.

FUGLISTIC.

A 20-ROUND DRAW.

New London, Conn., March 23.—"Mysterious Billy" Smith, of Baltimore, and "Tim" Hurley, of Brooklyn, went 20 slow rounds to a draw here on Thursday night.

WALCOTT WON.

Waterburg, Conn., March 23.—Two tough people at the Auditorium saw Joe Walcott, of New York, easily put Charlie McKeever, of Philadelphia, out of the running in the sixth round of what was to have been a 20-round go. Walcott had the best of it all the way through.

CORCORAN WORSTED.

Savannah, Ga., March 23.—Owen Zeigler, of Philadelphia, knocked out Tom Corcoran, of this city, in the eleventh round last night. The fight was to have been 25 rounds.

CREEDON WON.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 22.—Dan Creedon knocked out Billy Stuffed in the fifth round.

YOUNG CORBETT KNOCKED OUT.
Denver, Col., March 22.—Broad knocked Young Corbett out in the fourth round.

TURF.

FOR A \$50,000 PURSE.

Boston, Mass., March 23.—A race for a \$50,000 purse, made up of \$10,000 for the winner, and \$20,000 added by Thomas W. Lawson, between Charlie Herr, Cretus and Boralma is announced by Mr. Lawson. The race will be at Readeville in the week beginning Sept. 16, all the gate receipts to go to charity. The race will be handled by the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. The race is to be best three in five heats, first horse to take \$30,000 the second \$20,000.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., March 23.—Swordsmen and Kid were the only winning favorites yesterday:
First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Charles Daniels 1, Zaza 2, Ten Ole 3. Time, 1:16.
Second race, 1 1/4 miles, selling—Wood Trice 1, Excelsis 2, Red Pirate 3. Time, 2:11.
Third race, 6 furlongs—Tom Kingsley 1, George 2, Gabel 3. Time, 1:14.
Fourth race, the Pickwick Club stake, 1 mile—Dissolute 1, Sir Gatan 2, Gertude Elliott 3. Time, 1:42.
Fifth race, gentlemen riders, 1-1/2 miles—Swordsmen 1, J. H. Barnes 2, Dagmar 3. Time, 1:55.
Sixth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Kid 1, Loon 2, Virgil d'Or 3. Time, 1:30.
Seventh race, 6 furlongs, selling—Jane Wood 1, Momentum 2, Lackman 3. Time, 1:15.
THE DERBY.

London, March 23.—The Daily Mail says it understands that an arrangement has been made whereby William C. Whitney becomes the lessee of the Derby favorite, Volodyovski, for the purpose of Petronius, for two seasons. The Daily Chronicle asserts that the lease was only just concluded when Sir Thomas Lipton made an offer for Volodyovski.

THE RIFLE.

AN INNOVATION.

Morris tube shooting, for a spoon, at disappearing targets, was the innovation introduced by Major Hayes Thursday, and worked with great interest was shown and good practical work in the way of shooting was given. "A" Company are known to be the crack shots of the regiment, and practice of this sort is likely to keep them up to date in the shooting line. Before the firing, Lieut. Gregory gave the company 45 minutes' instruction in company and extended order drill. There were present all the company officers, non-commissioned officers and a large attendance of men. The prize, a spoon, was won by Sergt. Jacobs after a spirited contest with Lieut. Murphy, with whom he tried twice, and only won after firing shot for shot. After the company shooting, the adjutant, Capt. McCrimmon, fired a spoon, making one point more than Color Sergt. Jacobs. The possible score was 20 points. Results: Color Sergt. Jacobs, 15 points; Lieut. Murphy, 13; Pte. Sutherland, 12; Major Hayes, 12; Pte. Winkler, 12; Pte. Barnard, 12; Sergt. Robson, 11; Pte. Hayes, 11; Pte. Winkler, 11; Sergt. Erskine, 10; Corporal Wyoff, 10; Pte. Lee, 10; Pte. Fraser, 10; Pte. Newton, 10; Pte. G. Martin, 10; Pte. Lacey, 10; Pte. Ward, 10; Pte. Johnston, 10; Pte. Tait, 10; Pte. McCue, 10; Pte. Lawrence, 10; Lieut. Taylor, 10; Pte. Smith, 9; Pte. Hill, 8; Pte. Rose, 8.

THE UNITED STATES CABINET.

Washington, March 21.—A member of the cabinet stated today that the president had no intention of making any change in his cabinet further than selecting a successor to Attorney-General Griggs.

BLACK CATS FOR FUR.

Winnet, Conn., March 30.—A company is being organized here with a capital stock of \$1,000 to raise black cats. The skins of black cats are quoted at 50 cents a pair. They are often sold for black foxes. The promoters believe that a good profit can be realized in breeding the black species.

CROOKED CONDUCTORS.

New York, March 22.—Every conductor on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad must now give a bond. Each man is backed for \$500 by a surety company to guarantee his honesty. It costs the men \$1 a year. The railroad company has been forced to such action by wholesale knocking down of fares.

The New York World declares that within a few days Carnegie will announce a gift of \$5,000,000 for libraries in Philadelphia.

DO NOT DELAY in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm-Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child, why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

THE NEWS BY OCEAN CABLE.

Severe Snow Storm in English Channel Marks the First Day of Spring.

British Remount Officer Coming for Canadian Horses—New Mahdi's Tragic Death—Row in German Reichstag.

SNOW STORM IN THE CHANNEL.

London, March 21.—The first day of spring was characterized by a gale and a heavy snow storm sweeping over the channel. A storm has been raging for three days over the North Sea. Wintry weather is general throughout Central Europe. In consequence of the gale the channel more than three hundred miles, and a quarter of the South End. The vessels are so crowded the anchorage that several minor collisions have occurred.

TO REVISE THE OATH.

London, March 21.—In the House of Lords today Lord Salisbury's motion to appoint a joint committee to revise the King's anti-Roman Catholic accession oath was adopted.

COMING FOR CANADIAN HORSES.

London, March 21.—Major Dent, who has been appointed imperial remount officer in Canada, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, said today in the Teutonic to purchase more remounts for the army, especially in the Northwest. Major the Hon. Ormsby-Gore, of the 11th Hussars, accompanies him as assistant officer.

GREAT GLACIER SLIDE.

London, March 21.—A special dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, says a vast glacier slide from the Rossboden Alp has destroyed Simplan street in Berne. For a distance of a mile the forests have been swept down and the valley is filled with black ice. Two persons are reported killed.

SIR A. P. PALMER'S APPOINTMENT.

London, March 21.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Gen. Sir Arthur Foxe Palmer as commander-in-chief of the forces in India. Gen. Palmer has been provisional commander-in-chief for a year. This disposes of the rumor pointing to Lord Kitchener or the Duke of Connaught for the post.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S PROFITS.

London, March 21.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England today the governor announced that the net profit for the six months ending Feb. 28 was \$3,825,000. After providing for a dividend of 5 per cent, the reserve fund was \$15,113,455.

BEIJING KING HAS INFLUENZA.

Brussels, March 21.—The King of the Belgians is suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

WILHELMINA OPENS PARLIAMENT.

The Hague, March 21.—Queen Wilhelmina opened today the session of the state council which installed the prince consort as a member.

CALLED ON MOHAMMED AND DIED.

London, March 21.—Advices received from Mengo, in Uganda, Africa, dated Thursday, March 14, says that Muhiddin, the Mohammedan prophet, who recently proclaimed himself as leader of a new religious doctrine in Uganda, died at Mengo that afternoon under extraordinary circumstances, after a short reign of about a month.

FIFTEEN WERE DROWNED.

Verona, Italy, March 21.—Later details of the breaking of a dam which caused the flooding March 20 of the town of Cologne are to the effect that 15 persons were drowned, and a number injured, and a number in the hospital. The police and the firemen are working strenuously at rescues.

ROW IN REICHSTAG.

Berlin, March 21.—During the debate today in the reichstag over the home office estimates, there arose a row between the Socialists and the Conservatives. The Socialists, led by Bebel, the Socialist leader, and other Social Democrats, and Dr. Stoecker, Conservative, and others. Altogether the sitting was the liveliest of the session. The Socialists demanded that the government should order by the score. Count von Kardorff asserted that the Stumm works had never furnished American armor plate. Herr Krupp, he admitted, had sold guns to the United States thus to Germany, but only because the United States ordered 7,500 tons as against 2,700 ordered by Germany. Moreover, it was possible that heartened the Socialists by the fact that Herr Slinger charged Count von Kardorff with being a Krupp agent, and went so far as to suggest that the count might be netting 4 per cent.

NEW SHIP FOR POLAR DISCOVERY.

Dundee, March 20.—The ship Discovery, built for the British Antarctic expedition, will be launched tomorrow from the yards of the Dundee Shipbuilders Company. The Discovery is the first ship ever built in this country for the express purpose of polar exploration. The cost of her construction was \$45,000.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Seville, Spain, March 21.—The Guadalquivir River has overflowed and inundated the docks here. The surrounding country is submerged. Houses are isolated and the police are rescuing their occupants in boats. Traffic on the railroad to Algeiras has been interrupted for three days.

METROPOLITAN WILL RESIGN.

Montreal, March 20.—The House of Bishops of the Anglican Church in the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, has been called by his Grace the Metropolitan of the province to meet in this city on April 15 next, for the purpose of considering his (the metropolitan's) resignation as chairman of the House of Bishops. Archbishop Lewis, the present metropolitan, who has been in very poor health for some years past, and is at present seriously ill, is desirous of relinquishing the duties. It is expected that when the archbishop's resignation goes into effect, Bishop Bond, of this city, as senior bishop of the ecclesiastical province, will be elevated to the metropolitan's chair, which now carries with it the dignity of archbishop.

COLD IN THE HEAD CURED.

In one night by applying to nose and throat Trask's Magnetic Ointment. 25 and 40 cents. At C. McCallum & Co. st.

The Distress of Eczema.

Salt Rheum and Itching, Burning Skin Disease is Frequently Beyond Endurance—Is Magically Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The keen sufferings of persons afflicted by itching skin disease such as eczema and salt rheum are beyond description. Driven frantic with the wretched stinging, burning sensations the patient is ready to try almost anything recommended, and yet fails, quickly disappointed with the results. There is, however, one preparation which has never yet disappointed the sufferer, and that is Dr. Chase's Ointment. It really and truly works wonders. Many cures brought about by miracles.

The cases of Mr. Ham McMillan, until recently Canadian representative of the Great Northern Railway, and Rev. Charles Fish of Parkdale, were fair samples of what Dr. Chase's Ointment can do in severe cases of eczema. One of these gentlemen suffered for ten years for thirteen years. Both sought in vain the most skillful physicians of the time. What doctors failed to do was accomplished by a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Here is another case: Mrs. R. Stoddard, Delhi, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with psoriasis or chronic eczema for twelve years; used many remedies during that time, but got no relief. Doctor with four or five doctors, but found no cure. I decided to try a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and before using half of the box found great relief. I have used about three boxes, and am now completely cured, and have recommended it to many others. It is the best I have ever used, and it is worth its weight in gold."

Eczema, if neglected, usually becomes chronic, and gets so thoroughly seated in the system as to be most difficult to cure. Dr. Chase's Ointment will, however, cure the most severe cases if applied carefully and persistently. It is the standard ointment the world over, and commands the admiration of physicians and people alike. It is worth trying and will not disappoint. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Amusements.

FREDERICK WARDE.

Mrs. E. R. Spencer (Isabel Fenara), the charming leading lady of the Brune Company, which supports Frederick Ward in his new play, "The Duke's Jester," is one of the beauties of the stage. The costumes worn by her are said to be marvelous creations of Worth, and were imported especially for her. Mrs. Spencer also appears in the costume of Cecco the Jester in one of the incidents of the play. For the matinee Mr. Ward has consented to a short reign of terror. The play will be on Lord Lytton's historical play, "Richelieu." There will be large houses at both performances.

A GOOD SHOW COMING.

Clara Mathes' superb company of players will fill a week's engagement at the Opera House, beginning Monday evening, March 25, presenting the new comedy-drama, "The Legion of Honor," the scenes of which are laid on the German frontier during the Franco-Prussian war. The play is produced with special scenery, and every attention to detail, with the entire excellent company in the cast, with an olio of high-class vaudeville introductions. There will be a change of play every here, and in order to thoroughly advertise the merits of this truly excellent organization, ladies will be admitted free Monday evening when accompanied by a person holding a paid 20-cent ticket.

WOMAN REPORTED KILLED BY PET DOG NOW SAID TO HAVE CUT HER OWN THROAT.

New York, March 22.—Coroner Bausch said last night, after making an exhaustive inquiry into the death of Mrs. Carrie B. Cabus, at 35 West Eighteenth street, last Sunday evening, while feeding her dogs, that he had come to the conclusion that the case was one of "involuntary suicide."

He believed that Mrs. Cabus was seized with an epileptic fit while cutting up meat for the dogs, the coroner said, and that while in convulsions she had involuntarily thrust the knife into her throat and inflicted the wounds which caused her death. The coroner examined many witnesses yesterday. He found that all the statements made to him by the woman's husband were correct.

BRAKEMAN HEIR TO \$6,000,000.

Holland, Mich., March 22.—A rumor that T. R. Oatman, of this place, is heir to a six-million-dollar fortune is confirmed. Oatman's mother, living in St. Thomas, Ont., a sister, and a brother, are the only living relatives of the late Oatman. Mr. Oatman is a wealthy mining property and fruit plantations. The property will be divided next May. Mr. and Mrs. Oatman have been married for 35 years. Oatman is a wealthy man, and his wife is a wealthy woman. They have a daughter, Miss Marquette Oatman.

GIRL'S SAD SUICIDE.

Chicago, March 21.—The body of May Comstock, who disappeared last evening and who, it is believed, committed suicide by jumping into the lake at Sixty-third street, was found this afternoon buried in the sand on the beach near the fifty-ninth street pier. It has been ascertained that the cause of the girl's suicide was the fact that she had run into debt to the extent of \$7 and dreaded to ask her father for the money. Miss Comstock was the daughter of a wealthy Benton Harbor, Mich., man, and was studying music in this city. Her father maintained that his daughter had been kidnapped.

BE SURE YOU GET THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD.

Owing to the great popularity of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, unscrupulous makers are putting up one like it. For rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., nothing is better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. xt

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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A ROYAL FLOWER

At Gammage & Sons, Corner Dundas and Clarence.

Always an attractive store to visit. Gammage's will tomorrow be made doubly so by an elaborate decoration of sweet violets; the latest New York style in made up arrangements for mantle, piano and table decorations will be displayed. That visitors may have an inducement to call and examine these new fairy vases, they will sell their regular 25c bunches of beautiful fragrant violets at 10c each. The display of tulips, hyacinths, azaleas, cinerarias, etc., is now at its best, and are sold at prices so low that they are within the reach of all.

BRASS AND COPPER

Young Men Charged With Stealing Quantities of Metal—Insane Woman Committed.

At this morning's police court two young men named Harry Mosely and John Weaver were charged with stealing and remanded till Thursday next. They were arrested yesterday by Detectives Rider and Egleton on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of brass and copper, which they sold to the London Brass Company for \$1.50. The young men claim to have found the stuff. It includes a brass tap, gas piping and jets, a brass pulley, part of a lock and several keys, a number of lamp burners, and many other articles. The police would like to find owners for the stuff.

Miss Mary Barclay, who for two years has been an inmate of the Home for Incubables, and who during that time has shown signs of insanity, became uncontrollable yesterday, and had to be removed by the police. Police Magistrate Love committed her as insane. A sister of the unfortunate woman drowned herself in a shallow

Hundreds

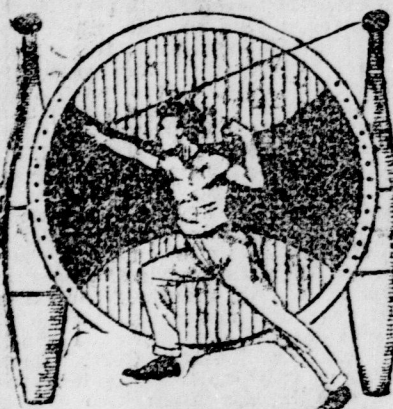
Of young men and women who are now occupying remunerative positions owe their success to their ability to do stenographic work, the duties of the position having placed them where they were able to become familiar with the inside workings of the business. Let us tell you of our courses if you are interested. Miss Hannah has been placed as stenographer with the Veterinary Science Company, London.

Forest City Business and Shorthand College,
LONDON, ONT.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Nobby Spring Suits And Top Coats

Considering quality, style, workmanship and price, you cannot do better than order your clothes from us. The suitings embrace the latest fabrics.

O. LABELLE, 372 Richmond, MERCHANT TAILOR.



GETTING IN SHAPE

There is nothing like exercise to keep you in good health.

EXERCISERS

We have a complete line at prices to suit all parties, from 75c upwards.

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



MR. ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH
Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Sight Singing, receives pupils at the Conservatory of Music.

Every Building Erected

Should be fitted up for electricity. It will save you expense later on. Give us specifications and our rates will be furnished immediately. Phone 1103.

The Electrical Construction Co.
of London (Limited).

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldg., next Court House, London.

The House Should Look Its Best

It is our ambition to have a tastefully decorated and furnished house. We can plan out such a house for you and carry out every detail of it. The Wall Papering, Decorating. Our unvarying success is our recommendation.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

Sweet Home Soap

has been reduced to

6 CAKES FOR 25c.

we still offer a great variety of valuable premiums for SWEET HOME SOAP wrappers.

THE LONDON SOAP CO.



ONE SHAPE

GRAHAM BROS.

Put Money In Your Pocket

when you buy a **Hastings Bicycle**. We contracted for the manufacture of this wheel in one of the largest and best equipped bicycle factories in America. Result—the Highest Grade Bicycle at a moderate price. You get a wheel at \$35 and \$40 that will cost dollars more elsewhere. Our name plate on it guarantees the quality. Let us explain the good points.

GURD'S,
185 DUNDAS STREET.

Dress Economy.

We're good counsellors on the subject of Made-to-Order Clothes, and will give you fashion, fit, superior tailoring—in fact, everything except high prices.

Southcott's, 361 Richmond St.
W. A. PIPEL, D.D.S.,
Specialty Gold and Porcelain work.
Hours—9 to 5 p.m.

Drs. D. H. & W. A. Piper
D. H. PIPER, M.D.,
Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.
Hours—10 to 2, 7 to 8 p.m.
Phone 304, 332 Dundas St. (cor. Waterloo).

Meteorological.

Toronto, March 23, 8 p.m.—The weather has cleared up today in the Maritime Provinces, and elsewhere in Canada it has been generally fair. A moderately important depression now covers Southern Ontario and Nebraska, and another depression is situated in Alberta.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 40—45; Edmonton, 30—42; Qu'Appelle, 20—34; Winnipeg, 6—34; Port Arthur, zero—40; Parry Sound, 18—32; Toronto, 24—32; Ottawa, 22—34; Montreal, 26—32; Quebec, 24—34; Halifax, 8—50.

Lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday March 22, were 35 and 22 above.

Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 6:16 a.m. and sets at 6:53 p.m. The moon rose at 7:56 a.m. and sets at 10:54 p.m.

A Woman In Love

With her husband and family will not buy inferior bread when she can have our Jersey Cream or XXX brands. Just try them if you are a stranger to us.

For sale by all grocers, or by our own delivery. Phone 818.

Johnston Bros.,

"The Best Bread Bakers."

Spring Top Coats.

If you would enjoy the pleasure of wearing a stylishly-tailored Spring Top Coat or suit let us make one to your measure.

THOS. WILSON,
Merchant Tailor,
Phone 596, 213 DUNDAS ST.

FAIRBAIN, THE TAILOR,

Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall.

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET.

—Mrs. Sharpe and daughter have left for Winnipeg, Man.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. White, of St. Marys, were here yesterday.

—Mr. A. E. Forbes, of this city, has been visiting Seaford friends.

—Miss H. Hyttenrauch, of this city, has been visiting friends in Exeter.

—Miss Helen Fitzgerald, of this city, is visiting Mrs. H. McDougall, Toronto.

—Mrs. Lizzie Garrison, formerly of Tilsonburg, is visiting Mrs. Alex. Crawford here.

—J. W. Broderick, of this city, has purchased the bankrupt stock of W. Watson, Sarnia.

—Mr. James McGraw, Kincardine, has taken a position here as fireman on the G. T. R.

Wood's Phosphorine.
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Optism or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1. Six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphorine is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

One Shape of Our Swell NEW YORK

STIFF HATS

Just Opened at

\$2, \$2.50 and \$3

GRAHAM BROS.

Fine Toggery for Men.

GOING AT \$1 38

Gentlemen, it's no use talking. We must have a room. An extra large shipment of goods forces us to sell hats at this price. Hats ranging as high as \$5 must go out at \$1 38 commencing Saturday, March 23. See our west window.

ROSS'

196 Dundas Street.
PHONE 1319.

FULL OF FIRE

Is the chief characteristic of the Diamonds we sell. Every gem is selected with a view to its color and brilliancy, and is so mounted that its full beauty is shown. Our Diamond Exhibit is one of the finest ever shown in this city. Buying Diamonds from us means absolute surety and lowest possible prices.

WARD, 374 Richmond Street.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, 555,000.

Deposits Received.

Interest 3½ per cent per annum, half-yearly.

Debentures Issued

for one year and upwards. Coupons attached for interest half-yearly.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
Manager.
Offices—Cor. Dundas Street and Market Lane, London. W2

—Mr. Clem. Nichols, of Blenheim, has taken for his situation in the Gurd machine shops here.

—Mr. Thomas Powers, street railway conductor, will go to Alberta to engage in ranching.

—Mr. Robert Buchanan has left for British Columbia to take a position as an electrical engineer.

—Mrs. Joseph Rattenbury and Miss Dorothy, of Clinton, are visiting Mrs. H. Clucas, of this city.

—Mrs. Wm. McCutcheon, No. 752 Waterloo Street, leaves on Tuesday for the Northwest on a visit.

—Mr. W. Clark, tobacconist, is being congratulated on his resuming business after his long illness.

—Mr. Wm. Collett, of the township of Nissouri, is visiting Mr. John H. Logan, of Oxford Street, city.

—Miss Bell, of Tilsonburg, left a sum of money for the work of the Children's Aid Society of this city.

—Prof. Burgess, of Huron College, will preach in St. John's Church, Sarnia, tomorrow morning and evening.

—Two of the splendid new cars that are being constructed for the Spring-bank railway are expected here the coming week.

—The snow blockade in the north has been lifted, although the L. H. and B. train yesterday morning came from Wingham only.

—Mrs. Ash, of Rodney, is soon to leave for her new home at the "Soo." She will visit her London friends before making the change.

—Mrs. T. S. Bell, of Blenheim, has returned from London, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Craig, and the latter's step-daughter, Mabel.

—Old Suburban Melbourne. Recruiting for the South African Constabulary is now completed. The force sails for South Africa next Tuesday.

—Mr. H. Higgins, who has been in this city for some time, is about to start a factory in Tilsonburg to manufacture all kinds of carriage and cutter woodwork.

—Last night Court Pride of the Dominion whist team again defeated the South London Liberal team by ten points, in a return match at the latter's rooms.

—Mr. Andrew Denholm, editor and proprietor of the Blenheim News, was in the city today. Mr. Denholm attended the Press Association meeting in Toronto.

—Irene, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sare, of Toronto, formerly of this city, died on Thursday after a few days' illness. The remains were buried at Toronto yesterday.

—Miss Merrett, of this city, is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. R. R. Dickey, of Forest. She has taken a position as stenographer and typewriter for a firm in Toronto.

—Mr. W. H. Hewlett, of this city, with Miss Beatrice McDonald, and Mr. Harold Jarvis, gave an organ recital on Thursday evening. Dr. Sowerby will give his entertaining lecture.

A social evening was spent last night at the Palace Dancing Academy, when a large number of guests were entertained until midnight, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

—Mr. James McRae, of Dutton, has been brought to this city for the purpose of being subjected to the X-rays to locate a bullet which has rendered him almost helpless for fourteen years.

The first anniversary service in connection with St. James' Presbyterian Church will take place tomorrow. Rev. A. Gaudier, B. D., of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, will preach upon both occasions. On Monday evening Rev. Dr. Sowerby will give his entertaining lecture.

CREAM,
Whipping, Table, Devonshire.
DAIRY BUTTER,
Very choice, 22c per pound.
EGGS,
Now laid, 15c per dozen.

PHONE 1065.

THE J. E. GREELY DAIRY CO., LIMITED.

247 DUNDAS STREET.

Always Perfect.

Absolutely The Finest That's Baked

Science has perfected bread making and its highest development is represented in any of our makes. We develop every particle of nutrition in the flour used.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING CO., Limited,
Phone 929, 75 Bruce Street, London, Ont.

The TRY ME is a WELL-MADE STYLISH, UP-TO-DATE SPECIALTY at a POPULAR PRICE.



BROWN BROTHERS' BOOT SHOP,
182 Dundas St. Phone, 860

—Goderich correspondent, Clinton News-Record: Miss Coral Vivian, who had to return to her home here from Victoria Hospital, London, in consequence of her hand being poisoned, and a narrow escape from the poison reaching every part of her system. Her finger has not yet healed, having been lanced, but she expects to return in a week or two for her hospital duties.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Geo. M. Gunn were interred at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. The funeral ceremonies, which were attended by many friends, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Johnston, and were quiet and impressive. The pall-bearers were Messrs. C. McCallum, Wm. McDonough, J. W. Hyman, F. J. Hammond, J. I. A. Hunt, F. E. Leonard, Dr. George Wilson and Thos. G. Meredith.

ANNUAL TEA MEETING.
The members of Knox Church, South London, held their annual tea meeting last night. Tea was served from 7 to 8 o'clock, and afterwards the following programme was introduced by Rev. J. G. Stuart, who presided: Piano solo, Miss Wilder; reading, Mr. Kilgour; song, Col. Gartshore; cornet solo, Mr. Robinson; song, Miss Myra Piccard; reading, Mr. Alexander; song, Mr. Somers.

GIRLS' TENNIS CLUB.
The Girls' Tennis Club of the Collegiate Institute was organized yesterday and the following officers elected: Honorary president, Mrs. S. J. Radcliffe; patrons, Dr. English, Mr. E. J. MacRobert and Thomas Gillen; president, Mr. John McLeod, B.A.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Gertrude Hodges; executive committee, Miss Josephine Spencer, Miss Lillian Abbott and Miss Irene Love.

WOMAN'S ART CLUB.
The Woman's Art Club purpose holding an exhibition of art needlework and handicraft in their studio in the Free Library, beginning Wednesday, March 27. The exhibition will comprise needlework in all its branches, art industries and crafts, such as carving, leather basket weaving, bookbinding, etc. By the ever increasing use of machine-made goods, there is a danger of many arts being forgotten. The association hopes that by means of these exhibitions throughout the country (one having been held recently in Montreal and one in Toronto), that interest may be aroused in retaining, reviving and developing the art industries and crafts, and open a field of work so well adapted to women out of and in their own homes. During the exhibition two ladies will give practical demonstrations, one in different branches of needlework and one in the old original art of lacemaking on pillow.

FREIGHT RATES.
The Canadian Passenger Association met in Toronto Thursday, and some changes in the Canadian excursion agreement were decided upon. No alterations were made in the rates, but the time limit on excursions will be extended, and the territory from which excursions may be run was changed. It has been impossible in the past to run excursions within a limit of 50 miles, but under the new arrangement, excursions may be run within 50-mile territory, tickets good for one day; from 51 to 150 miles, tickets good for two days, and from 151 to 200 miles, tickets good for three days. This is an extension on tickets for practically a day, and the railroad companies hope by this method to encourage excursion business. In future, a party going, say a distance of 100 miles, may have the train stop at half a dozen stations on the way. Pan-American rates were considered by the association. It is expected that clubs and societies will more than ever decide upon Niagara Falls for excursions, from which place a short run on the trolley can be taken to Buffalo. In view, however, of the cheap rates that the lines purpose to put into effect, they are likely to cut off all excursions to the Falls and refuse to grant the usual rates.

KINDERGARTEN UNION.
Miss Jean Laidlaw and Miss Pope, of this city, will attend the International Kindergarten Union, which holds its eighth annual convention at Chicago on April 10, 11 and 12. The union is a federated organization representing 70 clubs, kindergarten clubs and kindergarten associations in all parts of this country and the United States. It is the largest kindergarten organization in the world. Miss Caroline T. Haven, of the New York city ethical schools, is the president, and will conduct the three days' sessions during the Easter holidays. The Chicago Kindergarten Club, with a membership of over 200 (which is eighteen years old, is to be the hostess to the international guests. No less than one

POSITIVE PROOF



The increased demand for Fit-Reform Garments is a sufficient proof that the people of today "know a good thing when they see it."

Our spring novelties in Overcoats, Suits and Trousers receive the highest praise from even the most critical.

This accounts for the fact "that we are rushed" at the

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

Robert M. Burns,
180 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

SPRING SEASON, 1901.

Chapman's Grand Millinery Opening

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, March 27, 28 and 29.

Grand Display of Ladies' Costumes and Tailor-Made Suits.

On the above dates you will find our Showrooms a most interesting and profitable place to visit and our Grand Millinery Opening the grandest and the most imposing in years. Representative styles and ideas from

London, Paris and New York,
will be shown in all their grandeur.

"A thing of beauty and a joy forever" are the pretty and dainty styles shown this season. Our stock of

Ladies' Costumes & Tailor-Made Suits

you will find very complete. All the latest styles are here represented. Millinery and Mantle Departments on first floor.

We cordially invite you to attend our Grand Millinery opening on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

126 and 128 DUNDAS STREET.

thousand delegates and visitors are expected. The officers and executive board of this club constitute the local committee in charge of the entertainment of the International Union. Mrs. Alice H. Putnam being president and Mrs. Mary B. Page, vice-president. Most of the meetings will be held in the Fine Arts Building, on Michigan Boulevard. The handsome rooms of the Chicago Women's Club on the

E. M. C. A. CONCERT.
The London Opera House was well filled last night on the occasion of the concert under the auspices of the East Middlesex Conservative Association. The King Street Opera Company, some 30 children, who have been trained under the direction of Dr. Fred Wood and Mr. Ed. Flock, presented "A Trip to Europe," the clever work of the children being highly appreciated and heartily applauded. A number of solos and choruses were rendered by the children, and several specialties were introduced, including Scotch dances by little Addie and Dick Wood and Miss Frieda Paul, and a cakewalk by the company. The evening's programme also comprised solos by Miss Marion Hutchinson, Miss Inez Ethelyn Smith, Capt. Robson, M.P.P., and Dr. Fred Wood. Short addresses were delivered by Messrs. R. Shaw-Wood, Adam Beck, Wm. Gray and P. H. Bartlett. The ladies of the Maple Leaf League assisted the association in entertaining their guests, refreshments being served in the Conservative club rooms.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.
Key West, Fla., March 22.—Captain Bravo, of the steamer Key West, arriving here today, reports a large English steamer ashore on French Reef. Wrecking tugs and crews from here have gone to her assistance.

DERAILED BY OPEN SWITCH.
Halifax, N. S., March 22.—The Sydney express was derailed at New Glasgow this afternoon by the main switch being left open at the Bridge street crossing. The engineer saw the open switch, but was unable to stop the train in time. The engine and baggage car plunged from the track, but no person was injured.

"BUNCOMBE."
When a newspaper writer and proof reader that works nights can feed himself out of dyspepsia, which most all that class suffer with, it is worth while to know the kind of food used.

This man is on one of the Rockford, Ill., papers, and says, "Being a newspaper writer and proofreader, also a graduate in medicine as well, though not practicing, makes a combination that would produce a skeptic on the subject if anything would."

Day after day I read the proof on the Grape-Nuts at the restaurant and with the feeling that they were all "buncombe." All this time I was suffering from dyspepsia from the improper food I was eating at the restaurant. One day I saw a package of Grape-Nuts at the restaurant and tried it with good, rich cream. The dish took my fancy at once. After a few lunches at midnight I noted an improvement in my feelings, and was able to work with less fatigue.

I have used Grape-Nuts as a regular diet since then, and have improved greatly. The old dyspepsia and bad feelings that I thought were necessary adjuncts to night work all disappeared, and I am able to do much more with less effort than ever before.

I was nearly ready to give up night work and seek health in some other walk in life, but thanks to my change in diet I am now all right.

Please do not use my name in public. Name can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Bank of British North America.

The yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held on Tuesday, at the office, 2, Clement's Lane, E. C., under the presidency of Mr. Gaspard, Farrer.

The secretary (M. A. G. Wallis) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, this is the first occasion of our meeting in the present century, and it is also the last occasion in which we shall meet in this room. Our new office, at 2, Gracechurch street, is nearly complete, and we expect in the course of a few days to move there bag and baggage—much to our regret in one way, for these premises, which the bank has held for the past 28 years as owners, are in a most convenient situation; but unfortunately they are not large enough for our increasing business, or perhaps I should say for our future business, and we hope for the growth and has grown beyond the limits of these premises. However, our next meeting will be held in our new premises, and as that will not be until a year hence, I hope that after we have got fairly settled there some of you will be sufficiently interested in us to come around and inspect the place for yourselves; and, in fact, if there are any gentlemen present here today who would care to go round, Mr. Hoare has expressed himself as only too happy to take you there after the meeting. I said just now that our next meeting will be held 2 years hence, and if you approve and consent—and I hope you will—we propose to abandon the meeting in September. The attendance of shareholders at that time of year is of the smallest, and we think all useful purposes will be served, if we have our accounts made up, audited, published and posted to the shareholders half-yearly, as hitherto, in March and September, and then hold a meeting of the shareholders.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1900.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To capital, 20,000 shares of £50 each, fully paid.		1,000,000	0	0			
To reserve fund		350,000	0	0			
To deposits and current accounts		8,124,633	19	9			
To notes in circulation		493,272	6	2			
To bills payable and other liabilities, including provision for contingencies		1,885,780	3	0			
To rebate account		12,795	10	11			
To liabilities of endowments		282,663	8	4			
To Profit and Loss account		30,812	0	4			
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1900		30,000	0	0			
Dividend paid Oct. 5, 1900		9,812	0	4			
Net profit for the half-year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts		57,855	5	6			
		67,667	5	10			
Deduct: Transferred to reserve fund		225,000	0	0			
Transferred to officers' widows' and orphans' fund		402	14	0			
Transferred to officers' life insurance fund		351	7	3			
Reserved to meet expenditure on premises account		3,000	0	0			
Balance available for April dividend		28,754	1	3			
		38,913	4	7			
		27,009,808	4	5			
ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By cash and specie at bankers and in hand		804,390	2	9			
By cash at call and short notice		1,005,724	9	2			
By Investments		180,000	0	0			
Consols, £50,000 at 90		45,000	0	0			
National war loan, £50,000 at 90		45,000	0	0			
Other securities		50,245	2	11			
By bills receivable, loans on security and other accounts		4,797,799	17	5			
By bank deposits, etc., in London and at the branches		117,648	12	2			
Note.—The latest monthly returns received from Dawson City and Athol are those of Nov. 30th, 1900, and the figures of those returns are introduced into this account. The balance of the transactions for December with those branches has been carried to a suspense account, pending the receipt of the December accounts.		27,009,808	4	5			

We have examined the above balance sheet, with the books in London, and the certain returns from the branches, and find it to present a true statement of the bank's affairs.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE,
GEORGE SNEATH, Auditors.
Of the firm of Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants.

London, Feb. 21, 1901.

holders but once a year, at this season. Every day of the year two or three of your directors are at the bank, as well as the officers of the bank, so that if on receipt of the general balance sheet any explanation is desired, we hope shareholders will have no hesitation in coming down and asking for all the information that they want. I may say that an annual meeting is the common practice among other Canadian banks. Now, you may have noticed that I referred to the future as if our charter were due in July next. Well, you will be glad to hear we have no anxiety on that score. Last year was the decennial period in which the Canadian banking act came up for revision before the Canadian Parliament, and we decided that we had better await the revision of that act before taking steps to get a renewal of our charter here. In that act we received the treatment that this bank has also received from the representatives of the people of Canada—that treatment which we believe we shall always receive and that we hope to deserve, and tactfully welcomed our continued existence among the banks of the Dominion of Canada. After that act was passed we applied to the high commissioner for Canada here in London, and by his advice and with his assistance we approached the government at Ottawa to ask for their support to our application to the treasury here. To this request we received a ready response, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing our thanks—and, if I may speak for the shareholders, their thanks—both to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prime minister

about £51,000, and will, of course, run off during the next few weeks. With regard to our profits, we add £25,000 to our reserve fund, we place small amounts to the officers', widows' and orphans' fund and the officers' life insurance fund, and we have appropriated £23,000 to meet the expenditure on our new premises. On the assets side of the sheet you will notice that we are particularly strong in cash—almost too strong, perhaps, for profits—but it is always a satisfactory feature. The totals of our balance sheet—£27,009,808—show a slight excess over those at this time last year. I do not think there is anything further to which I wish to call your attention, but if there are any questions what any shareholder would like to ask, I shall be happy to do my best to answer them. In the meantime I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of the dividend.

Mr. F. Lubbock seconded the motion. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. H.J.B. Kendall, J.H. Brodie and R.H. Glyn were re-elected directors.

On the motion of Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Kelly, Messrs. Edwin Waterhouse and George Sneath were re-elected auditors.

Mr. Powell proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, as well as to the officials and staff, both at home and in Canada, for their valuable services in the interest of the bank.

The motion was seconded by a lady shareholder, and the vote having been unanimously accorded, the chairman briefly acknowledged it, and the proceedings terminated.

the bounty, and it is expected that the legislature at its present session will provide for the payment of these warrants. They are held largely by investors and merchants, who secured them at from 50c to 80c on the dollar, and who regard them as gilt-edged, as they draw 6 per cent interest.

It is more than possible that there is some fraud in the scalp-bounty business, and a new law is proposed to require the counties to pay one-third of the bounty, thus enlisting the county authorities in guarding against imposition. Affidavits will be required also from the applicants for bounty.

Don't think less of your system than you do of your house. Give it a thorough cleaning, too. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

REPORTS ARE FAVORABLE.

Active Business Doing in All Parts of Canada—Also Satisfactory in the United States.

Toronto, March 22.—Bradstreet's Canadian trade review, weekly summary.

Montreal trade reports are favorable. Shipments on spring and summer placing orders are large. Reports from the immediate trade centers of the province show a healthy condition of trade, while from the Northwest they indicate more activity this week in business and a satisfactory outlook for the summer trade.

Business at Toronto has been fairly active this week. The snowstorm and rain somewhat interfered with the movement in some departments.

London jobbing firms have experienced a very fair movement this week. The country trade is in good shape for the spring business, and retailers have been making liberal purchases for the coming season. Prices continue firm.

Business at the Pacific Coast has improved a little this week.

At Hamilton there has been considerable activity in wholesale trade circles this week.

The retail trade at the various centers in Manitoba are sending in more cheerful accounts of the outlook for trade the coming season, and are making liberal purchases from Winnipeg first.

Business in wholesale circles at Ottawa has been developing a fair amount of activity this week. Trade appears to be in a healthy condition, and the prospects for business are good.

At Quebec during the last week shoe jobbers placed several large orders for the fall, and the continued activity in shoe manufacturing circles is assured.

The maple sugar season is in full swing, and from reports obtained from reliable sources in various parts of the province, the yield will not, it is thought, reach former years.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dun's review—The position of general business is satisfactory, being marked this week by increased activity of retail operations throughout the west and in some Atlantic seaboard cities, which is considered the forerunner of a generally good spring trade. New enterprises reflected in the largest demand for many materials, and contracts for prompt delivery of all structural goods is very difficult to place.

Recent developments in the cotton market have endorsed the position taken earlier in the season by Dun's review. Exports in February were 275,226 bales less than in the same month of 1900, and the first half of March shows a further loss in foreign buying.

Footwear is firmly maintained for staple lines, although high-priced grades are easier. Leather is in good demand, particularly for sale, but quotations are unchanged, although stocks are light.

Liabilities of failures in three weeks of March aggregated \$6,132,185, of which \$1,526,061 were in manufacturing and \$3,003,592 in trading. Last year the amount was \$4,444,447, of which \$3,383,672 were in manufacturing and \$1,060,775 in trading.

Exports of the week numbered 224 in the United States, against 183 last year, and 33 in Canada against 27 last year.

Bradstreet's report—Trade is still active, perhaps not so buoyant as it was last week, owing to the natural subsidence of the spring demand at wholesale, and partly because of the interruption to demand and shipments by snow and rainstorms in the northern half of the country.

The totals of our balance sheet—£27,009,808—show a slight excess over those at this time last year. I do not think there is anything further to which I wish to call your attention, but if there are any questions what any shareholder would like to ask, I shall be happy to do my best to answer them. In the meantime I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of the dividend.

Mr. F. Lubbock seconded the motion. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. H.J.B. Kendall, J.H. Brodie and R.H. Glyn were re-elected directors.

On the motion of Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Kelly, Messrs. Edwin Waterhouse and George Sneath were re-elected auditors.

Mr. Powell proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, as well as to the officials and staff, both at home and in Canada, for their valuable services in the interest of the bank.

The motion was seconded by a lady shareholder, and the vote having been unanimously accorded, the chairman briefly acknowledged it, and the proceedings terminated.

the bounty, and it is expected that the legislature at its present session will provide for the payment of these warrants. They are held largely by investors and merchants, who secured them at from 50c to 80c on the dollar, and who regard them as gilt-edged, as they draw 6 per cent interest.

It is more than possible that there is some fraud in the scalp-bounty business, and a new law is proposed to require the counties to pay one-third of the bounty, thus enlisting the county authorities in guarding against imposition. Affidavits will be required also from the applicants for bounty.

Don't think less of your system than you do of your house. Give it a thorough cleaning, too. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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London Public

Library Additions.

Naval Annual, 1900.
Maier—Psychology.
Hanket—The Riddle of the Universe.
Watson—The Doctrines of Grace.
Hughes—Dickens as an Educator.
McLellan and Dewey—The Psychology of Number.
Carpenter—The Elements of Rhetoric, 2 volumes.
Chamberlain—The Child, a study in the evolution of man.
Pyrgography of Woodburning.
Photograms for 1900.
Cornish—The Public School Speaker.
Brooke—Treasury of Irish Poetry.
Mallere—Dramatic Works, 3 vols.
Irene Petric—A Woman's Life for

Kashmir.
Harrison—An Australian in China.
Haldane—3,800 Miles Across Canada.
Krause—The War Artist in South Africa.
K. I. Allen—Flute and Violists, etc.
Hamilton—A Vizar's daughter.
D. Lyall—The Flowers of the Forest.
Sheldon—Edward Blake.
Higginson—Malbone.
Hurd—The Bennett Twins.
Hyne—The Filibusters.

It is said that another ferry line will run from Port Huron, Mich., to Sarnia, with a carload of heavy horses.

J. P. Newman has purchased the timber owned by the Hepworth Hunting Club.

The Bank of Hamilton, which has now 33 branches, has opened up a branch at Mitchell.

O. P. Holly, employed by the Windsor Salt Company, died in the Harper Hospital recently.

Detroit capitalists are considering the advisability of establishing salt works at Windsor.

Rev. E. Crawford has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Church of Christ, St. Thomas.

Thomas Ryan was arrested on a charge of stealing chickens from Felix 40-foot pole. Naturally, they were with a 40-foot pole. Naturally, they were with a 40-foot pole.

Douglas McMullen, aged 75 years, died very suddenly at his home in Orford township on the 17th inst.

Francis Glin, aged 70 years, died at his home in Yarmouth township on the 19th inst. He leaves a widow and five children.

W. Douglas, B.A., county crown attorney, has been nominated by the Kent Law Association as its candidate for election as member of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

The Ontario government has appointed W. F. Robertson, of Stewart, Kent county, to the clerkship of the seventh division court, in place of D. R. Farquharson, who has resigned.

The L. E. and D. R. R. carshops at Walkerville are likely to be deserted for new quarters, the plans of which are for a new location in either Chatham or Blenheim.

Miss Winnie Drake, of Aylmer, had her arm amputated lately owing to a recurrence of the disease which she had suffered great agony from what was a little scratch on the wrist.

Mr. Louis Stevenson, B.A., of Newton Brook, Ont., formerly principal of Perth Collegiate Institute, has accepted a position on the staff of the Ridgeway Collegiate Institute as mathematical master.

The toll-gate case of M. T. Buchanan against Mrs. Stinson, keeper of the toll-gate near Woodstock in the Ingersoll and Woodstock gravel road, was heard by Police Magistrate Morrison in Ingersoll the other afternoon.

The case rested on the evidence of George Woodcock of Oxford, who claimed that the defendant had demanded and collected more toll on some stock he was driving through the toll-gate than he was entitled to. His worship quoted the statute, and regretted that the infliction of the statutory penalty was imperative, so a fine of \$30 and costs, or \$25 in all, was imposed, to be paid by the 6th of April. The complainant, however, was willing to accept an alternative in case of default, so unless the defendant pays the fine and costs she is liable to be committed to jail for 30 days.

DORCHESTER STATION.

Dorchester Station, March 22.—J. Birch's store was broken into some few nights ago and goods to the value of \$40 taken, besides quite a quantity of clothing by throwing them down on the floor. Entrance was made by prying open the back window. Suspicion rests on two or three parties, but no arrests have been made.

The annual meeting of the Dorchester Union Cemetery was held on March 18. D. P. Aylesworth, the secretary-treasurer, sent in his resignation, which was accepted by the board, and J. C. McEwen, of Evelyn, a young man, came to Dorchester last week in company with others. He got into a fight, and was knocked down, and from the effects of blow or fall his arm was cracked, and he lies in a dangerous condition.

E. McCann & Sons are getting plans and specifications for their new stores, which will be 30x60, two stories high, with one three stories, occupied by the I. O. O. F.

DELAWARE.

Delaware, March 21.—A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. H. on Wednesday, March 20, when Mr. Thos. J. Hewlett, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss Minerva Healy, fourth daughter of Mr. Wm. Healy, were united in the bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. Wesley Cousins, of Westminster circuit. The groom was supported by Mr. Fred Bodkin, of Sharon, while Miss Lillie Healy, sister of the bride, made a very charming bride. The bride wore a very charming gown of blue cloth with trimmings of white silk, and carried in her hand a beautiful bouquet of white roses, while the bridesmaid wore a very pretty suit of blue serge. The groom carried a white carnation. An arch of roses was made, and prettily decorated, for the occasion. After the ceremony as many as 60 guests sat down to a delicious wedding breakfast, prepared by the bride's mother. The dining-room was beautifully decorated with ferns and roses. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and testified to the high esteem in which the young couple are held. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold watch and chain. The guests were from Delaware, Canada, Mount Brydges, Lambeth, Stratford, St. John's, Windsor, Dutton and Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett will leave in a few days for their future home, San Francisco, California.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

Is the winner of the Derby across the Blue Ribbon of the Turf. So is Blue Ribbon Ceylon the champion of all seas.



THE 'SOAKERS' BUSINESS

Expert in Pawnbroking Who Has His Regular Customers—A Middleman.

In the neighborhoods where pawnshops abound the soaker flourishes. The soaker acts as middleman between the pawnbroker and his customers. He explains his mission and accounts for his usefulness thus, says the New York Sun.

"The people down here employ me," said he, "not because they are ashamed to be seen going into a pawnshop themselves, but because I can get more for the goods than they can. There's an art in pawning a coat or a ring, just the same as in everything else."

"I've known people to go into a pawnshop with some old article to pawn, and to look the proprietor over with a supercilious air, as if they considered themselves so far above him socially that he couldn't touch for sheer spite, the broker offers them only about half as much as they would get if they approached him properly. Having had a wide experience of my own, I know how to avoid such difficulties. I am not servile, but I am civil, polite and respectful, and as these two qualities touch the most generous chord in the broker's bosom, I get all I want on the proffered chattels."

"As recompense for my services I charge my customers 10 per cent commission. I have regular customers, and then, of course, I do many odd jobs for occasionalists. There are families down here for whom I pawn the same things over and over again, one week after the other. On payday they take their things out of soak; three days later they put them in again, and the next payday they take them out again. And so it goes, month after month. I canvass the houses just like a bona agent or con-man, plaster peddle or insurance solicitor."

"Anything to be pawned today?" I ask.

"And if there is I take it around to some shop and raise the necessary dough and take it back and get my commission. Once in a while I come across somebody who abuses me and calls me a shark. But I'm nothing of the sort. I'm earning a decent living at a legitimate business."

MOTHERS

who have not yet used that English Home Dye of high quality, Maypole Soap, can save time, money and patience, by discarding the old-fashioned powder dyes and buying Maypole. Quick, sure, brilliant, fadeless. It washes and dyes at the same time.

Maypole Soap Dyes

Sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black.

Don't Fool with Foods

but adopt one about which there can be no question, which has been tried and proved for Seventy Years, and which all the BEST DOCTORS and MEDICAL JOURNALS agree in recommending. Such a Food is

Neave's Food

Glencair, 155 Friar Road, E. Dulwich, S. E. London, March 20th, 1900.

Messrs. J. R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge.

Dear Sirs,—It is with great pleasure I write to tell you how invaluable I have found your Food. For six months I tried no less than five well-known and advertised Foods, but my baby was unable to digest one of them. Since using Neave's Food I have had no trouble with her, and now at eight months she is perfectly well and contented.

Yours truly, F. A. PEDLEY.

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

Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, G.B., M.D., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

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

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Flowering Plants

A rare collection of Plants, Bulbs, Roses and Shrubs are offered in Steele, Briggs' great catalogue. All orders promptly sent. Safe arrival by mail guaranteed. Send name for catalogue, mailed free. Mention this paper.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD., TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Sunday, March 10, 1901, the train leaving Union Station Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 10:00 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Saturday, at 12 noon for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., the Sydney, and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John, the Sydney and other points east will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 6:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1:05 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Levis at 4:30 p.m., daily, except Sunday, due to arrive at Montreal at 10:00 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler.

The elegant, sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

The Intercolonial Railway connects the west with the finest fishing streams, seaside resorts and tourist routes in Canada.

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk System, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the general traveling agent.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, General Traveling Agent, 10 King Street West, Toronto.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 148 St. James Street, Montreal.

Railways and Navigation

Grand Trunk Railway System

For Easter Holidays

Will issue return tickets at Single First-Class Fare

Going April 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, inclusive, returning up to and including April 8th, 1901, between all stations in Canada.

All stations in Canada to and from Detroit, Mich., Port Huron, Mich., Island Pond, Vt., Fort Covington, N. Y., Bombay Junction, N. Y., Helena, N. Y., Messena Springs, N. Y., and Rouse's Point, N. Y.

CHINESE WOMEN ARE CONTENTED

Make Their Debut Under Disheartening Circumstances.

Children Taught to Reverence Parents and a Mother's Lot Is More Enjoyable.

Mr. Fred W. Eddy, in writing to the *Pittsburg Dispatch* from Shanghai, says: Woman in China enjoys the distinction of having escaped the admiration of foreigners. Her praises are unsung in the verses of other lands; she is not enshrined on the canvas of those whose ideals of outward being the world has adopted; she has flashed no wit upon the page of romance or dazzled it with her beauty. Everybody has agreed in letting her alone from the ankles up, as though her only possible claim to consideration lay in her cramped and tortured feet, which everybody pities and about which nobody ever does anything except pass resolutions.

Even at home she is under initial disadvantage. She starts in life handicapped by her sex. No family ever wants a baby girl. When the women go to the temples they always pray for boys, and buy boy images, in the hope that the gods will remember and favor them. If a girl results, she is tolerated rather than enjoyed. When hardly out of her babyhood her feet must be swathed. If she belongs to a proper family, as she grows her liberty is restrained. She knows nothing of life outside the home wall, except such glimpses as she may catch from a window, or from a covered chair in which she may occasionally be carried to visit families in which there are other unfortunate like herself. Thus she remains a prisoner until ready for delivery to a husband she has never seen, henceforth becoming the slave of himself and his parents. A brood of her own springs up about her quickly enough, and by the time that process ends she is a grandmother. Life becomes easier for her as the children mature, for the wives of her sons must be her handmaids, and the children are bound to provide for her comfort as the most sacred of their obligations, and to respect her authority as long as she lives.

CHINESE WIVES DEVOTED AND DUTIFUL.

Modern credulity is taxed to reconcile life so circumscribed with a conception of happiness and free agents understand it. The difficulty lies in the appreciation of environment. A Chinese woman knows no life but this. Her aspirations are restricted to it by traditions and customs that seem to her as immutable and as impenetrable as the walls that hedge in and defend her city. There is no one to suggest other thoughts to her. The minds advanced which hers brushes have limitations as narrow as her own. She usually makes the best of her lot cheerfully and turns out a fond wife and devoted mother. Of her wifely duty she is rarely forgetful. A womanly instinct to please prompts her to make herself attractive to her husband. Heartbreaking may not always be violent when the man strays abroad and returns with other women for his household, but they are often pathetic. Yet custom permits and the wife must bow, whatever her feelings. Her main comfort is that additional women cannot be wives. She is alone in that relation. Secure in her place she has an innate sense of her superiority and of the dignity that befits it.

This sketch of life, as found among those of good estate in character as well as means, is analogous to a summary applying in western homes, where conscience joins with custom in regulating social and domestic conduct. Circumstances may be different, but the Chinese woman may be, and differing so sharply in detail from accepted standards elsewhere as to make it seem almost intolerable, it has compensations of some weight.

CHILDREN TAUGHT TO RESPECT PARENTS.

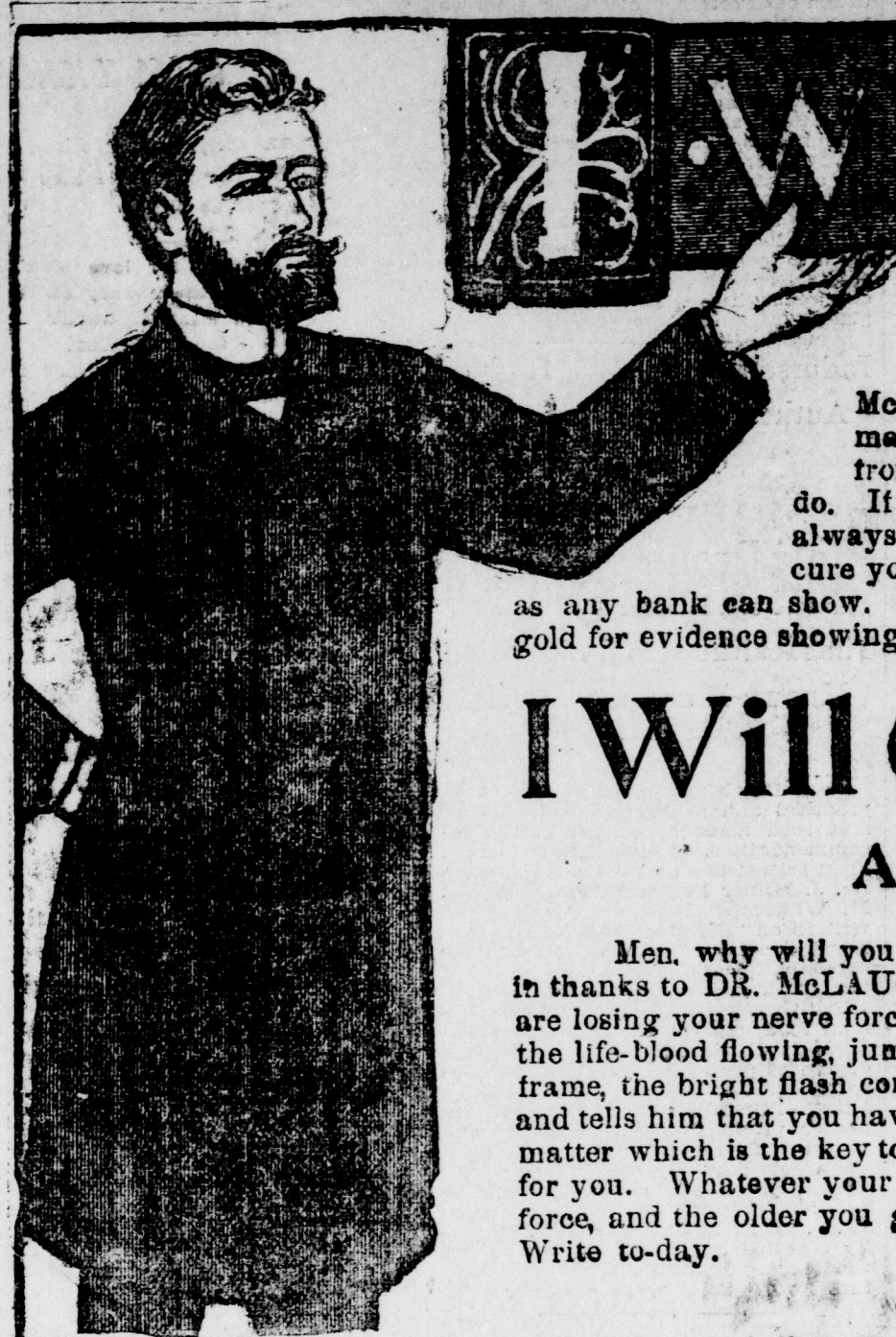
The privation, drudgery and subordination to which Chinese woman is subject come when she is young. Her strength and buoyant vigor, as these depart and she needs relief, social and family custom provides it, and with advancing years her cares lighten, her comforts increase, and her afternoon is pillow of life.

When one at home looks after parents it is a matter of special and admiring complaint, as though the benefit, which not undeserved, was yet conferred by favor and was specially meritorious. In China no credit attaches to a duty so obvious. If children failed to make comfortable the declining years of parents they would be disgraced. Ancestral worship is dictated by motives that have regard for the welfare of ancestors elsewhere, and living, as well as for remote ones, and no obligation is so sacredly held or so faithfully observed by the people at large. There is a religion that pays practical honor to age. Each generation knows that the succeeding one will care for it while living, and revere it when dead, as surely as the planets move.

In spite of limitations, Chinese woman is quite human. By foregoing the pleasures of courtship and selection, she does not as a matter of course shut her heart to romance. When at her marriage the gates of the world open to her a little wider than before, she puts her sharp little eyes to the uses for which they were intended. If they are looking for a Prince Charming and they fall and linger on the husband to whom she is introduced, there is occasion for thanking. Still, their heart elsewhere love may find a way and scandal a promoter, ever in China.

NO NAMES GIVEN TO GIRLS.

It happens also that mild and yielding disposition in a newly-wedded pair is not invariably more pronounced in the woman. When one of that sex is assertive, the imagination is taxed to believe that she is the subject party. Man is, of course, supreme, but he not unfrequently finds it politic to declare himself only in a figurative way, and for practical purposes to appear to be submissive. The national costume, which puts trousers on woman and frocks on man in China does not always seem misplaced. The Chinese do not think it worth while to name a girl. She is "Sister," and goes by number. The national gives her a pet appellation that is their own dear secret. The husband never learns of it. To him she is the Chinese equivalent for "Hi there!" or



CAUTION

One of these old back-burners. A FREE TEST TO ALL WHO CALL.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., TORONTO.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

Beware of old style, burning, electrode belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having

Send for descriptive book to-day.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., TORONTO.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

BRIDLING THE NILE

Egypt Will Soon Be Made the Garden Spot of the World.

Sir John Aird, the contractor for the great barrage works on the Nile, has returned to England after seeing the most difficult part of the work successfully completed, says the *London Express*. "A fortnight ago," said Sir John, "I wired home that you could walk across the Nile. You can now cross it in a railway train. We have got the locomotive running. We contracted to do the work in five years. Three have elapsed, and I think we shall finish in two years more. That will be a record, for we have had to go a good deal deeper for our foundations than was anticipated. We had to go down some 60 or 70 feet before we found a solid foundation. We expect the works to be in full swing for the Nile floods of 1904. The importance of the work cannot be over-estimated. Egypt lives on the Nile—always has done, always will. From time immemorial the country has been the mercy of the floods and the low waters. That will be counteracted by the present scheme, which stems the water back for 180 miles and holds it in reserve, to be let out through the sluices as it is needed. The land is fertile—fertile as no other land is—for a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the banks. This barrage scheme should extend the surface of fertility to a mile and a quarter. More labor, more taxes.

"Egypt will gain all round. And such a gain! The Nile will produce a crop a year, and the produce of the most beautiful green that can be imagined. Instead of destructive floods and droughts and irregular navigation, there will be a constant and steadily regulated supply of water, and most of the difficulties of navigation will disappear."

Unequaled for the Cure of Constipation.

Will's English Pills are as far superior in the ordinary case of constipation as the diamond is ahead of cheap glass. They never produce griping or nausea, and are the only guaranteed pills for the banishment of constipation. While constipated and dyspeptic sufferers are using Will's English Pills, we would strongly recommend as a diet Malt Breakfast Food, light and comforting for the stomach. Will's English Pills 25 cents per package at all druggists, or mailed by the Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, Montreal, on receipt of price.

WHERE THE WISE MEN WENT.

It is recalled that when the late William M. Everts was secretary of state in President Hayes' cabinet, he said in an after-dinner speech at Omaha: "I like the west. I like her self-made men, and the more I travel west, the more I meet with the public men, the more I am satisfied of the truthfulness of the Bible statement that the wise men came from the east."

WE WANT TO TELL YOU HOW TO MAKE LIFE EASY. A SMALL INVESTMENT BRINGS BIG RESULTS.

If you are troubled with Backache, Sideache, or any trouble arising from a weak condition of the Urinary Organs, invest 50 cents in a box of Doan's Pills and they will bring astonishing results.

Read what the following people have to say about them:

Mr. GEORGE BLACK, Expressman, Montreal, Que., writes: "I was suffering with terrible pains in my back and could not do my work. I saw Doan's Pills recommended for the kidneys, and got a box. From the first dose I felt benefited, and by the time I had taken the whole box I was completely cured, and am now able to do my work as well as ever, and cannot recommend them too highly to all backache sufferers."

Mrs. R. KERR, Cote St. Paul, Que., writes: "I was suffering from a very painful backache and always felt tired. It seemed as if a weight was tied to my back and dragging me down. I tried many different remedies, but none of them seemed to help me. I procured two boxes of Doan's Pills, and after taking them I can safely recommend them to all sufferers from backache or kidney troubles, as they did me a world of good."

A Verse for the Day.

RANTIN' ROARIN' MORGAN.
(With apologies to Robbie Burns.)

There was a senator gey crouse,
Wha's tongue was awfu' lang an' loose,
An' wha was kent by a' the Hoosie
As rantin' roarin' Morgan.

Cho.—Morgan was a roarin' boy,
Rantin' roarin' rantin' roarin';
Morgan was a roarin' boy,
Rantin' roarin' Morgan!

O' a the tribe wha blow an' puff,
As gin they'd raise the vera roof,
There's no anther blusterin' coot
Like rantin' roarin' Morgan.

Chorus—
He's in a towerin' rage the noo,
An' mak's the air a' roon' him blue
About yon scheme he wants pit through,
This rantin' roarin' Morgan.

Chorus—
He's got it in his frenzied pow
That auld John Bull's to blame somehow
An' so he's makin' a' this row,
Is rantin' roarin' Morgan.

Chorus—
For gory war he fairly yearns,
A' ties o' kith an' kin he spurns,
An' for oor British build he burns,
Does rantin' roarin' Morgan.

Chorus—
'Twould be no muckle thing to do,
To whip the war! an' Britain, too,
Cries cock-a-doodle, doodle-do—
Fierce rantin' roarin' Morgan.

Chorus—
But while he blathers sic like stuff,
Auld Uncle Sam an' John Bull bluff
Sit winkin' yonder, takin' snuff,
An' laughin' at this Morgan.

Chorus—
Paris' New Century Phrase.
[From the London Telegraph.]

Parisian society has just solved a most momentous problem. Every one has heard the expression "fin de siècle," and most people have used it, chiefly to describe persons and things to which they objected. Some very modern spirits have even been known to call themselves and their own doings fin de siècle. Now, however, that the end of the century has come in earnest, the expression must perforce be dropped—at all events for the next 80 years or so. As the peculiar spirit and state of mind which is designated appears not only to subsist, but to flourish more than ever, Parisians have been at a loss for a new phrase. Various modifications were tried, such as "commencement de siècle," "debut de siècle," "nouveau siècle," but these were all rejected, not being found neat enough. At last, with the help, it is said, of a particularly witty dramatist, whose plays have often provided the boulevards with the stock phrase of the season, the problem has been solved.

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THE MAN WITH A MILLION.
"Do you subscribe to the assertion that a man with a million dollars can do whatever he chooses?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I do not. These days a man with a million dollars wants to be low and keep out of trouble, or the first thing he knows two or three men with a billion apiece will take his money away from him."—Washington Star.

Contractor—You won't sell me a carload of bricks on credit?
Dealer—No; me an' my bricks are very much alike. We're hard pressed for cash—Philadelphia Record.

IN NATURE'S STOREHOUSE THERE ARE CURES. Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us, which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However this may be, it is well known that Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

Barber—Shave, hair cut, shampoo, bath, or mustache trimmed?
Hotel patron (absentminded)—Hair cut—make it rare—Ohio State Journal.
HAD LA GRIPPE—Mr. A. Nickerson, Farmer, Dutton, writes: "Last winter I had La Grippe and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and I tried that used to catch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two months, when I bought a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and used it both internally and externally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cured."

I HAVE always given proof of anything that I claimed for my Electric Belt, because I know there are people who claim a great deal more for their remedies than the truth would justify, and I want everyone to know that when Dr. McLaughlin promises anything it's as good as done. When I tell you I can cure a weak man and make him feel as he did in the fulness of his youthful manhood, I give you letters from men who say I did as much for them. That shows that I have done what I claim I can do. If you are looking for a bank to deposit your savings in, you pick out the one that has always carried out its promises. You consider that safe. If you want a remedy which will cure you, it seems wise for you to take the one that has cured others. That's a record as good as any bank can show. I have published thousands of testimonials from cured patients, and I will pay \$1,000 in gold for evidence showing that I have ever used a testimonial which was not true and honest.

I Will Cure Any Weak Man And He Can Pay When Cured.

Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of the thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT? Why do you go on from day to day, realizing that you are losing your nerve force, when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart, and feel the life-blood flowing, jumping, dancing through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark of manhood warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye, and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which clasps your fellow man and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have regained your manhood. Act to-day; do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness; do not allow a disease to destroy all possibility of future pleasure for you. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced and apparent will be your weakness, so cure it now—cure it! Write to-day.

Beware of old style, burning, electrode belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having

Send for descriptive book to-day.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., TORONTO.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Cures Rheumatism, Weak Kidneys, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Lost Memory, Early Decay of Manly Powers, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, and all Weakness of Men and Women.

VARICOCELE

No matter how serious your case may be or how long you may have had it, our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure it. The "worn-out veins" return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a permanent cure assured. NO CURE, NO PAY. NO OPERATION NECESSARY. NO RESTRICTION FROM BUSINESS.

STRICTURE

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, sharp, cutting pains at times, weak organs, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you by cutting, stretching or tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture plasma, hence removes the stricture permanently. It can never return. It is a safe, reliable, and sure cure. The sexual organs are strengthened, the nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

Cures Guaranteed
We treat and cure BLOOD POISON, NERVOUS DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, SEMINAL LOSS, BLADDER AND KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. If unable to call, write for a QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS.
KENNEDY & KERGAN
148 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

WOMEN!

I will send any woman information of a harmless monthly regulator that will relieve in two to five days a simple home treatment.
E. W. Ferry St. Buffalo, N. Y.

When He Says

"Yes Madam! we sell only Tillson's," in reply to your question. "What brand of Rolled Oats do you keep?"

Then you may be perfectly sure that you are getting the kind which makes the breakfast porridge a real pleasure. That nut-like flavor makes it worth while to ask the question and insist on having

Tillson's Pan-Dried

They are sold in bulk only.

The TILLSON Co'y

LIMITED
TILSONBURG, ONT.

THE FUR SEAL IN HIS HOME.

How He Lives at His Favorite
Summer Resort.

Puppies Are Playful Little Fellows and
Quite Tame—Visit to a Rookery.

[Washington Evening Star.]

Nobles can go to the Fribolof Islands, the home of the fur seal, except on a government ship or on the one steamer of the company that, so to speak, runs the seal farm. That ship goes to take supplies and bring away the skins; the government ships—revenue cutters—come and go as they please. Except the seals there is nothing of interest on the islands. Treeless, bleak, rocky lands rising out of an ice-chilled ocean, they are surely as uninviting as any part of the known earth. But the seals love them, and so they are priceless possessions in the commercial world.

The two islands of St. Paul and St. George, which compose the group, lie about 250 miles northeast of Dutch Harbor, the chief port and coaling station of the Alaskan Peninsula. St. Paul, the larger, lies about 40 miles to the west and north of St. George, and much the larger number of seals are found there. It is about 16 by 25 miles, which St. George is only about six by nine. Just how many seals are on the islands in the season cannot be definitely arrived at, but possibly 150,000, which compared with the 5,000,000 that were estimated to have been there before sealskin became such a fashionable fabric for feminine apparel, is small enough. There were millions of seals on these islands when this government was negotiating with Russia for the purchase of Alaska, which included them, but they were never mentioned in the valuable assets of the property. They were not counted, simply because at that time they were not held to be of any special value. But what a gold mine they proved to be to the first commercial company that put them on the market!

A LONESOME PLACE.

St. George at first sight isn't a bad island to look at on one of the rare days of sunshine that visit it, and when we first saw its green hills from the deck of the revenue cutter McCullough, it was quite easy to imagine it a garden spot. Not a tree grows on it, however, and what we thought was soft green grass was chiefly coarse moss. We skirted the island around to the little village of St. George, where six white people and a hundred Aleuts live in small frame houses, getting their spiritual supplies from one Greek church and their physical from the company store. Anchoring a mile or more from shore for lack of a harbor, we landed on boats. There a white woman on the island was the wife of Major Clark, the government agent, and as she was to see no visitors from October until the following June, as ships only come in the summer time, it was fair to suppose she was not anticipating any very brilliant social season. Accompanied by Mr. Jett, deputy agent, we went along the shore for about a mile until we came to the rocks where the seals make their home. These seal grounds are called rookeries, and to further complicate the use of terms, a male seal is called a bull, a female a cow, and a little one a pup. A seal, a combination of birds and bovines and canines for which the language makers ought to be well to account. We could hear a good deal of a racket as we approached the rookery under the cliff, sounding something like the barking of dogs and the bellowing of cattle and the grunting of hogs, but we were not prepared for the sight that met our eyes as we looked down on the rocks and the sea at the foot of the cliffs. The rocks were black with little fellows; there were great bull seals on high points lifting themselves up on their flippers and roaring; there were cow seals, lowing muzzily, and the sea was actually alive with seals of all sizes, but the smallest, and never a one was quiet in lung or limb. This discordant din continues night and day from July to November or later, and in foggy weather is the only signal for the mar-

iners who are getting too close to the rocky and dangerous coast.

PUPPY SEALS.

We went down on the rocks to get a closer view of the animals, and there came in actual touch with the puppy seals. Those of them that were not playing were cuddled up asleep in the nooks and crannies of the rocks, piled indiscriminately on top of each other. They slept so soundly that we could stroke their fur. Usually they did not awake until we would pick one up by its tail, or what passes for a tail, and then it would wake with a bark and a great spitting and spluttering, somewhat as a cat might. It would try to bite, too, and when it was let loose would go wobbling over the rocks with its com- and apparently reckless of bumps and panions, bounding around like rubber. A young seal is about eighteen inches or two feet long, not much bigger than a puppy, and quite black. These youngsters cannot swim, and have so little desire for water that their mothers have to push them into the sea to take their first lesson. The older seals are, as a rule, gentle, and they may be approached within a few hundred feet without disturbing them. Occasionally a seal, provoked by one of the cutter officers, gives chase to him, and with vicious purpose of fight that the officer indignantly turned his back and ran as best he could over the rocks, the seal lumbering clumsily after him and flailing him a close race.

A cow seal is as vain as a woman and she never tires of prying herself, with a sight of one of them floating serenely on the waves, fanning herself with her flipper, is as funny as it is womanly. The day before our arrival the puppy seals had been counted, and in this rookery there were 6,000 of them, which would give about 15,000 bull seals, and the last killing day of the season is Aug. 10. On the killing day the seals are driven to the killing pens, which are built on the heads of the families—are killed for their furs and meat. The killing is simple enough. A small boat is packed away in salt and the meat is used by the natives and for fox fed in the winter. We ate some of the meat and found it very delicious. Seal liver is finer than the finest calf liver.

INTERESTING FAMILY LIFE.

The family life of the seal is remarkable, and shows intelligence that cannot be accounted for in an animal. The seals are absolutely unteachable, as the fur-bearing seal is. During the winter the rookeries are deserted, the seals being off to the waters of the Bering Sea, but from May 10 to 15 the bull seals make their appearance and take up positions on the rocks, selecting localities near the water as they can get, and fiercely fighting any other who seek to dispossess them. The weaker brothers must take their place elsewhere, and they are driven entirely off the rookery proper. These bachelor seals, who have not yet found sufficiently strong to fight the old ones and take a family, dispose of the old bulls in time, to be driven from themselves when they have grown old.

On each plot of space selected, say a rod or more square, the bull seal maintains himself by his valor alone, and "holds the fort" in a constant succession of battles, in which both contestants are not infrequently slain. About the 1st of June the cow seals appear, and the battle of the bulls rages more furiously than ever, until the households are all made up.

The bull seals do not again return to the water after they have come out on the rocks until the families begin to break up in the autumn, and they neither eat nor drink during that time. They come out as fat as they can roll, weighing sometimes as high as 400 pounds, and when they return to the sea they are so thin and weak that they can scarcely get about.

AMIALE FEMALE.

In pleasing contrast with the disagreeable displays of temper and jealousy on the part of the male members, the female families are the delightfully amiable disposition of the mild-eyed, sweet-faced females. They never complain or quarrel or fight, and even when they are severely injured in the battles over them, they submit to it all in a perfect spirit of gentleness and resignation. The real family life of these interesting animals begins with the appearance of the puppy seals. Thousands of little fellows chase over the rocks and the sea they neglected by their parents as soon as they get beyond the limit of their homes.

A mother seal shows no affection for her baby if it gets beyond the home limits, and it may be killed before her eyes without a protest from her, but either father or mother will fight for it to the death within the limits of its birthplace.

At the same time, a mother seal will select her own puppy from among 10,000 when she comes in from the sea, and she will not permit a stranger puppy near her. She recognizes her own by its voice, and if she calls and gets no answer she will lie down to sleep for awhile and wake to call again. When she hears its voice among the thousands she pushes her way through the throng until she reaches it, and then gives it the care it needs. She will sometimes be away for two or more days feeding out at sea, but the puppy doesn't miss its mother for any ordinary length of time. Neither is it so particular as she is, and it still lurches with any mother seal that will invite it, only as before stated, the mother wants her own. A puppy seal does not like the water at first, and though the mother teaches it to swim in several weeks, it is nearly half grown before it becomes an expert. As soon as they have mastered the art, however, seals are the most graceful of swimmers, and they can have more fun dashing through the surf and riding the waves than a dozen small boys. I saw numbers of them far out of sight of land in Bering sea, quite as much at home as a fish would be.

THE LONELY BACHELORS.

The bachelor seal is really a pathetic individual. He has no home to go to, nor has he any social recognition in seal society, and he is compelled to live away back in the suburbs of the rookery. A narrow street is left open for him to get down to the sea through the rookery, and he is not disturbed as long as he keeps in that narrow path. But when he gets off it, the old seals thump him and beat him and drive him forth in utter disgrace. In addition to his hard domestic lot he is "killable," and at any moment after the 1st of July and until the 10th of August he may be driven to the slaughter grounds and be knocked in the head, single blessedness is no snap in seal life.

As the season advances the family relations and regulations are gradually relaxed. The husband grows less jealous, the wives go further out to sea seeking food, and the rookeries are gradually deserted. The seals are not fought so fiercely by the old fellows, and by the middle of August the rookeries present a scene of general anarchy and breaking up. In some instances not getting away until as late as January, but by that time all are gone, and the rookeries are left to the cries of the innumerable sea birds that have their homes in the cliffs. Where the seals go in winter I do not know, nor do I know why they have selected these two islands in the Bering Sea for making their abiding place, although it is absolutely unteachable, and doesn't like sunshine if it brings a temperature above 45 degrees, neither can he endure the least mud on his liver, and he is not at all fond of places where it is cold and where rocks abound, and yet on these two little islands more seals live for half the year than are in all other parts of the world together.

"From Three to Six."

[Chicago Journal.]

In spite of all that has been said against that fashionable diversion, the afternoon "tea," it still holds its own with a persistency that proves there is something to it besides mere tea. What that something is, the mind of man has never been able to fathom, and naturally what man cannot understand he seeks to explain. I know it is all a farce," declares the frequenter of teas, "but after all it is stimulating to see so many well-dressed women together and to get even an unsatisfactory glimpse of one's friends." Perhaps this is the secret of the tea, that it gives a woman that happiness, greater, it is said, than any religion can bestow, of being well dressed, and it shows her to friends arrayed with equal becomingness, and dispensing "nods and becks and wreathed smiles," with a liberality that makes one feel that this is after all a generous world.

"Perdita has poured five times this week," remarks the beaming mother of a successful bud, and the initiated know that this means Perdita has sat several hours before a silver urn and dipped up whipped cream for the delectation of devotees of afternoon teas. To many this may seem like a trivial task, but to be eligible to the position of "pouffe" one must have the rarest qualifications: youth and beauty. And one would not begrudge Perdita her light task; soon enough she will learn that life is not entirely made up of whipped cream and that the table is not always set with cut glass and silver.

Upon the whole, it would seem that women love teas because they enable them to look at life for a time through rose-colored glasses. Would anyone be cruel enough to wish to take away the glasses?

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The Healthiest and Best of All
Known Breakfast Cereals.

Malt Breakfast Food is the first practical and successful grain breakfast food made according to the recommendations of such famous British Food scientists as Sir Henry Thomson, Dr. J. Milner Fothergill and Prof. W. M. Williams. These three celebrated writers on "Dietetics" strongly recommend the use of Malt to increase the digestibility and the nutritive qualities of all grains used as foods.

British, American, French and German food experts are of opinion that in Malt Breakfast Food the highest degree of perfection has been reached as a health food for old and young.

Malt Breakfast Food combines in proper proportions the freshest and purest Malt and the choicest Wheat, both carefully cooked and predigested, producing a muscle-building and bone-forming food of unequalled value. Rich in flavor, satisfying, easily digested and readily absorbed are the qualities of Malt Breakfast Food. Sold by all grocers.

Saved by Her Wit.

A young matron here in town, who—well, her enemies say she flirts outrageously, and even her friends admit that she takes rather more of an interest in persons of masculine gender than her husband would like, if he knew about it. One of the objects of her special interest sent her just a trifling remembrance for the jour de l'an. It was a stickpin, fashioned in the shape of two tiny interlocking hearts, with a pearl in one of them. He sent it up by messenger, and just as she was admiring it, and the sentiment which prompted the sending of it, in came her husband.

"What's that, my dear?" he asked. She is a woman of quick wit. A woman with her ways, he it said, needs be. "Oh," said she, "I didn't mean you to see this till next week. It's a scarf-pin bought for your birthday."

The gentleman took it and gave thanks. Next day when he came home to dinner his scarf was adorned with a scarf-pin of quite another pattern. "I knew you wouldn't mind Julia," said he as he recalled the incident. "I knew you would give me the pin you gave me for this. I knew you'd rather have me have one I'd like to wear, and not fasten it on my old pattern scarf to sentimental as hearts, you know. The jeweler's name was on the box, but my dear girl, I wouldn't have had you buy me anything so expensive if I had known it. You mustn't be extravagant, dearie, or you'll bankrupt me."

Personally, I think this story ought to be published in tracts, for the moral of it fairly cries aloud.—Washington Post.

THE ROMANCE OF A BISHOP.

Won Power and Glory, But Lost His Love—
Story of Arthur Ingram, Bishop
of London.

Ambition sated and love denied! This, in brief, is the history of Warrington Ingram, King Edward's new appointee to the see of London.

A bishop, at 42, of the world's metropolis, in direct line of succession to the archbishopric of Canterbury, the proudest ecclesiastical honor in Great Britain's gift, with riches and worldly power at command, he has all that heart could desire, save love! The bishop has buried his romance, but it has left its mark.

The story of Arthur Foley Warrington Ingram would convert the most hardened skeptic to belief in the law of compensation. His father's modest living at Stanford rectory inspired the studious boy with simple tastes, and when he obeyed a call to the priesthood he was satisfied to begin at the bottom of the latter. He filled the post of curate at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 16 years ago, at the opening of his career. In 1895 he was rector of Bethnell Green. Two years later he became canon of St. Paul's and the suffragan bishop of Stepney. His preference was literally the work of his own hands. He labored for his parish with a zeal that was almost unparalleled. No sacrifice was too great. He was one with his people, lived among them and was idolized by them. They called him "the working bishop."

He used to say laughingly that he was the busiest man in London, for he prepared speeches on the tops of omnibuses, composed sermons in tramcars and ate his lunch in the underground trains.

It was two years ago that the bishop's romance came to a focus, when it was announced that Lady Ulrica Decombe, the youngest of the four famous beauties, daughters to the Earl of Faversham, was to become his bride. All London was startled. The bride-to-be, strikingly like her lovely sister, the late Duchess of Leinster, was barely 24. Her delicate charm had been fostered in an environment of stately luxury. The man she had chosen dwelt among the masses in the most laborious diocese in England. It would mean self-molition, her friends said.

The bishop, however, was evidently a love match. Lady Ulrica, always of a serious cast of thought, entered heart and soul into the bishop's plans. For three short months he lived in a fool's paradise before the engagement was announced. Whether her courage faltered or whatever interference came none dare ask. But with the wedding day already in view, the beauty, who had declined an earl for his sake, refused to marry her churchman.

The bishop, stunned by the blow which crumbled his happiness, went abroad. He returned a changed man. He is still "the working bishop," with a life devotion to his work, which spiritualized and ennobled his face and character. The youthful buoyancy that characterized his splendid energy is gone. His romance cost him dear. King Edward's appointment was in the nature of a reward for his labors in his poorer diocese. Ingram is the youngest holder of the see.

SOME MEN WHO MISSED CROWNS

Those Who Could Have Been Kings Had
They So Wished.

The English crown has been rejected only once, and then Cromwell was the man who refused the honor. Nevertheless, many a man has been offered the crown, and many have refused it, though it was without the royal emblem, says a London newspaper.

The crown of Greece has been refused more often than any other. Lord Derby, one of the greatest statesmen of our time, was offered the crown of Greece. He had chosen, for it was offered to him 33 years ago, upon the expulsion of Otto, owing to the friendly feeling he exhibited towards Greece. After some consideration, however, he decided that his position as a British statesman prevented his favoring Greece at that time, for no sooner had Lord Derby refused the throne than it was offered to the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen's second son. He, too, had been offered the crown of Greece, but he had not been for the objections of other European sovereigns, who considered that a son of Queen Victoria, as King of Greece, would make that country an ally of Great Britain in the event of war, although the former's military strength was insignificant as it is now. The Duke of Edinburgh was, therefore, obliged to be content with his British title; so the throne was then offered to Victor Emmanuel, the present king, George of Denmark, brother of the Princess of Wales.

Garibaldi, the great Italian patriot, might have been King of Sicily had he not refused the proffered throne. Victor Emmanuel thought that nothing short of a kingdom would be sufficient reward for the great services he had rendered to Italy, so he resolved to cut off Sicily and make it a kingdom under Garibaldi, but subject to the Italian government. Moreover, the great soldier was the idol of the Italian people, and it was feared that Victor Emmanuel himself would easily be deposed in his favor if a rebellion were organized. Garibaldi, however, disliked honors, as he did riches, and, rejecting the offer, retired into obscurity as soon as he had done what he considered to be his duty.

Another man who might have been a king had he wished was Bismarck. Not only did Prussia crush Austria in the great war of 1866, but several minor issue Bismarck was offered the throne of one of those kingdoms which now came under Prussian surveillance. The throne of Austria was then offered to the father of the present Emperor Francis Joseph. He was with the Archduke Carl, and when Ferdinand I. abdicated on account of internal strife in the kingdom, he absolutely refused to have anything to do with the monarchy, and the crown was then offered to his son and accepted, but the father remained archduke for years afterward.

Three years ago Prince Napoleon, nephew of the great Bonaparte, died in exile after refusing the first offer of the crown of Roumania when it was converted into a kingdom. He was a man of great ambition, and fully believed that at a future date he would be offered the monarchy of France; so he declined the former in the hope that he would get better things. By so doing he lost his chance of ever becoming a king and died a few years afterward an outcast.

DISCRETION THE BETTER PART.

"I had a case this morning," said the doctor, "where I deemed it wise to let well enough alone."

"So?" replied his friend. "What was it?"

"A patient of mine said he was well enough to punch my head if I insisted upon his taking the horrible dose I had prescribed."



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cease at once. Erections of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, Varicocele, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men or Women, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured.

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Write today.

No C.O.D. fraud, no prescription that you cannot get filled, but a full month's treatment. If they do as we claim, you can pay after you are cured, and we leave it entirely to your honor. Our faith is so great, and we know so well the wonderful virtues, we can do this. The surprise and pleasure you. They refuted the medical world. They act at once on the urinary-genital system, and no miracle of Bible times can compare with the wonderful results obtained. They cure urinary diseases. Stop night losses in from seven to ten days, so that they never return. Emissions, drains and losses in urine entirely cease after a few days' treatment. The skin becomes clean, the eyes bright and clear. Confidence returns, step elastic, bowels regular. They assist digestion, increase the appetite when it is poor, ease headaches, flushings and nervous symptoms fade away, and head becomes clear, the memory good, the mind bright and active. They make new, rich red blood, which mingles the cheeks and lips and makes them rosy with health. They clear the eyes, remove the cloudiness, and the weak man or woman is made a new being and restored to perfect health and vigorous sexual power and glorious youth at once.

JUST AS GOOD FOR WOMEN.

In Female Diseases they surpass all remedies known to the most eminent medical men of the day. They quickly cure Leucorrhoea or whites; bring about regular menstruation; act as a powerful tonic to the great generative system of the female.

Meriden, Conn., April 19, 1900.

The Dr. Archambault Co., Gentlemen,—Yours to hand, and in reply wish to thank you for sending me those Vital Sparks free. It is almost two months since I received them, and I am sorry I have not like if I had. I thought I did not write to you, I thought I would wait and see how I got along, and I will tell you what they have done for me in a few words as possible. You remember that I told you at the time I wrote you for the Vital Sparks, that I wanted them for a serious bladder trouble. I am pleased to say they have done me a world of good. One three times a day for two weeks steady, and the second day I felt considerable relief, as I did not have to make water so often in the day, and not so much, but I felt much stronger and more manly. I kept on improving, and at the end of two weeks I had only one or two water once in the night, and that is something I have not done in two years. I am improving all the time, and I recommend them to all that are troubled with their kidneys or bladder. I used to pass water six or eight times in the day, and now I can go as long as five hours at a time. I have slept better and more natural since I have taken the Vital Sparks, and I also feel stronger and better, and I would advise everyone to try them, and they will say, "I say, they are the best I have ever taken. Should you wish to publish this you can do so, as I am not afraid of giving credit where credit is due. Should I receive any more Vital Sparks I will send for them. Thanking you for your kindness to me, and for the benefit I have received from your free box of Paris Vital Sparks, I remain,

Very truly,

(Signed) ALFRED NASH,

No. 35 East Main St., Meriden, Conn.

Paris Vital Sparks never fail to bring out and make active dormant or latent forces. They are life-giving, they strengthen the male or female organism in every way, and make it throw off all weaknesses, thus fitting it for its natural duties. The help to men is equally pronounced. They act upon the system gently and kindly; the effects are certain, safe and sure.

Read what one of the leading Boston newspapers says of the Dr. Archambault Company's

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LITERATURE.

"Private Life of King Edward VII." by a member of the royal household. 12 mo. cloth, price \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York.

This work is more than a formal biography of the new King. The writer has had the peculiar advantage of a close point of view, due to official association, which increases the value of his work to the reader. The character, predilections, occupations, amusements, domestic and social life of the new King, are described with that minuteness of detail that could be expected only from one on terms of intimacy with the subject of his sketch. We are made acquainted with the personality of Britain's King, who, it has been said, has been everywhere and seen everything and everybody. Born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841, he was created Prince of Wales on the 4th of November. His education was first in the hands of private tutors, and afterwards was carried on at Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. In 1860 he was appointed a colonel in the army. He visited Canada and the United States, traveled on the continent of Europe and in the East, spending some time at Jerusalem. On March 10, 1863, he married Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark. Though politically a life of self-effacement, the new King's career has been characterized by great activity, and in this new work we have his story graphically told. Commenting on his character, the writer has the following:

"The Prince's character had originally a strong tinge of quick temper, which he inherited from his Hanoverian ancestors; but his courtesy and tact, and the self-control which he has taught himself to exercise, have mastered this hereditary failing, and now he is notably slow to act when put out or annoyed, and makes a point of considering every side of a question before regarding it as settled. In speech he is quick and impulsive, and this trait often leads him to give direct orders to servants and others of his household, instead of waiting to put the somewhat complicated machinery of his establishment into conversation. When not engaged in conversation, the Prince of Wales wears a thoughtful expression, but the charming smile he assumes when he speaks to his friends quickly dissipates this."

The King's courtship and marriage savor of the romantic. Before the Prince Consort's death, it had been decided between him and the Queen that the Prince of Wales should marry one of the German princesses. But it happened that a young German officer, who was a friend of the new King, informed his royal highness one day that he was engaged to be married and showed him a picture of the bride-elect. The King, at that time Prince of Wales, asked the name of the original, when the young officer discovered that he had made a mistake and had given the Prince a portrait of the second daughter of the King of Denmark. Upon the mistake being explained, the Prince refused to return the picture, and declared that he would marry only the original, which he afterwards did.

As a student the new King's career was one of close application. "From time to time," says the author, "he has spoken neatly and epigrammatically, showing a complete mastery of such intricate and diverse subjects as English literature, art, shipping, dramatic history, military matters, civil engineering, the study of the Bible and mission work, civic institutions, collegiate education, the history of Egypt, foreign travel, live stock breeding, colonial questions, the Darwinian theory, and, indeed, on every recalcitrant or practical problem that interests the thinking world."

We know of no better work on this subject. The mechanical part has been well performed, and the result is a volume of convenient size, with clear

type. There are twelve photo illustrations, including pictures of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.

We have received from the Bureau of Publicity of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., one of their booklets. It consists of sixteen pages and a cover in light green. The unique feature of it is the miniature reproduction of the famous poster, "The Spirit of Niagara," which has had a most remarkable demand. The booklet is a popular picture book, the first page having an engraving of the magnificent Electric Tower, which is 331 feet high, and which will form the glorious center-piece of the great exposition. On the same page is a miniature of one of the torch-bearers which will adorn the wings of the Electric Tower, and beside it a picture of Niagara Falls. The second page shows a picture of the Electricity Building and five other small illustrations of the uses of electricity. The third page shows the splendid group of buildings erected by the national government and which will contain the government exhibits, also five miniature illustrations, one of them showing the life-saving station, where exhibitions will be given daily by a picked crew of ten men, during the exposition. The fourth page is devoted to the wonderful displays of government ordnance; the fifth to the Machinery and Transportation Building and four other illustrations of modern machines and vehicles. The center of the booklet shows a birdseye view of the Exposition, and gives one some idea of the great extent of the enterprise upon which about \$10,000,000 is being expended. The grounds contain 350 acres, being half a mile wide, and a mile and a quarter long. Other pages show horticulture, graphic arts, and mines, manufactures and liberal arts, the Music Temple, the Plaza and its beautiful surroundings, the Stadium or athletic field, the agricultural, live stock and ethnology features, and a few of the 30 or 40 ingenious and novel exhibits which promise to make the Midway the most wonderful that has ever been prepared for exposition visitors.

ROYAL JEWELS GUARDED

When Not in Pawn Valuables of Monarchs Are Closely Watched to Prevent Theft.

Royal people are much given to the accumulation of jewels of great price, and they take especial care that these baubles are not stolen. Many of the so-called "crown jewels" which are shown to visitors in the Tower of London are "paste," the real gems being secured in strong vaults in iron-bound boxes, says a London correspondent. The jewels of the Russian imperial family form one of the most valuable collections in the world. This collection is guarded in a fortified castle, watched over by a special detail of 180 retired officers and a body of soldiers. For this service they are well paid. No officer who in his days of active service was addicted to gambling or to extravagance can ever hope to be selected as one of the custodians of the imperial jewels. The czar keeps a portion of his own private jewels in banks in London and Paris, so that in case a revolution should break out in St. Petersburg, he would have an "anchor to windward" in the two foreign capitals. The treasures of the royal family of Italy are hidden away in deep vaults beneath a fort situated on a little island in the Tiber. Protected by the old and muddy stream overhead and the military on the island, the jewels are begun to use the Chinese tea service. Like all Mongolian institutions, it is the opposite of our own. The service consists of a metal stand, in which rests a large cup. Over the cup sits a saucer, and alongside of it is stationed a little cup scarcely larger than an egg. The stand is made of crackle ware, on whose surface is wreathed a bronze dragon. Swallow cups are generally decorated with fish, crabs, beetles or locusts, in natural color and high relief, while Nanking cups are lined with sang de boeuf, imperial blue or imperial yellow. The saucer should be of the same material as the cup. The little cup may be of similar or different material, according to the tastes of the owner, says the New York Post.

We know of no better work on this subject. The mechanical part has been well performed, and the result is a volume of convenient size, with clear

GIVING UP PARCHMENT

The British Public Will Save \$40,000 a Year by Substituting Paper.

Sir Francis Jeune, on Monday last, pronounced a judicial separation between probate lawyers and parchment. There is not an absolute divorce because, although grants and engrossments in the probate division will be on special paper instead of parchment, the latter time-honored material for legal documents may be used if it is particularly desired.

It is well that this permission is attached to the injunction, for the mind recoils from the idea of any branch of the law being entirely disassociated from parchment.

Precisely what the object of this change may be is not quite clear. It is stated that the public will save something like \$40,000 a year. This sum would buy a considerable quantity of parchment in the ordinary way, but perhaps things are different in the legal market.

A sheet of parchment would cost 6 or 8 cents from a stationer, but when it finds its way into a lawyer's bill of expenses, for pennies read dollars. The question, however, arises whether the public will regard paper special as it may be, as a satisfactory substitute for parchment. Grants in probate are, of course, not like leases of estates, deeds and other classes of legal documents, and are often required to withstand the effects of time to the same degree. Still the public prefers to have its law documents in an enduring form.

Fiction writers would often be hard put to it if they could not produce musty parchment documents of ancient dates, proving that the poor but hon-

est hero is entitled to the family estate. But, in hard fact, the value of endurance in the material of legal documents has too often been shown to lead the public to put faith readily in anything but parchment. Still, special paper has been used for some time now for affidavits and memorials for the registry of deeds.

Perhaps the time will come when there will be special kinds of material for different kinds of documents, according to the period over which they are to endure, ranging from vellum for leases of estates to tissue paper for promises in love letters.

The manufacturers of parchment are not greatly disturbed by Sir Francis Jeune's decree. The probate grants and engrossments are only a part of the vast number of legal documents, and people will still go on acquiring parchment by the more or less expensive ways of law for more years than one can foretell.—London Telegraph.

THE POETS.

This is the function of the poet—to draw aside the veil and enable him who has duller eyes to see the life which palpitates behind nature.—Lyman Abbott.

Who can paint
Like Nature? Can imagination boast
Mid its gay creations, hues like hers?
Or can it mix with them that matchless
And solve them in each other as appears
In every bud that blows?
—James Thomson.

The Infinite Little.

A little dreaming, and we are
Further than the farthest star;
A little pleasure, and we gain
The fortitude to bear our pain;
A little striving, and is ours
The strength to our latent powers;
A little purpose and a will,
And we our highest hopes fulfill;
A little doubt, intrepid ghost,
And we lose all we cherish most;
A little faith, the steadfast smile,
And we the future reconcile;
A little earnest, truthful prayer,
For wildered creatures everywhere,
And that all bad is for the best—
The worst, perchance, be worthiest.

The Love of Nature.

The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion; the tall rock,
The mountain and the deep, gloomy wood,
Their colors and their forms, were then
To me
An appetite—a feeling and a love
That had no need of a remoter charm
By thought supplied, or any interest
Unborrowed from the eye.
That time is past,
And all its aching joys are now no more,
And all its dizzy raptures. Not for this
Faint I, nor mourn nor murmur; other
Gifts
Have followed, for such loss I would
Have leave,
Abundant recompense. For I would
Have learned
To look on Nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth, but hearing oft-
times
The still sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh nor grating, though of ample
power
To hasten and subdue,
And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the
joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting
suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of
man;
A motion and a spirit that impels
All thinking things, all subjects of all
thought,
And rolls through all things.
Therefore am I still
A lover of the meadows and the woods
And mountains, and of all that we be-
hold
From the green earth; of all the mighty
world
Of eye and ear, both what they have
create
And what perceive; well pleased to
recognize
In Nature, and the language of the sense,
The anchor of my purest thoughts,
The nurse,
The guide, the guardian of my heart and
soul,
Of all my moral being. —Wordsworth.

Niagara.

Majestic moves the mighty stream and
slow,
Till from that false calm's semblance,
suddenly,
Wild and with changeless echoes, shak-
ing earth and sky,
The huge tide plunges in the abyss be-
low;
It is the cataract! from whose thunder-
ous fire
The wild birds flee in terror far away
From that dread gulf, when with her
scat of fire
The rainbow sits above the torrent's
sway!
Earth quakes, for suddenly that vast
arching dome
Of green is changed to snow-white foam
That seeth and bounds and boils in bound-
less pride.
Yet this, Thy work, O God, Thy law ful-
fills,
And while it shakes the everlasting hills,
It spares the straw that floats upon its
tide.
—Louis Frechette.

HEART-SICK PEOPLE.—Dr. A. Hearn's Cure for the Heart is a heart tonic that never fails to cure—is swift in its effects—goes closer to the "border land" and snatches from death's grip more sufferers than any other remedy for any family of diseases and ailments in the category of human sufferings. Gives relief in 30 minutes. Sold by C. McCallum & Co., 75.

The greater part of the wheat grown in China is winter wheat, planted in the fall. It is not sown in large tracts, as in the United States, but planted in small lots of a fraction of an acre.

NAPOLEON'S WISDOM

The Great Little Man's Views on the Slight Importance of Money After a Limited Amount Has Been Secured.

Napoleon spent on behalf of France thousands of millions of francs. He once remarked with considerable satisfaction that he made the British spend ten thousand million francs opposing him on the continent.

At one time alone in his private purse Napoleon had three hundred million francs stowed away in cash. He could at any time have got ten times as much simply by taking it.

Yet no man can use money better than he how little money has to do with real happiness, once it has put us beyond the reach of want and freed us from dread of dependence on others.

During his long talks at St. Helena one of his favorite topics was this question of money and its slight importance.

Following the life which he would really enjoy, that of a country gentleman with a very small house in Paris for occasional visits, he would choose for himself an income of five hundred thousand francs a year—one hundred thousand dollars. This amount, he thought, could be spent wisely and reasonably in quiet living, the purchase of books, entertaining friends and so on.

While Napoleon selects this sum as the maximum he would care to possess as a private individual, he is far from thinking any such sum necessary to real happiness.

He declares that he himself could live very comfortably on twenty francs a day (\$3).

He would get his little dinner in Paris for 30 sous, have a cheap seat in the theater once in a while, go to public reading rooms and libraries and have a comfortable bedroom for twenty francs a month.

But—and here comes in Napoleon's real financial wisdom and the great lesson that he teaches foolish, struggling, extravagant Americans:

But he would be comfortable with this small income, because: "I should associate only with people of similar fortune."

Napoleon realized that happiness in this world must be achieved by limiting our wants. It can never be achieved by satisfying them.

When he spent his scores of millions a year Napoleon was associating with the Emperor of Russia, making kings of his relatives, despising but hobnobbing with other rulers, doing as they did and outdoing them in show and in the squandering of money.

He knew he could live comfortably, enjoying physical well-being and the delight of mental activity, on a most modest income. But happiness then would depend on the selection of associates.

His wisdom would lead him to seek for men of big brains and small fortunes. He would not follow the American custom, which often toadies to and eagerly associates with big fortunes regardless of brains.

Napoleon realized that man's happiness here lies in the development of his intellectual ability—not in distending his stomach or playing the peacock.

When Napoleon wanted to command and murder millions of men in order to develop and realize his military genius he needed the financial resources of a nation.

But for his own private, social life and enjoyment he would have been quite content with four dollars a day. Even this sum, as he says, he would have reduced to twelve francs a day (\$2.40) except for the fact that he had got fat and needed a servant to help him dress.

Young men who think they might have a grand chance in life—if they had more money—are invited to consider this statement of Napoleon.

And lest they imagine that he spoke merely for effect, that he did not mean what he said, they are asked to remember this:

After being emperor he thinks he would be happy on twenty francs a day. As a young man, fitting himself to rule the world, he lived on less than twenty cents a day, lived extremely well, and developed the brain that gave him his career.—New York Journal.

CHINESE TEACUPS

They Are Rapidly Growing in Favor in Western Countries—Some Dainty Patterns.

Although it is several centuries since Occidentals adopted Chinese tea as a daily beverage, it is only of late that they have begun to use the Chinese tea service. Like all Mongolian institutions, it is the opposite of our own. The service consists of a metal stand, in which rests a large cup. Over the cup sits a saucer, and alongside of it is stationed a little cup scarcely larger than an egg. The stand is made of crackle ware, on whose surface is wreathed a bronze dragon. Swallow cups are generally decorated with fish, crabs, beetles or locusts, in natural color and high relief, while Nanking cups are lined with sang de boeuf, imperial blue or imperial yellow. The saucer should be of the same material as the cup. The little cup may be of similar or different material, according to the tastes of the owner, says the New York Post.

The service is placed before the guests at the beginning of the meal. A small quantity of tea leaves are thrown into the large cup and covered with boiling water. To keep the steam in, the saucer is placed over the cup. It is allowed to stand for two minutes, and then the guest, holding the large cup with the thumb and middle finger and guiding the saucer with the forefinger, strains and pours the fluid into the little cup. It seems simple, but it is a very difficult task. The average Occidental scalds his fingers and drops tea on the table, and often lets the cup over the saucer. The large cup will fill the small cup three times, and then boiling water is again poured over the leaves. If the cup be of fine quality the second drawing is about as good as the first. After the second drawing is finished the cup is removed, the spent leaves are thrown away, and a fresh supply is put in their place. The service is a very important element in the Chinese household. The cheapest set costs 10 cents in China and 25 cents in New York. The figures run up from the metal, and when crackle ware, porcelain and silver stands are employed, they reach five and six dollars.

A DUBLIN FLOWER.

Not long ago, as the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were driving through Dublin, a corpulent man ran alongside their carriage for such a distance that the duchess stopped it and asked the man his wishes.

Putting very little for one who had run so far, the man replied that it had long been his desire to get a good pig, asked him to keep up such a pace.

"Oh, sure, ma'am, haven't I been chasin' pigs all me life?" said he.

A reply which surely indicated that a poor courtier had been spoiled to make a good pig-broder.

FOR

LA GRIPPE

The most dangerous period of La Grippe is when one is Convalescent. Unless great care is exercised Pneumonia, Consumption and serious Complications follow.

VIN MARIANI

For the weak state during and after La Grippe, Fever or Confinements, VIN MARIANI is just what is required—and physicians everywhere prescribe it as such.

"It made a new man of me."—MAX O'RELL.

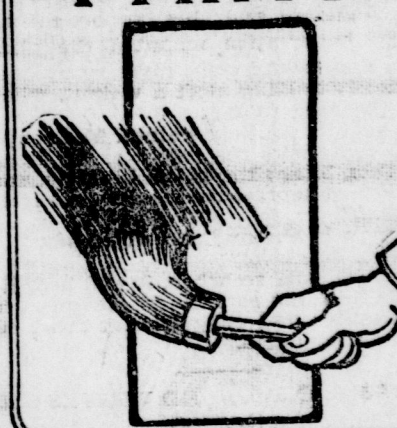
"Patients recover slowly from La Grippe. A Tonic is required—I am satisfied VIN MARIANI answers the purpose."—J. H. CALWELL, M.D., Chicago.

At all Druggists.

Avoid Substitutes.

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on your house is like a stitch in time, it preserves and beautifies, keeps the house clean and neat, keeps it from decay, makes it worth more. Use good paint, paint made with the best materials.

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are the oldest and best known paints in Canada. Would you like a beautiful booklet showing how some lovely homes are painted, telling you all about paint and how to put it on? Drop a card and ask for booklet "B" free.

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"Straight Front."

Low bust, long waist, cut away hips—that is fashion's latest corset decree.

The "N.C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a genuine straight front corset.

It gives a graceful curve to the back and hips; it supports,

but does not press the abdomen. Correct in every line. See that it is branded: N.C. TAILOR-KUT

Two qualities, \$1.00, \$1.25. National Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec and Toronto.



FREE 3 OPALS

Showing all the colors of the rainbow, set in a splendidly finished, solid silver alloy. 10 beautiful, brilliant-cut opals, valued at \$10.00. Write for a good picture of the opals. Send them, return the money, and receive the opals. This is a handsome gift. Write for it. The HOME ART CO., Box 156 Toronto.

SHORT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT. Soas not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars, without being broken in the wing ties done to look like new. Give me a call. I you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Farads called for and delivered.

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HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich.

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Ten Lost Years.

Figure it for yourself. From the age of fifteen to that of forty-five a woman gives one-third of her time to the suffering incident to the recurring periodic function. Ten years of suffering! And this condition of things is popularly accepted as natural, and endured as a feminine disability for which there is no help! Is there no help? There is help for every woman and for almost every woman perfect healing in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It insures regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is a temperance medicine—non-alcoholic and non-narcotic.

"I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Isabel Miller, of New Providence, Calumet Co., Ky. "My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had spells which the doctor said were fainting fits. I did not gain strength from one monthly period to another; was very weak and nervous all the time. I was confined to my bed for three months and the doctor told me I would never be any better. I lived in this way from sixteen years old to twenty-three. I was at last advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and about five vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I used no other medicine. I have never had a return of this trouble since."

A Few Minutes' Reflection and Recreation.

Lands mortgaged may return, but honesty once pawned is never redeemed.—Middleton.

How truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles!—Washington Irving.

How an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny.—Thackeray.

Every great man is always being helped by everybody, for his gift is to get good out of all things and all persons.—Ruskin.

Consideration is the soil in which wisdom may be expected to grow, and strength be given to every upspringing plant of duty.—Emerson.

All the while that thou livest ill, thou hast the trouble distraction and inconveniences of life, but not the sweet and true use of it.—Fuller.

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, how wonderful is man!—Young.

Whatever you try to do in life, try with all your heart to do well; whatever you devote yourself to, devote yourself to completely, in great aims.

AROUND THE LAMP.

Be not content; contentment means inaction: The world's best progress springs from man's unrest. Satety is twin to satisfaction—The growing soul aches in its upward quest.

The splendid discontent of God With chaos made the world. Set suns in place and filled all space With stars that shone and whirled.

A TIME OF PREPARATION.

Day by day things are passing; one by one our friends are vanishing. A thousand vicissitudes impress upon our minds the inexorable truth uttered thousands of years ago by the honored patriarch, and reiterated down the centuries. "We are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as well as our fathers; our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding;" plainly teaching that this world is simply a place of temporary sojourn, and a passage to the next. They journey on day by day in anticipation of their heavenly home. They set their affections and center their hopes there. Their destinations are the onward, and their aspirations to the immeasurable altitude where God dwells. Thus, as time bears them onward, it bears them upward. They are preparing for the holy festivities of that bright world, and are advancing toward them.

AN ESSAY OF S'S.

Such strange sorts of souls are on the sphere, Some social, some silent, some stern and severe. Some smiling so sweetly, some sober and staid, some in the sunshine, and some in the shade. Some stooping, some straight, some slender, some stout, Some starving in silence, some suppling with about. Some sorry and sighing, and some singing song, Some saucy and scolding, some shiftless, some shrewd, Some sincere and steadfast, submissive, some sly. The stylish, the simple, the slow, the sedate, Speculators and swindlers and statesmen in state. The sculptor and salesman, the savage, the sage, The saint and the sinner, the speaker on stage. Segar smokers, swearers, sots, sailors at sea. The spreader of scandal, smooth slanderer, Some seamstresses, some at the spindle and spool, Soothsayers and stewards, and scholars at school. Sectarians and surgeons, and shepherds of sheep, Surveyors, shoemakers, and sluggards in sleep. Some slaves and some soldiers, some scoundrels and scamps, Some scribbles of stanzas for sake of the stamps.

DON'T TALK TOO MUCH.

There was an amusing instance at a north country police court of a case with which one may get into trouble by having too much to say.

One dark night a rent collector had been waylaid, and robbed of a bag containing a goodly sum of money.

Ultimately a young fellow was arrested and charged with the crime. He stoutly maintained his innocence, and was endeavoring to set up an alibi.

Despite the efforts of his council to keep him quiet, the prisoner continually interrupted while the prosecutor was giving evidence. In the end he interrupted once too often.

"How much do you say there was in the bag?" the prosecutor was asked.

"I'm not quite sure," was the reply; "but I should say there would be over seventeen pounds."

"That's another lie," blurted out the prisoner, excitedly. "There wasn't sixteen."

LIFE NEVER A JEST.

The playful fancy of a moment may innocently be expressed by the passing word, but he can hardly have learned the preciousness of life, who passes days in the elaboration of a jest. And as to what regards the delineation of human character, the nature of all noble art is to epitomize and embrace so much at once. That its subject can never be altogether ludicrous, it must possess all the solemnity of the whole, not the brightness of the partial truth; for all truth that makes us smile is partial. The novelist amuses us by his relation of a particular incident, but the painter cannot sit any one of his characters before us without giving some glimpse of its

and small be thoroughly in earnest.—Dickens.

All that has made England famous, all that has made England wealthy, has been the work of minorities, some times very small ones.—Sir Henry Maine.

Some women cling to their own homes like the honeysuckle over the door, yet like it, fill all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things in which smiles, and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart.—Sir Humphry Davy.

He who would keep his heart pure and holy must plant a sentinel at every avenue by which sin may find access there, guarding against none more than the little sins, as they are called.—Thomas Guthrie.

"He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; avoid him."

"He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple; teach him."

"He who knows and knows not that he knows, is asleep; awake him." "He who knows and knows that he knows, is a wise man; follow him."—From the Arabian Proverbs.

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simple old lady on whom he had called. "I am not one of the regular ministers," he explained. "I am one whom they call a 'supernumary.' But possibly you do not know what that means. 'Oh, yes, I do,' was the reply. 'It means one more than is wanted.'"

THE CAUSE OF THE CROWD.

Once, at the Rotunda, in Liverpool, the chair was taken by a member of the town council of that great city.

In fact, the hall was crowded in every part. To give the people time to settle down in their seats the chairman and I sat on the platform for a couple of minutes. I looked at the audience, and said to the town councillor, "What beautiful house! what a crowd!"

"Yes," he whispered to me with a wink of satisfaction, "they knew I was going to take the chair." He was in earnest. I was sorry I had spoken. On another occasion I was asked to give a lecture for the benefit of a public library. That night was a very stormy one; snow, sleet, wind, everything bad was turned on. I thought that the poor library would not make much money out of me that night.

To my great gratification, when I arrived at the hall I found there a very good house, and, being introduced to the president, I said to him: "I am agreeably surprised. I was afraid the weather would kill us. It is very gratifying to find such a good house on such a night as this, isn't it?" "Oh! my dear sir," he replied, "I am not at all surprised. The public library is very popular." I have been very careful ever since.—Max O'Reil.

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first-rate powers from the all-round development which was possible to the great men of the Renaissance. A great painter today must be content to be a great painter only, he cannot be a sculptor and a poet and a philosopher. He must be accepted. The matter, rather, to be regretted is that modern specialism stands often in the way of the unfolding and perfecting of talent even within the limits of the one chosen calling.

A MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Children of normal parents are born neither selfish nor unselfish. The ability for good or evil lies latent at first, but develops and extends, like blood-circulation, wherever channels are provided. With the first hour of motherhood begins a mother's responsibility. She has not to gain her influence; it is hers as soon as the child is hers. But she has to maintain, develop and constantly increase it by making her own life, in every important particular, the model of what she would have her life to be. Love compels love; truth compels truth; nobility compels nobility. Love your children and they will love you in spite of all your shortcomings; keep faith with them and they will keep faith with you; treat them courteously and they will be courteous; maintain high ideals and they will follow them; make them the center of your

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A STERLING HEART.

"I mean that you have always singled me out as the butt for your authority, while you have taken pains to show that Annie is the pride of your heart." "Oh! so my son is jealous of his sister," said the old man, with a look of surprise. "There may be an element of jealousy in my composition," Clifton acknowledged, "but look back over the past fifteen years, and tell me if you do not think I have had some cause to feel myself left out in the cold. Do not imagine for a moment that I have begrudged my sister the love that I have lavished upon her—she is far too dear to me for that. Still, it seems to me a father's heart should be large enough for all his children. I was a boy, so you suppose you doted on me. But I was not a boy, and I needed the curb. It was no way to deal with me, however; boys are not to be dealt with as such. I am a man now, and I can go and take my chance, like any other beggar in the world." "You are the most thankful beggar in the world," said Mr. Vining, hotly. "Just think of the money that has been spent on you during the last few years! Money! money! nothing but money! I believe it is all you think of," furiously retorted the young man.

"It might be well to use to give more thought to the labor required to obtain it; you would perhaps be more careful in spending it," sarcastically retorted the young man. "An angry oath leaped to Clifton's lips, and this so enraged Mr. Vining that hotter words followed. "In the midst of their altercation there came a timid knock upon the door, which was immediately opened, when a beautiful young girl glided into the room and went directly to her father's side, while she glanced anxiously from one angry face to the other. "Papa! Clifton! please don't!" she cried, while she slipped one arm caressingly about her father's neck and the other about Clifton's. "The man's face softened instantly, although he remarked, in a gently authoritative tone: "Annie, dear, run away; Clifton and I have business to discuss."

"No, papa, please let me stay," she pleaded. "You and Clifton are having trouble, but pray do not be too hard upon him." She shot an affectionate glance at her brother as she spoke, as if to assure him of her sympathy, even though she did not understand the nature of their disagreement.

"Clifton can stand it, but at least, he has stood it for a good while, but he is about to jump the traces and get out of the way of it all," said her brother with a look of bitterness, though an expression of keen pain settled about his mouth as he spoke.

"What do you mean, Clifton?" inquired his sister, bending a look of grave surprise upon him.

"I mean that I have been turned out on the streets, and am about to start out on my own hook."

"Papa!" cried the young girl, in a startled tone. "What does that mean?" "Spare your entreaties, my sweet sister," interposed her brother, "for the parent birds always push their young fledglings out of the nest to teach them to fly; so my honored parent is only following a wise example in trying to make me use my wings. I suppose we understand each other," he concluded, turning his moody face to his father. "I wish you to understand me, Clifton," Mr. Vining gravely replied, and beginning to feel that the matter had become serious that he had better forewarn his daughter, he had taken. "I may have made mistakes in the past, but I shall at least be firm in what I believe to be right for your future. I shall give you no more money to enable you to continue in the course you have been pursuing this last year. If you see fit to come to my terms, and desire to enter the office, I will give you a good position with a fair salary, otherwise you will henceforth look out for yourself."

"All right, sir, I think we'll call it quits," was a reckless response.

"Oh! papa, don't let him go so!" cried fair Annie Vining, in a tone of agony.

"Do not be fond of him, he is an ungrateful young rascal, and it will do him good to learn to depend upon himself," said Mr. Vining, while he drew the young girl into his arms and fondly kissed her trembling lips.

"But, papa, just think what a dreadful way for a father and son to part," Clifton surely do something desperate; pray do not let him go like this."

"I must be obeyed," was the relentless reply.

"Ah! but I cannot give up my brother so," and breaking from her father's arms with a sob, the young girl flew from the room and upstairs to see the disobedient loved one.

She met Clifton just coming from his chamber, in the act of putting on his hat.

"Clifton—oh, Clifton! don't go away from home in such a passion," she cried, clinging to him.

"I must, sister; I can't stand being bullied to death any longer. I'd rather starve," was the desperate response.

"But you are not doing right, Clifton—you are angry, and you will rush into something that you will be sorry for," pleaded the sister, regarding him with sad but fond eyes.

"Maybe I shall—it doesn't matter much what becomes of such a good-for-nothing, ungrateful fellow, you know," he returned, with intense bitterness, his face white with wounded feeling and anger.

"Oh, Clifton, don't!" Annie cried, hiding her face upon his shoulder and sobbing bitterly. "Where are you going? what do you intend to do?"

"Don't know, I'm sure," was the reckless reply. "I haven't a dollar to my name, and the governor declares that he will not give me another red. If I can't do any better, perhaps I can find a chance to sleep in a station house."

Of course, this was only bitter, desperate talk, for he could have gone directly to his club and had a luxurious bed to sleep upon, but he was in a wild mood, and consequently did not care how rashly he expressed himself.

"But Annie, dear little trusting soul, did not realize this, and was greatly distressed by the revolting thought of her idolized brother being forced to sleep in a station house."

"What shall I do?" she gasped. "How dreadful to think of your going to such a place! But oh, Clifton! I have some money—your share of it if you will promise to go to some decent place to stay to-night, and come back to me tomorrow."

He threw his arms around her and hugged her closely to him.

"You love me, Annie, dear, if no one else does," he said, with a suspicious catch in his breath. "You'll not throw me over, if the other, will you? I could not bear it, graceless scamp though I may be."

"Love you? You do not need to ask that, Clifton, and I could not throw you over for anybody. But it breaks my heart to have you leave papa in such anger; and you know that you are not doing right," the fair girl concluded, with gentle reproach.

"I can't help it, Annie; the governor is every bit as stubborn as I am, and I am not going to give in to him without any concessions on his part," Clifton responded, obstinately.

"I don't see why you and papa need be so out of sorts with each other," said Annie, with a sigh. "But," she added, "you must have some money. How do you manage to get so short, Clifton?"

The young man flushed at the question.

"Oh, there are a hundred ways for a fellow to get rid of his money that a girl doesn't know anything about," he responded, evasively. Then added: "I don't like to take your money, Annie; but if you will let me have a couple of dollars until I can get my own, I'll thank you ever so much."

"I will—I will," she cried eagerly, and darted away to her room to get it for him.

Presently she returned and tucked a five-dollar bill into his hand. Clifton glanced at it and flushed again as he saw it was a ten-dollar note she had given him.

"Why, Annie, dear!" he exclaimed, "what a wealthy little party you are! A generous soul you are, too. I really do not want to take all this—can you do nicely with two dollars," he concluded, feeling ashamed to take so much from her.

"No, dear," she replied, "I'll give you as much as you want. But promise me that you will do nothing wrong—that you will be proud, and I will do anything in the world for you."

He passed his arm around her again and kissed her affectionately on the lips.

"Surely a fellow ought to be good—he ought to be ashamed to take so much from a girl when he has such a dear little sister to love him," he said, with a quiver of feeling in his tone.

"But you have not promised me, Clifton," Annie persisted, not satisfied with his evasive reply.

He smiled. "And I don't mean to let you off without my bond," he remarked, tapping her cheek playfully. "Well, then, I promise—at least for tonight."

He kissed her again, then ran lightly downstairs, and the next moment Annie heard the shut door shut behind him, when she fled to her own room, where, throwing herself upon her bed with a bed of burst of anxious tears, she wept as if her heart was broken.

Hamilton Vining, sitting in his luxurious library, in anything but an enviable frame of mind, also caught the sound of that closing door, and somehow it seemed almost like the knell of doom for his son, to whom he knelt and prayed for his kind and unreasoning, but he was far too proud and angry to go after the erring one and try to conciliate him.

The dignity of a parent must be sustained, the authority of the head of the house maintained, at whatever cost.

CHAPTER II.

Clifton Vining went forth from his home, feelings of mingled anger, resentment and despair raging in his heart.

He was mortified at having been treated like a child, deeply wounded by the fact that his father had, apparently, no real affection for him, and angry at being turned adrift without any money, and with no means of support.

He was conscious, too, that he was exceedingly himself—conscious that he had been guilty of shameful disrespect toward his father, who really had good cause for being angry at his conduct, and his reckless extravagance; while his censure regarding the company he had been keeping, and the life he had been leading, were only too well-founded.

So that he went out from his home in a frame of mind that was not to be envied.

All his life he had lived in the greatest luxury. The palatial residence he had just left had always been his home; he had been brought up in idleness and luxury, and he had been provided with all the money he had wished to spend—in fact, he had scarcely been without a paltry ten or twenty dollar bill between himself and starvation.

Truly, this was a dismal prospect for the delicately reared son of a New York millionaire!

When, after leaving his father, he strode up to his room to get his coat and hat, he fortified himself for his banishment by a long pull at a brandy flask, and the fumes of this soon began to work in his brain, aggravating the bitterness and hatred which he was entertained toward his father, as well as the recklessness regarding his own future.

He went directly to his club house, where, slipping into a secluded corner, he drew forth a newspaper, and pretended to be absorbed in its contents, while he endeavored to concentrate his mind upon the unpleasant situation in which he found himself, and plan some way for providing for coming necessities.

[To be Continued.]

TURNING AWAY WRATH.

While one of Cleveland's leading physicians was in the Hollenden barber shop the other day having his personal appearance improved, he fancied the barber who was ministering to his toilet was bearing down upon him with a deadly sharp pointed comb. The sensation was much aggravated by the fact that the physician's hair—what there is left of it—is painfully thin.

"Hold on," he said, "what kind of a comb have you got there?"

The barber faintly smiled as he promptly replied:

"Bald-bearing! How do you prefer your hair, wet, dry or damp?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On Dec. 10 news of the presidential

election had not reached Nome, and the Gold Digger was announcing a guessing competition, and offering prizes to those correctly guessing the presidential elect and coming nearest to his plurality.

AN ELECTRIC DIET

Interesting Possibilities for Improving the Human Race—Experiments on Animals.

The notion of fattening pigs by electricity is at all events novel, and if the inventor of the process be not disappointed the idea will yet be applied to other animals and even to human beings.

To Dr. W. J. Herdman, of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan, the world owes this discovery, which is to the effect that the galvanic current promotes the growth of tissue—that is to say, the increase of flesh.

It had previously been ascertained that plants develop more rapidly under the electric stimulus, and there was no obvious reason why animals should not be equally responsive to it, says the Saturday Evening Post.

As a result it was found that the guinea pigs that lived in an electric environment gained in weight during a measured time ten per cent more than those in the non-electric cage.

Dr. Herdman is confident that ordinary pigs, if subjected to similar treatment, would exhibit like results. He proposes to build suitably wired pens, and to furnish the growing swine with regular supplies of electricity, much in the same way as was done with the guinea pigs.

Nobody can say what may be the final influence of this new discovery upon the packing trade or whether the "electric bacon" in the future may command a special price in the market. The imagination extends the application of Dr. Herdman's discovery to almost any lengths. Why may not the day come when every cow in her stall shall have her private wire? And if electricity is good for pigs it may serve to fatten babies, or even grown persons who are desirous of increasing their avoirdupois, and thus most interesting possibilities for the improvement of the human physique are opened up.

Household Laws

of the Kaffirs.

[Youth's Companion.]

The duties of husband and wife are distinctly defined among the Kaffirs of South Africa. The husband does not expect his wife to build the kraal, or hut. That is his work. It takes from 500 to 1,000 young trees to make the beehive kind of dwelling which is in favor, and which is excellently adapted for protection.

When the husband has erected the hut it is the wife's place to cut grass, carry it home, and that the kraal once a year. She looks after all that is needed in the hut, cooks the food, gets the firewood, and makes the beer, which is not a small task, for the men drink it in immense quantities. It is

HAD TO EAT THEIR DOGS!

Hardships of Gold Hunters in Frozen Alaska.

Men Chewed Deerskins and Moccasins to Sustain Life—Claims Staked on a Bar in Bering Sea, Off Nome Coast.

According to advices received at Victoria from Nome a number of hardy miners risked their lives to stake claims out in Behring Sea, putting up their stakes in the ice to cover the rich ground discovered by them beneath the frozen sea. The richest strike was made on Dec. 5, about three miles up the beach from Cape Nome on a sandbar which was so nearly inaccessible that the men who got over it had occasionally to glide over ice an inch thick. William Armstrong staked the discovery claim and G. W. Slater No. 1 above. Others soon followed, and many claims were staked.

STAKING CLAIMS UNDER WATER

Slatter, in an interview, says: "I don't think that claims were ever staked below the water here before. It was hardly safe to cross to the bar, as a good deal of flood water had come over in places and made the ice soft."

"But we got there safely, and after putting in our stakes we had to go through five feet of ice to reach the sand and gravel, which is very rich."

Slatter said he believed that he and his partners could hold their claims summer and winter, for the northeast and southwest stakes were on the edge of the water, and they would know all summer just where their claims were.

William Sutton, another staker on the bar, said: "The bar runs parallel to the coast for 120 miles or so. Off the place where the claims have been taken it is about 300 feet out and about the same distance across. As soon as the ice is thoroughly set there will be a number of claims staked in Behring Sea."

The Nome Gold Digger says: "If the claims prove as rich as the stakers believe they will probably have their hands full trying to hold them, but they say they mean to do so, as they believe they have a right to stake claims out in Behring Sea. If they make discoveries there."

BOGUS STORIES OF FINDS.

Advices from Nome say the stories of finds in the Kuskokwim district are without foundation. J. Dismore, a Nome miner, had returned in December from the Kuskokwim, and he told of how he and other unfortunate prospectors who had run short of food in that country, had to eat their dogs, but not a word could he say of gold being found there. He said he had gone up the Tanana about 75 miles, and then struck out in a southerly direction until he had reached the Kuskokwim headwaters. He and his partners prospected for three hundred miles down the river, putting down many holes, but not a color was found. Game was scarce, and with six weeks' provisions and Indians and dogs to feed the larder soon ran low.

There was plenty of timber in the valley, and the formation was of granite and slate with occasionally a seam of quartz, but over the divide to the left a stream was struck which was believed to be the head of Shushinta River. This was prospected thoroughly, but not having any provisions the prospectors could not stay. There are no Indians on the headwaters of these streams. Talida is the last town up the Kuskokwim, about 500 miles from its head. The streams are mostly sluggish, full of log jams.

WHEN THE LARDER GAVE OUT.

Had provisions not run out, Dismore says he would have prospected the entire country, but when they were about 300 miles from the head of the river the larder gave out, and after eating three dogs and chewing deerskins and moccasins to sustain life they at length reached the Tanana. As the Tanana food was secured and the Yukon was soon reached.

"There may be gold in the country," says Mr. Dismore, "but I failed to find any of it."

A strike had been made, according to stamperdom from the Kaugrock country, who had reached Nome when last advices had reached there, on American Creek, a tributary of the Agiepuik. The first finds were made by several natives who arrived at Teller with prospects averaging 17 cents to the pan. The gold was coarse in grain and deep red in color.

STAMPEDES.

There was quite a stampede after the natives had shown their gold, and it was afterwards reported that a good field had been made. Stampedes were also occurring to Norton Sound, although the result was not learned.

There was much winter work going on at Nome on the distant beach, and creeks. Grass Gulch Creek is lined with cabins. James Dollbrook & Co., who have a claim on Nickels Gulch, were reported to be taking out pans running all the way from \$2 to \$25 in value.

On Dec. 10 news of the presidential

COUGHS



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, XENIA, OHIO, April 1st, 1895.

During the past winter we had an outbreak of whooping-cough at this institution, having about 60 cases. They were all treated by inhalations of your Vapo-Cresolene without other treatment. In these cases they all made uneventful recoveries without complications. I unhesitatingly recommend your preparation in Whooping-Cough.

A. C. MESSENGER, Resident Physician.

The trouble is not with your stomach, is it? Then why put any medicine in it. Let it alone. But there must be something the matter with your bronchial tubes or lungs, or you wouldn't be coughing so hard. Then treat these, one or both, and these only. You can do it so nicely with our Vapo-Cresolene.

Put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and breathe-in the healing vapor. You feel relieved at once; the first breath quiets the tickling in the throat, and lessens the desire to cough. Isn't this much better than to try to reach your lungs by way of your stomach?

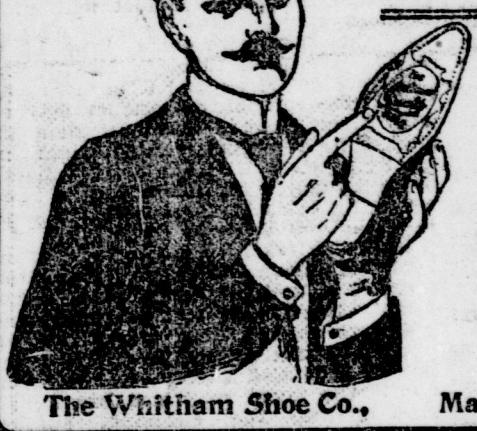
For asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping-cough, la grippe and influenza, it is the best treatment you can possibly find.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene at 5 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 150 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

It is a genuine "National Quality."



Our trade mark on the sole guarantees you a shapely, well made boot, Good-year welted, made from very latest American lasts with stitching and finish of best character. We have "foot knowledge" which enables us to make snug fitting, fashionable shoes that everyone can afford to wear. First class dealers sell National Quality Shoes. Men's styles \$3.00 to \$5.00.

The Whitham Shoe Co., Makers, Montreal.

made from millet and mealies, and is mild but intoxicating.

Until quite recently everything was carried on the head. A Zulu woman will carry 200 pounds of mealies in this fashion. When a Kafir was first seen carrying a load by the hand instead of on his head, the Dutch thought it a dangerous imitation of European fashion.

Women have so far asserted themselves as to refuse to hoe the mealies for planting, but they will weed. A woman goes about with her baby tied on her back, while she rocks herself and croons to it.

When a man dies his widow may, if she chooses, become the wife of his brother. She stays at the kraal, and all the children, including those of the new marriage, are held to belong to his eldest son, who takes his father's place as guardian, and has the privilege of using, supposedly for the common good, all the wages of the younger sons. It sometimes happens that a little boy is head over his mother and older sisters. If the widow does not choose to marry the brother, but takes another husband, she loses all control of her children, who stay at their father's kraal.

ALCOHOLISM AND DEPOPULATION

A Look at France Where Alcoholism Prevalence the Most and Population Increases Least.

[From the European Edition of the New York Herald.]

Alcoholism and depopulation are two subjects which at this moment excite the absorbing interest of humanity. It is therefore interesting to inquire what relation there is between them. From the fact that France is the country in which alcoholism prevails most, and in which the population increases least, it would appear that alcohol is a considerable factor in depopulation. Many authors, such as Lancereaux, Legrain, Jacquet, Pinard and Debove, have launched anathemas against alcoholism from this point of view. M. Ozive, of Lyons, who has tendencies toward the rehabilitation of alcohol, claims that alcoholism, although a very ancient practice, has never prevented the population of the earth from increasing. Alcoholic excess, he says, has existed from time immemorial among the Hindoos and Persians. The laws of Manu and Lycurgus attested in their day the abuse of alcohol. It was regarded as hurtful, but hurtful only to the health of one individual, and not to his descendants.

However, this may be, M. Ozive is forced to bow before the statistical results given by the life assurance companies, which show, on the one hand, greater longevity among abstainers; on the other hand, it must be admitted that the birth rate is at its minimum in Normandy, for instance, where the consumption of alcohol is very high, and at its maximum in other parts of

France, where the consumption of alcohol is less.

Beyond doubt there exist legislative provisions which may play a very important part either in combating or in favoring depopulation; but it must be admitted on the evidence of facts that alcoholism is, in this last-named case, one of the most active causes; it uses up the human race at both ends, so to speak, by increasing mortality and diminishing the birth rate, or producing only degenerate offspring.

Therefore I cannot subscribe to the opinion recently expressed by M. Ozive that the chief cause of the depopulation of a country is to be found in economic causes, and in no way in alcoholism.

Life Lines by R. W. S. Hill.

There is a whole world of difference between being made love to and being loved, and it may cost a whole world to learn it.

There's safety in numbers, as long as they don't get together.

A woman never really knows what she wants unless she knows she can't get it.

Women think faster than men; often a man is still wondering if he has longed after the woman he has stopped loving that he didn't.

Life's truest happiness is work, but it's curious how we all hate it, but it is cheap; truth is sadly cynical and very expensive.

Many a good lover is spoiled just for the want of small talk for between whistles.

Now and again every pretty woman gets warmed against every man she knows, except the man she happens to be with.

A woman in love is nothing but a mere child, yet so much more than a mere woman.

The curse of the knowledge of evil is that we can never forget.

Humors

Come to the surface in the spring as in no other season. It's a pity they don't run themselves all off that way, but in spite of pimples and other eruptions, they mostly remain in the system. That's bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla removes them and cures all the painful and disgusting troubles they cause. Nothing else cleanses the system and clears the complexion like Hood's.

OUT OF CHARACTER.

Baron Munchausen had just written a letter to a friend.

He closed it with a flourish, a "yours truly," and signed his name.

Then, with a melancholy smile, he erased the word "truly."

"It would merely move him to derisive laughter," he said.

RHEUMATISM WILL SUCCUMB TO South American Rheumatic Cure because it goes right to the seat of the trouble and removes the cause. Many so-called cures but deaden pain temporarily only, to have it return again with redoubled violence. Not so with this great remedy. It eradicates from the system the last vestige of the disease and its cures are permanent. Made by C. McCallum & Co., N.Y.



Celery King a spring medicine for mothers & children.

Everyone enjoys good living during the winter. Sometimes people enjoy it too much and they find when spring approaches that their body is filled with a lot of junk which is going to rot and cause a deal of sickness.

Mothers and children are especially subject to this trouble on account of the delicate nature of their organization. Celery King will clear out all foulness from the body. It will cure constipation and make one regular. Any tendency towards headaches, bad taste in the mouth on arising, coated tongue, sticky lips, will be corrected by a short treatment of Celery King.

25c the package. Druggists, or the Woodward Chemical Co., 11 Colborne Street, Toronto.

YELLOWSTONE PARK OF NEW ZEALAND!

The Wonderland of the South
Pacific.

Hot Springs, Geysers, Volcanoes
and Lakes of Boiling Mud.

Steam Laundries Are Free—What
the Country, the Farms and the
Railroads Look Like to
a Visitor.

Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, in a special
letter to the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch,
from Auckland, New Zealand, writes
as follows:

Mark Twain says Pittsburg
looks like — Hades with the lid off.
I have been traveling through a part
of New Zealand which looks like
"Hades with the lid on," save that
there are a thousand and one holes in
the cover from which all sorts of poi-
sonous gases, maddening smells, boil-
ing springs and other devilish evi-
dences are pouring forth.

I am in the Yellowstone Park of New
Zealand, a land of volcanoes, geysers,
earthquakes and lakes of boiling mud,
a land in which old Mother Earth is
ever sending forth hot paint, or belch-
ing out steam loaded with alum.

MANY MILES OF BAD LANDS.
This region is situated 171 miles
southeast of Auckland, near the center
of the North Island. It covers almost
two million acres. It is about 30 miles
wide and 100 miles long, and the crust
upon it is so thin that as you walk
or ride over it you seem to hear a
thousand devils rumbling and raging
below and feel that there is little more
than a sheet of brown paper between
you and the bottomless pit.

The face of the earth changes from
week to week. Great cracks open and
new boiling pools burst forth. There
are frequent earthquakes and now and
then a mountain breaks forth in its
eruption. There are active volcanoes,
and no one knows when those dorm-
ant may not spring into life, as
Mount Tarawera did in 1886. In that
year, on June 10, the towns about this
mountain were destroyed. Several
native villages were covered to a
depth of 60 feet by

A DELUGE OF MUD.
Both houses and inhabitants were
destroyed almost as completely as
Pompeii and Herculaneum by Vesuvius
centuries ago. The bottom of a
big lake was blown up and in its
place came a roaring crater, which
sent up a column of steam to a height
of almost three miles. The earth broke
open. There was one crack nine miles
long. New lakes were formed, clouds
of ashes and dust turned midday to
evening, and for miles around there
was a downpour of water, mud and
stones.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS DESTRUCTIVE.

The eruption destroyed the famous
pink terraces of New Zealand. These
terraces were in the form of basins.
They were made by the steam from the
mineral waters of a geyser 100 feet
above the lake. The basins were filled
with the clearest of hot water,
boiling blue at the top and changing
in color to a lighter hue as it fell from
terrace to terrace. They were sur-
rounded by walls which seemed to be
made of jewels; some were pink, others
white. The water pattered over
them in tiny cascades, and when the
sun shone the diamonds seemed alive
with falling diamonds, pearls, emeralds
and rubies. The terraces are now
being re-formed, and in the near fu-
ture nature will probably have rebuilt
them in an even more beautiful form
than they were in the past.

I spent all day on the train going
from Auckland to the Hot Springs re-
gion. Rotorua, the central town of
this Yellowstone of the south, was my
destination. Leaving Auckland we
shot out into a rich farming district.
The fields were green with luxuriant
grass, or black where the soil was be-
ing turned up for planting. Volcanic
evidences were everywhere. Chunks
of lava were scattered over the fields,
and in many places there were fences
of lava.

COUNTRY SCENES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Near Auckland the farms are small
and the farm houses are especially so.
This I have observed in all parts of
Australia and New Zealand. The fron-
tier cabins are not so big as those of
the wooded regions of the United
States. In many places there is a
scarcity of lumber. The average farm-
house is a wooden cottage of four,
five or six rooms, roofed with gal-
vanized iron. There are no barns, no
stables, no outbuildings. The stock
fed on the fields all the year round,
for the grass is always green.

Now we go through plains covered
with brush. We ride for miles along
the banks of the Waikato River, the
largest in New Zealand, and on a
country of farms. The holdings have
now grown larger. We go through a
great estate owned by one
of the landed nobles. It contains 66,
000 acres. It will probably soon be
taken by the government and divided
into small farms. At present it is
given up to sheep and cattle. We see
droves of hundreds of cattle and sheep
in flocks of thousands. The sheep are
feeding on turnips, biting them out of
the ground in which they have grown.
There are acres of turnips, their green
tops eaten off and the white, round
roots lying like tens of thousands of
billiard balls upon the ground. The
sheep will feed upon them until nothing
is left.

FEATHER DUSTER BRANCHES
ON TREES.

How beautiful the land is! It is
rolling. We go over plains which look
like the blue grass of Kentucky
and others which remind me of the
meadows of old England. We pass
through groves of cabbage trees or
New Zealand palms. Each has a tall
trunk ending in a feather duster of
green leaves, which jut out on all
sides. There is plenty of poor land as
well as good, and some large tracts
which still belong to the crown and
which will some time be turned into
farms.

As we go I examine the railroad.
Like all the colony it belongs to the
government, and its officials are gov-
ernment clerks. The conductor is called

the guard. He comes through the
station and punches the tickets from
time to time. The smaller stations are
also postoffices, and I see signs evidenc-
ing they are government savings
banks and the offices of the govern-
ment life insurance companies as
well.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY NARROW
GAUGE.

The gauge of the railroad is only
3½ feet. The roadbed is ballasted
with lava and pumice stone, and it
seems to be well built. The cars are
comfortably made, half after the Am-
erican and half after the English fash-
ion. At every station a bell is rung
before the train starts. Every now
and then there is a five minutes' stop
that the passengers may get out and
buy a cup of tea, a glass of whisky or
beer. The New Zealanders are great
drinkers. They are always stuffing
and swilling. Nevertheless they keep
fat and healthy. Beer, whisky and tea
are sold at the stations. I saw a man
all. The whisky is Scotch. It has a
smoky, peaty taste, and it costs 12
cents a glass. Tea is tuppence a cup.
Everyone takes it with milk and
sugar. It is strong, but not bad. No
coffee is sold, for no one wants it.

The chief trouble with the cars is
the lack of heating arrangements. The
weather was cold, and every passen-
ger had a traveling blanket which he
wrapped around his feet. I had a fox
skin one, and to this I added my rub-
ber hot-water bottle. I took it from
the bag and had it filled by the girls
at the tea stations. One young man
was amazed at the request and won-
dered what I wanted hot water for.
At last a smile lit up her face and
she said, "I understand. You want
it for the baby (baby)."

"Yes, my dear," said I, "I handed
her a shilling, but I am the baby."

THE VERNACULAR OF NEW ZEALAND.

That is something like the English
they talk down in New Zealand. You
hear a great deal of the Cockney ac-
cent. It is frequently like "or" "taf-
and you have to often translate the
phrases you hear. This is so in the
stores. In buying the foxskin rug I
asked the department store clerk
where the rugs were kept. He
said: "Go through that aisle and
down by the lices." I could not think
what he meant by "the lices," until on
the other side of the store I saw some
white lace with carpets and rugs be-
yond, and I knew the young man
meant laces. As for the letter "h," I
have never heard it so mistreated in
England as in New Zealand. It is al-
ways on when it should be off, and al-
ways off when it should be on. Even
the school children butcher the King's
English in this respect, and in every
day conversation the faults are com-
mon. They remind me of the black-
smith whom I like to quote whenever
our English cousins talk about such
Americanisms as "I guess." The black-
smith was discussing the effect of
hunting versus macadamized roads on
the horse's feet, when he said:

"Hit him the 'opping hover' edges
what 'urts the 'orses' 'oots, but hit's
the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer on the
'adron road."

RIDING OVER A STEAMING
HADES.

But to go on to the Yellowstone. As
we proceed we pass through a region
of ferns. They cover the hills, and in
the valleys rise into trees like um-
brellas. The whole earth is matted
with ferns. The ferns have a
stems as big around as a telegraph
pole, and some rise 15 feet without a
branch.

Farther south we come into high-
land. We pass through forests, the
tall trees bound around with vines and
their wide-spreading branches covered
with green leaves. Many of them are
loaded with orchids, which ornament
the thing as well as the dead, hanging
down among the green leaves and
wrapping themselves around the dead
limbs to make green again.

When we reach an altitude of about
1,000 feet above the sea we come into
a region of active volcanic energy. The
earth seems hollow. It rumbles and
grumbles as our train moves over it.
We see steam coming forth from the
cracks here and there, and we won-
der if the crust may not break and
drop us into the bubbling, boiling,
steaming mass which evidently lies be-
low.

We pass the village of Koutu, which
is the most hidden in columns of steam
from the ground above and sail on by
Lake Rotorua to Rotorua itself.

NEW ZEALAND'S HOT SPRINGS.

This is the famous health resort of
the South Pacific Ocean. The land all
about it is steaming, clouds of vapor
from pools of boiling water, each of
which has its own medicinal prop-
erties. There are hotels and cottages
and all the surroundings of such a re-
sort in the United States. The govern-
ment has charge of the springs and
fixes the tariff, and the people thus
keep the place for themselves. The
government has put up bathhouses
with enormous swimming pools.

The baths have curious names. One,
only to the beauty which it gives
the complexion, steaming all color of
lavender, has been called after
Madame Rachel, which the French
pronounce Ra-sheil. The people here
drop the Madame and say Rachel, as
though they were speaking of an Eng-
lish girl. Another is called the Priest
Bath, another the Painkiller, a third
the Coffee Pot, and a fourth the Blue
Bath. The names sound curious at
first, and you lie as comfortable as
have half an hour as the Priest Bath
like protesting I was not a Catholic,
but a cast-iron Presbyterian.

MUD AND HOT BATHS BENEFICIAL.

Joking aside, the baths are wonder-
ful. Rachel comes from a boiling cal-
dron of enormous depth, which yields
50,000 gallons daily. The water seems
to be loaded with sulphuretted hydro-
gen, and a smell of decayed eggs flows
into your nostrils. You are disgusted
until you walk down into it. Then
your skin seems to have turned to
satin, and you lie as comfortable as
though on beds of rose leaves.

The blue Bath has a swimming pool
about as big as the average city lot.
The water is at 85°. It is delightful.
In the Coffee Pot the pool is cov-
ered with an oily slime and the water
is thick, brown and muddy. Still it
is a cure for rheumatism. Others of
the baths are so strong in their min-
eral properties that one must be exam-
ined by a doctor before he can enter them.

THE MAORIS.

There are many native Maori vil-
lages in this region. The Maoris, you
know, are the aborigines of New Zea-
land. They correspond to the Indians
of North America, although far differ-
ent from them in character and cus-
toms. There are only about 40,000 of
them left. I went into many of the
houses. They are a sort of cross be-
tween an Indian hut and that of a
lower class Englishman. They are built
right over the steaming earth. Many
of them have bathing pools be-
hind them, and the pools you see
boys and girls bathing together in the
steaming water.

MOTHER EARTH DOES THE COOK-
ING.

Old Mother Earth is kind to her
Maori daughters. She does their cook-
ing for them. They never have to

make a fire nor put the kettle on.
Each woman has a steaming box of
her own which is heated at the right
temperature. This one is an old dry-
goods box, a shoe box or soap box,
with the top and the bottom knocked
out and the bottom covered with slats.
It is sunk in the earth over one of
these steam holes. The food is drop-
ped in, and an old piece of carpet or
cloth thrown over it, and in due time
it is cooked.

Cooking is also done in the boiling
pools. Potatoes are pared and put in
to bags made of a network of reeds,
each holding a quarter or a half peck.
The bag is then dropped into the pool
and a string which is fastened to it
is tied to a stake outside. In a few min-
utes the potatoes are ready for eating.
Meat can be boiled the same way, or
it can be put into a bucket and steam-
ed. In fact, almost anything in the
boiling or steaming line is so done by
these people. They have lately taken
up some English customs, and now
celebrate Christmas, when they make
plum puddings and cook them in these
petty volcanoes.

In some places the villagers cook at
one great vat, and in others, such as
Whakarewareware, the women do their
washing in one hot pool, the water
of which is soft and cleansing. They
kneel down on the outside of the
pool and scour the clothes together.
The Maori women. Their dress
is now much like ours, save that they
ly all are barefooted. Some would be
good looking were it not for the tat-
too marks upon their chins and lips,
making them blue. Many of them
speak English, and I take one for a
guide through the cracking, steaming,
rumbling, spitting region about me.

AMONG THE HOT MUD GEYSERS.

She leads me from one wonder to
another. Here is a pool of boiling,
bubbling mud, which now and then
shoots a column high into the air.
That great mound at with the white
walls is made of the silica and other
minerals thrown up by a geyser; it is
called the brain pot. The vast pool
in which the yellow fluid within bub-
bles and boils is known as the cham-
pagne vat, for its contents stir about just
like champagne, and the gases now
like champagne, and the gases now
and then throw the water up to a
height of six or eight feet. The walls
are of different colors, here white,
there dark red and there yellow with
sulphur. We go to see the Pohu-
geyser, which twice a day for from 20
minutes to three hours at a time sends
a majestic column of water high into
the air; and then take a look at the
giant's cauldron, which bubbles and
boils and seethes, heated by the fires
below.

INTO THE MOUTH OF HADES.

Come and take a trip with me into
the mouth of Hades. This is a region
about 12 miles from Rotorua. We steam
across the lake, sailing over what was
formerly once a volcanic crater, then
take horses over the country to Tike-
wa. As we near it we see great columns
of steam rising into the air. We tie our
horses, and with staff in hand, plunge
into the vapor. We are in the midst of
acres of boiling, spitting, steaming
mud. A girl slips and falls into the
thin walls upon which we walk looking
down into the terrible commotion be-
low.

Here is a whirlpool. The water is as
black as ink. It boils and steams and
bubbles and spits. It is hot as the
Shadrack, Meshach and Abednego fur-
naces. Watch out, for if your foot slips
you will be scalded to death!

Now we are on a great yellow mound
looking into a great gorge of the gases
which almost sickens us as we stoop
over. The pool is filled with boil-
ing mud. There the steam is so thick
that you can hardly see through it. Be-
careful where you step. A girl slips and
falls into the mud and came out
cooked.

THE DONKEY ENGINE.

Look at this hole, see how it bubbles
up mud and oil. It makes a noise as
if it were run by machinery, and the
people have named it the donkey en-
gine.

See the white stuff on which you are
standing. It looks like salt. You have
passed out of the sulphur hills and are
now on hills of snow, which show out
in contrast with the boiling mud below.
You pick up some of the snow and
taste it. How it puckers your
mouth. Your lips and tongue wither as
though you had bitten into a green per-
simmon. The snow is not salt. It is
alum. There are bushels of it here,
but mixed with other minerals. There
are parts of New Zealand where there
are cliffs of alum, and where the
springs flow alum water.

But let us take a look at the inferno.
We walk through the steam over a
thin crust of sulphur and look down into
a great vat 30 feet deep and so large
that you could drop a Maori house into
it and it would not sink. It is so hot
that it would burn a man in a minute
if he touched the sides. It is so hot
that it is filled with boiling paint, and as it
seethes it now throws up a column
of mud. The scent is nauseating. Our
hands turn and we give our hands
to the guide and beg him to lead us
forth. We go out through clouds of
steam loaded with camphor, by the De-
vill's Punch Bowl, in which the mud is
so hot that it would burn a man in a
minute if he touched the sides, and the blue
sky bring us back to earth.

Dog Teams.

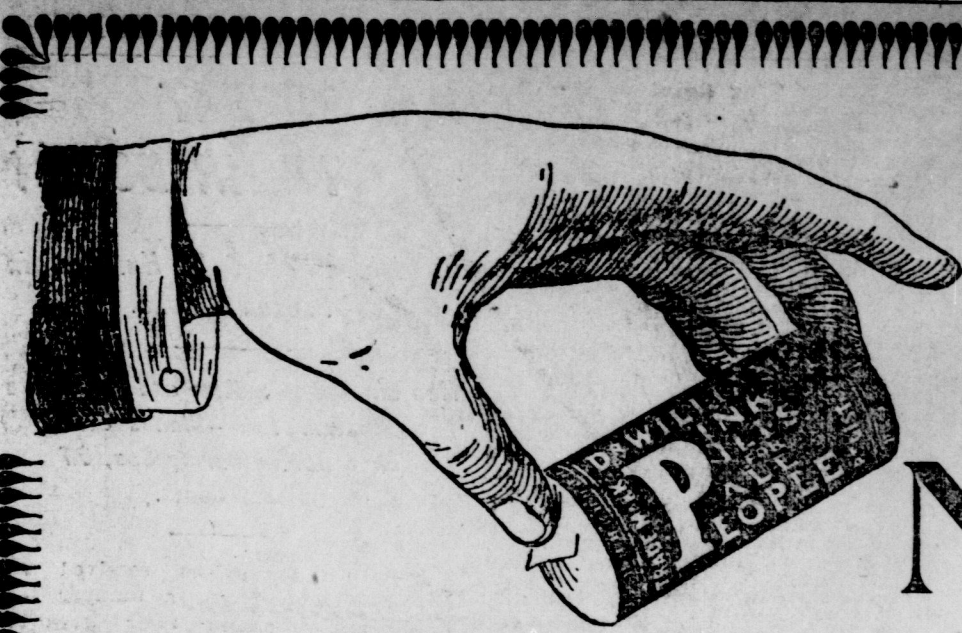
Indian dogs have been at a premium
in the Klondike, the demand for them be-
ing so great that they were bought up
rapidly at prices equal to those which
a good horse would fetch elsewhere. All
sorts and conditions of men found their
way to the gold regions, and nobody
troubled himself to inquire into their
antecedents, but inquiry came fast enough
when a dog was in question. Here the
value was in inverse ratio to the civiliza-
tion. Lastly, however, it has been
reported that the dogs were turned into use-
fulness can be utilized in the drawing
of sledges.

The discovery was made when the Cana-
dian government decided to send a police
force to the Klondike. An agent went
to the most likely spots in the Northwest
to purchase dogs for the force, and re-
ported that he could not get a dog that
was a dog for any price within the
limits of reason.

The government then sent out another
agent, with orders not to be particular
in his selection. The result, according
to Mr. J. B. Burnham, in Forest and
Stream, was a company of all sorts of
creatures called dogs. They were quite
civilized dogs; for instead of going am-
ong the Indians to purchase them, the
agent went down to Lake Superior, and
bought up everything in the form of a
dog of barbers' shops.

And the strangest part of the business
was that the purchase was not a failure.
Many of the dogs were turned into use-
fulness can be utilized in the drawing
of sledges. One set of fine mongrels, about the size
of large Scotch terriers, none of them
weighing 40 pounds, drew a load of 3,000
pounds over the ice of Lake Bennett. The
sledges were always started for them, but
once started they kept moving. The
owner, a half-breed, won follow out of
sight, encouraging them by voice and by
a system of rewards. Dogs previously
educated to other businesses acquitted
themselves well.

One saw a trick poodle in one team,"
says Mr. Burnham, "and there were
only two dogs to this sledging. There
was a big, sullen Newfoundland, the picture
of pessimism. He had been recently
clipped, and still had his heavy



For Use Now

The necessity for a Spring Medicine is recognized by
most people. The reason is easily explainable. Close con-
finement in badly ventilated houses, shops and school rooms
during the winter months makes people feel languid, depressed,
easily tired and generally "out of sorts." Nature must be
assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in
the system during the winter months, else people fall an easy
prey to disease.

Purgatives are of no use—they only leave people still
weaker. It is a tonic that is needed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

Surpasses all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening
qualities. These Pills have a larger sale than any other medi-
cine in the world, which is solid proof of their merit. Where-
ever they are used they make dull, listless men, women and
children feel bright, active and strong.

GREATLY RUN DOWN.

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. Johns, Nfld., writes: "I am
greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and
stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject
to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several
medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor,
and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read
much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two
boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased
four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work
without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable
curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I may say their value has been further
proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not
bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Wil-
liams'. The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red. Sold
by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at
50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

mane and tasseled tail. He was the
best-tempered little animal imaginable.
Every time the team stopped he would
capitulate in his harness, and do every-
thing short of turning somersaults. He
stood on his hind legs, turned backward
the harness, and never still for an
instant. Our sympathies went out to
ward this poor little straining animal
dog, forced to join in the search for
gold.

As an animal of draft, the dog has in
the Klondike been found decidedly su-
perior to man, and in many cases has
sledded without grumbling. A man
can draw a weight equal to his own,
and travel fifty miles a day. The dog
will pull a load equivalent to his own
weight, and travel thirty miles a day.

Wild Beasts and Mirrors.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

A glance at himself in a mirror yester-
day frightened Big Ben, the Zoo's large-
est lion, so badly that the keepers in
charge feared he would do violence to
himself. He was in an angry mood all
day, and paced restlessly up and down
his cage, stopping at the bars and raving
at every chance passerby.

The antics of a small boy particularly
excited his ire, and he raged and stormed
as only a big lion can. The lad enjoyed
the performance, and waited until Ben
had finished his tirade, and then drew
a hand mirror from under his coat and
held it directly in front of Ben.
The lion looked over and then jumped
for the intruder that dared face him in
such a fashion, but he brought up short
at the sight of his own reflection. He
looked at the mirror and then at the
bars with force enough to throw him
to the floor. Surprised at the appearance
of the invader, he filled the house with
his roars. The keepers ran to the cage
and endeavored to quiet him, but he con-
tinued the uproar until exhausted.

In the meantime the adventurous youth
had disappeared, and was discovered in
front of the wolves' cage, trying to excite
them in the same way. He was led from
the garden and warned to keep away.
About a year ago a serious disturbance
at the Zoo was due to the flashing of a
mirror in front of the lions' den. At that
time the lions, with the exception of one
or two of the wildest, were kept in in-
front of a visitor held a mirror in front
of them one afternoon, and the beasts
were thrown into a panic. They fought
and dashed at the bars with such violence

that it was feared several would die as
a result of the frantic struggle. It
required the combined efforts of all the
keepers for several hours before they
could be quieted.

IS THE BITE FATAL?

Professor Edmund J. James, of Chicago
University, Says the Rattlesnake
Is Not Deadly.

Appropos of this subject of rattlesnakes,
the remarkable statement may be quoted
recently made by Professor Edmund J.
James, of the University of Chicago, to
the effect that death from rattlesnake bite
is a great rarity, says Leslie's Weekly.
He has been working for twenty years,
he says, to obtain a well-authenticated
case of death from such a cause. Many
stories of people dying from rattlesnake
poison had been found, upon investiga-
tion, to be without foundation. One
genuine case discovered recently in Geor-
gia was considered by Professor James
as a "visual angle" of the rattlesnake
sufficiently remarkable to warrant him in
obtaining a sworn affidavit to the facts
from the attending physician. The case
was that of a man, a "snake charmer,"
who was bitten by a large rattlesnake
of the variety known in the south as the
"diamond back." The man died from
paralysis of the heart, caused by the bite,
after lingering in great agony for eighteen
hours.

Referring to Professor James' state-
ment, Dr. Menger says that his own ex-
perience, and that of many of his pro-
fessional associates in Texas indicates
that death from rattlesnake bite is not
so rare a thing as the Chicago professor
would have the world believe.
"Rattlesnakes," says Dr. Menger, "are
not in all instances deadly, depending
upon the parts injured, the amount of
poison injected, susceptibility, etc. Often
the snake's tooth breaks off in striking,
or it penetrates thick clothing, the foot
or shoe, etc., before the fang reaches the
flesh, and in these cases only painful and
superficial wounds are inflicted, with per-
haps only slight symptoms of the poison.
When, however, the poison fang strikes
a vital part, especially blood vessels, the
resulting symptoms are at once alarm-
ing, and in most of these instances death
generally occurs. Fright during the sud-
den meeting of a rattlesnake, with the
blood-curdling 'rattle' of its rattles, and
the consequent shock upon the nervous
system, especially the heart centers, un-
doubtedly has also produced sudden
death."

ANOTHER KIND OF VEGETABLE.

A well known electrical contractor
recently told the following story on
one of his foremen, an Irishman of
ability in electrical installations, but
whose knowledge of outside matters is
limited. On the day in question Pat left
his assistant electrician in charge of
the plant they were installing while he
trooped down town to a jeweler's to
buy a ring for his wife-to-be. After
waiting until he could obtain the ear of
the clerk without letting others know
his business, Pat whispered hoarsely

to him: "Give me the best wedding-
ring you have in the shop."
"Eighteen karats?" queried the
clerk.
"No," snapped Pat, drawing back in
an offended manner. "Atin' onions, if
it's any of your business."

Training in Sight.

[From the Hospital.]

Lord Wolsey having lately remarked
upon the good sight of the Boers as one
cause at least of their good shooting, and
having ascribed this good sight to its
constant exercise in the open air, Mr.
Brudenell Carter has pointed out that it
is not merely a question of open air, but
of the training of the sight upon things
that are afar off and difficult to see.
"Vision," he says, "like every other
nerve function, must be cultivated for
the attainment of a high degree of ex-
cellence. The visual power of London
children is not cultivated by their en-
vironment. They see the other side of
the street in which they live, and the
carts and omnibuses of the street. They
seldom ever have the vision directed
toward any object which is difficult to see, or which
subtends a visual angle approaching the
limits of visibility; hence the seeing
function is never exerted to anything
like what it should be the extent of its
powers. With a country child the case
is widely different. Mr. Carter would
like to see a place given to excellence of
vision among the various physical qual-
ifications which are habitually tested by
competition, and for which prizes are
awarded."

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