

Dewey's Triumph Off Manila Harbor.

News of the Victory Brought to
Hong Kong.

Dispatch Says Spaniards Lost
Eleven Vessels,

That They Had 300 Killed
and 400 Wounded,

While the American Loss Was
None Killed, Six Injured

Another Naval Battle Believed
to be Near at Hand.

Sampson's Ships and the Spanish
Squadron Approaching
Each Other.

The French Steamer Lafayette
Released—Her Seizure a
Mistake.

New York, May 7.—At 9:30 a.m.—The World, in an extra edition just published, has the following copyright dispatch from Hong Kong: "I have just arrived here on the United States revenue cutter McCulloch, with the report of the American triumph at Manila. The entire Spanish fleet of eleven vessels was destroyed. Three hundred Spanish were killed and four hundred wounded. The American loss was none killed, but six were slightly wounded. Not one of the American ships were injured."

Washington, May 7.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Hong Kong announcing the arrival there of the revenue cutter McCulloch. This is the only information received, but the department expects advice within the next three or four hours.

ARRIVAL OF THE MCCULLOCH.
The announcement of the arrival of the revenue cutter McCulloch at Hong Kong came to the navy department in a cablegram containing simply the word "McCulloch," and signed Brunn, the name of the commander of the vessel.

SENDING THE REPORT.
It probably will be some hours before the report, which is taken for granted that the McCulloch brings from Commodore Dewey, will be made public. The experience of the navy department is that a cipher message from Hong Kong will take about six hours in transmission to this city. As it undoubtedly will come in the department cipher, the translation of the report will take some time. The cablegram from Commodore Brunn reached the navy department at 4:40 a.m. Allowing six hours for transmission, and an hour for translation, the report from Dewey

Are you BOTHERED with BOILS?

They make you feel mean and miserable, are pretty painful sometimes, and, worst of all, when one disappears another seems ready to take its place.

Boils are simply the outcropping of Impure Blood. When the blood is purified, enriched, vitalized by Burdock Blood Bitters the boils quickly disappear and your health and strength come back again.

Mr. Oliver J. Murray, Charlottetown, P.E.I., says:—

"I write in praise of Burdock Blood Bitters. About six months ago I was troubled with painful Boils and got one bottle of B.B.B. which completely cured me. I am now in good health, in fact, better than ever in my life."

could hardly be made public before noon today.

THE DOCUMENT.

Washington, May 7.—At 9:30 o'clock the navy department received the long-expected cablegram from Commodore Dewey. It is dated Hong Kong, and is in cipher and brief, consisting of only four or five lines. The navigation bureau is locked, and experts are deciphering the cable, which will be made public as soon as translated. The only "open" word is Manila.

Dewey's Message.

NAMES OF THE VESSELS DESTROYED—HE LOST NO MEN.
Washington, May 7.—In brief, Dewey's tale is that he has silenced the batteries completely, but he cut the cable himself, and he has the bay and everything else completely at his mercy. He has, however, been unable to take possession of the town of Manila for the lack of men. The vessels he destroyed were: Isla De Cuba, Reina Christina Castilla, Antonio Ulloa, Don Juan De Austria, and the Velasco, all cruisers; El Cano, General Lazo, Marquis Del Guero, gunboats; Isla De Mindanao, an armed transport.

Dewey's report says none of his men were killed, but a few were injured. The exact number he does not state. The American ships were uninjured. Dewey's report is longer than expected. Its text will be given out as soon as completely translated.

NEXT NAVAL BATTLE

London, May 7.—A special dispatch from Fort De France, capital of the island of Martinique, French West Indies, says that the Spanish fleet, supposed to be Spanish vessels, sighted off there this morning. They are bound in a northerly direction, and might be heading for Porto Rico.

COMING TOGETHER.

New York, May 7.—A special from Kingston, Jamaica, says that four sighted off Porto Rico, Cuba. They are supposed to be part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, Porto de Banes, of Santiago de Cuba.

Washington, May 7.—The four warships seen off Barbadoes on Wednesday are the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa. Confirmation of this is the report that five warships, which is 125 miles from Barbadoes, Martinique, which is undoubtedly the destination of the Spanish fleet. This indicates that an engagement between Sampson and the Spaniards is likely to occur by Sunday.

PORTO RICO DOOMED.

Washington, May 7.—It is confidently believed that Admiral Sampson's fleet will take Porto Rico within the next 48 hours. Indeed, it would not be surprising to learn at any hour that San Juan had surrendered and that blue jackets were patrolling the old Spanish town. The orders Sampson has received as to the assault upon Porto Rico leave much to his discretion, especially with reference to the important question as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet.

Havana will not be bombarded until the fleet has been located, and if found disposed of, but the situation with reference to Porto Rico is different. Its capture presents no strategic difficulties nor peril to the attacking fleet and at the same time it is highly important that it should be taken by the United States forces to prevent the Spanish squadron from using it as a military base.

IDLE INTERVENTION TALK.

The London report that the continental powers were seeking to have England join them in intervention also was lacking in verification in official and diplomatic quarters here. The foreign representatives here, including those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, meet these reports with specific denials, and declare that intervention is not being discussed in any way at the present time.

London, May 7.—The Yorkshire Post, which is one of the best informed and most influential newspapers in the kingdom, referring to the efforts of certain powers to induce Great Britain to reconsider her determination not to take part in any intervention between Spain and the United States says: "The United States would rightly resent any interference at all resembling European interference with the sultan. If the continental powers attempted it, between the United States and Great Britain. They are well aware of this, and Russia, which has always cultivated the friendship of the United States, which she hoped to enlist against Great Britain in case of need, is already anxiously regarding the action of the Marquis of Salisbury and President McKinley, asking herself what will be the change in the aspect of questions in the far east if the United States departs from her traditional policy and is determined to retain possession of the Philippine Islands. It is therefore practically understood that the powers will not intervene for Spain unless this country will be no movement upon the Marquis of Salisbury's part with a complete prior understanding with President McKinley."

THE SITUATION.

Washington, May 7.—At the cabinet meeting there was considerable gratification evident at the general war outlook. A strong belief that the Spanish fleet, instead of sailing across the seas to intercept the Oregon or to

come over the waters nearer home to begin operations, would be found eventually to be not progressing for some point closer to its own possessions on the other side of the ocean. While there is great reliance on the part of all the members of the administration on the subject there is excellent authority for the statement that the instructions of Admiral Sampson gave him great latitude.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The testimony of Secretary Gage as to the condition of the treasury and its requirements has been given to the public. The available balance in the treasury on April 30 was \$179,832,472, but from this it is necessary to deduct the \$50,000,000 appropriated for the national defense. He estimated that when the deficiencies in the war and navy departments were met there would be an available balance of \$91,000,000. The treasury estimated that he must have \$50,000,000 for a working balance from day to day. He thought that, all told, the treasury could count upon available cash to the extent of \$70,000,000 above the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. The best estimates placed the extraordinary expenses of the war and navy departments at \$25,000,000 on July 1 next, in addition to the \$50,000,000 voted for national defense. He thought that from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000, in addition to the ordinary revenue, would have to be raised before July 1 to preserve the gold reserve intact. The secretary refused to furnish an estimate of the expenses of the war after July 1, because he had no data from the war and navy departments, but he called the committee what he called a "guess," placing the figure at \$25,000,000 a month, in addition to the ordinary expenses.

Released the Lafayette.

SEIZURE OF THE FRENCH STEAMER A MISTAKE.

West, Fla., May 7.—Commodore Watson has received orders from Washington instantly to release the French mail steamer Lafayette, and to send her to Havana under escort. The capture of the Frenchman by the gunboat Annapolis turns out to have been an unfortunate incident, resulting from a mistake, but no reproach has been made by the representatives of the French Government in the United States. The officials here declare that this will close the affair. It appears that the French legation in Washington was instructed to communicate with the state department, and that the request was granted to the steamer to enter and discharge her passengers and cargo with the understanding that she would take on nothing there. Instructions for the fulfillment of this agreement were sent from Washington to Admiral Sampson's squadron, and it was only learned today, after the capture, that they were never delivered. This afternoon U. S. Commissioner Otto, U. S. District Attorney Stripping and a number of other federal officers her papers and called the steamer without delay in the form of an order to Commodore Watson.

THE QUEEN REGENT'S COURSE.

New York, May 7.—A special dispatch, coming via London, is published here, which says the pope has telegraphed the queen regent of Spain advising her to suspend mediation by the powers, and urging the impossibility of continuing the war against such a powerful adversary. The dispatch says the pope promises his support and that of the powers to reach a honorable solution.

IN THE CORTES.

Madrid, May 7.—In the senate Senor Puigcerver refused any explanation as to the war intentions of the government. In reply to a question whether measures had been taken in view of the industrial crisis arising from the diminution of the stock of coal, Senor Puigcerver said the government was inquiring into the question, but that no necessary would prevent the exportation of coal.

In the congress Senor Capdepone, minister of the interior, asked the deputies to suspend judgment as to the Manila engagement until detailed reports had been received. Senor Cassel (editor of the Imparcial) withdrew his proposal for the impeachment of Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, and Admiral Beranger, minister of marine in the cabinet of the late Senor Canovas. Admiral Bermejo, in reply to a question, expressed the opinion that it ought to have been possible to have repulsed the Americans at Manila. Senor Moret championed a direct vote of confidence, declaring that the government would resign if it were not carried.

HUGGING HAVANA.

Havana, May 7.—The American fleet today has been nearer than at any other time. At half-past five o'clock a cruiser approached almost in front of El Morro. The Playache battery fired the first shot, but it fell short. The second shot, which was fired at the third shot, fell near her bows. Other shots were fired at her as she retreated.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

Key West, May 7.—\$35 a.m.—The Spanish brigantine Frascuelo, of Barcelona, bound from Montevideo to Havana, and having on board a cargo of jerked beef, was brought in by the dispatch boat Hamilton today. The Frascuelo was captured off Havana yesterday. (Continued on page 6.)

Annual Sales over 2,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Dropsical Swellings, Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Biliousness, and all kinds of Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge this.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure BILIOUSNESS, Headache, For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

A Prominent School Teacher's Experience.

Paine's Celery Compound Does
A Marvelous Work for Him.

HIS LONG YEARS OF SUFFERING ARE ENDED.

Neuralgia Is Banished, and a Shattered Nervous System Made
Strong and Vigorous.

All who have made use of Paine's Celery Compound have experienced its wondrous strengthening effects upon the nervous system. This disease-curing medicine acts directly and promptly on the blood, taking away every trace of poison from the clogged and vitiated life stream. Thus, when the blood is pure, and flowing fresh and freely, the nerves brace and in good condition, neuralgia and all kindred diseases take their flight never to return.

This is the month to banish nervousness, headache, insomnia, kidney when the neuralgia and rheumatic should get rid of their misery and pains so that they may fit themselves for work and enjoyment during the summer season. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can effectually rid the system of all unhealthy conditions. It is beyond all question the purest and best medicine that all people can use. Mr. Leverett A. Belyea, Hamstead, N. B., writes as follows:

Wells & Richardson Company: Gentlemen,—In the winter of 1884 I was taken with a severe attack of neuralgia in the head and shoulders. Since then it became seated, and I gave up the idea of ever being cured. Have taken medicine prescribed by different physicians, but all to no avail. Some three months ago I was induced to try a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had taken half of it I began to feel better. Sleep, which in my early days appeared so refreshing, has in these years of affliction been made up of frightful dreams; but so now, as the medicine began to have a telling effect on my nerves. I have taken three bottles of this that it is the first time in eleven years that I have felt none of those piercing pains to which I had once been a victim. Let me say to any person who may read this testimonial, in this province or elsewhere, that if you distrust this statement, just write me, and I will only be too glad to inform you of what has cured me of neuralgia and a shattered nervous system. Yours respectfully, LEVERETT A. BELYEA, Hamstead, N. B.

KAY'S.

Japanese
Mattings

Japanese
Rugs

KAY'S.

220 Pieces.
9,160 Yards.

These are the exact figures of our opening this week in Japanese Mattings. The goods are imported direct from Japan, and the Customs records will be searched in vain to tell of a purchase of Mattings nearly this size by any other Canadian carpet house. These goods are all for in designs. We give some particulars, which will also evidence their real value from a price standpoint:

Extra heavy White Japanese Matting, at 25c 800
Very fine Inland Okayama Matting, 36 inches wide, in blue, brown and red, per yard 40c \$18.50
Extra fine Okayama White Matting, per yard 35c, piece of 40 yards \$12.50
Double-dyed fine cotton warp Japanese Matting, in carpet and geometrical designs, can be used in any room instead of carpet, is much used in bedrooms the year round, and for summer-houses. In greens, reds, brown and blue, 25 patterns to select from, price per yard 35c, piece of 40 yards \$12.50
Double-dyed Rango Matting, per yard 15c, piece of 40 yards \$6.25

NINE BALES JAPANESE RUGS.

Shoppers from all sections of the Dominion send to us for Rugs, for a like assortment is found nowhere else in Canada. Prices here of an opening of Japanese Rugs:

Size 6 x 3, \$1.85; 4 x 7, \$2.25; 9 x 12, \$5.
Magnificent stock of Cotton Japanese Rugs, in delit blue and new green. Prices as follows:
Size 1.6 x 3, 75c; 2 x 4, \$1.35; 3 x 3, \$1.50; 3 x 6, \$3; 4 x 7, \$4.50; 7.6 x 10.6, \$12.50; 9 x 12, \$18; 12 x 15, \$30.

We can claim without fear of contradiction that we are at the present time showing the finest and largest selection of Japanese and other Oriental Floor Coverings ever made in Toronto.

JOHN KAY, SON & CO.,
34 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Neave's Food

FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

2 Lots north part of city; a bargain 50 Acres near Springbank.
4 Lots London East; Cheap. Apply
JAS. MILNE, 66 Dundas St. LONDON.

Attractive Design

In job printing is as essential and important to the average business man as an attractive window display. We endeavor to arrange every piece of printing executed in our office so that it will be the means of attracting the attention of the people (whether it is a handbill or a catalogue).

Before placing your next order, consider. We can do your printing, and do it as well as any other printing office.

Advertiser
Job Printing Dept.
LONDON.

Orders By Mail Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.

CRESCENT BICYCLES

... ARE THE BEST ...

None better at any price.
Call and get spot cash prices.

LAWN MOWERS...

Tempered Steel Blades, low and high wheel, from \$2 75 up.
For sale at

REID'S HARDWARE, No. 118 (North Side) Dundas St., City.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper- Ucers in Mouth, Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Remedies Co., 1,667 Masonic Temple, Ont. Capital, \$500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 30 days, 100-page book free.

Sweet Tempers

—AND—
**SWEET
HOME
SOAP**

GO HAND IN HAND.

In the housecleaning, temper-trying time Sweet Home Soap makes cleaning up a pleasure. It's the washer.

The Ontario Electric Co
141 KING STREET.

LONDON SHOW CASE WORKS
having removed to new quarters, corner Bathurst and William streets, are prepared to take orders for Show Cases. A few good given and contracts taken for wood carving by an expert.

S. Gillies & Son.

Electric Bells...

Motors,
Medical Batteries,
Special Electric and
Experimental Work.
Electrical Repairing,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

AT MODERATE PRICES

All Work Guaranteed.

Bylaw No. 1053.

To Change the Names of Certain Streets in the City of London.

Whereas, by reason of the addition to the City of London of the Village of London West, now forming part of ward No. 2 of the city, the names of certain streets in the said village of London West, and in some cases the same as, and in other cases similar to, the names of other streets in the older portion of the said city, and in the older portion of the said city there are some streets, the names of which are the same as, or very similar to, the names of other streets in the older portion of the said city, and by reason thereof much confusion arises, and it is expedient to change the names of the streets in the said city of London as hereinafter provided.

And whereas this council has by a vote in favor of this bylaw of at least three-fourths of the whole council decided to make the changes hereinafter mentioned.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of London, subject to the approval of the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, as required by sub-section 2 of section 522 of the "Municipal Act" as follows:

1. That Ash street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas avenue, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

2. That Mill street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Beaufort street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

3. That Dufferin street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Euston street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

4. That Centre street, in the second ward, north of Oxford street, running easterly from the Wharfedale highway to the River Thames, shall hereafter be called and known as Saunby street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

5. That Centre street, in the second ward, running south from Blackfriars street to the River Thames, shall hereafter be called and known as Wilson avenue, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

6. That Queen street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as St. Patrick street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

7. That William street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as St. Andrew street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

8. That John street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Argyle street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

9. That Ann street, in the second ward, running south from Dundas street to the River Thames, shall hereafter be called and known as Belton street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

10. That Ann street, in the second ward, north of Blackfriars street, shall hereafter be called and known as Empress avenue, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

11. That Peter street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Carrothers avenue, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

12. That Bryan street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Cooper street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

13. That Pine street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Guelph street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

14. That Oak street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Forward avenue, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

15. That River avenue, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Surrey street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

16. That Maple street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Wyatt street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

17. That Elm street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Meredith avenue, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

18. That Birch street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Cavendish street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

19. That Mount Pleasant street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Piccadilly street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

20. That Haglan street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as St. George street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

21. That Birch street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Cavendish street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

22. That George street, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as St. George street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

23. That Princess avenue, from Richmond street to Park avenue, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

24. That London lane, in the second ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Hyman street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

25. That Grafton street, in the fourth ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Christie street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

26. That Queen street, in the fourth ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Regina street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

27. That Alma street, in the fifth ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Drexley avenue, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

28. That On street, off Van street, in the fifth ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Lewis street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

29. That Chester street, in the fifth ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Anderson avenue, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

30. That Hewitt street, in the fifth ward, shall hereafter be called and known as Gledes street, and the name of the said street is hereby changed accordingly.

31. That the city solicitor be and he

is hereby directed to take the necessary proceedings to obtain the approval of the said judge to the said changes, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 522 of the "Municipal Act," and if such approval be obtained, to cause this bylaw to be registered as provided by the said sub-section.

Passed in open council this 22nd day of April, A. D. 1898.
(Signed) JOHN D. WILSON, Mayor.

C. A. KINGSTON, Clerk.

Upon the application by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of London, and upon reading by law No. 1053, to change the names of certain streets in the City of London, read a second time on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1898, I do hereby, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section 2 of

section 522 of "The Municipal Act," appoint and name the 10th day of June, 1898, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my chambers in the Court House, in the City of London, for considering the said bylaw, and for hearing the advocates of the change, and also any persons who deem themselves aggrieved thereby, and desire to be heard, and any other persons, as I may think fit. And I do hereby, pursuant to the said sub-section, direct that a copy of the said bylaw and of this appointment be published at least weekly for four weeks in The Advertiser and Free Press newspapers, published at my chambers, published at the City of London.

Dated at my chambers this 6th day of May, A. D. 1898.
WM. ELLIOT, Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex.

A Poor Beginning.

London Loses the Second Game at Saginaw.

St. Thomas Meets a Similar Experience at Bay City.

But the Hamilton's Got Away With Port Huron's Nine.

Turf Events, Wheeling and Other Sporting News.

BASEBALL.

LONDON LOSES AGAIN.

Saginaw, Mich., May 7.—The second game between the London and Saginaw teams was played before a fair crowd, and in cold and windy weather, making brilliant plays very difficult and far between. It was something of a slugging match, however, and the Saginaws had a little the best of the run-getting. Scores:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Miles, 2b.	4	3	7	1	0	0	0	0
Walker, c.	2	2	9	5	0	0	0	0
Sulder, 3b.	5	3	2	2	0	1	0	0
Keller, 1b.	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Ashe, 1b.	6	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Clair, 1b.	6	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Reed, 1b.	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Murphy, ss.	6	1	2	0	3	2	0	0
Reed, 1b.	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
White, p.	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Totals.	47	18	20	27	12	4	0	0

LONDON.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Meara, 1b.	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Howell, c.	5	2	3	1	2	1	0	0
Grimshaw, 1b.	6	0	3	1	2	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b.	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Acorsini, c.	3	0	2	9	2	1	0	0
Cross, 2b.	4	2	2	1	5	1	0	0
Crow, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beale, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	37	14	21	27	13	4	0	0

HAMILTON WINS.

Hamilton, Ont., May 7.—Hamilton tried the Ottawa pitcher, Lamont, on Port Huron, and while he was very wild at times, he was steady at critical moments, and Port Huron could not hit him. The visitors put up a poor fielding game, and the Hamiltons batted freely. The score:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Dean, 2b.	4	1	1	3	4	0	0	0
Hagerty, 3b.	4	1	1	3	4	0	0	0
Phillips, ss.	4	0	1	1	5	1	0	0
Connelley, 1b.	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Lauer, 1b.	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Stranger, 1b.	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Downey, 1b.	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Connelley, c.	4	1	1	3	2	0	0	0
Lamont, p.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Totals.	31	7	9	27	14	3	0	0

PORT HURON.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Fulmer, 1b.	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Quinn, 1b.	4	0	1	6	3	1	0	0
Boland, c.	3	1	1	2	3	1	0	0
Moore, 1b.	3	1	1	2	3	1	0	0
Murphy, 1b.	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Stranger, 1b.	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Behan, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hagley, 3b.	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Totals.	29	2	6	24	11	7	0	0

SACRIFICE HITS—LAUER, DOWNEY, QUINN.

Boland, Murphy, Behan, Solen, Quinn, Connelley, Lauer, Connelley, Lauer, First on base—By Lamont 6. By Frisk 4. On base—By Lamont 2. By Frisk 6. Double plays—Hagerty to Dean to Lauer (2); Dean to Phillips to Lauer; Quinn to Behan to Moore; Behan to Quinn. Passed ball—Connelley. Umpire—McNeirney. Time—1:50.

ST. THOMAS LOSES.

Bay City, Mich., May 7.—Yesterday's game was not won until the last man was out. It was dull and uninteresting throughout, and took nearly three hours to decide. The weather was very cold, and the good playing was impossible. Errors were plentiful, and both sides had a long list charged up to them, this cause being mainly responsible for so many runs. St. Thomas was clearly outclassed by the locals, who, despite errors, held together at critical times. Score:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Lowney, ss.	5	4	4	1	3	3	0	0
Popkay, 1b.	6	0	1	9	0	0	0	0
McKevitt, 1b.	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Royce, 1b.	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Conkin, c.	5	0	1	2	1	3	1	0
Householder, 2b.	5	0	1	2	1	3	1	0
Farmer, 3b.	5	2	1	1	3	1	0	0
Sullivan, c.	5	2	1	1	3	1	0	0
Dumuth, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	49	12	10	27	13	9	0	0

ST. THOMAS.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Martin, 1b.	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Rodin, 3b.	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Humphrey, c.	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bussie, 1b.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Duffy, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kelackey, c.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hogan, 2b.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, p.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	41	11	12	27	14	11	0	0

BAY CITY.

Two-base hits—Lowney, McKevitt, Conkin, Warner. Passed balls—Kelackey 2. Wild pitch—Sullivan 1. Bases on balls—By Calahan 4, by Danruth 1.

Constipation

CURED GELERY KING

Pure Roots and Herbs with Coler—A great digestive stimulant—sold by all druggists. Large package, 25c. WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CAN.

LONDON LOSES THE SECOND GAME AT SAGINAW.

ST. THOMAS MEETS A SIMILAR EXPERIENCE AT BAY CITY.

BUT THE HAMILTON'S GOT AWAY WITH PORT HURON'S NINE.

TURF EVENTS, WHEELING AND OTHER SPORTING NEWS.

BASEBALL.

LONDON LOSES AGAIN.

Saginaw, Mich., May 7.—The second game between the London and Saginaw teams was played before a fair crowd, and in cold and windy weather, making brilliant plays very difficult and far between. It was something of a slugging match, however, and the Saginaws had a little the best of the run-getting. Scores:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Miles, 2b.	4	3	7	1	0	0	0	0
Walker, c.	2	2	9	5	0	0	0	0
Sulder, 3b.	5	3	2	2	0	1	0	0
Keller, 1b.	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Ashe, 1b.	6	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Clair, 1b.	6	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Reed, 1b.	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Murphy, ss.	6	1	2	0	3	2	0	0
Reed, 1b.	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
White, p.	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Totals.	47	18	20	27	12	4	0	0

LONDON.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Meara, 1b.	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Howell, c.	5	2	3	1	2	1	0	0
Grimshaw, 1b.	6	0	3	1	2	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b.	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Acorsini, c.	3	0	2	9	2	1	0	0
Cross, 2b.	4	2	2	1	5	1	0	0
Crow, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beale, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	37	14	21	27	13	4	0	0

HAMILTON WINS.

Hamilton, Ont., May 7.—Hamilton tried the Ottawa pitcher, Lamont, on Port Huron, and while he was very wild at times, he was steady at critical moments, and Port Huron could not hit him. The visitors put up a poor fielding game, and the Hamiltons batted freely. The score:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Dean, 2b.	4	1	1	3	4	0	0	0
Hagerty, 3b.	4	1	1	3	4	0	0	0
Phillips, ss.	4	0	1	1	5	1	0	0
Connelley, 1b.	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Lauer, 1b.	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Stranger, 1b.	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Downey, 1b.	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Connelley, c.	4	1	1	3	2	0	0	0
Lamont, p.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Totals.	31	7	9	27	14	3	0	0

PORT HURON.

the Hamiltons do not need another pitcher, as Strowger and Downey can behind the bat in a pinch.

Saginaw News: It has been practically decided that if the International League lasts more than another season Saginaw is in it, that the people there will make a strong effort to have the opening delayed about three or four weeks. It is too cold at this

London Advertiser.

(Established 1893.)

John Cameron

London, Saturday, May 7, 1893.

British Markets for Canada's Products.

Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has promised to carefully consider the proposition to establish commercial agencies to aid in the extension of Canada's trade in Great Britain. To our mind, the Dominion Government, by its inauguration of preferential trade between Canada and Great Britain, has already done very much to increase the volume of business between the two countries steadily and permanently, and to have our great natural resources brought under the most favorable consideration of our fellow-citizens of the empire in the Motherland. But if it is possible, by extending the scope of the service in Great Britain to still further augment the business between the countries any reasonable expenditure will well repay the country. The "protectionists," in Parliament and out of it, have been opposing the preferential tariff, on the ground that it will enable our people to import British-made goods at so low a price that our manufacturers will be unable to profitably compete with them; and it is a trifle odd to find these men now asserting that our manufacturers can compete with the British if only the public supplies them with agents. If commercial agents are appointed, however, no one will object to their tending a hand to any manufacturer whose goods they believe could find a market in Great Britain, though right in this London of the new world we have enterprising firms who have sought out for themselves a market in Great Britain and in many parts of the empire without the aid of anything but their business acumen.

One of the chief duties of a live commercial agent in trade centers like Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow or Dundee would be to watch the markets, see what classes of products were preferred, find out if Canada could supply the goods, and, if so, whether the trade would be profitable; if not, in what respects it would be necessary to change our ways and means.

A word with regard to the class of men that ought to be selected as agents. They should be Canadians, live, wide-awake, careful students of human nature and tendencies, and discreet in their investigating and promoting proceedings. No one not thoroughly cognizant of our resources, and able to absorb and give out definite information to buyers or prospective buyers, in the most attractive, yet thoroughly reliable form, would be of any value as commercial agents, promoting trade in a country that draws her enormous supplies from all parts of the world, always choosing the best in point of quality and price.

It has been suggested that the development should be chiefly in connection with the High Commissioner's office in London. The market of the metropolis should be well looked after. It is a great one, without a doubt, but we must not forget that in the trade centers in Central and Northern England, and in Scotland there are also great opportunities for the extension of our trade in staple commodities, and in these classes of manufacture for the production of which the Dominion is specially adapted.

Wemayrest assured that the Minister of Trade and Commerce will take every reasonable means to extend the market for our products in all ways that are practicable, and likely to be profitable.

When the war is finished Uncle Sam will have a chance to show what he can do in diplomacy. There's the rub.

Had the Senate foreseen the result of its vote on the Yukon Railway bill, it is hard to believe that it would have acted as it did.

Lord Salisbury said there were two kinds of nations—the living and the dying—whereupon the Spanish became much offended.

No one can blame the Queen Regent of Spain for preparing to leave the country. She appears to be a good deal better than her company.

Here is encouragement for the local firebreeters. In Hamilton 70 plots have been offered for cultivation to city poor. The work is under municipal management.

The trouble is that we in Canada have not yet introduced British methods for the suppression of parliamentary bores. It must come, if the national legislature is not to hopelessly degenerate.

An all-night session in the Dominion Parliament is a great promoter of Opposition prolixity. We hear a good deal about nonsense verse; but in Ottawa the nonsense is in solid prose, talked to empty seats in the chamber.

Captain-General Blanco, in opening the Cuban Parliament, laid stress on the fact that the autonomist form of government granted to the island was as ample as that of the British colonies. Whether this is so or not, it is natural that a man should illustrate liberty by reference to British institutions.

The speech of the Chinese minister in London was so outspoken in its friendliness to Great Britain that it suggests inspiration from Pekin. It confirms the impression that British prestige is once more paramount in China, and that Great Britain is re-

cognized as the truest friend of the ancient empire. British diplomacy is triumphing in both hemispheres at present.

Dewey's capture of the Philippines may be fraught with great advantage to Britain. For obvious reasons Britain would rather see the islands in the hands of the United States than of any other nation. For one thing it would aid in maintaining the balance of power in the East. Should Uncle Sam wish to retain them, he would therefore have the support of Great Britain and the opposition of France, Germany and Russia. This would lead to lively complications, but would further cement the Anglo-Saxon alliance.

The attempt to import religious prejudice into the Spanish-American war is absurd and futile. Nothing could be more unjust than to charge the Roman Catholics of the United States or any other country with sympathy for Spain because the latter is a Roman Catholic nation. At the Jubilee banquet in New York tendered Archbishop Corrigan on Wednesday, 400 Catholic dignitaries, archbishops, bishops and priests—united in singing "The Red, White and Blue" and in cheering for the republic. Bishop Farley, in introducing the toast of "Our Country," said: "Now that it is engaged in a deadly struggle, the Catholics of the country will be the first to risk their lives in its defense." And, by the way, it was an Irishman who fired the first shot.

To the May number of the North American Review, Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., contributes an important paper, entitled "The Basis of an Anglo-American Understanding," wherein he discusses the commercial, political and moral advantages of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

A VOICE FROM HOGAN'S ALLEY. [Hamilton Spectator.] Say, dat Yankee commodore didn't Dewey ting to dem Spaniels.

ANYTHING FOR A CHANGE. [Cleveland Plaindealer.] "All the poets give us odes about Cuba."

"Yes. Why don't they sing a few Philip-paeans?"

HE'S NEVER BEEN FROM HOME. [Vancouver Province.] It seems funny when you think of it that any one should want to live anywhere on earth except in Vancouver.

THE TIME IS RIPE. [New York Mail and Express.] There can be no doubt that the proposal from Ottawa for another conference looking to a definite adjustment of all matters in controversy between Canada and the United States will be favorably received by the government at Washington. The time is auspicious for a definite and honorable settlement of the questions in dispute.

Canada at Paris.

Will Be Represented at the Great Exhibition of 1900.

The Money Voted—The Allen Labor Law—St. Lawrence Ship Canal Expenditure.

Ottawa, May 7.—Yesterday was a quiet day for the house, after the turbulent storms of the previous two sessions. Substantial progress was made in committee of supply.

Mr. Bennett complained of hindrance to the administration of justice in the Rat Portage district, caused by the division of the Thunder Bay and Rat Portage district. The premier asked for the papers and promised to refer them to the minister of justice and have the defect remedied.

ALIEN LABOR. Mr. Clarke asked if anyone had been appointed to enforce the alien labor law in Toronto?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had been informed that all the men imported from the United States had been sent back, so that there was no need now to appoint an inspector. Mr. Clarke observed that he would send the first minister papers which would convince him that he had been misinformed.

Mr. Bennett drew attention to the employment of many Americans in the Georgian Bay district to the exclusion of Canadian workmen.

The premier promised that the matter would be looked into.

INTERESTING EXPENDITURE. The house went into supply. After some discussion the item of \$4,000 for the statistical year book was passed. Mr. McMillen did not think much of the book or the statistician.

Mr. Charlton said the reports had been colored by political sympathy in the past, but the statistician was now doing useful work. Hon. Sydney Fisher also defended the department. He had reduced the staff by three. Mr. Wallace did not share the high opinion of Mr. Johnston and his work.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. In connection with the item of \$20,000 for the Paris exhibition, Mr. Fisher said he had determined that Canada should be fittingly represented at the great exhibition, but so far he had no definite plans. He proposed to go over to Paris this summer to look over the ground, but regretted that the space allotted to Canada was not as great as he thought she was entitled to.

Mr. Wallace took no stock in a big expenditure at Paris, as our trade with France did not amount too much. Mr. McNeill thought great good would result from an adequate representation of Canadian products at Paris, as the best people in the world would see them there.

Mr. Clarke considered that Canada would benefit by an exhibit of Northwest products at the mid-State fair at Omaha this summer. Did the minister purpose doing anything at Omaha?

Mr. Fisher said that the supplementary estimates would contain an item for the Omaha exhibition.

Referring to Mr. McMillen, the minister said he was not in a position to say whether Canadian live stock would be represented at Paris.

The item carried.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS. At the evening session the public works appropriations were taken up. On the item \$250,000 for the St. Law-

rence Ship Canal, Mr. Tarte explained that four dredges would be at work on the channel this year at a cost of \$20,000 each. He contemplated building two new steel dredges, costing \$75,000, two tug boats, costing \$10,000; one testing scow, \$5,000. These new boats would cost \$115,000. There was also the question of the department acquiring either a shipyard at Sorel or a steel steamer, which was greatly needed for the services of that department.

Mr. Tarte, in reply to a question, said that the reconstruction of the eastern block roof would be finished by the end of September. The item of \$50,000 extra for this purpose passed.

Two items of \$5,000 each for post-offices at Kentville, N. S., and at Liverpool, N. S., provoked some criticism from the opposition, who rallied the government members on their former antagonism to "bribery of constituents" by public works in the unimportant places. The two post-offices are in ministers' ridings, but it was contended they were badly needed. The items carried.

A Progressive Sunday School

In Connection With Dundas Center Methodist Church.

Largely Attended Annual Meeting—Gratifying Reports—The Officers for the ensuing Year.

Dundas Center Methodist Sunday school is a flourishing institution. The annual meeting was held last night, and largely attended. Reports of the year showed a gratifying progress. The pastor, Rev. E. B. Lancelley, was in the chair.

Superintendent D. A. McDermid, in the course of his report, said the average attendance of the school has increased from 402 to 557 during the past five years, and the weekly collections from \$8.50 to \$29.35. During the past six months the average attendance has been 623. One of the most gratifying advances made during the year was the appointing of a "devotional committee," said Mr. McDermid, and he continued to treat at length of the growth and development of the school.

Misses E. Yeates and A. Magee, grading superintendents, submitted a report, in which it was stated that the school is now graded as follows:

Primary, 1 A, 1 B, 1 C departments—Having 184 pupils, aged from 4 to 10 years.

Junior department—Fourteen classes, with 78 scholars, aged from 10 to 13.

Intermediate department—Eighteen classes, with 13 pupils, aged 13 to 15.

Senior department—Eight classes, with 77 pupils, aged 15 to 17.

Bible classes, nine in number, with 294 pupils.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. L. W. Noble, showed receipts of \$1,739.89; disbursements, \$683.95; balance on hand, \$1,055.95.

Mr. John A. Heaman, librarian, submitted a report which showed that the circulation of the books during the year was of a very satisfactory character.

The report of the secretary, Mr. C. E. Cowley, showed that the school had an attendance for the year ending April 30:

Aggregate—818. Average—19. Officers—818. Sub. teachers—12. Girls—12,597. Boys—9,309. Orchestra—533. Visitors—1,575.

Entire school—27,656. Increase in average attendance over last year, 38. Increase in average attendance over five years ago, 155.

The election of officers and teachers resulted as follows:

Superintendent—D. A. McDermid. Assistant Superintendent—William Yates, A. N. Dwyer and C. E. German.

Grading Superintendent—Miss E. Yeates. Assistant Grading Superintendent—Miss A. Magee.

Secretary—C. E. Cowley. Assistant Secretary—L. A. Keenleyside.

Treasurer—L. W. Noble. Assistant Treasurer—A. Beal.

Leader of Singing—D. C. H. Ziegler. Pianist—W. H. Hewlett.

Primary Assistants—Miss W. Cannon and Miss A. Beal.

Librarian—J. Heaman. Assistant Librarian—E. N. Hannah, W. H. Noble, R. Yates, Howard Higgins, E. L. Williams, F. W. Daly and Percy Ashplant.

Fraternal Delegate—R. R. Goulding. Teachers—Miss Cannon, Mrs. Heaman, L. A. Morison, D. B. Escott, C. J. Beal, Miss Scandrett, W. Trick, Miss Hobbs, J. H. Bowman, Mrs. Kirk, Miss Farrell, Miss Cross, Geo. Martindale, Miss M. Brown, J. D. Keenleyside, Miss Percival, J. F. Kern, Mrs. C. E. Cowley, H. Ashplant, Miss R. Keenleyside, Miss Webster, J. A. Calhoun, E. Yeates, Miss E. Magee, Miss Steer, Miss N. Wilson, A. Spell, Miss Laird, Wm. Heaman, Miss Tanton, W. H. Winnett, Miss M. Brown, Miss Lashbrook, Miss Scribner, Miss B. Bradford, Miss Keenleyside, J. Fitzaid, Miss Bradford, Miss Brown, Miss V. Wilson, M. Owen, Mrs. C. J. Beal, Mrs. Hewlett, Miss B. Pack, C. W. Grogan, W. G. Ford, Mrs. Lancelley, Miss F. H. McIlroy, G. N. Weekes and Miss Lindfoot.

Reserve Teachers—Miss Currie, J. W. McIntosh and M. Dulmage.

The following committees were appointed: Devotional—Miss R. Keenleyside, Miss Webster, Mr. Geo. Martindale and Mr. J. A. Calhoun.

Library—Misses Laird, Scandrett, Bradford, Yeates and R. Keenleyside, and Messrs. J. H. Bowman and Wm. Yates.

It was unanimously decided to continue the publication of the school paper, "Our School," and the editor of the paper is eagerly awaited. The next issue, which will appear tomorrow, contains among other interesting features, a half-tone engraving of the newly-appointed pastor, Rev. Dr. Saunders, with a short sketch of his life.

THE DEADLY OIL CAN.

Quebec, Que., May 7.—Mrs. Bernier, of 33 St. Margaret street, was filling her lamp with kerosene oil Friday morning, when she accidentally threw some of the oil upon her clothes. Unfortunately for her, she went immediately to a stove nearby and her dress caught fire, and the lower part of her body was burned to a crisp. Her injuries will probably prove fatal.

The Kaiser And the Far East.

William Says the Occupation of Kiao Chau Was "A Long Cherished Hope."

Names of Missionaries Murdered by West African Natives.

BREAD RIOTS.

Rome, May 7.—There were renewed bread riots at Pavia. The rioters stretched chains across the street in order to prevent cavalry charges. Several soldiers and civilians were injured. A riotous mob surrounded a detachment of troops at Sesto Fiorino, and the soldiers fired a volley, killing three of their assailants and wounding four others. There were fresh disorders at Prato, ten miles northwest of Florence.

BIG GUNS HEARD.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, May 7.—The German steamer Valdivia, from Hamburg, on March 21, for St. Thomas, arrived on March 21, at 11, has put into Aux Cayes, on the south coast of Hayti. She reports having met a British warship, escorting westward six bark, nationality unknown, apparently laden with coal. On April 26 cannonading was heard seaward from Jeremie, the Haytian separation, situated about 125 miles west of this place.

MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

London, May 7.—The colonial office has received the names of the American missionaries who were murdered during the rebellion at Shanigay, in the Sherbro district of Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, as announced on Wednesday. They are Mr. and Mrs. Cain and the Messrs. Archer, Hatfield and Schenk. The foregoing includes those murdered during the rebellion at Rodi-funk, as cabled from Freetown. The other missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. Minshall, and the Misses Mulien and Ward, are said to be in Freetown.

THE FAR EAST.

Berlin, May 7.—The ceremony of closing the session of the Reichstag took place in the white hall of the royal castle. The emperor, in the speech of the day, said: "The dispatch of a squadron to Kiao Chau to Kiang-tse, and the subsequent occupation of the blood of German missionaries made it possible to satisfy our long-cherished and fully-justified desire to obtain footholds in East Asia capable of commercial development and military defense. This has been accomplished by a friendly understanding with China and without a disturbance of the relations between Germany and other states."

After referring to the fruitful legislative results of the session, he emphasized the pacific character of the German foreign policy, and at the same time vigorously protecting German rights."

CABLE NOTES.

Wheat has advanced ten per cent at Buenos Ayres. Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Kiao Chau yesterday.

The bulletin issued at Hawarden last evening says that Mr. Gladstone's condition is unchanged.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough dined last evening at the Queen at Windsor Castle, and remained there over night.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, writes to the committee, arranging the Anglo-American dinner, that he is "deeply interested in any effort to promote the good feeling which should exist between the United States and this country."

According to a dispatch to the London Standard from Toronto, it is believed there that Senator Polo de Bernabe's departure may be to representations from Lord Salisbury, based upon a report by the British ambassador at Washington, that American opinion was opposed to Senator Polo remaining in Canada.

PIMPLES
Cured By
Cuticura
SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

It is the only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with chapped, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes. It is so because it strikes at the cause of most complexional disorders, viz., CLOGGED, INFLAMED, OVERWORKED, OR SLUGGISH PORES.

I suffered two years with Acne. I have tried all kinds of medicines but they did not cure me. I have used nine cakes of your soap, and I am cured. My skin is now in a healthy condition. LEE L. FISHER, Feb. 22, 1898. 82½ N. Compton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Before using CUTICURA SOAP, my face and hands were just as rough as they could be and my face was all covered with pimples. I was unfit to look on, but after using CUTICURA SOAP three weeks my face was equal to velvet. Feb. 6, 1898. PAUL DUPE, Chalier, La.

I suffered with blackheads and pimples for two or three years until I became chronic. I tried everything imaginable, but it did me no good. CUTICURA SOAP cured me. Feb. 29, 98. L. V. GILMAN, Oak P. O., Va.

I was troubled for eight years with pimples on the face. I commenced using CUTICURA SOAP. In a very short time the pimples all disappeared and my skin is now in a healthy condition. JAMES FOSTER, Feb. 18, 1898. Dixon, Agency Co., Pa.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. For sale by all druggists, and by the Cuticura Soap Co., Boston. 60c. per box to prevent loss of time, "mailed free."

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Is unequalled as a remedy for Chafed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Ears, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, Ringworm, and Skin Affections generally.

Large Pots, 1s 1½d each, at Chemists, etc., with instructions. Illustrated Pamphlet of Calvert's Carbolic Preparations sent post free on application.

F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester.

PHONE 1,046.

DUNDAS ST.

The Runions, Gray, & Carrie Co.

LONDON'S LIVE DEPARTMENTAL.
Open Saturday 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

May Tip the Scales in Your Favor.

These extra special offerings for today and Monday's selling ought to be of unusual interest to shoppers. Quick buyers will reap the benefit of these chances.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Black Silk Taffeta Gloves, in all sizes, regular 40c; special at 25c.
Ladies' Silk Gloves, in black and tans, regular 35c; special at 25c.
Ladies' Fine Black Silk Taffeta Gloves, with white points and four large pearl buttons, very special at 50c.
Children's Pure Silk Gloves, in black and tans, special at 25c.
Ask to see that special line of Kid Gloves in pearls, lemon and whites.

SPECIALS IN LACE CURTAINS

Only 45 pairs of these \$1.25 and \$1.50 White Lace Curtains left; they are selling at \$1 a pair.
Only 3 patterns of the \$2.25 Curtains left; selling at \$1.75.
A \$4.25 Swiss Curtain in Ecru for \$2.90.
10 pairs of \$3 Chenille Curtains will sell on Saturday and Monday for \$2.40.
Large size Marseilles Quilt, regular \$1.50; selling at \$1.00.

CLOTHING SPECIALS.

Men's Suits, in gray tweeds, etc., Italian linings, etc., regular \$5 and \$6, for \$3.50.
Men's Suits, in Brazil tweed, fawn check, Italian linings, regular \$6, for \$4.50.
Men's Suits, in all-wool brown tweeds, well made; regular \$12, for \$8.25.
Men's Suits, in all-wool mixed tweeds, regular \$12, for \$9.00.
Men's West of England Worsted Coats and Vests, regular \$12, for \$8.45.
Men's Black Worsted Suits, Mohair Binding, etc., regular \$12, for \$8.50.
Men's extra all-wool Tweed Pants for \$1.00 and \$1.25.

FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

Men's Fedoras, in black, brown and heaver; newest shape; regular \$1, for 75c.
Men's Fedoras, in black and brown, fur felt, latest American manufacture; regular \$1.25, for \$1.25.
Four dozen of the new Apollo Stiff Hats, in black and brown; a regular \$2.50 hat, for \$2.00.
Five dozen Men's Crash Hats for spring and summer wear, at 25c.
Also a fine assortment of the latest shapes in Crash, ranging from 40c to 75c.
Don't wear a straw hat this season; wear a Crash and be in it. Five dozen Colored Shirts, in the latest shades, with two collars and separate cuffs; regular price \$1; our price is 2 for \$1.25.
Men's Sallaghan Underwear, English manufacture, at 50c a suit.
Men's Natural Wool Underwear, summer weight, double thread; regular \$2.50 a suit, for \$1.75.
Our Bike Hose, in fancy tops, plain and ribbed legs, checks and steel mixtures; won't last at these prices:
50c and 60c lines at 35c.
50c and 60c lines at 50c.
60c and \$1.07 lines at 75c.

BASEMENT.

WAR IN THE BASEMENT THIS WEEK.
Those 10-piece Printed Toilet Sets that we were selling at \$2.50; sale price, \$2.
Ten only of those 136-piece Printed Dinner Sets, gilt edge, regular \$22; sale price, \$16.27.
Lamps, Knives and Forks, Cutlery and Silverware, for one week to clear, at 70c on the dollar.
Long Red, Yellow Globe and Golden Tankard Mangel Seed, 10c per pound.
You cannot make a mistake in leaving your grocery order with us. Goods are right, prices are right. Trial order solicited. Saturday and Monday, 9c pounds Granulated Sugar and 1 pound blocks or Mixed Imperial Blend Tea for 50c. Butter, Eggs, Lard and Farmers' Produce a specialty in the Basement.

Of course you'll find hundreds of other lines in the different departments selling at remarkably low prices. No trouble to find them. Look around when in the Big Store.

THE RUNIONS, GRAY, & CARRIE CO., IMPORTERS.

Do not be deceived.
Blue Ribbon is not only the best, but also the purest tea in Canada.

Close Your Eyes

To quality and the world is full of cheap things. But with your eyes wide open the real good things are not so numerous. When we buy our goods we look sharp for the best quality, and give our customers the benefit of same. If you buy your goods from us they're right, no matter how little you pay. This week we have opened some of our new spring goods.

A Choice Assortment of Silverware

In Butter Dishes, Pickle Casters, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Cake and Fruit Baskets, Napkin Rings, Bread Trays, Salt and Pepper Sets, Cream Jugs, Marmalade Jars, Berry Spoons, Orange Spoons, Pie Knives, etc. In these goods we handle nothing we are not prepared to guarantee, and invite comparison of our prices.

Our Assortment of Emerald and Gold Glassware

the latest novelty in table glass, has met the approval of all up-to-date shoppers, and is without doubt the prettiest line of goods in the market.

In Dinner Sets

Our new special lines are far superior to any ever offered at . . . and \$14.80.

Pigot & Bryan

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
186 Dundas Street.

Christianity Is Revolutionary.

Robust Force for the Bettering of the World.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Speaks of an Aspect of Religion Seldom Placed Before the World in Its True Colors.

Washington, May 4.—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached on Sunday from the text, Acts, xviii., 6, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also."

There is a wild, bellowing mob around the house of Jason in Thessalonica. What is the mob doing? He has greatly to offend the people. He has been entertaining Paul and his comrades. The mob surround the house and cry: "Bring out these turbulent preachers! They are interfering with our business! They are ruining our religion! They are actually turning the world upside down!"

The charge was true, for there is nothing that has such a tendency to turn the world upside down as our glorious Christianity. The fact is that the world now is wrong side up, and it needs to be turned upside down in order that it may be right. Our religion has often been misrepresented as a principle of tears and misdeeds and stultification, afraid of crossing people's prejudices, afraid of making somebody mad, with silken gloves lifting the people up from the church pews into glory, as though they were Bohemian glass, so very delicate that with one touch it may be demolished forever. Men speak of religion as though it were a refined impurity, as though it were a spiritual chloroform that the people were to take until the sharp cutting of life were over. The Bible, so far from this, represents the religion of Christ as robust and brawny—ransacking and upsetting 10,000 things that now seem to be settled on firm foundations.

The religion of the Bible will make a revolution in the family. Those things that are wrong in the family circle will be overthrown by it, while justice and harmony will take the place. The husband will be the head of the household only when he is fit to be. I know who spends all the money he makes in drink, as well as all the money his wife makes, and sometimes sells the children's clothes for rum. Do you tell me that he is to be the head of that household? You say that the Bible says that the wife is to be the subject of the husband. I know it, but that is a husband, not a man. The Bible says that there is no human or divine law that makes a woman subordinate to a man unworthy of her. When Christianity comes into the domestic circle, it will give the dominancy to that one who is the most worthy of it.

As religion comes in at the front door, mirth and laughter will not go out at the back door. It will not hopple the children's feet. It will steal from the little one neither ball nor bat, nor hoop nor kite. It will establish a family altar. Angels will hover down to it. Ladders of light will reach down to it. The glory of heaven will stream upon it. There will be a hearty, joyful family altar in every domestic circle. You need not go far to find Hannah rearing her Samuel for the temple or a grandmother Lois instructing her young Timothy in the knowledge of the Lord, or a Mary and Martha and Lazarus gathered in a domestic and sisterly affection, or a table at which Jesus sits, as at that of Zacchaeus, or a home in which Jesus dwells, as in the house of Simon the tanner. The religion of Jesus Christ, coming into the domestic circle, will overthrow all jealousies, all janglings, and peace and order and holiness will take possession of the home.

Again, Christianity will produce a revolution in commercial circles. You say to some one about a merchant, "Is he honest?" "Oh, yes, the man says, 'he is honest, grinds the faces of his clerks! He is honest, but he exaggerates the value of his goods. He is honest, but he loans money at a high rate of interest and mortgages with the understanding that the mortgage can be quiet for ten years, but as soon as he gets the mortgage he records it and begins to close down, and the day of sale arrives, and the creditor buys it in at half price."

Ah, my friends, there is but one standard of the everlastingly wrong, and that is the Bible, and when that principle shall get the pry under our commercial houses I believe that one-half of them will go over!

You build a house and you put into it a rotten beam. A mechanic stand-

ing by says: "It will never do to put that beam in. It will ruin your whole building. But you put it in. The house is completed. Soon it begins to rock. You call in the mechanic and ask: 'What is the matter with this wall?' 'Everything seems to be giving out,' says the mechanic. 'You put a rotten beam into that structure, and the whole thing has got to come down.' Here is an estate that seems to be all right now. It has been building a great many years. But fifteen years ago there was a dishonest transaction in that commercial house. That one dishonest transaction will keep in working ruin the whole structure until down the estate will come. The streets of our great cities in this country are one dishonest dollar in the estate demolishing all his possessions. I have seen it again and again, and so have you.

You have an old photograph of the signs on your street. Why have those signs nearly all changed within the last twenty years? Does the passing away of a generation account for it? Oh, no. Does the fact that there are hundreds of homes who go down every year account for it? Oh, no. This is the secret: The Lord God has been walking through the commercial houses of our great cities, and he has been adjusting things according to the principle of eternal retribution.

The time will come when, through the revolutionary power of this gospel, a falsehood, instead of being called exaggeration, equivocation or evasion, will be branded a fact and coming down sometimes go under the head of percentages and commissions and bonuses, will be put into the catalogue of state prison sentences. Sooner or later, and all double dealing, and ransacking of God's truth until, and an end, and all double dealing, and overturn, and commercial men in all cities will be thrown out of their positions. "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither."

The religion of Jesus Christ will produce a revolution in our churches, non-committal, do-nothing policy of the Church of God will give way to a spirit of bravest conquest. Plenty in this day seems to me to be salted down just so as to keep. It seems as if the church were chiefly anxious to take care of itself, and if we hear of want and squalor and heathenism outside, we say, "What a pity!" and we feel around for a 2-cent piece, and with great flourish we put it upon the plate and are amazed that the world is not converted in six weeks.

"But," says some one, "we are establishing a great many missions, and think they will save the masses." No, they will not. Five hundred thousand of them will not do it. They are doing a magnificent work, but every mission chapel is a confession of the disease and weakness of the church. It is making a dividing line between the classes. It is saying to the rich and to the well conditioned, "If you can pay your pew rents, come to the main audience room." It is saying to the poor man: "Your coat is too bad and your shoes are not good enough. If you want to get to heaven, you will have to go by way of the mission chapel." The mission chapel has become the kitchen where the church does its sloppy work. There are hundreds and thousands of churches in this country—gorgeously built and reported—that even on bright and sunny days are not half full of worshippers, and yet they are building mission chapels, because by some expressed or implied regulation the great masses of the people are kept out of the main audience room. I say that any place of worship which is appropriate for one class is inappropriate for all classes. Let the rich and the poor meet together, the Lord, the Maker of them all. Mind you that I say that mission chapels are a necessity, the way that churches are now conducted, but may God speed the day when they shall cease to be a necessity. God will rise up and break down the gates of the church that have kept back the masses, and we be to those who stand in the way! They will be trampled under foot by the vast populations making a stampede for heaven.

Rather than be priding myself on a church in front of which there shall half 50 splendid equipages on the Sabbath day, I would have a church up to those gates there should come a long processional of the suffering and the stricken, and the dying, begging for admittance. You do not need the gospel so much as they. You have good things in this life. Whatever you be your future destiny, you have had a pleasant time here. But those dying populations of which I speak, by reason of their want and suffering, will ever may be their future destiny, are in perdition now, and if there be any our Christ's gospel for God's sake give it to them!

Revolution! The pride of the church must come down. The exclusiveness of the church must come down. The financial boasting of the church must come down! If monetary success were the chief idea in the church, then I say that the present method of raising finances is the best. If it is to see how many dollars you can gain, then the present method is the best. But if it is the saving of souls from sin and death and bringing the mighty populations of our cities to the knowledge of God, then any revolution is coming fast. I feel it in the air. I hear the rumbling of an earthquake that shall shake down in one terrific crash the arrogance of our modern Christianity.

The sea is covered with wrecks, and multitudes are drowning. We come out with the church lifeboat, and the people begin to clamor in, and we shout "Stop! Stop! You must think it costs nothing to keep a lifeboat. These seats at the prow are \$1 apiece, these in the middle 50 cents and these in the stern two shillings. Please to pay up or else founder on a little longer till the mission boat whose work it is to save you penniless wretches shall come along and pick you up. We save first-class sinners in this boat." The talk is whether Protestant churches or Roman Catholic churches are coming out of the church lifeboat. Protestants, this truth plainly—that until your churches are as free as are the Roman Catholic cathedrals they will beat you. In their cathedrals the millionaire and the beggar kneel side by side. And until that time comes when our churches cannot expect the favor of God or permanent spiritual prosperity.

In that future day of the reconstructed Church of Christ, the church building will be the most cheerful of all buildings. Instead of the light of sun strained through painted glass until the intelligent auditory looks green and blue and yellow and copper-colored, we will have no such things. The pure atmosphere of heaven will sweep over the field atmosphere that has been kept in many of our churches boxes up from Sunday to Sunday. In those days of the army of the Church of God will be more spirited. The ministers of Christ, instead of going to lose their place in their notes, will get on fire with the theme and pour the living truth of God upon an aroused auditory, crying out to the

righteous, "It shall be well with you," and to the wicked, "Woe! It shall be ill with you!"

Oh, my God, let me live to see that day! Let there be no power in disease or accident or wave of the sea to disappoint my expectations. Let all other sight fail my eyes rather than that I should miss that vision. Let all other noise be hushed rather than that I should fail to hear that sound. I should stand on the mountain top to catch the first ray of the dawn and with dying feet bring the news. And, oh, when we hear the clattering hoofs that bring on the king's chariot may we all be ready, with arches sprung and with hand on the rope of the bow that is to sound the victory, and with wreaths all twisted for the way, and with Jesus dismounting let us amid the huzzas! huzzas! of a world redeemed!

Where and when will that revolution begin? Here and now! In your heart and mine. Sin must go down, our pride must go down, our worldliness must go down, that Christ may come up. Revolution! Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. Why not now let the revolution begin? Now! Substantially, but not out-morrow, when you go out into commercial circles, but now.

Railway Casualties.

A Comparison Between America and Other Countries.

The Effect of Grade Crossings in Connection With Accidents—The Small Number of Fatalities in Great Britain.

Mr. Franklin B. Locke contributes an article to the May Century on "Railway Crossings in Europe and America," the paper being fully illustrated.

With the casualties that are properly classified as due to grade-crossings, the paper is a valuable contribution to the public. This class of accidents forms a large factor in the sum total of deaths and injuries, and great care is taken by the foreign companies to protect the public in this particular. In Europe, one-third of all the accidents to persons on the English roads belong to this class, and while it is generally regarded that grade crossings are the result of carelessness on the part of those who take the risks of entering the tracks, it is nevertheless noticeable that no reasonable precautions are neglected. In America, as a whole, scarcely any provision is made for preventing this class of accidents.

In the State of Massachusetts alone there are about half as many deaths from this cause as in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland during the last fifteen years nearly one-half of all the fatalities upon the railways by averaging the fatalities occurring in Great Britain and Germany, and comparing with the average for Massachusetts. The latter country's proportion is about as severe to that of the foreign countries. Certain classes of accidents are now almost unknown in Germany. Accidents to pedestrians at road-crossings, or to passengers from crossing the tracks at stations, are hardly possible at the present time. Now, if we could walk upon the track is sure to be stopped, and very severe penalties are imposed for any defiance of the order of an employee.

In this connection, a few broad comparisons are very significant. In the city of Buffalo, for instance, it was reported, a few years ago, that 61 fatalities occurred at grade crossings in eighteen months, being two more than the number reported for the whole of Germany for the previous five years. Again, in the report of the terminal commission to the mayor and common council of Chicago, it was stated that over 200 people lost their lives at the grade crossings in that city in 1891. This is nearly as many fatalities as occurred in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland from the same cause during the succeeding five years. These figures are indicative of the fact that these two cities can afford from three to five times as many fatalities of this class as the whole of Great Britain and Ireland and Germany combined.

Generally speaking, the objections to grade crossings were clearly foreseen in England, and the remedy was provided in the cities where the railways were established. In the country districts there still a considerable number of grade crossings. The number of grade crossings in England, a penalty of 40 shillings is provided for the offense of entering or passing over a railway, except for the purpose of crossing the same at an authorized crossing. It is provided, however, that the offending party shall first be warned by the agents of the company. The latter fact is something which reduces the efficiency of the regulation, as it is often difficult to give notice of the presence of a train.

The board of trade have made regulations and recommendations as to the arrangements at stations, and regarding the protection of grade crossings where they exist. Platforms are to be not less than three feet above rail level, except in rare instances. Each platform is to be provided with its separate platform, and stress is laid upon the principle that passengers should stand in the platform and not on the tracks. The comparative freedom from accident of all classes on the English roads due to much investigation by parliamentary commissions, many of the reports by these commissions being very suggestive and valuable. Among other tangible results of these investigations has been a wide extension, in 1871, of the powers of the railway department of the board of trade. Since that time, and largely through the efforts of the board, there has been a marked decrease in railway casualties throughout Great Britain, as indicated by the statistics covering these matters.

If You Wish to be Well

You must first get your system against the attacks of disease. Your blood must be kept pure, your stomach and digestive organs in order, your appetite good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to build you up, purify and enrich your blood and give you strength. It creates an appetite and gives digestive power.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

The Power of Russia

Enormously Over-Rated—Some Sources of Her Weakness.

There is reason to believe that the power of Russia is enormously over-rated. The army of bureaucrats by which she is governed are ill paid, ill-educated, and generally corrupt. Russia has no large middle class, whose sons can fill her civil service with men whose integrity can be trusted, who are too proud to steal, and who are not to be bought by rajahs, princes, khans, emirs, mandarins, or contractors. The English and American newspapers possess an almost inexhaustible supply of young men who, on a pitance of three or four thousand dollars a year, may be sent in authority, isolated from their kind, and who may be trusted to administer their district or province with diligence, honesty and virtue. Not so Russia. The drinking habits of the country are practically the same as existed in England a hundred years ago, when drunkenness at a dinner party was the rule rather than the exception. Drunkenness and corruption are the two curses of the Russian administration. The Russian war brought Russia to her knees; and although Muscovite diplomacy has been signally successful, a good part of the executive departments of the empire are in a state of paralysis. The Russian war brought Russia to her knees; and although Muscovite diplomacy has been signally successful, a good part of the executive departments of the empire are in a state of paralysis. The Russian war brought Russia to her knees; and although Muscovite diplomacy has been signally successful, a good part of the executive departments of the empire are in a state of paralysis.

Picked Up in Passing.

A monument, designed by the Princess Louise, has just been placed over the grave of Mrs. Mary Ann, who nursed all the children of Queen Victoria from 1845 to 1867.

Empress Augusta Victoria, of Germany, found 144 German girls last year to whom she could give the golden servants' cross for having lived 40 years of age.

Mr. Moody gives this admirable advice to any soul that hopes to go to heaven: "Take a whole party with you." Such parties, however, would not be excursion parties, for there would be no coming back from those clydean fields and no need for returning from them.

Mr. W. D. Howells in Success replies to the question whether his present definition of himself is the same as when he was a lad in an Ohio village: "It is quite different. I have come to impossible personal happiness, but as I agreed for endeavor towards the happiness of the whole human family, my success is."

The Edinburgh School of Cookery is more than twenty years old. It is housed, has a large capital stock, supports able instructors, and rejoices in a large patronage. The daughters of nobility as well as of the aristocracy work for its medals, instruction being extended to all branches of domestic labor. Not are the students lessons confined to the city, for in villages and country neighborhoods classes have been formed, and the standard of housekeeping has been raised.

A date in mid-September, 1898, will probably prove to be the day upon which Queen Wilhelmina of Holland will formally take the oath of accession to the Dutch throne. No one could have shown more tact in managing affairs of state during her daughter's minority than the queen regent, who, like her sister, the Duchess of Albany, is a person of singularly unpretentious manners and simple tastes. This is shown in her daily habits and surroundings. Her Majesty, for instance, although for more formal communications she uses thick white writing paper with the crown and royal coat of arms emblazoned in gold and scarlet and blue, uses for her everyday writing a piece of good brown paper stamped with her name "Emma" and a crown. In dress also she is inclined to simplicity, and she follows, in preference to leading, the fashions.

Rheumatism?

SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE A UNIVERSAL LIBERATOR.

Relief in six hours! What a glad message to the pain-racked, bedridden, despairing sufferer from rheumatism's cruel grasp—and this is a fact, borne out by volumes of evidence, for this greatest of pain-conquerors.

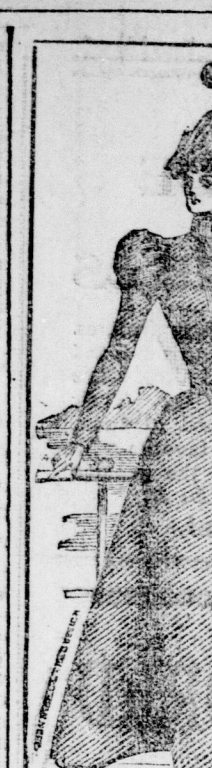
Rheumatism is curable—South American Rheumatism Cure is an absolute specific, and radically cures the most stubborn cases in from one to three days. "I suffered intensely from rheumatism and sciatica. Tried many remedies and failed. A few doses of South American Rheumatism Cure wonderfully helped me. Two bottles cured me."—J. E. Mermolville, Ont.

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ARCHER'S FACE BALM

A perfect flesh-dressing. ARCHER'S OREOLIN for removing wrinkles, freckles, pimples, blackheads, sunburn, etc. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50c each. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Archer, 2 McCall street, Toronto.



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Sent by Parcel Post, safely packed to all parts of the globe, and admitted to be the highest known value for money. Costumes complete, \$2.50. Postage 7c. Skirt alone for \$1.25. Postage 4c. N.B.—The total cost of the costume with Duty and Carriage included is under \$4.

MODEL 644 23
Is a smart Norfolk, bolero and full wide skirt, which drapes well.

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Well-cut and finished bolero, trimmed broad with a l'ecosse. Full wide Tailor skirt.

The Costumes are made up in two good durable fabrics—John Noble Costume Coatings, smooth surfaced, medium weight cloth and fl.—John Noble Cheviot Serge, weather-resisting and weighty.

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Frocks for girls 180 to 185 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 190c. Frocks for girls 185 to 190 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 195c. Frocks for girls 190 to 195 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 200c. Frocks for girls 195 to 200 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 205c. Frocks for girls 200 to 205 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 210c. Frocks for girls 205 to 210 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 215c. Frocks for girls 210 to 215 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 220c. Frocks for girls 215 to 220 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 225c. Frocks for girls 220 to 225 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 230c. Frocks for girls 225 to 230 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 235c. Frocks for girls 230 to 235 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 240c. Frocks for girls 235 to 240 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 245c. Frocks for girls 240 to 245 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 250c. Frocks for girls 245 to 250 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 255c. Frocks for girls 250 to 255 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 260c. Frocks for girls 255 to 260 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 265c. Frocks for girls 260 to 265 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 270c. Frocks for girls 265 to 270 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 275c. Frocks for girls 270 to 275 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 280c. Frocks for girls 275 to 280 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 285c. Frocks for girls 280 to 285 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 290c. Frocks for girls 285 to 290 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 295c. Frocks for girls 290 to 295 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 300c. Frocks for girls 295 to 300 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 305c. 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Frocks for girls 360 to 365 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 370c. Frocks for girls 365 to 370 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 375c. Frocks for girls 370 to 375 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 380c. Frocks for girls 375 to 380 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 385c. Frocks for girls 380 to 385 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 390c. Frocks for girls 385 to 390 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 395c. Frocks for girls 390 to 395 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 400c. Frocks for girls 395 to 400 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 405c. Frocks for girls 400 to 405 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 410c. Frocks for girls 405 to 410 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 415c. Frocks for girls 410 to 415 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 420c. Frocks for girls 415 to 420 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 425c. Frocks for girls 420 to 425 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 430c. Frocks for girls 425 to 430 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 435c. Frocks for girls 430 to 435 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 440c. Frocks for girls 435 to 440 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 445c. Frocks for girls 440 to 445 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 450c. Frocks for girls 445 to 450 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 455c. Frocks for girls 450 to 455 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 460c. Frocks for girls 455 to 460 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 465c. Frocks for girls 460 to 465 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 470c. Frocks for girls 465 to 470 years, with collar, cuffs, and long full skirt, 475c. Frocks for girls 4

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of
**PURE, HIGH GRADE
Cocoas and Chocolates**

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

WOMAN AND THE WORLD

Suffrage in New Zealand.

In New Zealand, women have the right to vote for members of the legislature. The law extending suffrage to them went into effect in 1893. The population of Christ Church (census of 1891) was 14,464. The first election under the law was held in November, 1893. Number of men who voted, 6,213; number of women who voted, 5,288. These figures ought to convince us that women are not as indifferent about politics as some people would have us believe. In New Zealand, as a whole, the estimated adult female population was 128,915; of these 109,461 qualified and registered their names on the rolls—73.3 per cent of the whole. Of these 90,290 went to the polls and voted. Do men ever turn out better than that in America or elsewhere? Here is a remark to the effect: "Here is a woman who has a credit, too—I take it from the official report."

A feature of the election was the orderliness and sobriety of the people. Women were in no way molested. In the New Zealand law occurs this: "The word person wherever it occurs throughout the act includes woman." That is promotion, you see. By that enlargement of the word, the nation with the garnered wisdom and experience of 50 years becomes at one jump the political equal of her fellow kind. Mark Twain in "More Tramps Road."

The Summer House-Boat.

A house-boat habit was imported from America some years ago; since then it has been steadily on the increase. For several summers past the barge of the Hudson have been gay with house-boat parties, last summer being notable in this respect. This year a number of handsome boat houses are being prepared for sojourns upon the Canadian lakes. In both size and appointments they surpass anything of the sort that has ever been attempted. The fitting of the house-boat is a novel thing done by contract, some competent finisher and decorator being put in complete charge. One novelty that will perhaps be more evident than another in house-boat decoration this year concerns the predominance of everything American. In England, the favorite pillows to be found in the Thames house-boats are covered with two silk-toned Union Jacks sewn together. In this year's American house-boats the Stars and Stripes will wave and drape and cushion everything.

Colored Gloves.

Great displays of colored gloves are being made by some dealers. They say that Paris sent them to the shores, and no wonder. A well-dressed Parisian woman would as soon think of going out bare-handed as of appearing with bright red, green, blue or purple gloves. Hand covering of such colors are hopelessly bad form, and no woman of refined taste will adopt them. Then they make the hands look bigger and darker, the lines of the wrist and the slender fingers. Suede gloves in soft shades of gray, tan and mode are most stylish and becoming.

For the Finger-Nails.

Even manicuring has its fashions, its phases and its reactions. Highly manicured finger-nails are not at all in favor just now. It was all very well when the fad was comparatively new to go to extremes about pinking and polishing your finger-tips, but now that it has had time to season, moderation is to be observed. Nails so blushing and apparently so well polished that you can see your face in them are no longer in vogue. Hand-mirrors at the chateaux are preferred. The thoroughbred never attracts attention through artificial means. But little coloring is used; the polish amounts to hardly more than nature's gloss, and the pointed cut has given way almost wholly to the less obvious crescent. There are also variations in the technique of manicuring, as finish was formerly used for paring the nail, the sandpaper board is now used exclusively. Everything tends to make the manicuring process less of a surgical operation. The cuticle knife

Free Medical Treatment for Weak Men

Who Are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.

A scientific combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weakness of Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprietors now announce that they will send it on trial—remedies and appliances—without advance payment—to any honest man.

If not all that is claimed—all you wish—send it back—that ends it—pay nothing! No such offer was ever made in good faith before; we believe no other remedy would stand such a test.

This combined treatment cures quickly, thoroughly and forever all effects of early vitality, sustaining powers and restores weak and undeveloped portions to natural dimensions and functions.

Any man writing in earnest will receive description, particulars and references in a plain sealed envelope. Professional confidence, no deception nor imposition of any nature. A national reputation backs this offer. (Cut out and send this notice, or mention paper.) Address

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We pay duty and send all packages from Canadian side.

long all around; not only at the back, which trails several inches on the ground, but also at the sides and in front. When tailor gowns assume the right to a small train, long skirts seem indeed inevitable, unless women rebel against them, and to wear this style of skirt successfully it is necessary to acquire the art of picking it up at the sides, as the Parisians do. It is a simple matter to manage the length in the house gown, but to be graceful in the street while trying to pick up the superfluous inches is quite another thing.

Duchess of Marlborough and the Type-Writer.

The young Duchess of Marlborough has been communicating gentle shocks of puzzled surprise to her noble friends and relatives in England by running all her informal notes and letters off on a typewriter. For while the very conventional circle in receipt of these missives so neatly printed out, wondered whether to laugh or cry, when to its infinite relief it was found that the ex-Empress Eugenie, on account of her failing eyesight, had adopted the typewriter wholly for a portion of her correspondence conducted by her own hand.

Added to this comforting news was the information that the Queen can and does write very neatly on a typewriter occasionally; consequently the writing machine has earned a distinct social value in England. The one the Duchess of Marlborough uses is of the "little inlaid desk and very sumptuously trimmed with gold and red leather" wherever such decoration is possible. The Duchess's grace uses in the machine is sent her from the States, and is the ordinary quality used for single copy work, but in the center at the top of every sheet was stamped a black coronet, with the letters C. M. in gilt beneath.

Bangles and Bracelets.

Old fads, like poor relations, and bad pennies, are always bound to turn up, sooner or later. With the fashion of wearing two-buttoned gloves for almost every occasion, there has come the revival of the bracelet in general and of the bangle in particular. The combination of short gloves and bracelets is not at all a pretty one. We agree with the clever woman who wrote in a "question album" that her idea of the vulgar was "short gloves and wrists fat as butter." The bangle, especially the vulgar, flat gold bracelets in vogue a dozen years ago, and now to be revived, has come in the store for us now! The old girl has resurrected her bygone appendages and the new girl is on the alert for brand new ones. Coins of all sorts will be worn, from the quarter real of Guatemala—faded as the smallest coin in the world—to the Columbian half dollar. By their side will jingle monogram coins, ruby hearts, gold pins, agate mice, rhinestone balls, and every and any sort of a bangle that famine ingenuity can devise. Bangle begging will be a feature of the season, and the man who can add to the bangle requests is capable of making his car fare from a church fair with his car fare in his pocket.

Aprons.

Our grandmothers always wore aprons when about the house—a custom which their fine daughters would do well to imitate. If a woman fancies that an apron is a rather useless invention, let her wear one for a single morning when about her work, and note how soiled it becomes. Then let her reflect upon the fact that, but for this protection, her dress would have received all that dirt. "But I wear a black dress always," says one woman. But the dirt is there, even if it does not show. The fact that it is present should be an offense to a neat woman. And while certain kinds of dirt may not affect black, grease or light dust does, and the somber dress soon looks worse than a colored one. To an apron saves the front of a dress a vast amount of wear and tear, and lengthens the period, that is at best too short, before the dress of a skirt becomes shiny and worn. Gingham aprons are invariably worn by a careful housekeeper when in the kitchen. But there are many women who do not always have at hand a large white apron to slip on while the "bric-a-brac" is dusted, and while they are doing the hundred and one trifles that fall to the lot of the house-mother. An apron for this purpose should be plain, or finished with a wide border of innocent of elaborate embroidery or of lace.

Even the most fastidious husband will rather like to see the snowy gown over his wife's morning gown as she pours his coffee and helps the bairns to their porridge. And he will probably like it doubly well if he appreciates that it will make the aforesaid gown last twice as long as it would otherwise.

Teaching the Men to Cook.

The New York city cooking school has this year had an innovation in the way of men pupils. Heretofore the scholars have all been girls or women, but this season has found a large class made up of the other sex. The class is recruited from a missionary training school, and is due to the kindly interest of a certain philanthropic woman. The young men are preparing to go to China, and it is held that they will be more practically equipped for their work if they know something about home cooking. No class ever enrolled at the cooking school has shown greater enthusiasm in the work or made more rapid progress. The young men have taken hold with a zest, and bid fair to turn out a set of cordons bleus in all but the decoration. "It isn't that they show greater natural talent for cooking than women," says the head teacher, "but they unquestionably take more interest in the thing. They are in their sheer physical superiority in their favor. They can swing open range doors and lift pots and kettles without so much as a long breath, perform all the heavy labors which to women must be always more or less of a strain." The instructor of woman, but thanks to her good sense and tact, the class has not yet developed into what it might so easily do—an opportunity for flirtation second only to the Chinese Sunday school. The young men acknowledge that in learn-

No Warning

Can Be Too Urgent or Too Solemn addressed to people whose health is breaking down, especially when accompanied by a persistent cough, however slight. If the family clock gets out of order and does not strike true, you send it to be repaired, my house gown, but to be graceful in the street while trying to pick up the superfluous inches is quite another thing.



soon be reached on the dial of time if you do not begin repairs very, very soon! Strengthen your digestive system at once, so you will be able to make good, red blood again. Heal up your irritated throat and air-passages by the faithful use of Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. Its formula was compounded by a first-rate physician; the very same ingredients being prescribed by the most successful practitioners of the present day. Shiloh's Cure never fails. Take it, and save your money if Shiloh fails to relieve, I will refund your money. No cure, no pay. "Is our motto, and we guarantee to repay your money if Shiloh fails to relieve, I will refund your money. No cure, no pay." Sold throughout the United States and Canada, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle; in England, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, and 6s. I think Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is the greatest remedy ever discovered, and my friends are equally sure of it. I would not be without it in the house for ten times its price. It has saved me many a doctor's bill. Mrs. J. J. MARTIN, Hunkville, Ala.

ing to cook they are laying up for themselves every chance of matrimonial unhappiness. "When we get married," they say, "it won't be 'the way mother used to cook,' but 'the way I used to cook myself.'"

With the Poets

A Ballad of the Armada.

King Philip had vaunted his claims; He had sworn for a year he would sack us; With an army of heathenish names He was coming to fagot and stack us; Like the thieves of the sea he would track us, And shatter our ships on the main; But we had held Neptune to back us—And where are the galleons of Spain?

His caravels were christened of dames To the kirtles whereof he would tack us; With his saints and his gilded stern-frames He had thought like an eggshell to crack us; Now Howard may get to his Flaccus, And Drake to his Devon again, And Hawkins bowl rubbers to Bacchus—For where are the galleons of Spain?

Let his Majesty hang to St. James The axe that he whetted to hack us; He must play at some lustier games Or at sea he can't hope to out-thwack us! To his mines of Peru he would pack us; To tug at his bullet and chain; Alas! his greatness should lack us!

But where are the galleons of Spain? ENVOY.

Glorious!—the Don may attack us Whenever his station he can gain; He must reach us before he can rack us—

And where are the galleons of Spain?—Austin Dobson.

A Lyric.

I in the grayness stare; I could not sleep for thinking of one dead. Then to the chest I went, Where lie the things of my beloved spread. Quietly these I took; A little glove, a sheet of music torn, Painting, ill-done perhaps; Then lifted up a dress that she had worn.

And now I came to where Her letters are: they lie beneath the quilt; Or being misunderstood, Or growing weary of the world's great fight.

Not even when she wrote Of our dead child, and the handwriting I loved; Not even then I shook; Not even by such words was I unnerved.

I thought, she is at peace; Whither the child is gone, she too has passed; And a much-needed rest, Is fallen upon her, she is still at last.

But when at length I took From under all those letters one small sheet, Folded and writ in haste; Why did my heart with sudden sharpness beat?

Alas! it was not sad! Her saddest words I had read calmly o'er.

Alas! it had no pain! Her painful words, all these I knew before.

A hurried, happy line! A little jest, too slight for one so dead; This did I not endure Then with a shuddering heart no more I read.

—The Outlook.

The evidence in the case proves too, the fact of the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors, and all eruptions.

Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

Perfection In Home Dyeing

Is obtained by using

THE BEST
HOUSEHOLD
DYE...

the one doing most with least trouble and best result is

Made in England

Maypole Soap

The cleanest, fastest Dye for soiled or faded materials of any kind—woolens—silk—cottons, etc., because it Washes and Dyes at the same time. Sold in all colors by Druggists. Sample of work free. Canadian Depot, 8 Place Royale, Montreal.

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You can find it here. We are showing just now a beautiful line of Gold Rings—plain, fancy, engraved, and with all kinds of settings, at prices far below those usually named for rings of like value. We invite you to be the judge. Compare our rings with those of other houses and convince yourself.

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To buy the Latest Bath Tub, and for less money than you paid for yours. He furnishes the best workmanship in this city. None but experienced union labor employed. Joining you personal attention. Phone 1,264, 280 Dundas St.

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Best Beech and Maple Cordwood, \$4.00 per cord.
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Kiln-dried Wood, \$4.00 per cord.

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Yard, cor. C. P. R.
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street. Phone 333.

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I have moved all my stock of Cigars, Tobaccos and Pipes from 206 1/2 to 207 1/2 Dundas street, and have now the largest and best selected stock in the city. A call solicited.

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In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of nails. Today a bushel of wheat will buy ten pounds of nails.

Grace Billa Aiton, Harland N. L. Cured of Eczema.

I do hereby certify that my daughter, Grace Ella, was cured of Eczema, of several years' standing, by four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. ANDREW AITON, Harland N. B. W. E. Thistle, druggist, witness.

The town of Noank, Conn., built 33 wooden vessels last year. This is a phenomenal record for a New England town in these days.

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PEACE.
Lo, the welcome white-winged dove,
Peace, has come to stay
In the land we've learned to love—
Happy Canada.
War clouds o'er the waves hang low,
Warships split the brine;
Come and see our window show,
SPITTAL & SABINE.

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we can sell you the McCreedy Bicycle, an easy running, guaranteed wheel good material, well finished and serviceable. Drop in and see it.

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Southcott's

Suits are always fashionable
Latest styles in Imported
Tweeds. 361 Richmond
Street.

FINE AND WARMER.

Toronto, May 6—11 p.m.—The pressure is comparatively low in the Northwest Territories and over the Middle Atlantic States; higher in the Southwest. The weather is fine in all portions of Canada, and conditions are generally favorable for higher temperatures. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimaux, 38-58; Kamloops, 44-60; Calgary, 34-66; Qu'Appelle, 28-66; Winnipeg, 38-74; Port Arthur, 32-62; Parry Sound, 22-56; Toronto, 36-58; Ottawa, 32-60; Montreal, 34-58; Quebec, 28-58; Halifax, 40-54.

Probabilities—Toronto, May 7—1 a.m.—Lower lakes: Fine and warmer on Saturday and Sunday.

Local temperatures.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here yesterday were 22.5 and 27.5 above.

See that this label is on every loaf:

JOHNSTON BROS.,
1 1/2 lb.
Pure Malt Bread.

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News About Town

—There are now 355 men on the roll at the Grand Trunk car shops here.

—Mr. Geo. W. Tackamery and wife left here yesterday for Canastota, New York.

—Mrs. C. M. Eastman, of Arkona, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) E. B. Lancelotti, here.

—Mr. John Birmingham, of this city, returned home yesterday from Denver, Col., where he spent the winter.

—Mrs. Warren Rodney, of New York, is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, South London.

—Judge Hugh McCurdy, of Corunna, Mich., has arrived in town on a short visit to Mr. Thomas McCurdy, Raglan street.

—Rev. J. G. Stuart, of Knox Church, is announced to take the preparatory service at Carmel Church in Hensall next Friday evening.

—T. L. Belcher will preach at morning and evening services in city hall, morning theme, "Love"; evening "Christ's Farewell."

—On Tuesday next the grand council of the Royal Arcanum of Ontario will meet in Toronto. The grand regent is Mr. J. B. McKillop, of this city.

—Mr. A. G. McKay, M.A., captain of company No. 8 of the Thirtieth Battalion, Owen Sound, intends coming to this city to take a short course in the Military School.

—Dispatcher Goodwin is acting inspector of the new telephone line being

Worth Seeing...

The New Soft Shirts in our window. Good qualities in real Madras, Oxford and fine French Cambrics—patterns all new and colors absolutely fast. Fancy getting your pick of such shirts for

One Dollar!

BOUGHNER.

constructed on the Air line. Mr. Wm. White, G. T. R. dispatcher, Bridgeburg, N. Y., formerly of London, is relieving for him.

—Rev. Dr. Torrance, of Peterboro, who will preach in St. Andrew's Church tomorrow, is pastor of one of the largest churches in Central Ontario. He is still remembered in London by many, as in his student days he supplied St. Andrew's pulpit for several weeks during the last year of Dr. Scott's pastorate.

—Rev. Morgan Wood, pastor of Bond Street Church, Toronto, will preach at both services at the First Congregational Church tomorrow. He is well known in this city as an able and original speaker. The services will be held in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time he will deliver an interesting address. All men are welcome.

—At the last regular meeting of Pine Grove Camp, No. 2, Woodmen of the World, held in their hall, East London, a lot of new timber was brought in the camp. Sov. McKim is on the war path. He put in 32 applications for membership and ten were initiated. There was a good turnout of members, and the degree work was handled by the councilor commander, J. W. McBride, in first-class form. A special meeting has been called for next Monday evening, when twenty new members will be put through. All Woodmen are welcome.

—At the school room of the North Presbyterian Church, Westminster, on Thursday evening Prof. Laing, of Essex Center, gave a very interesting and instructive address on astronomy, giving to the audience a view of the infinite wonder, magnitude, grandeur and perfection of the starry heavens, dwelling principally on the movements of the planets in the solar system. He had with him an instrument of his own invention, which is considered the best for the purpose in the world, showing the various movements of these planets around the sun. It is designed to be of use in schools. The board of education in London have purchased several.

—The question of increasing the salaries of the teachers in the West London school was considered at a meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education, held on Jan. 1. It was also recommended that Miss Weir's salary be fixed at \$350 a year, and that an increase of \$25 be made annually until the limit is reached. Miss Abbott was appointed assistant to Miss Skelton at Simcoe street school, and Miss Hinson's leave of absence was extended until the end of the term. This is owing to her continued poor health. Trustee E. J. McRobert (chairman), Logan, Regan, Evidale, Mrs. Boomer, Inspector Carson and Secretary McKellar were the members in attendance.

—The Women's Christian Association held their regular meeting on Thursday afternoon. Members present: Mesdames Reid, Carfrae, Kent, Ward, Perrin, Fraser, Hopkings, Campbell, Chapham, Meek, Merchant, Ingram, Gibson, Davis, and Misses Moore, Boyle, Hopkings, Longheart and Kennedy. The reports from the various homes were read and all were satisfactory. Donations to Infants' Home—Infants' clothing: Mrs. Scandrett; buns, Mrs. Geo. Robinson; eggs and furniture, Mrs. Hyttenrauch; eggs, Mrs. Chapham; and clothing, Mrs. Ward. A donation of \$45 to the Aged People's Home, in memory of their mother, Mrs. McMillan, Ontario street, London, west, from her three daughters, Mrs. Slater, Fottersburg, Mrs. Sutherland, Dorchester, and Mrs. Henderson, East London. This is most thankfully acknowledged.

—South London Council, No. 297, R. T. of T. held their regular meeting in the A. O. F. Hall, South London, last Thursday evening, with a good attendance. Select Councilor Littlejohn in the chair. A communication was read from the secretary of the Dominion Alliance regarding the coming prohibition plebiscite convention to be held in the Horticultural Pavilion, Toronto, on July 5, requesting two delegates to be sent. Bros. R. R. Nelson and A. P. Yeo were appointed. A candidate was initiated in the Royal Degree, and also raised to the Select Degree at an after-meeting. The silver medal contest, which was to have been held that evening was postponed until a week later, when it will be held in the Knox Church Sunday school on May 12. The committee reported that the full number of contestants were ready, and that a good musical programme had been provided. At the close a few choice selections were given by Bros. Littlejohn and Sisters J. Ramsay and Rudd.

AT PORT STANLEY.
Mr. John Price has leased his Erie bank property to Mr. Ben. F. White, baker for Berry Bros., for one year.

Mr. Ben Hough has leased Fraser's bathing house for the season.

Mr. Edgar Ernsbach and Mr. George Hough are on the sick list.

Lack of timber for the ship-dock has been the cause of several of the men being laid off for a few days.

NEW INVENTIONS.
Below will be found the list of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Montreal:

If your preserves are nearly finished our canned fruits are as nice as home-made. We have

15c
Crawford Peaches
Bartlett Pears
Pitted Cherries
Strawberries
Raspberries
Green Gages
Lombard Plums
Blackberries

Finest English whole Strawberries glass 1 lb. Choicest Apricots, two pounds for 25c.

BITTER ORANGES.

T. A. Rowat & Co.
234 Dundas St. Phone 317.

THE SMALLEST TOTS

In London know enough to ask for Pumpernickel Bread. The popularity of this bread is not an accident; it is the natural result of a lifetime effort to give the public the best bread for the money. Phone 929, Bakery 75 Bruce street.

Isidore Turcotte, Lowell, Mass., cabinet ash sifter; F. X. Genest, Lowell, Me., brake shoe and brake shoe holder; J. H. Poole, St. John, N. B., cork pulper and label destroyer; G. Boivin, Montreal, game apparatus; B. Rowley, Argyle, N. B., improved lock; H. M. Welch, Cowansville, boat propelling mechanism; Chas. A. Julien, Pont Rouge, horse-power attachment; Geo. Harrison, King, Ont., safety attachment; W. E. Werner, Dunnville, coffee and spice mill.

WELL CLOSE TONIGHT.

The Kilmess will close tonight, and any who have not already availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the pleasing spectacle should not let this last chance pass. A visit to the rink will be well rewarded. The attendance last night was the largest of the week. Standing room in the large building was almost all taken. The rink and the rink has contained a greater or more enthusiastic audience. The financial success of the Kilmess was assured early in the week, and the united organizations, under whose auspices the great show is being conducted have every reason to be highly delighted with the clever work of Prof. Speedy.

Brought to A Close.

East Middlesex Teachers Association—Officers Elected—Officers Strongly Contested.

The closing session of the East Middlesex Teachers' Association was held yesterday afternoon, adjourning at 4 o'clock. The most important item of business was the annual election of officers. It was an unusually interesting one, nearly all officers being strongly contested. The vote resulted as follows:

President—Mr. W. T. Amos, McMillan.
First Vice-President—Miss McCaul, Hildrey.

Second Vice-President—Miss Blackwell, Clendinning.
Secretary—Mrs. McKellar, Westminster.

Management Committee—Miss McLennan, Derwent; Miss Derwent, Lucan; and Mr. J. C. Robinson, Byron.

Mr. Duncan was re-elected treasurer, and Inspector Deane was re-elected librarian.

Miss Sproat, of Lucan, and Mr. J. C. Elliott, of Westminster, were chosen auditors by acclamation.

Mr. W. J. Taylor, of this city, then gave an interesting discussion on drawing, on the question, "Should beginners start with copies or objects, with curved or straight line figures?" Mr. J. C. Elliott then gave some useful hints on the use of colors.

The retiring president, Mr. W. H. Liddicoat, withdrew from the association, as West London is now a part of the city. He will be greatly missed by the association, he having been a diligent worker, and foremost in all their discussions.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferer. They feel as though there was nothing to be done. There, however, is a cure—this box of **Farnelee's Vegetable Pills** will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of **Farnelee's Pills**.

May 5th, 1888.
To the Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World:

Re John Bland, Policy No. 1,104.
We have to acknowledge receipt from you this day of Two Thousand Dollars, being the amount of the policy held in your association by the late John Bland.

We have to thank you for your prompt settlement in this matter, as the death loss was paid on the same day that the proofs were put into your company.

THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, Executors, per Gibbons, Mulken & Harper, their solicitors.

Big Sale of Canadian Pianos.
The London Conservatory of Music, London, Ont., has just purchased from the old and well known firm of Heintzman & Co., eight of their handsome art pianos, including a beautiful new scale grand piano, that was so greatly admired by the Danish pianist, August Hylleberg, when in Toronto; two of the firm's celebrated transposing pianos, and five of their beautiful upright pianos, containing the new patent

trifling is meeting with splendid success, having between three and four hundred pupils. Prof. William Barron, its principal, insists that everything connected with the equipment shall be the best procurable, and for this reason he has been satisfied with none other than the pianos of Heintzman & Co., whose fame among the world's greatest artists is never brought into question. The London warehouses of this firm are at 235 Dundas street.

KINGSMILLS

The Spring Suit Problem.

We have a solution. It strikes a happy medium for you. Your experience has proved to you that ready-made clothes are generally poorly-made clothes, and tailor-made clothes are generally sold for a fancy price, out of all proportion with their worth. Here's our solution for this dilemma in which you find yourself:

We have no ready-made clothing, but by combining many departments under one roof we economize in our expenses, and buy the best goods at the lowest possible figures. So we can give you a stylish suit—made to order and made to fit—for only a little more than a ready-made suit.

A PRICE HINT:
For \$18 we will send you out of our store with the most stylish spring suit to be found in the city. You can have your choice of material from a large assortment of magnificent West of England Tweeds and fine imported Worsted Twills. There are four shades of gray, light and dark, and also black—splendid trimmings—sack or morning coat. Did you ever hear of an offer to equal this?

\$18

Clerical Suits Are Our Specialty.

Dundas and Carling Streets, London

\$20.00 in Cash

Can you write a good advertisement? Try. There's \$20 for some one! Why not you. We will pay \$20 for the best advertisement suitable to advertise Ruby Rolls—the best tonic known to medical science.

CONDITIONS—Ad not to exceed 6 inches by 4 1/2 inches, pictures or drawings excluded, each competitor to inclose circular and wrapper used in wrapping one package of Ruby Rolls. All communications to be addressed to the Ruby Roll Medicine Co. Competition closes July 31.

Ruby Rolls are sold by all druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50c, or 6 for \$2.50, from the Ruby Roll Medicine Co., Box 326, London.

OAK HALL SAILOR SUITS

With Every Suit.
Bat and Ball Free

Little Sailor Boys
No lad of spirit, from 4 to 9 years of age, is happy until he can be dressed like a sailor—liep about "Jolly Jack."

We have a big range of Sailor Suits from \$1.50 to \$5. We ask special attention to a snuff-colored suit, won't show dirt, is well and strongly made, only

\$3.50

OAK HALL,
154 Dundas Street, London.
ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager.

By experiments on rabbits Prof. Fischl has demonstrated that getting chilled has a most important effect in predisposing to disease.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

An English woolen manufacturer has begun making clothes from old ropes. Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

London has a resident population of 1,000 professional orchestral instrumentalists. On this total nearly 700 are violinists.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial! It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

The British Government has decided to appoint immediately a royal commission to inquire into the bacterial treatment of sewage.