

BIG BEET SUGAR SCHEME!

Chicago Organizing the Largest Concern of Its Kind in the World, With \$8,000,000 Capital.

Chicago, April 26.—The Tribune says: Negotiations have been completed in Chicago for the formation of the largest beet sugar concern in the world. A capital stock of \$8,000,000, to be known as the Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet and Cane Land Company. The plant of the new company is to be located in Prowers county, Colorado. In the famous Rocky Ford fruit district. A number of New York capitalists, including the Oxnards, the Cuttings, the Hamiltons, the Laxtons and Guy Richards, of the Mercantile Trust Company, are interested.

WALKING ON THE LAKE BOTTOM!

Dwellers at St. Clair Flats Can Go as They Please—Remarkable Effect of the Ice Jam.

[Detroit News Correspondence.] St. Clair Flats, Mich., April 24.—This has been the most remarkable spring in the memory of the oldest resident. The water is the lowest ever known here. There is from 100 to 200 feet of dry ground in front of the cottages on the river front, where there is usually one to five and six feet of water in the summer time.

The bays are nearly empty. What little water there is in them is slowly drying up, and they are now higher than the water level of the river. People are walking all over the flats. Boats are not needed at present. People are bringing out their bicycles and riding on the hard white sand like so many children. It certainly is a little out of the ordinary for one to have one's photo taken lying on the beach, as was done at Trautz's the other day; and to lean up against one of the piles under the dock where there is five or six feet of water in summer was an idea of Gustav Trautz, which was carried out to a finish, and he did not even get his feet wet.

The Snooks is one of a still pool now, having no inlet or outlet. People are walking from the middle to the south channel. One can walk from the Old Club to Grand Rapids on the beach, excepting the big dredge cuts. There is no current in the big river, which is full of ice from the piers to the south end, and from Muir's to the lake. Several people came up on the Arnel expecting to go back soon. They are prisoners, but they seem to keep up good spirits, and don't even try to make French leave.

It is not often that water is called for at St. Clair Flats, but if the residents do not get some soon, there will be a regular famine. Nearly every one is running out of supplies. Even the hotels and groceries are getting shy on some things.

It would be a fine idea for some good food supply house to load up two or three automobile delivery wagons and send them up to Muir's to the lake, where they could be used for trading launches and boats for automobiles and bicycles. Boats are not in at present, and the wheeled vehicles would be the proper thing for the fine, level, shining, sandy highways.

Amusements.**"ON THE SUWANEE RIVER."**

"On the Suwanee River," which comes to the London Opera House on Tuesday, April 30, is a new departure in the line of Southern dramas. While it introduces some colored people in the plantation scenes, it does not in any way depend upon them to attract public attention, to the disadvantage of the story and the interest of the audience. The scene in which the colored people appear is a perfectly natural one, and in it are introduced the songs, dances and pastimes of the plantation hands. When the scene is finished the dainties are no more in evidence. Plan for sale of seats opens Saturday morning.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Hallfax, N. S., April 26.—Arthur Shaw, 25, single; Charles Stanton, 17, single; Orben Elliott, 18, single; Wm. Powell, 31, married, with a family of four young children, were drowned yesterday afternoon by the capsizing of a rowboat twenty yards from shore, at Long Grove Island, St. Mary's Bay, Digby county. Leslie Powell clung to the boat and drifted ashore.

LADIES TO REMOVE HATS IN CHURCH.

Reading, Pa., April 26.—The Rev. Dr. Harcourt, of the People's Methodist Church, has issued orders that beginning next Sunday evening all ladies attending service in his church will be expected to remove their hats before the sermon begins, and keep them off until after the doxology and benediction.

HAVE YOU TRIED Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

PERMANENT CURES OF CANCER

We here give a few cases where the efficacy of our Constitutional Treatment in curing Cancer is established beyond all question. We have plenty more on file.

There is ample proof that where our remedy cures, it cures to stay. Cured and saves people from the torture of the knife and plaster. **CANCER OF THE BREAST**—A lady had cancer of the breast, which rendered her right shoulder and arm almost helpless. Our remedy cured her over five years ago, and there is not the slightest return of the trouble.

CANCER OF THE FACE—The case of a gentleman who was so bad that his right cheek was almost eaten off with the disease. Plastic surgery aggravated his trouble. Our treatment cured him over four years ago and he has been all right since.

CANCER OF THE STOMACH—Doctors pronounced the trouble cancer of the stomach. There was vomiting of material that looked like coffee grounds. Great weakness and prostration. Cured over four years ago and well today.

CANCER OF THE NOSE—A severe case which was cured by our remedy in 1881 and has never returned to this day.

Full accounts of the above cases together with the names and addresses of the persons are given in our book "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," sent to anyone in plain wrapper on receipt of two stamps. Stott & Jury, Bowmansville, Ont.

WINDSOR MAN'S SPARKLERS

Taken From Him by a New York Inspector—A Daring Diamond Robbery.

New York, April 27.—Jewels valued at \$4,000 were taken from John Curry, a saloon passenger, on the Teutonic, at the White Star pier, last evening. Customs Inspector Donohue found them in five boxes, concealed in Curry's clothing. They were taken to the appraisers' stores.

There are eight pieces of jewelry seized and they are all of the finest make. Three bracelets are set in sapphires and diamonds, one ring has a large diamond, another a cluster of ten diamonds, another is set with sapphires, and a fourth has a large opal, surrounded by diamonds. The brooch contains a large opal, around which are clustered sapphires.

Inspector Donohue says he noticed Curry looking unusually stout, so he called him aside and finally searched him. Curry appeared at the custom house today, and explained his position to the officials. He said that he was a banker, living in Windsor, Ont., that he had been commissioned by a woman who died in Europe to take her jewelry to her relatives in Canada. Letters which Curry had upon his person proved this to the satisfaction of the officials. His application to the secretary-treasurer for permission to go on to Canada probably will be honored.

DARING DIAMOND ROBBERS.

Utica, N. Y., April 27.—Two men disguised as workmen did the old trick and incidentally got diamond jewelry estimated to worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 at the home of Henry P. Crouse, in the fashionable residential section on Upper Genesee street, yesterday. Mr. Crouse is a member of the wholesale firm of Crouse & Branden. A man who said he had been sent from the electric light company to remedy a defect in the wiring was admitted by the servants and the robbery was the sequel.

TWO QUEER CASES

Girl Becomes a Bride at 13 and Leaves Her Husband—Widow and Widower Begin Courtship in a Cemetery.

Scranton, Pa., April 27.—Squire Heller, at Thornhurst, this county, yesterday officiated at the marriage of Kate Scott, 13 years old, to Rufus Knecht, of Clark's Summit, almost twice her age. The license was issued after the father had sworn to the affidavit giving his consent to the marriage.

The girl-wife's home is in Coolbaugh township, Monroe county, and she intends to stay home with her father, who took her there, while her husband is working in another part of the country. They parted immediately after the ceremony.

MADE LOVE IN A GRAVEYARD.

New York, April 27.—A courtship that began in a cemetery is the feature of a case in the chancery chambers, Jersey City, before Vice-Chancellor Stevens. Mary Koehler is suing for her right of dower. She was decorated with flowers the grave of her first husband, in New York City Cemetery, when she met John Koehler, a retired merchant, who was performing a similar service of love at the grave of his wife. They met almost daily, became acquainted, and then they were married. Koehler died a few weeks ago. The widow learned that he had transferred all his property to Mrs. Flosser, his daughter by his first marriage, and the suit followed.

TUNNEL TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Company is All Ready to Begin When Allowed by Parliament.

The bringing of the Isle of Wight into closer communication with the mainland by the construction of a submarine tunnel has been proposed. The idea is by no means an original one, since it was first suggested over fifteen years ago.

The scheme, at that time, was to construct a tunnel beneath the Solent, from Start Point on the English coast, to Cowes, the yachting center on the Isle of Wight. It was, however, abandoned, principally owing to the many engineering difficulties that would have been encountered, the most serious of which was the provision of a suitable approach to the tunnel at Cowes, owing to the abrupt descent which the shore makes into the water.

The present idea, however, is to penetrate the bed of the Solent near Hurst Castle, and to emerge upon the island at Totland Bay, near the Needles. The channel at this point is two miles in width, and the preliminary surveys have revealed the fact that the soil through which the tunnel will extend is favorable to the rapid completion of the work, so that no unusual engineering difficulties will be experienced.

The enterprise is well supported financially, and the application for the necessary powers will be made during the coming parliamentary session. It is estimated that the total cost of the project will amount to \$3,750,000, and it can be completed within two and one-half years.

The first section of the tunnel will be constructed of circular iron plates, similar to the Central London Electric Railway, and of larger diameter. When the tunnel has penetrated well beneath the sea bed it will be constructed of concrete, and the length of the tunnel and necessary approaches is to be seven miles, and the line will be continued inland to Freshwater, where junction will be formed with the insular railway system.

NEW USE FOR HABEAS CORPUS.

"One of the most amusing men who ever sat on the bench in a district court," said G. J. Stedman, of Washington, to a writer in the New York Tribune, "was Judge Carter. It was not only the apt and pertinent remarks that fell from the bench that alone made the proceedings before him amusing, but the spirit of fun in the judge seemed as well to communicate itself to the learned counsel who appeared before him.

"In his court many were the witty sayings and epigrams that were spoken, and so famous did his dingy court room become that it was always crowded when Judge Carter was to preside. When Davidge and Merrick were the leaders of the district bar, they were rivals, and neither missed a chance to get in a dig at the other. A case was being tried before Judge Carter, and, as was not unusual in those days, Davidge and Merrick were opposed to each other. In the course of the trial Merrick addressed the court, beginning with the words:

"Your Honor, I have an idea."

"He never told what it was, however, for at this juncture Davidge got upon his feet and moved for a writ of habeas corpus to release the idea from solitary confinement."

Important to Sufferers

How You May Obtain a Lasting Cure From Piles.

No Surgical Operation, No Pain, Trifling Expense—A Simple, Harmless Remedy, But It Does the Work.

There are some people who have piles as regularly and frequently as other people have colds. Any little bowel trouble will bring them, any extra exertion, as in lifting, will produce them, and in fact will often appear without any apparent provocation. Piles, however, is much more serious than cold, as the tendency is always to grow worse until the trouble becomes deep seated and chronic, or develops into some fatal rectal disease. While there are many pile remedies which give relief, yet there is but one which not only gives instant relief but at the same time makes a permanent cure, and that is the well-known Pyramid Pile Cure.

This remedy is composed of simple, harmless vegetable ingredients, but combine so, effectively and act so promptly and thoroughly that it cures every form of piles, whether itching, blind, bleeding or protruding. In long-standing cases the Pyramid Pile Cure has effected a complete cure except a surgical operation, and its advantages over an operation are many, as it is painless, causes no delay or interference with daily occupation, and, last but not least, is cheaper than any surgical operation could possibly be, costing 50 cents a package at any drug store. The cases that the Pyramid Pile Cure will not reach are so few that physicians are doing away with operations for piles and depending on this cheap but effective remedy to accomplish a complete cure, and it never disappoints except in cases beyond the reach of medical skill. The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Company, of Marshall, Mich., and is for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Each package contains a treatise on cause and cure of piles, together with testimonials from every section of this country.

GEORGE GOULD BEAT THE OLD GENTLEMAN.

Has Doubled the Entire Family Fortune in Four Years—Has a "Midas" Touch.

New York, April 27.—According to gossip in Wall street, George J. Gould has made \$15,000,000 in the last four years. He has made half of it since President McKinley was elected the last time—\$2,000,000 a month. Mr. Gould's earning capacity, when working for himself, is \$7 every time the clock ticks in working hours. President McKinley works nearly a whole year to earn what Mr. Gould makes in three hours of an afternoon.

But that is not half the story—he has doubled the entire Gould fortune. Jay Gould left some \$70,000,000 to his five children. Today the combined Gould fortunes are worth more than \$140,000,000. It is all due to the money touch of George, so that really he has earned \$35,000,000 since last November, or at the rate of \$50,000 every hour the stock market was open. This amazing fortune is greater than any other man in Wall street has made, with the exception of John D. Rockefeller, and, perhaps, E. H. Harriman.

What starts Wall street most is the fact that Mr. Gould has made this astonishing fortune without the least suspicion of rickety. He has done it by merely buying—buying the stocks in his own hands. He has failed even to make any sensational "scoops" of the kind that pools in sugar, for instance, are wont to make. He has made a steady climb upward from bottom prices to top prices. Hundreds of speculators who believed Gould would lose the big haul have been left with a steady climb upward from bottom prices to top prices. Hundreds of speculators who believed Gould would lose the big haul have been left with a steady climb upward from bottom prices to top prices.

THREE YEARS FOR HOMICIDE—CULPRIT 70 YEARS OLD.

Ottawa, Ont., April 26.—Emery Corisse, 70 years old, was today sentenced to three years' imprisonment for killing Joseph Laurencelle last December.

HELD IN THE ICE FOR A WEEK. Port Huron, Mich., April 26.—The blockade of the down-bound fleet at the foot of Lake Huron still continues, as the ice-bridge is holding firm. Some of the boats have been in the ice nearly a week, but the fleet is increasing daily, so that now there are about 20 boats visible.

BOOM IN CORN CHECKED.

Chicago, April 26.—Heavy selling of May corn on the board of trade yesterday checked the wild upward tendency of the yellow cereal, which, nevertheless, again broke the high record. Phillips, the bull leader, sold several million bushels during the forenoon, shorts being the buyers. He was credited, however, with taking large quantities of July, which ruled at a discount of nearly 3 cents. May, which previously closed at 48 1/2 cents, and fluctuated violently between that figure and 48 cents, closed at the latter figure, a net loss of 1/2-cent.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung prints a St. Petersburg special which says the Russian situation has again suddenly grown worse.

No definite decision has yet been reached by the British foreign office here regarding the probable attitude of the United States towards the projected Nicaragua Canal treaty.

Dr. Humphreys' Pictures of King Edward VII. and Queen Victoria Free

Specific System covers as wide a range of disease as it is safe for a layman to treat. A few of the most used cures are:

GRIP AND COLDS.—The use of "7" starts the blood coursing through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the cold is broken.

RHEUMATISM.—The use of No. 13 neutralizes the uric acid in the blood, and the poison passes off through the kidneys.

DYSPEPSIA. Indigestion, Weak Stomach.—The use of No. 10 stimulates the gastric juices, the food assimilated, the digestion is perfected.

MALARIA. Is prevalent owing to the upheaval of the streets. The use of No. 16 "breaks up" the Chills and Fever, while its tonicity sustains the system.

25 cents each at Druggists, or mailed.

A pocket epitome of Domestic Practice mailed for the asking. A postcard will do.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

RESULTS OF BANK AMALGAMATION

The Canadian Bank of Commerce Completes the Purchase of the Assets of the Bank of British Columbia.

The Bank's Capital Now Eight Million Dollars and Assets Over Sixty-Three Million.

The negotiations for the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, an announcement respecting which was made some months ago, have been carried to a successful conclusion. A thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank of British Columbia was made by the officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and this proving entirely satisfactory, the amalgamation was finally completed on the 2nd of January. A statement of the affairs of the Canadian Bank of Commerce after the amalgamation has now been issued, and discloses a very strong position. In point of capital and reserve the bank now ranks fourth among banking institutions on the continent of America. It has 62 branches throughout Canada; five branches in the United States, namely, at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), Skagway (Alaska), and one in London, England; 68 establishments in all. The acquisition of the London office is an important step in the progress of the bank. The bank's transactions in sterling exchange in the United States and Canada each year amounts to many millions of pounds, and the ability to handle this business through the bank's own London office will result in an important addition to the earning power of the bank.

In many other directions also the interests of the two banks will be immensely benefited by the amalgamation. The statement is a condensation of the following issued by the bank on the close of business on the 31st of March:

ASSETS.
Cash, Gold Bullion, Bankers' Balances and Balance Due by London Office \$7,345,421 04
Government, Municipal, Railway and Other Bonds and Stocks 10,308,780 64
Loans and Discounts 17,654,201 68
All Other Assets 45,530,388 63
All Other Assets 1,509,074 61
\$64,838,664 92

LIABILITIES.
Capital 10,000,000 00
Reserve 2,000,000 00
Circulation 5,588,438 00
Deposits 46,425,528 64
All Other 2,681,698 28
\$64,838,664 92

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and Down Cushions 50 Cents Each.

Large stock of Pillows and Mattresses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Pillows and Cushions filled with feathers on the shortest notice. Large assortment of Stoves, Ranges, and Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 553 Richmond street, Telephone 897.

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book just issued, bound in maroon and containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with fine half-tone engravings of the Battle of Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and other noted chiefs; Custer's battle-ground, and ten colored map plates showing location of the various tribes, dating back to 1800. A careful review of the book impresses one that it is a valued contribution to the history of these early pioneers, and a copy should be in every library. Friends of the Northwest will find it a most interesting and valuable book. Mailed postage prepaid upon receipt of this amount by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 38t

Electric Vapor Baths.

Ladies' Vapor Baths, Wednesday and Saturday, with good attendance. Warm Sulphur Baths, 20 cents. Sea Salt Baths and Massage given by an experienced person. Rooms warm and healthful (disinfected). Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Sundays in forenoon. J. G. WILSON, Electrophathist. ywt

Sugar Beet Feed.

A car load of the very best German feed will arrive this week. We deliver to farmers on contract at 15 cents per pound and take our pay in beets, or for cash. Letters will go at once to all our correspondents. We have arranged to export 1901 sugar beet crop to United States refiners. Write or call John A. Moody & Co., 393 1/2 Richmond street, London, Ont. 537t&44u

..Kennedy's.. New Drug Store

READ WHAT YOU CAN BUY.

Drug Department.

Our Drugs and Chemicals are always fresh. We buy from the best makers and this insures purity, consequently our preparations are made with the best ingredients. We would like to mention our Sedlitz Powders. These are made from Howard's finest English sedlitz mixture and are effective and pleasant to take. Gregory's Mixture—made from the finest Powdered Rhubarb, Compound Licorice Powder—Made from the finest Russian Licorice Root.

Manicure Department.

This department, we think, is very complete. A full line of everything is carried. Dr. Parker Pray's Ongaline, for removing stains from the skin, yellowness, roughness and aget's of cuticle from the cuticular folds of the nails. Dr. Parker Pray's Orangewood Sticks for applying Ongaline. Dr. Parker Pray's Nail Enamel gives a brightness to the nails. Dr. Parker Pray's Emery Board for smoothing the edges of the finger nails after using the coarser file. Dr. Parker Pray's Rosaline, for tinting the finger nails, and keeping them from drying and cracking. Manicure Scissors, finest steel, different shapes and sizes. Nail Files, of all kinds; Cuticle Knives; Nail Brushes, all styles; Nail Polishers; Rubber Hand Brushes, etc.

Toilet Department.

Dabcock's Bath Fume—In small tablets; gives a healthful, pleasant and refreshing bath. TOILET POWDERS—Roger & Gallet's Veloute de Lis, white, flesh and brunette. LaBlache Face Powder, three colors. Tetlow's Gossamer. Tetlow's Swansdown. Saunders' Face Powder, and a number of cheaper makes. ROUGES—Lip, Rouge, white and pink. Powder Puffs, Toilet Chamais, Harve's Paws, Flesh and Complexion Brushes, in rubber and fine hair. Creams for Evening Use—Laird's Bloom of Youth, Persian Beautifier, Hagan's Magnolia Balm, Malvina Cream, Oriental Cream.

Prescription Department.

We make a special study of this department. The utmost care is observed; none but competent men handle your prescriptions; everything is checked before being dispensed, and our motto is: "Exactly as your doctor orders."

Gentlemen's Department.

SHAVING CREAMS AND SOAPS—Coudray's Saperdm, Lloyd's Euxess, Velrose Cream, Williams', Pears's Soap, Colgate's Soap, Shaving Brushes in large variety, Cosmetics, Brillantines, Colognes, etc. RAZORS—We handle the Palmer Razor and guarantee everyone, or money refunded. Razor Strops, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Soap Department.

Roger & Gallet's Vera Violette, Peau de Sphage, Santal and Violet. Piver's Three-Leaved Clover, Pears's Soaps, Baby's Paws, "Woodbury's" Palm, Fackler's Tar, Vinolia, and many others. We would draw your attention to the Fabolia brand Castile Soap. It is absolutely free from alkali and most pleasant to use; does not irritate the skin.

Perfume Department.

We have given great care in the selection of the various odors, and consider that we have the latest and best. We mention the different makers and what we consider the best odors:

PINAUD—Reine Violette, PIVER—Ambre Duval, Ambre Violet, Rosiris. ZUERLAIN—Jicky is entirely new. ROGER & GALLEY—Vera Violette, Peau de Sphage, Indian Hay. WOODWORTH'S—Blue Lilies.

ATKINSON'S—White Rose, Wood Violet. COLGATE'S—Lafrance Rose, Violette. SEELEY'S—Carnation Royal, Violet Royal. TOILET WATERS AND LOTIONS. We have the best in these.

Bird Department.

Bird Seed, Bird Sand, Bird Bread, Cuttlefish, Ant Eggs and Hollow Perches. These are valuable, and we will explain their uses. See our Book on Birds.

Comb Department.

Fine Dressing Combs, Ladies' Back Combs, Circular Combs, Fine Combs, Pocket Combs, at all prices.

Brush Department.

Our Hair Brushes are carefully selected from the best makers, such as Dupont, Loonen and Kent. We carry in stock a nice assortment of Rosewood, Satin and Ebony-Backed Brushes, also Cloth Brushes, Hat Brushes, Infant Brushes and Plate Brushes for polishing silver.

TOOTH BRUSHES—In these we give value every time. We also carry all the best dentifrices—Dentol Liquid, Dentol Powder, Rubifom, Euthymol, Woodbury's Cream Dentifrice, Teaberry, Roger & Gallet's Dentifrice, and many others.

QUICK MESSENGER SERVICE

Boys on bicycles will go for your prescriptions and deliver them in the utmost haste. Your slightest want is given prompt attention.

Kennedy's Pharmacy
268 Dundas Street - - London.

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1853.)

THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

8,688 Sworn Average Daily
Circulation for 1900.Advertising and subscription rates furnished
on application.
Address all communications,
THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY
(Limited),
LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, April 27.

Canada's Missionaries For Dark-
est England.

Sir Howard Vincent and his friends are only aiming at protection by a side wind. If Canada gives us a preference of a third, do we not let in her goods entirely free? The only way in which we could help her would be by putting on duties against all the rest of the world, and we are glad to see that Sir Michael refuses at present even to palter with that pernicious proposal.—London (England) Daily News.

Just as we have been telling Mr. Borden, Hon. Clarke Wallace, Mr. Maclean, and the other leaders of the Conservative party, who have been bewailing the failure of the British Government to "aim at protection by a side wind."

It is the British public that needs to be educated," as the London Daily News shows, and if Mr. Borden and Mr. Clarke Wallace think they are equal to the task, and can talk down the expressed convictions of such men as Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the one hand, and Lord Rosebery, John Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, there is no reason why they should not enter the field. But to ask us in Canada not to grant a preference to British goods until such time as Great Britain, in a measure, agrees to tax a portion of her importation of breadstuffs, and revolutionizes her trade policy, is to ask us to wait for what appears very like the Greek Kalends.

It pays our Government, representing the people of Canada, to establish a preferential tariff for British goods, and not to huckster for terms. The late Government undertook to do that and achieved nothing. These are the days when men and nations move fast, and Canada has led the way in a new departure, under the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that is fraught with much importance in the consolidation of the Empire, and that has obtained for her many and great benefits that are but precursors of benefits yet to come.

If the Opposition leaders think they can achieve more—and we do not believe that they do so think, but they must grumble; it is their trade—they should adopt our advice, let Parliament get through with its work soon, and let them spend three months endeavoring to convince Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and their shrewd fellow-Britishers that they are all wrong, and that they ought to turn a hand-spring at the dictation of Canada. They will not take this course, because long before next session of Parliament would be summoned we would have the weary aggregation of Wandering Willies (including he of East York, if he were uncautious enough to be coaxed into the mission) returning home and secretly, if not openly, declaring that the jig was up, and that these British statesmen, whatever other shortcomings they had, did not lack political sagacity, and that they could not be coerced by threats from Canadians into taking a position that their own good sense of present British needs did not dictate.

French and English.

The relations of these two peoples to each other must always be of great interest to themselves and others; they are so near to each other, and yet in some senses so far away; in peace they minister to each other's life, and a war between them, at this stage of the world's history, would be a calamity to both. August Breale, a well-informed Frenchman, writing in *The Contemporary* for January, discusses in an entertaining and instructive manner the relations of the two peoples. He looks upon their distrust or aversion for each other as proceeding largely from ignorance. "The Frenchman's ignorance of the Englishman is always compared with the Englishman's ignorance of the French. He says: 'The best way for an Englishman who knows a little French to learn to know the sentiment of France towards his own country is to travel in France. I do not believe that any honest man who has had this experience could have without horror the suggestion of a war between the two nations. Everywhere the traveler will be surprised to see that the population he deals with is peaceful, hard-working, ignorant of strangers and unknown to them, but that there is nothing inciting them against the 'enemy,' except the sinful blindness of the leaders of men.'

As he points out, if Englishmen go to France to seek faults they will easily find them, and easily make themselves ridiculous at the same time. If they go to Paris to find vice they can find it, but they would find it quite as easily in London, though perhaps in coarser forms. According to this gentleman, the danger is from scheming politicians and unscrupulous irresponsible journalists, who play upon the ignorance and fears of the great mass of

the people. If honest, ordinary people had their way, the very possibility of such a war would be banished. "The man who in former time would have predicted the union of the various provinces of France would have been considered utopian; and the difference was greater then between a native of Calais and a native of Toulouse than it is today between a citizen of Havre and a citizen of Southampton. It depends on the peoples to recognize that they must not hate, but that, on the contrary, they will be ready to love as soon as they shall know something more of one another than a few adjectives."

A Few Minutes With the Scotch.

In another part of this issue will be found the first of "A Few Minutes With the Scotch," prepared by the Rev. Wm. Wye Smith, now of Brantford. Mr. Smith is quite an expert on all things written or published in broad Scotch. His "Matthew" was published in 1898, while the "New Testament in Broad Scotch" is just about to issue from the presses of Gardiner, of Paisley, Scotland. Mr. Smith, we may mention, was Scotch expert of the Standard Dictionary. Old-time readers of *The Advertiser* will remember many contributions from his pen in these columns in years past. Mr. Smith is also a poet of no mean merit. One poem that has been very popular was published in *The Advertiser* some years ago, "The Canadians on the Nile," which we now reproduce. The prophecy in the last stanza has been wonderfully fulfilled in the Canadian contingent in South Africa last year. We understand the Education Office in Toronto has asked permission of Mr. Smith to reproduce this poem in the new reader now in preparation for the high schools.

THE CANADIANS ON THE NILE.

[By Rev. William Wye Smith.]
O, the East is but the West, with the sun a little hotter,
And the pine becomes a palm by the dark Egyptian water;
And the Nile's like many a stream we know, that fills its brimming cup,
We'll think it is the Ottawa, as we track the batteaux up!

Pull, pull, pull, as we track the batteaux up!
It's easy shooting homeward, when we're at the top!

O, the cedar and the spruce line each dark Canadian river,
But the thirsty date is here, where the sultry sunbeams quiver;
And the mocking magpie spreads its view afar on either hand,
But strong we bend the sturdy oar toward the Southern land!

Chorus—
O, we've tracked the rapids up, and o'er many a portage crossing,
And it's often such we've seen, though so loud the waves are tossing!

Then, it's homeward when the run is o'er, o'er stream and ocean deep—
To bring the memory of the Nile, where the maple shadows sleep!

Chorus—
And it yet may come to pass, that the hearts and hands so ready,
May be sought again to help, when some poise is off the steady!

And the Maple and the Pine be matched with British Oak the while,
As once beneath Egyptian suns, the Canadians on the Nile!

Chorus—

An Exploded Canard.

"Who but a Grit ever said that a country could be run on a free trade basis?" asks an Opposition contemporary, and having once more set up the bogey, it takes a tilt at it. Our complaint has never been that anyone wanted the impossible to be undertaken in Canada, but that the Conservative party leaders so represented their Liberal opponents. The contention that the Liberal party ever declared for "abstract" free trade, or that it promised to establish it if put in power, we have again and again proved to be false. But still we see the old untruth made to do duty, under some new guise, almost as frequently as the moon changes. It is as well to be honest about these matters, for the country found out the Opposition, when it attempted to ride into power, under such an unfounded cry, with Sir Charles Tupper at its head, and we venture the belief that a continuance of the same tactics will not help Mr. Borden's chances.

Oil in Mexico.

The belief is entertained by many prospectors in Mexico that petroleum exists in that republic. California men, flushed with the exciting success of their fields, are the chief promoters of the search, eastern men hitherto having argued that the surface indications were against the finding of oil in Mexico. There are many wells of asphalt, and large tracts of land have been bought by Californians in the vicinity of Tampico, where houses have been put up and experimental borings will take place at once. South of that district, again, in the State of Vera Cruz, an English company is operating. Experts hold that if oil is found it will be similar to the Californian product—unprofitable to refine, but good and cheap for fuel. In a country where coal is pretty expensive and wood becomes increasingly dear, this makes the enterprise one of great moment to progressive Mexicans.

We have not heard that a Petrolia man is at the head of the investigation, but it will be contrary to all experience if he is not.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

A. R. CREELMAN, K. C.

The Canadian Pacific Railway adopts the policy of securing the best ability possible for the conduct of its affairs, and of being willing to make it worth the while for men of ability to enter its service. This is illustrated once more by the appointment, as its Chief Solicitor, of Mr. A. R. Creelman, K.C., who, with his family, will shortly remove from Toronto to Montreal.

Mr. Creelman was born at Richibucto, N. S., Sept. 21, 1849, and received his early education in the province by the sounding sea. Leaving New Brunswick in 1870, he came to Ontario, and began studying law in the office of the late C. Gamon, of Collingwood. He went to Toronto in 1873, and entered as a student in the office of Crooks, Kingsmill & Cattinach, with whom he remained during the balance of his term as a student, and in whose offices he was managing clerk for about a year. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1875, and in May, 1877, took part in the formation of the firm of McCarthy, Hoskin & Creelman, his partners being the late D'Alton McCarthy, Q. C., and Dr. Hoskin, K.C. In 1882 the late B. B. Osler, Q.C., joined the firm, which since then continued under the name of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman. Mr. Creelman was appointed a Q. C. in 1889. His duties as a lawyer have for many years been chiefly consultation work, principally for banks, loan and insurance companies, municipal corporations, and railway companies, and ever since the formation of the firm he has been its business manager.

Fond of athletics, as one would judge from his quick, alert walk, he has many a time and oft wielded an effective cricket bat, and was for years president of the golf club of Toronto. Denominationally he is a Presbyterian. It is hardly necessary to say the same is true of his wife, seeing that Mrs. Creelman, the admired center of a devoted circle of friends, is the daughter of a former eminent Presbyterian divine, the late Rev. John Jennings, D.D., of Toronto.

Mr. Creelman is a man of marked quickness of intellectual perception, with notable capacity for hard work, and unusual powers of organization. He is one of those men the journals of whose minds seem to work easily, without heat or friction. No man could have been better appreciated by his colleagues than was Mr. Creelman by the late D'Alton McCarthy, K.C., and the late B. B. Osler, K.C., with whom the tie was more than professional.

The position Mr. Creelman has accepted is one of great importance and ample emolument. Mr. Creelman and the Canadian Pacific Railway are equally to be congratulated.

Tolstoi's Appeal.

Count Tolstoi, who has been banished from Russia, has made an appeal to the Czar, which speaks right to the point, as the following excerpt shows: "Again we see murders, again street slaughters, again executions, again, on the one hand, the terror of false accusations, threats, and spite, and again hatred, the desire for vengeance, and the readiness for self-sacrifice on the other. Thus all Russians are divided into two conflicting camps, and are committing, or preparing to commit, the greatest crimes." Even supposing it possible to quell this sad state of affairs, Tolstoi warns the Czar that they will continue to spread in a concealed form. He does not attribute blame to the populace. "The blame," he declares, addressing the Czar, "does not lie with evil, turbulent men, but in you rulers, who will not regard anything at the present moment save your own comfort. The problem lies not in defending yourselves against enemies who wish you harm. No one wishes you harm; but if, in recognizing the cause of social discontent and removing it, men are at present disturbed and seem to wish you harm, it is only because you appear to them as an obstacle, depriving them and also millions of their brothers of the greatest human good, freedom and enlightenment."

The atmosphere of freedom conduces to national and racial development as no other circumstances can. The Russians have never enjoyed that full measure of freedom which has become associated with our ideas of British liberty. It is scarcely more than half a century since serfdom was abolished, a system which put the peasant upon nearly the same level as the slave. And even today, under what is known as the Russian mir, the peasant is practically in bondage to the land he occupies. He cannot sell nor get rid of it; if he wishes to enter some other calling, he must still pay his share of the taxes on the land of the village community or mir in which his lot has been cast. This and similar aggressive usage from the ruling classes has been productive of mutual distrust. The morals of both peasantry and bureaucracy are extremely low. Skillful lying is looked upon as a virtue. In fact, some of Count Tolstoi's novels, for example the "Kreutzer Sonata," which mirrors to a large extent the actual conditions of life in Russia, show how loose the morals are, compared with Anglo-Saxon standards.

The Russians are, however, potentially a great race. Their capabilities would be to a large extent latent, except for the spread of Nihilism, which of course is destructive in its influence. This movement to a large extent emanated from their institutions of learning, and is accordingly confined to the young, the majority of Nihilists being under 25 years of age. These

THE RUMIANS-GRAY CO.
A MEDLEY OF ATTRACTIONS.

The following deserve special attention. Odd lines, broken lots, and special drives, together with new lines, all reasonable bread and butter goods, make up a list rarely equaled and never surpassed. Our close buying and selling for cash make these prices possible for you.

Table Linen.

Special line Heavy Double Damask Table Linen; best Brookfield make; 72 inches wide, very pretty patterns; regular price \$1.50, special, per yard\$1.00

Corsets.

200 pairs Ladies' Corsets, in ecru, fine coutille Jean, all sizes, medium length, regular price 50c, special, to clear25c

Corset Covers.

Ladies' Corset Covers, good, strong cotton, trimmed with embroidery, sizes 32, 34, 36, and 38, special15c

Ladies' Ties.

Ladies' Corded Stock Collar and Tie, taffeta silk, in sky, pink, white, mauve, black, cardinal, blue; special, each50c

Toilet Sets.

10-piece Printed Toilet Sets, in blue, brown and pink, regular price \$2.50, special, per set\$1.95

Lemonade Sets.

Lemonade Sets, in plain and decorated colored glass, large assortment, from \$1.75 down to, per set, \$1.00

Linoleums.

We have just put in stock a special line, Extra Heavy English Linoleums, in both floral and tile designs, new colorings, special, per yard45c

Brussels Carpets.

Special line Heavy Body Brussels Carpet, with border to match, in the newest colorings. This line is worth regularly \$1.15, our special price per yard85c

75c Waist Silks for 35c

Special lot Waist Silks, in shades for summer wear, stripes and checks, in taffeta, English, navy, and Japanese Wash stripes, regular 50c, 75c, special, per yard35c

students, in their attempts to better themselves, after the example of the more democratic governments of the world, seek to throw off the beaurocratic tyranny to which they are subjected. So far their ideas are not to any extent constructive. With "freedom and enlightenment" which Tolstoi terms "the greatest human good," a bright future should be in store for Russia. There is not apt to be any sudden development in this direction, however. But the fact that Russia has produced a Tolstoi is indicative of great racial strength.

The Question of Libraries.

Mr. Carnegie thinks fit to spend a large share of his money on the founding of public libraries, and certain newspapers fall to discussing Mr. Carnegie, his money, his method of getting it, his ways of spending it, and manner of giving it. There is no doubt plenty of room for discussion, academic or otherwise. One can discuss the social system that allows one man to draw from its resources so many millions, and control them according to his personal pleasure. Here, it is easy to see and to say that it would be better if, without destroying personal energy and enterprise, or encouraging the lazy, the money could be a little more equally divided. That may be desirable, but it is difficult to bring about. The next thing is, that if there must be a few wealthy men, they should have a sense of responsibility and respond nobly to social duties. But here again we are met by the statement that the millionaire, having robbed a lot of poor people, cannot compensate by giving a share to others.

Perhaps it would have been well if the men who toiled and sweated in Mr. Carnegie's foundries had received more consideration. However, it is difficult to rectify that part of the proceedings. Are men now to decline the libraries as a protest against what they consider to be the original defect? That is a fine question in social casuistry. There are some who maintain that while a good book is a great treasure, a public library is a doubtful advantage. In these days so many people use the public library simply as a means of getting at the latest fiction,

Tailor-Made Suits.

Ladies' Man-Tailored Costumes, in great variety, strictly new and up-to-date. The latest weaves and newest colorings. They range in price from \$6.00 up to\$30.00

Gloves.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, in both Perrin's and Jaumet's celebrated makes; all leading shades; every pair fitted and guaranteed. Special, per pair\$1.00

Hosiery.

Children's Black Cashmere Hose, fancy ribbed, spliced sole, in sizes 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, and 8 1/2, regular price 25c, special, each18c

Laces.

A fine assortment of Cream and White Applique Insertions, edges and allovers; these range in price from \$2.00 down to15c

Men's Shirts.

Black drill, with white stripes, fancy Ceylon flannel; fancy check flannels, black satin, and Oxford flannel, for workingmen; big assortment50c

Ladies' Oxford Shoes.

Very fine Chocolate Dongola Oxford Shoes, with vesting top, neat style, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00, all sizes Saturday\$1.25

Balbriggan Underwear

Full-Shaped Double-Thread Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 34 to 42, each57 1/2c

Muslins.

In great variety, Swiss dots, tannours, organdies, dimities, batistes, plain and fancy lawn, embroidered lawns, etc., every wanted shade, prices range from 5c up to60c

\$1 Waist Silks for 50c.

Special lot Waist and Dress Silks, in fancy foulards, taffetas and satin stripes, light and dark colors, regular price 75c and \$1.00, special, per yard50c

that some who were enthusiastic for them as means of education are beginning to take a more despairing view. These people are probably too pessimistic, but they have a right to their view. Then others take the view that a library is the kind of thing that a town should provide for itself according to its means and tastes, assisted it may be by the central government. Some of the small towns in Ontario have very good, well-managed libraries in proportion to their size; others, again, where there is more wealth, are singularly lacking. Well, all you can say about the latter is that they evidently do not possess sufficient taste and energy in literary directions, and it is hard to remedy that by outside interference.

The Return of Barbarism.

At the present time the European nations are busy civilizing "the heathen Chinese." Even missionaries are quoted as saying that the Chinese are savages, and that there must be no sickly sentimentalism about this business. To this Dr. E. J. Dillon replies that he found very little sentimentality, sickly or healthy, wasted upon the Chinaman. "In truth, his own dignified bravery, quiet cheerfulness, enlightened egotism and introspective rather than expansive nature are peculiarly unsuited to draw it forth. As a rule the heathen Chinese suffers silently and dies calmly." It is indeed sickening to read Dr. Dillon's article in the January number of the *Contemporary Review* on the "Chinese Wolf and the European Lamb." The title is sarcastic and suggestive. The stories of lustful cruelty and wanton murder following in the track of European armies show that Europe can play the wolf to perfection.

It is true we are told that the worst deeds of violence have not been performed by Britishers or Germans, but by Russians and Indians. But all the powers are mixed up in the wretched business and all share the responsibility, while by the nature of the case it is difficult to place the blame in the proper place. One thing we must say is clear, either Dr. Dillon's article is packed with awful lies, or the campaign has been carried on in China in a manner which will bring lasting

Sailor Hats.

A specially large and fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Sailors, in all shades; they range in price from a brown and navy fancy straw, with silk band, at only 15c, up to a fine Mackinaw at\$1.00

Silk Belts.

Taffeta Silk Belts, hemstitched and corded, in black and white, extra special, each50c

Bicycle Skirts.

Ladies' Bicycle Skirts, in Oxford gray, brown, blue and black homespun, stylishly made, from \$5.00 down to\$4.00

Belts.

Patent Leather Belts, double-faced, with black and steel buckles, worth regularly 35c, our special price25c

Ladies' Lace Boots.

All sizes, beautiful, fine stock, hand-turned soles, swell style\$2.00

Men's Suit Bargain.

\$6.50 and \$7.50 Men's Tweed Suits, with reliable and up-to-date, Saturday\$4.95

Boys' Vestee Suits.

Black Serge and Fancy Tweed, deep sailor collars, neatly trimmed, sizes 22 to 36, regular \$2.75 and \$3.00, Saturday\$1.95

Art Scrimms.

Special line Colored Scrim, fancy lattice stripes, with floral designs, in gold, mauve, green, pink and cardinal, fast colors, special, per yard10c

\$1.50 Waist Silks, 69c.

Special lot Waist Silks, in piece and waist lengths, satin stripes, checks and fancy figured, in taffeta, duchesse satin and Swiss silks, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50, special, per yard69c

SATURDAY EVENING

From 7:30 to 10 we offer the following array of special bargains:

300 yards Fancy Cheek Gingham, assorted colors, good strong cloth, worth regularly 1 1/4c, our close price 1c, Saturday evening only, per yard,
6C
48 pairs Ladies' French Kid Gloves, in black and tan, laced and buttoned, regular price \$1 any \$1 25, Saturday evening only, per pair,
59C

375 yards Art Muslins, assorted colors, neat designs, 27 to 30 inches wide, regular price 8c, Saturday evening only, per yard,
5C
72 pairs Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in tan and black, all sizes, regular price, \$1 1/2, Saturday evening only, per pair,
9C

25 pairs largest size Flannelette Blankets, in gray and white, cut and finished at both ends, Special, Saturday evening only, per yard,
5C
100 pairs Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, spliced sole, sizes 9 and 9 1/2, special, per pair,
15C

24 Ladies' Corset Covers, trimmed with tucking, insertion and embroidery, regular price 35c, Saturday evening only, each,
88c
200 Jeweled Spikes—the new thing for ribbon and cord ends, regular price 5c, Saturday evening, each,
2C

110 yards English Tapestry (carpet, regular price 60c, Saturday evening only, per yard,
38c
30 Bottles Florida Water, regular price 25c, Saturday evening, per bottle,
15C

19 Velvet Finished Ruffs, size 27x66, assorted colors and designs, regular price \$1.25, Saturday evening, each,
95C
5 pieces Figured Mohair Dress Goods, 42-inch, in small designs, good weight, regular price 35c, Saturday evening only, per yard,
20C

6 pieces only, Figured and Striped French Flannel, for waists, in green and red brocade, black and white, black and purple stripes, and ring spot, regular price 50c, Saturday evening, per yard,
20C
Your choice of any Men's Colored Shirts, cuffs separate, laundered bosoms. Any \$1 or \$1.25 Shirt Saturday evening,
75C

High-Grade Boot Bargain
Ladies' \$3 and \$5.50 Fine Lace and Button Boots, American make, Saturday evening for
\$2.25
38 bottles of Choice Mixed Pickles, Saturday evening, only, per bottle,
8c

300 pounds of choice Dried Apples, Saturday evening 6 pounds for
25C
Your choice of any Men's Fedora or Soft Hat in the store at \$2 and \$2.50, Saturday evening for
\$1.50

prairies or something else, is fatal to the rat, and we of the west are happily exempt from the presence of the pest.

War.

[Edwin L. Sabin.]
All trembling in the meadow,
All crimson is the hill;
The dead lie in the valley,
The dead lie on the hill.
And one side is the victor,
The other side has lost.
The women of two peoples
Are counting up the cost.

His Little Joke.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
"Look out below there, my rain dear," called Jupiter Pluvius to foxy April as he pulled down the shower valve.
And even the sewers laughed so hard that they all choked up.

Socialism and Anarchism.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Socialists and Anarchists, therefore, agree in aim, but differ in method. Their difference in method is essentially that between centralization and decentralization—a difference exemplified also between the two great parties of this country—and the two schools are bound, therefore, to act as correctives to each other. In aim they both run counter to the established economic basis of society and to the salient features of present economic movement.
Whether the strong tendencies of today toward concentration of economic power into fewer and fewer hands are to continue or not, it is well to have the essential ideals of anarchism expounded in a temperate, historic, and scientific spirit.

CURIOUS INSTANCES.

What is probably the shortest will ever filed in a court of law was filed in the probate court at Chicago the other day. It disposes of an estate of \$16,000. It was written with an indelible pencil on an ordinary physician's white prescription blank, which is about four inches long, and three inches wide. Eminent lawyers declared it to be a valid will. The instrument is the last testament of Col. Francis E. Rigby, who died suddenly of heart disease at the Grand Pacific Hotel, April 11, and reads as follows:
"April 11, '01.
"I, of my fortune to Ann Rigby Fowler, of Leeds, Yorkshire.
"I, of my wife.
"Witnesses: C. P. Springfield, E. A. Whipple, W. F. G. Wilson."

In the Spring.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
In the spring young man's glances lightly turn to thoughts of hose.
As the maiden, briefly skirted, o'er the crossing briskly goes.
In the spring the bustling housewife with the powers of dirt does cope.
In the spring the man talks dreadful as he slips on hidden soap.

Mark Twain.

[New York World.]
Rev. Dr. Spalding abuses Mark Twain as "a person of low birth." Lower than a mangel?

Rats.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]
If a chapter were to be written on rats in Manitoba, it would have to be couched in exactly the same language as that of the celebrated chapter on snakes in Ireland—"There are no snakes in Ireland." The air of the

THE WORLD
OF SPORTS.Wholesale Baseball League Is
Ready for the Season.Torontos Again Defeated by the Row-
dies—Lady Tennis Champion
Defeated in England.

BASEBALL.

A WHOLESALERS' LEAGUE.
A meeting of the Wholesale Baseball
League was held last evening to arrange
for the season's games. The meeting was
very enthusiastic and it was decided to
have the opening game on Saturday, May
15. Arrangements have been made as to
grounds, etc., and the public may expect to
see some good ball. The league consists
of R. C. Strathairn & Co., the London
Shoe Company, the London Printing and
Litho Company, and D. S. Pettin & Co.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 3, Boston
4.
At New York—New York 5, Brooklyn 0.
At Chicago—Chicago 7, Cincinnati 8.
At Pittsburgh—(St. Louis) Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 4, Boston 6.
At Detroit—Detroit 6, Milwaukee 5.
At Philadelphia—Washington 5, Athletics 8.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Rochester—Rochester 6, Toronto 5.
At Buffalo—Buffalo 3, Montreal 10.
At Worcester—Worcester 2, Syracuse 1.
At Providence—Providence 8, Hartford 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

At Toledo—Toledo 4, Port Wayne 5.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 15, Louisville 0.
At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids 8, Marion 4.
At Dayton—Dayton 12, Columbus 3.

LAWN TENNIS.

LADY CHAMPION BEATEN.
London, April 27.—In the lawn tennis
covered court ladies' championship games
yesterday, Mrs. Hillyard beat the holder
of the championship, Miss Lowther, by
2 to 0.

YACHTING.

SHAMROCK II. DRAWS 19 FEET.
Glasgow, April 27.—A measurement of
the Shamrock II. at her dock shows she
draws exactly 19 feet 11 inches, or 19
feet 11 inches in the case of the Sham-
rock II. and 19 feet 6 inches in the case of the
Valkyrie III.

FISTIC.

BILLY SMITH'S DEATH.
London, April 26.—At the inquest today
over the remains of Billy Smith, the
American pugilist, who was fatally in-
jured on Monday night at the National
Sporting Club by Jack Roberts, in a fight
for the £2500 championship of Eng-
land, a surgeon testified that the autopsy
showed a laceration of the right side of
the brain. Otherwise Smith's physical
condition was perfect, and his death had
been due to violence. Smith's brother
raised the question of his brother having
been given something to drink at the end
of the seventh round, which caused his
fall, and the coroner reserved the
verdict for discussion on Monday. The
fight name of the deceased was Murray
Livingstone. He resided in Philadelphia.

THE RIFLE.

"A" COMPANY SHOOT.
Right section, under Color-Sergeant
Jacobs, tried conclusions at the Morris
tube with left hand. Under Color-Ser-
geant, and after a spirited contest the left
section was victorious by 41 points. Dis-
tance, 90 yards; possible score, 20 points
per man, one lighter allowed. Score:
Left Section. Right Section.
Sergeant Holson.....19 Col-Sgt. Jacobs.....15
Pte. McGuire.....17 Pte. Johnston.....12
Pte. Hughes.....14 Pte. Macdonald.....11
Pte. Wyckoff.....14 Pte. Haver.....16
Pte. Burke.....14 Pte. Haver.....16
Pte. Tait.....14 Pte. Haver.....16
Pte. Ward.....14 Pte. Haver.....16
Pte. Barnard.....15 Corp. Sutherland.....12
Pte. Winkler.....15 Corp. Sutherland.....12
Pte. Lee.....13 Pte. Rickard.....8
Total.....136 Total.....122

"D" COMPANY'S FIRST SHOOT.

"D" company of the 1st Regiment had
their first practice with the Morris tube
last evening. The men were under the
command of Capt. F. Reid and Lieut.
S. Brown, and did some remarkably good
work. The following is the score:
Col-Sgt. Innes.....17 Pte. Haver.....16
Sergeant Mahoney.....15 Pte. Haver.....16
Corp. Innes.....15 Pte. Haver.....16
Corp. Sullivan.....15 Pte. Haver.....16
Corp. Powell.....15 Pte. Haver.....16
Corp. England.....15 Pte. Haver.....16
Pte. Downley.....18 Pte. Haver.....16
Pte. Porteous.....22 Lieut. Brown.....19
It is the intention of those in charge
to give valuable prizes to the members
of the company making the highest scores
during the season.

TURF.

THE AQUEDUCT TRACK.
New York, April 27.—Yesterday's re-
sults were as follows:
First race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Scorpio
1, Maiden 2, Petra 3, Time, 1:19.4.
Second race, selling, about 7 furlongs—
Animosity 1, Her Ladyship 2, Balloon 3.
Time, 1:28.5.
Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Spry 1,
Ante Up 2, Billionaire 3, Time, 1:17.
Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Light 1,
Hammer 2, St. Flunck 3, Time, 1:28.5.
Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Postillon 1, G.
Whittier 2, Carrier 3, Time, 1:19.
Sixth race, about 7 furlongs—Donna
Henrietta 1, All Saluts 2, Brahmin 3.
Time, 1:29.
NEWPORT TRACK UNDER WATER.
Cincinnati, O., April 27.—Races at the
Newport track were declared off yester-
day, the track being partly submerged.Lumbago Back Straightened.
Don't let around the house losing time
and money because your back is stiff
from lumbago. Do as thousands before
you have done. Buy a large bottle of the
unusually good liniment, Polson's Nerve-
line, and rub it frequently over the sore
part. It gets at the pain, drives it out,
limbers you up in no time. Nerve-line is
quick to relieve; never fails; never harms.
Try it today. 25 cents.Shorthand and Typewriting.
The best training for a young man
or woman who desires to enter the
commercial or professional world is
Shorthand and Typewriting. Mr. W.
C. Coe, Official Court Stenographer and
Principal of the Western Ontario
Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas Street
East, guarantees to place every graduate
in a situation. During the past week he
placed Mr. Geo. C. Hachney as book-
keeper for the Western Oil Company,
Miss Thompson with Strathroy Fur-
niture Company and Miss Bonthron
with the Spray Motor Company, mak-
ing 35 pupils placed in situations dur-
ing the past three months. A course
at Coe's Academy does not cost any
more than a course at an ordinary
business college, and the instruction
received is far superior.Girls have shown themselves so su-
perior to boys as telegraph messengers
at St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, England,
that the local postmaster contemplates
employing only girls in that capacity.A MAGICAL LIFE SAVER is Dr.
Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After
years of pain and agony with distress-
ing Heart Disease, it gives relief in
20 minutes. Thos. Petri, of Aylmer,
Que., writes: "I had suffered for five
years with a severe form of Heart
Disease. The slightest exertion pro-
duced fatigue. Dr. Agnew's Cure for
the Heart gave me instant relief, four
bottles entirely cured me." Sold by
C. McCallum & Co.—115.

FATHER FINED

For Not Seeing That His Son Attended
School Regularly.Hamilton, April 27.—Wm. William-
son, No. 407 York street, was before
Magistrate Jeffs yesterday morning,
charged by Officer Hunter with neg-
lecting the education of his son. The
evidence showed that Williamson's son had
not attended school regularly for a long
time, and since the arrival of the fine
weather he has played truant steady-
ly. The officer said he had interviewed
Mrs. Williamson several times. The
last time he called on her she said
that "her husband did not take any
interest in the boy, she didn't see why
she should."Williamson was fined \$2 or ten days
in jail, and was instructed to take a
deeper interest in his son's welfare in
future.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES

Five Men Buried by the Caving In of a
Mine—Cut in Two by the Cars.Springfield, Mo., April 26.—Rosebud
mine, at Aurora, caved in today, and
buried five men at a depth of 110 feet.
It may be a month before their bodies
can be reached. The victims are Grant
and Wm. Shaffer, Elmer Bigler, John
Gilliam and Foster.CUT IN TWO.
Sydney, C. B., April 26.—Michael
McDuggan, of Broad Cove, was crushed
beneath cars on the S. L. L. track
this morning, and his body was severed
in two.DROWNED.
Brookville, Ont., April 27.—The body
of Joseph Corr was found in the river
near Bowles' brewery yesterday morn-
ing. He left his home about daybreak
for a stroll, and an hour later the body
was found in shallow water near the
dock. Deceased was a retired farmer,
80 years of age.Chicago, April 27.—A special from
Omaha says: Hard pressed by three
constables a burglar, thought to be S.
C. Worley, leaped into the Missouri
river at Penton, Iowa, yesterday, and
perished in midstream in full view of
his pursuers. By chance a farmer had
come upon the burglar's booty, hidden
in his field, and for two nights a squad
of men had watched, surprising the thief.FOUND DEAD.
North Bay, April 27.—The dead body
of a man, supposed to have been killed
yesterday, was found alongside of the railway
track yesterday, about six miles west
of here. A photo of a woman, sup-
posed to be his wife, two cents a bot-
tle of wood alcohol is all that was
found on him. The photo has the fol-
lowing written on the back: "Mrs. J.
S. Brennan, Hamilton, Ont." A cor-
oner's inquest will be held.

FROM GASPE

Comes an Interesting Tale of How
Basil and Simply a Man May Leave
His Troubles Behind Him.The sons of Gaspe are a hardy race.
Nature has done much for them, and
no more cheerful, buoyant, hearty men
are to be found anywhere in this broad
Dominion.Occasionally, however, sickness will
make its inroads in the most robust
community.A case in point is that of Mr. Joseph
J. Arbour, of Perce, who for six months
had been suffering severely with stom-
ach trouble. Dyspepsia had him so
that in the grip that he says he
would be obliged to go for days with-
out eating anything at all.He was feeling very discouraged—
Dyspepsia always makes a man feel
blue—and one day a local druggist
recommended Dodd's Dyspepsia Tab-
lets, on the strength of what they
had done for some of his customers.Mr. Arbour resolved to use them,
and now he is very glad that he did.
He says:"I suffered from Dyspepsia for six
months. The pains were so great that
I would be obliged to go without eat-
ing anything except a drink of milk,
for days at a time."Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets were re-
commended to me, and I determined
to try them. I used one box, and was
much relieved, and bought another."Before the second box was all used,
I was well again. They completely
cured me. I can eat now, and feel
better than I have for years."I can highly recommend Dodd's
Dyspepsia Tablets as a sure remedy
for Dyspepsia.A remedy that can cure a case like
Mr. Arbour's, and which has received
the very high indorsement of the drugg-
ists and physicians, is surely one
worth trying.Do you still doubt? Doubt and fear
are symptoms of stomach trouble. Be
assured, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets
never disappoint.They have promptly relieved and
cured many cases just as bad or worse
than yours. Then why delay and suffer
on when there is a remedy at hand?Every druggist sells them. Everyone
who has tried them tells the same
story as Mr. Arbour. Dodd's Dyspep-
sia Tablets are no experiment. If you
are suffering with Dyspepsia, or stomach
trouble of any kind, Dodd's Dyspepsia
Tablets will cure you.

CAPE NOME'S CLIMATE.

Toronto, April 27.—Edward E. Gled-
hill, writing from Cape Nome to his
parents in this city, gives information
which conflicts with stories coming
from Seattle, of the terrible cli-
mate in the district. Writing on
Jan. 15 he says there had been no very
cold weather up to that date. "Until a
few days ago," he says, "it was never
colder than zero, and four or five de-
grees below. On New Year's Day it
rained hard all day. I know when I
left here I had our cabin banked with
snow, and when I returned it had
melted half away. Today it is pretty
cold, being 26 degrees below, but no
wind blowing. I have been running
around town with no mits or fur coat
on. The only time we feel the cold
is when the wind is blowing, and then
it is a bad one."

TORONTO'S HORSE SHOW.

Toronto, April 27.—At the horse
show yesterday the Teller & Clime
Company, of Montreal, captured King
Edward's prize for the best thorough-
bred stallion of any age, with Knight
of Sherwood.In the hackney sweepstakes, R. Beith,
of Bowmanville, with his horse Squire
Bicknell cleared the board. His mare
Hermion won the sweepstakes for the
best hackney mare of any age.In the tournament, Capt. Panet, of
the R. C. A., added to "s long list
of wins by getting first A sword
sword, mounted. Cade, Marcourt, R.
M. C., Kingston, got first for sabre
(officers). Lieut. Burnside, Toronto,
was second.A SCORE OF VESSELS
HAVE BEEN RELEASEDBy the Breaking of the Ice Blockade in
Lake Huron.Port Huron, Mich., April 26.—The ice
blockade at the foot of Lake Huron,
which has been blocking navigation for
a week, was broken today by the com-
bined efforts of the steamers City of
Berlin, Hadley and Fedora, releasing
about 20 vessels. A number of the
craft have been in very dangerous
positions.

STUCK FAST.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 27.—It is
feared that the sealing steamer Vir-
ginia, with 270 men on board, may be
frozen in amid the ice floes in
White Bay, on the northern coast of
Newfoundland, for the next six
weeks. The Arctic ice fields are now
packing in upon the floes which have
closed her for the past month. A
sister ship of the Virginia Lake, the
Kite, with 150 men on board, is simi-
larly situated in the Gulf of St. Law-
rence. The owners are apprehensive
that both ships may be driven ashore.

ASHORE.

Victoria, B. C., April 27.—The steam-
er Dolphin, which arrived at Union,
brought the news that the Colorado,
loaded with a valuable cargo of iron
ore, was frozen in the Strait of Juan
de Fuca, and the Tacoma smelter, went ashore
in Wrangell Narrows and broke her deck.
There is no information as to whether
the steamer can be saved, as the ice
belongs to Messrs. Dunsinuir & Sons,
of this city.

RETALIATION.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Inquiry
into the protest, called from London,
of St. Christopher Furness, head of
the Furness line of steamers, that
tonnage dues are charged in the case
of British vessels entering American
ports, while Dutch and Danish ves-
sels enter free, discloses the fact that
tonnage dues are imposed upon British
shipping entering American ports
because the British levy a corre-
sponding duty on American shipping
under the guise of lighthouse dues.
If the British Government will remit
the lighthouse dues it may secure the
advantage in the remission of ton-
nage dues on British shipping in
American ports.

Mulum in Parvo.

Uruguay decrees that no more Jesuit
emigrants from Europe may land in
that country.The fruit-laden steamship Tiverton,
ashore near Antrecourt, Que., has not
been floated yet.Yesterday was the anniversary of
the big fire in Ottawa last April, and a
thanksgiving service was held.Adelbert Hay, son of the secretary of
state, has resigned his post as United
States consul-general at Pretoria.Immigrants desiring to leave Mon-
treal for the United States must here-
after get a passport from a United
States immigrant official who has just
been stationed there.The body of Frederick Rice, aged 16,
was found in the Chemung River Fri-
day. Rice disappeared from his home
of his parents in Elmira, N. Y., on
the evening of March 11.The supreme court has denied the
petition of United States Senator Wm.
A. Clark and C. W. Clark to be al-
lowed to withdraw from the \$1,000,000
bond of the Montana Ore Purchasing
Company.Chicago clothing manufacturers have
formed a trust, capitalised at \$20,000,
and will try to spread all over the
United States, kill competition and
make the general public pay more
money for new dress.The captain of the schooner Reuben
Doud, which has arrived at Port Col-
borne, Ont., reports a stretch of 30
miles of solid ice above Long Point.
The vessel has great difficulty in
reaching Port Colborne.R. D. Houtelling, who shot Officer
Wm. Messenger at the Harrison street,
Chicago, police station Wednesday,
died Friday from wounds inflicted
by Messenger's fellow-officer.Governor Odell, of New York, has
signed the bill taxing foreign corpora-
tions which do not employ 40 per cent
of their capital in business in the
state, to their capital stock, so employed
as a tax for doing business.Governor Jennings, of Florida, has
signed the bill providing that incur-
able insanity shall be a ground for di-
vorce, and that the complaining hus-
band shall not be insane wife in an
asylum and pay the expense.Gen. H. C. Merriam, commander of
the army department of Colorado, de-
clares that an army of 100,000 is need-
less for the United States. Filling army
posts with thousands of idle men, he
says, would be a menace to the coun-
try.The Ontario Government has increas-
ed the provincial police force by ap-
pointing a squad of six extra men to
guard the Niagara frontier during the
coming summer. It is said that the
count of the Pan-American Exposition
a great influx of crooks is expected.When working at a hay press recent-
ly, Wm. Drummond, of Ottawa, lost a
gold watch, and a chance of a big
pay, as he was paid by the weight of
pressed hay to Joseph Murphy, of
San' Point, who, upon opening one of
the bales, discovered the time piece
and promptly returned it to its
owner.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Live Items Cuffed for Busy Peo-
ple's Information.Berlin wagon drivers have formed a
union.John Dunn, of the fourth concession of
North Dorchester, has erected a large
barn, which is built on a stone founda-
tion, and is of very large dimensions,
being 16 feet long by 40 feet wide.Mr. Dack, of the Kincardine Reporter,
sold out to Joseph E. Gads, of Kincardine,
Ont., who takes possession on May 1.
Mr. Gads has also bought Mr. Dack's re-
sidence on Victoria street, Kincardine.News has been received at Kincardine
of the death of Joseph Parr, of Detroit.
For some years he was proprietor of the
North American Hotel at Kincardine. Of
late he has been living in Detroit. His
wife is a sister of James T. McPherson,
of Amherst.Twenty candidates were initiated into
the A. O. F. at Strathroy on Thursday
evening. After the court adjourned
was served an enjoyable programme
rendered. Speeches were given by Mr.
Colclough, Dr. Berdan and others. The
evening was much enjoyed.

A FEW FACTS

About the New Catarrh Cure.

The new Catarrh Cure is a new de-
parture in so-called catarrh cures, be-
cause it actually cures, and is not
simply a temporary relief.The new Catarrh Cure is not a salve,
ointment, powder nor liquid, but a
pleasant lasting tablet, containing the
best specific for catarrh in a con-
centrated, convenient form.The old style of catarrh salves and
ointments are greasy, dirty and incon-
venient at the best; the new prepara-
tion being in tablet form is always
clean and convenient.The new Catarrh Cure is superior to
Catarrh powders, because it is a po-
tential for catarrhal troubles.The new Catarrh Cure is called Stuart's
Catarrh Tablets, a wholesome
combination of blood root, beachwood,
tar, guaiac and other antiseptics, and
cures by its action upon the blood and
mucous membrane, the only rational
treatment for catarrhal troubles.You do not have to draw upon your
imagination to discover whether you
are getting benefit from Stuart's Ca-
tarrh Tablets; improvements and re-
sults are apparent from the first tablet
taken.All druggists sell and recommend
them. They cost but 50 cents for full-
sized packages, and any catarrh suf-
ferer who has wasted time and money
will appreciate to the full the merit
of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.Gunner Rodson, of D battery, second
contingent, who is now a member of the
staff of the Woodstock, Ont., branch of
the Moose Bank, has received a letter
from a friend in Pretoria, which says a
story is being told there that Gen. Kit-
chener is a prisoner, and a large number
of the fighting Boers are believing it.The funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas
Homer, of Princeton, took place from
Jacob Hess's on Tuesday. The deceased,
who was in the 82d year of her age, was
a daughter of the late Capt. Turner, a
pioneer settler of Oxford county, who was
employed by the government of Canada
in the original surveys of the townships
of Zorra and Nissouri, and who finally
settled with his family in Zorra about
two miles west of the present town of
Woodstock, on the Governor's road, about
the year 1822, when Woodstock and the
surrounding country was a wilderness.It was there the girlhood days of Miss
Turner were passed, subject to the trials
and disadvantages of the early settlers
of that time. She was married in early
life to F. J. Homer, and settled near
Princeton, on the Governor's road, about
20 years ago, near the old Homer home-
stead, where she resided until the death
of her husband, whom she has survived
many years.

A HOUSE OF ROYALTY.

What Guests at "The Queen's"
Hotel, Toronto, May Expect.Extensive Alterations and Improve-
ments Have Been Made—Luxurious
Fittings and a New Dining Room—
Increased Accommodations.

[From Toronto Globe, April 16.]

That during this coming season more
and commercial travel will
center in Toronto than perhaps ever
before is now apparently beyond doubt,
and the hotel accommodations, as pro-
vided for all this expected additional
business, are a matter of some moment.The many wealthy tourists who will
visit Toronto desire to find comfort
in a hotel, not only of the home com-
fort, but luxury in the past the
"Queen's," so well known over the
continent, has represented all that is
to be desired in a hotel of this class.The captain of the hotel, Mr. J. J. J.
visitors this year will find a still fur-
ther improvement in the historic house
where members of the Imperial family
and the guests, and where the
most celebrated men in Canadian his-
tory have met and talked over the
affairs of State.The increased demands
that would be made upon their re-
sources this year, the management of
the Queen's have erected an additional
building, and have added to the
forty new rooms. These rooms are all
of them furnished most handsomely,
the fittings, modern and rich, being
such as are to be found in the most
costly mansions. There are several
suites of rooms, consisting of two
bedrooms and a sitting-room, that for
convenience and comfort are unequalled
in the city. The tiled bathrooms,
some thirty-five in all, decorated in
bright tones, are an added convenience
to the guests. Throughout the entire
hotel the rooms are being redecorated
and refurbished. The old has given
way to the new, and soft carpets, rich
hangings, artistic pictures, make the
Queen's today an ideal stopping place.To most travelers perhaps the din-
ing-room presents some features of in-
terest. The former dining-room is
gone, and in its place a new and bet-
ter room has taken its place. The
rearrangement of the dining-room has
been of a most happy character. The
walls and ceiling are tinted in a rose
pink which harmonizes admirably with
the rich coloring of the turkey red
carpet. Green velvet hangings, lined
with gold, are hung along the walls,
with the general plan of the decora-
tions. There is an innovation, too, in
the arrangement of the tables. Along
the sides of the dining-room are tables
for couples, while in the center the
tables are laid out for parties of four
and sixes, so that everybody may be
writing. The new dining-room is a
room there is another small banquet-
ting hall, which may be used for select
dinner and supper parties. A magni-
ficent sideboard of silver stands in this
hall, the contents of which is brought
out for special guests, or when supper
parties are served in the rooms up-
stairs.The additions and improvements
that have been made to the Queen's
this year should enhance the popular-
ity of the hotel, and it is understood
that it is the intention of the man-
agement to carry out further im-
provements as rapidly as possible, so
that it can be said in the future, as
in the past, that the Queen's reputa-
tion will be thoroughly upheld.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

Macon, Ga., April 27.—A bold but
only partially successful robbery was
committed on the express car of the
Central of Georgia train bound from
Atlanta to Savannah yesterday. Soon
after the train left Macon two men
entered the express car and overpow-
ered the guard, bound him, and stole
the money. They worked hurriedly and the search
yielded only a package containing \$350.
Another of \$1,000 was left unopened on
the floor. The men then attempted to
open the through safe, but were un-
successful, and did not attempt to blow
it open. At Gordon, 20 miles west
from Macon, the men escaped from the
train.

PURCHASERS OF

Smith
Premier
Type-writersDO NOT EXPERIMENT—==
IT IS DONE AT THE FACTORY

The Smith Premier. Won the Grand Prix, Paris, 1900

NEWSOME & GILBERT,

SOLE DEALERS,

68-72 Victoria St., Toronto.

W. C. COO, LOCAL
AGENT,

76 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

We have expert repair men on all makes of Type-
writers. All work guaranteed.

PROHIBITION IN P. E. I.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 27.—
The legislature has adjourned to a
date to be arranged in caucus. The
lieutenant-governor gave his assent to
the bill, and an amendment to the
prohibition bill passed the house. The
premier announces that he is deter-
mined to enforce the measure.

DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM.

Sligman, Mo., April 27.—Great de-
struction is reported from a heavy
rain and hailstorm in Northern Ar-
kansas. Wire connection with Eureka
Springs and points east was destroyed,
and many railway bridges were
torn away.

BRYAN OUT OF IT.

Lincoln, Neb., April 27.—In an inter-
view last night William J. Bryan said
he had not intention of seeking a third
nomination for the presidency. He
was not planning for another presidential
nomination. He remarked: "If I ever
become a candidate again it will be be-
cause it seems necessary for the ad-
vancement of the principles to which
I adhere, and this does not now seem
probable."

From Infancy to Old Age.

There is no better friend than
NEAVE'S FOODThe most delicate stomach can take it, and in a
very short time a thoroughly healthy condition of
body is established, the tissues easily absorb its
life-giving particles, and where weakness and
discomfort previously existed there is strength
and vigor.Mrs. BLACKMORE, of a Marine Parade, Cleve-
land, writes: "I have forwarded by this post a
photo of our little girl, age eight months, who
has been brought up entirely on Neave's Food,
which we found suited her in every respect."
We have tried other foods, which ends in restless
nighting and crying. We do with pleasure
recommend your Food to all our friends."USED IN THE
Russian Imperial Nursery
GOLD MEDAL awarded,
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents—LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

Hair Goods

Prof. Dorenwend

For a Life-Time...

Education is for a life-time, therefore, it is very poor policy to take your Business and Shorthand course in an inferior school. We ask your investigation of our work.

Miss Colgrove has been placed as stenographer with the Noxon Company, Ingersoll, and Mr. Ferguson as stenographer with G. T. Mann, London. Catalogues of our courses free.

Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont.

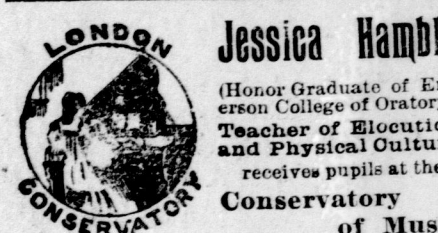
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

\$20 FOR A SCOTCH SUIT

Just your chance. All this season's goods. Many patterns.

If you wish a pair of handsome TROUSERS, we have a beautiful line at \$5.

O. LABELLE,
372 Richmond Street.



Jessica Hambly
(Honorary Graduate of Emerson College of Oratory)
Teacher of Elocution and Physical Culture
receives pupils at the Conservatory of Music



LIGHT ENOUGH TO FLOAT

almost, but positively strong enough to stand more strain than can possibly be put upon it.

THE DIADEM BICYCLE is a marvel of mechanical construction. Each part fits like the wheels of a watch, and does its work with equal accuracy.

BROCK'S GUN STORE,

192 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

EASY TO SELECT

your WALL PAPER from our stock. We carry exclusive designs and patterns, and prices are as low as any.

H. & C. COLERICK,

443 Richmond Street.

H. C. MBRIDE

Architect and Surveyor,
213 Dundas Street.

R. K. COWAN,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldg., next Court House, London.

FAIRBAIN,

THE TAILOR,
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall.

CALL AND SEE US AT OUR

New Factory and Showrooms

32 to 40 Dundas Street.

The Electrical Construction

Co. of London, Limited,
Dynamos, Motors, Electric Light
Fixtures and Wiring Supplies.
Phone 1103.

THE RUSSELL,

Palace Hotel of Canada.
Fitted up in the most modern style
Contains accommodation for over 400
guests. Passenger and baggage elevators.
Command a splendid view of the
City, Parliament Grounds, Park, River
and Canal. Visitors to the capital having
business with the government find it
more convenient to stop at The Russell,
where they can always meet leading
public men. Entire hotel supplied
with fire escapes. Electric cars to all
points of city. Trains pass hotel door.
P. X. ST. JACQUES, Prop.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book
"Inventors' Help" and "How you are swindled."
We have extensive experience in the intricate patent
laws of 30 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or
photo for free advice. HADLEY & HADLEY,
Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and
Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

NEW PATTERNS IN

COLORED SHIRTS

Soft Bosoms—Large assortment for 60c and 75c, with cuffs
attached or separate.

Stiff Bosoms—Very nobby patterns for \$1, and a few very
choice for \$1.25, with separate cuff or cuffs attached.

GRAHAM BROS.

VARDON GOLF CLUBS

Manufactured by Spaulding are exact
duplicates of the clubs used by Vardon,
Golf Champion of the World.

These clubs represent the perfection
of workmanship and are made under
Mr. Vardon's inspection.

"The Vardon Flyer" Golf Ball is the
longest flying ball in the market.
Pleased to have you inspect them.

GURD'S

185 Dundas Street.

What to Select.

You will have no trouble in making your
selection for your spring suit. We have an
excellent range of cloths to please you.

Southcott's,

361 Richmond St.

W. A. PIPER, D.D.S.,
Specialty Gold and Porcelain work.
Hours—9 to 5 p.m.

Drs. D. H. & W. A. Piper

D. H. PIPER, M.D.,
Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.
Hours—10 to 5, 7 to 9 p.m.
Phone 304, 225 Dundas St. (cor. Waterloo).

Meteorological.

Toronto, April 26, 8 p.m.—A depression of some importance covers Dakota and Minnesota, accompanied by snow and rain in the Territories and Manitoba; elsewhere in Canada the weather is fine.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 44—52; Kamloops, 23—50; Calgary, 22—38; Qu'Appelle, 34—50; Winnipeg, 44—52; Port Arthur, 34—66; Parry Sound, 36—58; Toronto, 46—62; Ottawa, 40—62; Montreal, 38—58; Quebec, 34—46; Halifax, 38—54.

Local temperature—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, April 26, were 72 and 35 above.

Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 5:16 a.m. and sets at 7:15 p.m. The moon rose at 1:39 p.m. and sets at 2:15 a.m.

LOOK FOR THE STAMP.

JOHNSTON BROS.

TOP COAT WEATHER.

These are the days when you want a top-coat. Too warm for your winter coat—too cold for none—just right for a "top." Wear one of ours, and you'll have the proper style at the proper price.

THOS. WILSON,

Merchant Tailor,
Phone 598, 213 DUNDAS ST.

Are You In Need

of knives, forks or spoons? We have the best Rogers' A1. In plain or fancy handles.

Thos. Gillean,

JEWELER,
402 Richmond Street.
Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—The Western University Medical School examination will conclude on Monday.

—Mr. Bruce Dignan, of Exeter, has secured a position in a wholesale house here as shipping clerk.

—Dr. McCrae, of Dungannon, has sold his business and medical practice to Dr. Bice, of this city.

—Rev. Thomas Wilson, of the King Street Presbyterian Church, is absent on a two weeks' lecturing tour in Ohio.

—Mr. Wm. McLean, son of R. B. McLean, of Kippen, has arrived here to work in a wholesale grocery establishment.

—The Bishop of Huron will confer the rite of confirmation in St. Marys Church, Warwick village, on Wednesday next, May 1.

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ALL KINDS OF TIES.

are to be had here. We have just received another shipment of the latest novelties in neckwear. Full range of Best King Edwards, Flowing Ends, Knots, Four-in-Hands, Strings, etc.

Prices, 25c and 50c.

ROSS'

196 Dundas Street.

PHONE 1319.

A GEM OF PURITY

Is every Diamond sold by us. We make a specialty of keeping nothing but the best quality of stones, and buying direct are enabled to sell you a first quality Diamond at the same price as you would pay for a much inferior stone.

WARD, The Jeweller, Phone 1002

374 Richmond Street.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, 555,000.

Deposits Received.

Interest 3½ per cent per annum, half-yearly.

Debentures Issued

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

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
Manager.

Offices—Cor. Dundas Street and Market Lane, London. wtz

orate St. Paul's Church, Wingham, on Tuesday afternoon, May 7, and will preach in the evening.

—The Wolsley Barracks and Collegiate institute teams played a game of association football on the barracks commons this afternoon.

—Mrs. J. H. Ross, of Regina (wife of Rev. J. H. Ross, formerly of this city), was recently presented with a silver tea service by the ladies of Regina, N. W. T.

—The men recruited at Wolsley Barracks for the Halifax garrison left on the C. P. R. at 5:20 this afternoon. They were in charge of a sergeant from the garrison.

—Mr. Patrick Curtin has disposed of his 200-acre farm in the township of Bidolph to Mr. O'Neil, of Dashedwood, for the sum of \$13,000. Mr. Curtin will go west shortly.

—Verschoyle Cronyn, teller of the Bank of Montreal at Vancouver, and Mabel, daughter of Dr. Philpott, a surgeon in the navy, were married at Vancouver yesterday. Mr. Cronyn is a former Londoner.

—Two small lads from Komoka were before Squires Lacey and Smyth yesterday, charged with assaulting and molesting Orville, the young son of Hiram Wilson, of the same place. The magistrates reserved judgment.

—A May Day entertainment will be given in Dundas Center Methodist Church schoolroom on Tuesday evening next. Miss Isabel L. Love, Miss Beatrice McDonald and Mr. Hewlett will take part, in addition to fancy drills.

—One of the most interesting announcements that could be made by a druggist is that of Mr. Ed. Kennedy, 288 Dundas street, that appears on page 2 in this issue. It will certainly be to the advantage of everyone to carefully read it.

—The court of revision, which met in the city hall yesterday afternoon, was attended by Chairman Jones, Mr. McManis, Sheriff Cameron, City Clerk Kingston, Commissioner Grant and Clerk Jolly, who heard complaints about proposed new cement works, dealing only with measurements and similar matters.

—The 7th Band will accompany the Independent Oddfellows to divine service at the Talbot Street Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon. The parade will leave the hall, corner of Dundas and Clarence streets, at 3:15. The Canton will meet at the East End Hall with the members of Chorazin Lodge and march down, headed by the band, and join the city lodges.

—Crowded houses are in order for the St. John's Athletic Club Minstrels, on Thursday and Friday of next week, judging by the way tickets are selling. One member alone having disposed of 120. The entire performance is being put on by strictly "home-brewed" talent. The finishing touches are now being put on the work of the chorus, which will number forty voices. Both performances will be given in the club house, Oxford street, near Waterloo.

CANADIAN TICKET AGENTS.

Hamilton Herald: At the Royal Hotel this morning the executive committee of the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association met for the purpose of making arrangements for the next annual meeting, which is to be held in Montreal. The meeting was fixed for October, but on account of the Pan-American Exhibition it will likely be put off until November. In the absence of F. W. Churchill, of Collingwood, president, Mr. E. De la Hooke, of London, secretary-treasurer, pre-

sided at today's meeting. There were also present: W. Jackson, Clinton, first vice-president; M. McNamara, Walkerville, second vice-president; W. G. McKay, St. John, N.B., third vice-president; T. Long, Port Hope; J. P. Hanley, Kingston; W. F. Egg, Montreal; Chas. E. Morgan, Hamilton; H. Harper, Chatham, and John Paul, London.

HONOR STUDENTS.

Among the students who gained honors in applied science at McGill College, Montreal, this week, were John A. Heaman and Frank W. Cooper, of this city. The first-named was in civil engineering, and the latter prize-man in practical chemistry. The following Western Ontario first-year students passed all the sessional examinations: Ernest J. Carlyle, Woodstock; Robert A. Kemp, Beausville; Patrick Davis, Windsor; Fred C. D. Wilkes, Brantford; B. Howard Higgins, of this city.

FEED YOURSELF SCIENTIFICALLY.

Some Sure Results From Proper Food Selection.

Farmers select certain food to bring about desired results in their animals, but it is not so easy a matter with the complex machine called man (or more highly organized woman).

The food specialist, however, has been at work, and in Grape-Nuts we find a food containing delicate natural particles of Phosphate of Potash and larger quantities of albumen.

These unite in the human body, forming the peculiar soft substance which fills the cells of the brain. Therefore when one desires to use a food directly intended for brain-building, Grape-Nuts may be depended upon.

Fortunately it is one of the most delicious bits of food used by mankind, the delicate sweet of Grape-Sugar, of the most charming character.

All prominent grocers sell Grape-Nuts, made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Limited, at Battle Creek, Mich.

This Day in London

Thirty-Three Years Ago.

[From The Advertiser Files of April 27, 1868.]

The annual meeting of the board of trade will be held on April 30.

A correspondent suggests "the vacant square of ground on Dundas street, just above Colborne, opposite the convent, be purchased by the city and converted into a public park."

The farewell ball of our old Regiment officers takes place tomorrow night at the city hall.

The Oddfellows of the city will celebrate their 49th anniversary by a soiree and concert in the city hall on April 29.

It is expected that the changes in the disposition of the troops in the Dominion, noticed a few months since as having been ordered to take place on the opening of navigation, will occur during the coming month. The 69th, which is under orders for this city to relieve the regiments now stationed here, is to leave Brantford on the 15th prox., about which time, we suppose, the farewells will be given to our old friends, the 60th, who are to proceed to Fredericton, N. B.

The peach crop in Delaware has been killed by the frost and snow.

COLD IN THE HEAD CURED

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

THE DON BICYCLE

\$35

AT

with the latest saddle, best tires and beautifully enameled rims is the greatest value ever offered in London. See it.

D. MCKENZIE & CO.,

298 Richmond Street.

One door south of G. T. B.

One door south of G. T. B.

One door south of G. T. B.

Live Well,

and be well while you live.

Eureka Bread makes muscle and gives strength to body and mind. It is good for big strong men, little children and invalids. Test a loaf at one meal.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING CO., Limited,
Phone 928, 15 Bruce Street, London, Ont.

New Footwear

Spring and Summer

1901.

When you require the most up-to-date fine footwear come and see the special lines made for us in Campello, Mass., by the leading boot and shoe designer and manufacturer in the United States. Also inspect our Canadian goods, supplied us by the best shoe makers in Canada.

Brown Brothers'

BOOT SHOP,
182 Dundas St., adjoining Strong's
Drug Store. Phone 800.

John S. Brown. Frank A. Brown.

AT YOUR GROCER'S.

Hunt's

Diamond Flour

THEIR ANNUAL

FIELD SPORTS

Grade VIII., of Colborne Street School, Go In for Athletics.

Grade VIII., of the Colborne street school, held their annual field day yesterday. The events were all keenly contested, and the outing proved a highly successful one. The results were as follows:

Standing jump—1, L. Olmstead, 7 feet 1 inch; 2, Ed. Martin, 7 feet; 3, Ed. Coombs, 6 feet 11 inches.

Run and jump—1, L. Olmstead, 13 feet 1 inch; 2, Ed. Martin, 12 feet 8 inches; 3, John Wood, 12 feet 6 inches.

Standing hop, step and jump—1, L. Olmstead, 23 feet 5 inches; 2, Ed. Coombs, 21 feet 7½ inches; 3, F. Cox, 20 feet 11 inches.

Running hop, step and jump—1, L. Olmstead, 30 feet 4 inches; 2, F. Cox, 29 feet 7½ inches; 3, John Wood, 28 feet 11 inches.

Three-legged race—1, Wood and Martin; 2, Turner and Wilson; 3, Bogart and Treleven.

Run and high jump—1, John Wood, 4 feet 6 inches; 2, R. Turner; 3, Ed. Bogart.

One hundred and fifty-yard dash—1, L. Olmstead; 2, John Wood; 3, Ed. Martin.

Stand, hop scotch jump—1, L. Olmstead, 32 feet 5 inches; 2, Ed. Coombs, 32 feet 4 inches; 3, F. Cox, 31 feet 7 inches.

Fifty-pound stone, over head—1, L. Olmstead, 17 feet 10 inches; 2, John Wood, 14 feet 2 inches; 3, John Wood, 12 feet 7 inches.

Fifty-pound stone, shoulder throw—1, F. Cox, 12 feet 6 inches; 2, E. Bogart, 12 feet 4 inches; 3, J. Wood, 12 feet 3 inches.

Mr. S. J. Latta, principal of the school, very acceptably acted as measurer of distances.

ST. ANDREW'S GUILD.

The president, Mr. R. A. Little, occupied the chair at the monthly meeting of St. Andrew's Guild, held last evening. When the regular business of the meeting had been concluded an interesting programme was introduced, commencing with a piano selection by Master Roy Cairncross. A duet by Messrs. Compton and Gardin was followed by the debate of the evening on the comparative advantage of young men, of the professions of journalism, commerce, law, medicine, mechanics and banking. The respective speakers were Messrs. John Carson, Alec. Calder, George Kendrick, Matthew Maybank, John McLean and Arthur Gunn. The speaking was excellent, and the arguments for each were well presented. Messrs. A. F. McGregor, M. H. Rowland and Mr. Robert R. McDermid acted as judges, and gave the decision in favor of commerce. A large number of young men were received as members. The next meeting will be an open one, when the members will be at liberty to invite their friends.

Monday Offerings in Ladies' Sateen Skirts

\$2.25 Skirt for 98c

For \$1.50

Ladies' Blouse for \$1

Mercerized Satin

Ladies' Extra Fine

Made of Fine Quality Twilled Sateen, good black, cluster tucks on front and back; one of our many bargains,

regular \$2.25, For 98c

Monday, for \$1.50

Only \$1

Monday—Dress Goods Specials

COLORED—200 yards Colored Dress Goods, in spring shades, 42-44 inches wide, worth 40c yard, for, per yard..... 19c

50c yard for 25c—Scillian Dress Goods, in new spring and summer shades, nice rich finish, worth 50c yard, for, per yard..... 25c

15c LINING FOR 8c YARD—6 pieces Dress Lining, in black and colors, regular width, worth 15c yard, for per yard... 8c

Tempting Bargains in Linens

PILLOW COTTON—40 inches wide, nice even weave, circular make, for per yard..... 14c

Circular Pillow Cotton, 42 inches wide, per yard, 16c, 18c and 20c

TOWELINGS—Extra Heavy Roller Toweling, per yard..... 5c, 6½c and 8c

All Linen Extra Heavy Toweling, special, for, per yard..... 10c

BATH TOWELS—Good Heavy Bath Towels, at, each..... 8½c, 10c,

NICHOLAS GOING TO ENGLAND

Czar and Czarina to Make a
Private Visit.

British Government Majority Cut Down
to 33 in a Small House—Rioting
in Various Parts of Russia.

GOING TO ENGLAND.

London, April 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that the czar and czarina will privately visit England and London during the coming season. They will attend the Glasgow Exhibition.

BRESCI'S FUTURE HOME.

Berlin, April 27.—The Berliner Tageblatt prints a special dispatch to the effect that Bresci, who assassinated King Humbert of Italy, has just been removed to the penal colony on Ventotene Island, and that he will remain there for life.

DECORATED BY THE KAISER.

Santiago de Chile, April 27.—Gen. Korner, of the Chilean army, has received from the Emperor of Germany the Order of the Prussian Eagle, first-class. Gen. Korner is chief of the general staff of the Chilean army, and was the conqueror of the military forces of Chile. He is a former officer in the Prussian army.

THE FRENCH SHORE.

London, April 27.—On the New-foundland question the Libre Parole of Paris says the note already issued by the British Government is conciliatory, but that the British have deliberately embittered this question France cannot be otherwise than uneasy until the ultimate outcome of the fresh negotiations.

THE FRANKFORT CATASTROPHE.

Frankfort, Germany (not Kentucky, as previously given), April 26.—The revised estimates of the killed indicate that the figures that were given out as each representing individuals. Herr Lang, the manager of the works, and four chemists are among the injured. Sixty persons were hurt, and most of them are suffering from broken limbs and burns. There have been placed in the hospital here and at Höchst. Many persons are homeless.

OUTBREAK IN ALGOMA.

Algiers, April 26.—The natives broke out in revolt yesterday near the town of Milianah, in the province of Constantine. The deputy administrator of the province and some native horsemen are reported as prisoners with the rebels. A Spaniard has been killed, and the village of Marguette was looted. Several persons were wounded. Troops have been ordered to the scene of disturbance.

RIOTOUS RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—During the Easter celebrations scenes of riot and disorder occurred in the town of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov. Incidents of drunken violence were almost continuous for several days. Apparently, however, the disturbances did not arise from political causes. In Ekaterinsk the authorities have suspended public gatherings in the town for three months.

ONLY 33 MAJORITY.

London, April 27.—The unstable character of the government majority received a pointed illustration last evening in the House of Commons during the discussion on money votes. Numerous divisions were taken in a thinned house. The government majority ranged from 40 to 60. In one case, the reduction of the salary of the attorney-general, the government majority fell as low as 33. At this the Liberals cheered jubilantly. The Nationalists were greatly disappointed at the outcome, because, when this particular division was taken, 21 of their members were absent. It is evident that unless the government is really

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Some Interesting Facts as to How
Catarrh Starts and How it is
Permanently Cured.

Did it ever occur to you what Catarrh really is? You know how it affects you, that dripping in your throat, constant clearing of your nose, pains over the eyes, hawking and spitting, until the disease often becomes as disagreeable to one's friends as to oneself.

Now Catarrh is caused by the catarrhal germ, scientists have proven this. This catarrhal germ is harmless to most people, but in some it causes inflammation, and finally ulceration of the mucous membrane, and there is no end to the trouble this little germ can do if left to itself. It will take away the sense of taste, smell, hearing, and allow to spread to the lungs, kidneys, and liver, life itself. There is no cure for Catarrh of the Lungs, which is really Consumption, but there is a cure for Catarrh of the Head or Throat. There are a hundred and one so-called cures, but there is one that really does cure, that is Japanese Catarrh Cure. The great curative properties of this most successful remedy lie in its wonderful penetrating, antiseptic, and healing powers. It is placed up the nostrils, where, by the very act of breathing, it spreads itself over the entire ulcerated or inflamed portion, kills the Catarrhal Germ, heals every diseased part, and permanently cures Catarrh.

Mr. John McKenzie, of Elgin, N. S., had Catarrh in a very severe form. Here is what he writes: "For some years I have been a great sufferer from Catarrh in its worst form. The nose was a complete mass of ulcers on the inside, and for months I could not breathe through my nostrils. None of the remedies I did me any good until I got Japanese Catarrh Cure. In a short time it completely healed the ulcers, and in less than two weeks it completely cured my Catarrh. I feel it a pleasure to recommend a genuine remedy, as I know many people have been continually fooled with so many worthless so-called cures."

Japanese Catarrh Cure is sold by druggists everywhere, 50 cents. Trial size 10 cents, by mail from the Griffiths & Macpherson Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada. Book on Catarrh and Deafness mailed free. For sale by Anderson & Nelles.

riding for a fall, their whips need constantly to be about in order to prevent an unpleasant surprise.

THE KAISER GETS GAY.

Berlin, April 26.—Emperor William, who, in company with Crown Prince Frederick, attended the musical congress of the Students' Union in Beethoven Hall at Bonn last night, at which he presided, remained in the presidential chair until 1 o'clock this morning. According to custom, the inauguration of a new member of the union is attended with cries of "Heute" ("Fox"). This was done to the crown prince, whereupon the emperor laughingly clapped the crown prince on the back, and was greatly amused at the jocular allusions made upon the occasion. Emperor William and the crown prince are looking pale after the banquet and celebrations of last night. The crown prince today took his first lesson in exercises with the students' sword. He wore plain clothes.

PECULIAR OCEAN RACE.

London, April 26.—Interest has culminated in an ocean race between the Hamburg-American steamship, Deutschland, which left New York on April 13, and the Majestic, of the White Star Line, which sailed from the same port on the day before. The Deutschland passed Eddystone at 10 minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Majestic was sighted twenty minutes later at Queenstown.

Decatur M. Sawyer, of Montclair, N. J., sailed on the Deutschland, hoping to reach Liverpool before the Majestic arrived with his wife and daughter, so that he might be the first to break the news to them of his son's death by drowning at Lakeville, Conn., owing to the overturning of a canoe. Mr. Sawyer reached Plymouth at 3 o'clock, and learned that the Majestic had been sighted off the Irish coast. Making close railway connections he reached Liverpool at midnight, where he awaits the arrival of the Majestic, now due at any time. She is reported at Queenstown at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceeded toward Liverpool after her mail had been delivered. Mr. Sawyer saw his wife off by the Majestic on April 17, and returning to his home at Montclair, N. J., learned of the death of his son, Otis Sawyer, at Lakeville, Conn. The boy was in a canoe with George Inness, grandson of a famous painter. When about six hundred feet from shore the boat was overturned, and both boys were drowned. Inness' body was recovered, but Sawyer's has not been found. Both boys attended the Hotchkiss Preparatory School, in Lakeville.

Two men on shore saw the overturning of the canoe and ran for help. When they returned Sawyer was trying to help Inness to keep afloat, but before a boat could reach them both young men sank. As soon as he heard of the accident, and without waiting to learn the result of the search for the body, Mr. Sawyer engaged passage on the Deutschland. Officials of the steamship company assured him that, in the event of a collision, he would be able to reach Liverpool before the Majestic, and could meet his wife at the pier. The statement of the officials was fully carried out, as Mr. Sawyer reached Liverpool before the Majestic was sighted there.

Mr. Sawyer's sailing was sensational. He reached the steamship pier just as the lines were being cast off, and succeeded in scrambling aboard at the very last minute. He sailed without a change of clothing, and wearing a business suit and an overcoat. The Deutschland had been held at her pier by a telegram sent by Mr. Sawyer when he learned of the death of his son.

EFFECT OF COUNT TOLSTOVS LETTER.

Berlin, April 27.—The National Zeitung prints Russian special correspondence, which contains another version of the letter of Count Leo Tolstoy to the czar, addressed to the czar and the cabinet. The letter practices against the system of forcibly suppressing individual and political progress, counseling the liberation of the peasants from despotic treatment, the removal of all barriers to the development, and the free profession of any faith. The letter concludes: This appeal have I, Leo Tolstoy, written, not as a personal opinion, but as the conviction of millions belonging to Russian intelligence." The correspondent adds: "The letter has made the deepest impression throughout Russia."

A TOTAL WRECK.

London, April 26.—Later advice says it is expected that the Sobrova will be a total wreck. All her compartments are full of water. The crew have been landed.

CABLE NOTES.

The directors of the mine at Montcaux Les-Mines, the scene of a prolonged strike, decided to inform the minister of the interior, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, that they would accept almost entirely the demands of the strikers.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., was fined ten shillings in police court for assaulting a lawyer's clerk who had endeavored to serve him with a bankruptcy notice of £438.

According to a dispatch to the London Morning Leader from Vienna, the village of Brueyina, near Brunn, lower Austria, has been destroyed by fire. Six persons being killed and immense damage to property done.

The Russian bark Noer, from Wilmington, N. C., has landed here Capt. Cronenberg and five of the crew of the Norwegian ship Parthena, from Mobile, March 4, for Liverpool, which was abandoned waterlogged April 7, in latitude 23, longitude 50. Ten others of the Parthena's crew had been transferred to the Norwegian schooner Vardick, from Laguna for Stettin.

France expects a sensation because a German spy has been arrested in Paris, charged with selling French gunmaking secrets to Krupp.

Shanghai correspondents say disgruntled Chinese, the Koloah Wei Society and some others are organizing for risings and bloodshed in the Yang Tse Provinces in May and June.

Notables of London and Paris dined and wine together in amity in London Thursday night, at the annual banquet of the French Chamber of Commerce for raising and bloodshed in the Yang Tse Provinces in May and June.

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HIS LAST "LARK."

Watertown, N. Y., April 26.—While intoxicated, Ed. Rogers, aged 40, of Groverton, attempted to walk the railing of a bridge, and making a misstep fell into the river and was drowned.

THE CONJURER'S ASSISTANT.

Conjuror—"Now, my little man, are you quite sure there is nothing in your pocket?"

Tommy—"Yes, sir—positive. The rabbit you put there before the performance got away."—Tit-Bits.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Notorious Desperado Hanged
at Clayton, N. M.

The Hope Broke and the Victim's
Head Was Jerked Off.

The Rice Murder—A Curious Case at
Brantford—Rogues' Gallery for
Atlantic Liners.

THE GROGAN TRIAL.

Cambridge, Mass., April 26.—After three days given up to what may be called "eye-witness" testimony in the case of Charles R. Eastman, the Harvard instructor, who is charged with the murder of Richard H. Grogan, jun., the government this morning directed attention to the revolvers which figured in the tragedy. The courtroom was crowded, as has been the case since the beginning of the trial, and a notable feature was the presence of a number of law students from Harvard University. Eastman, the defendant, appeared quite cheerful, and the overturning of the trial, and a notable feature was the presence of a number of law students from Harvard University. Eastman, the defendant, appeared quite cheerful, and the overturning of the trial, and a notable feature was the presence of a number of law students from Harvard University.

STRYCHNINE IN HIS STOMACH. Brantford, Ont., April 26.—The adjourned coroner's inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of the late Chas. White, which occurred last Sunday, was resumed last evening. The inquest is held privately, the public being excluded. The coroner, Mr. J. A. Leach, jun., an employee of the Clarke drug store, who knew both Eastman and Grogan, identified all the revolvers which have been submitted in connection with the case as those he had seen and handled on the Clarke estate.

THE RICE MURDER. New York, April 27.—Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, David L. Short and Morris Meyers were brought before Recorder Goff in the court of general sessions yesterday afternoon to plead to the indictments found against them. Recorder Goff postponed the arraignment until Monday morning. The grand jury returned an additional indictment today against Meyers and Short, charging them with conspiracy. This charge is based on the testimony of Meyers and Short gave before Justice Jerome, when they said that they saw Rice sign the will to which their names were signed as witnesses. After a conference between the attorneys for Patrick, Short and Meyers, pleading went over until Wednesday next at the request of Mr. Moore, their counsel. He said section 271 of the Criminal Code, which requires the names of witnesses to be returned on the indictment, was being evaded by the defendants had not been complied with.

DISCREDITED STORY. Toronto, April 27.—On Nov. 15, 1899, the body of Wm. McMillan was found cut to pieces on the C. P. R. track at Avenue Road, Dundas county, several trains having been run over it.

The case was set down as clearly one of accident until a short time ago before Finley McNaught, of Finch village, one Samuel Gilmour swore that "Mac" MacLeod, now resident in New York State, killed McMillan and put his body on the track to destroy the traces of crime. Gilmour, asked why he kept silent so long, said he was to get \$500 for saying nothing. He said he was a professional detective force, but returned to investigating the matter, and reports that he considers the story to be a fabrication. The real reason for Gilmour's strange declaration, he says, is that he was afraid to tell the truth. The department states that no evidence has been found to warrant MacLeod's extradition.

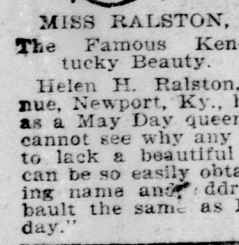
"BLACK JACK" HANGED. Clayton, N. M., April 27.—Thomas E. Ketchum, alias "Black Jack," the train robber, was hanged yesterday at 12:12 p.m. The rope broke, but the fall jerked Ketchum's head off.

Thomas Ketchum, alias "Black Jack," has been the most noted desperado in the Southwest for many years, and although he was credited with having taken the lives of his fellow beings, his execution today was a triumph for the law. Ketchum was taken to the gallows by a special train which was guarded by a detachment of the United States army. He was committed here on Nov. 18, 1899. Single-handed, Ketchum held up a Colorado and Southern passenger train. He ordered the engine and train to stop, and he and his accomplices made preparations to rob the train. The conductor and the mail agent opened fire, Ketchum received the contents of a double-barreled shot gun in the right arm, but he was not hurt. He succeeded in wounding both conductor and mail agent. He was captured the next day, tried and given the extreme penalty. Over a hundred men were engaged in making preparations to rescue the prisoner, but they were all killed. 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Every Lady in the Land Can Now Have a Beautiful Skin—A Trial Box Free.

No lady should despair if her complexion is imperfect. Merely send your name and address to Miss R. Ribault, 2077 Eliza Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and she will send you free prepaid in plain wrapper a trial package of her wonderful remedies that absolutely guarantee a perfect clear skin. It is not a face powder, cosmetic or bleach, but is absolutely pure, and you can use it privately at home. It permanently removes moth patches, redness, crow's feet, pimples, blackheads, freckles, tan, sunburn, and all other complexion disfigurements.



MISS RALSTON, The Famous Kentucky Beauty.

Helen H. Ralston, of Lexington avenue, Newport, Ky., has a complexion fair as a May Day queen. She says of it: "I cannot see why any lady should continue to lack a beautiful complexion when it can be so easily obtained by simply sending name and address to Miss R. Ribault the same as I did. Write her today."

HOW IDEAS GROW

Sowing the Seed for a Universal System of Good Roads—Practical Hints and Object Lessons.

This month and the next comprise the period of the year when most of the repair work on country roads is done, at least in the northern half of the United States. The National Good Roads Association has therefore chosen an opportune time for an enterprise in which the Illinois Central Railroad is engaged.

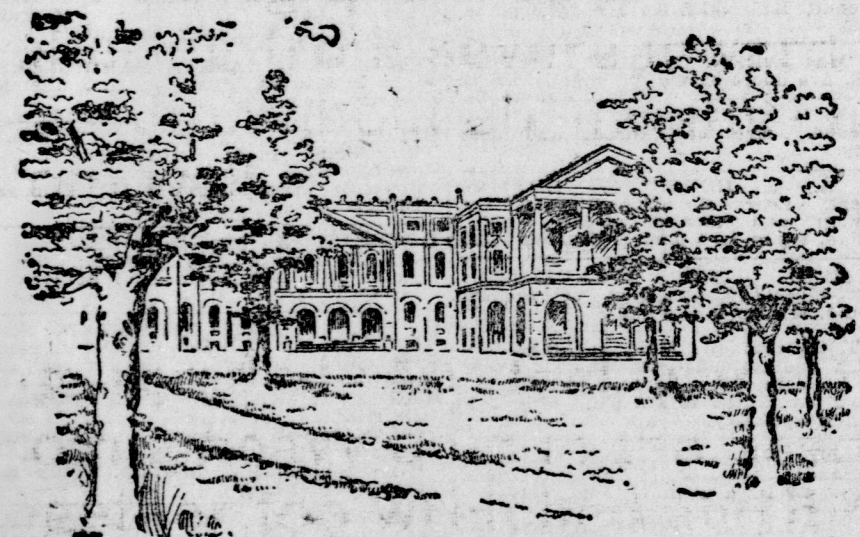
Some time in April special "good roads" trains, carrying government engineers, road-making machines from various firms, with expert operators, and representatives of the association, is to make a trip between Chicago and New Orleans, stopping at fifteen or twenty places on the way, and constructing at each place a mile section of good road to serve as an illustration of what can and should be done. The service of the train, machines, operators and civil engineers is free; but each community is expected to furnish other labor, and teams and material.

As the purpose of the enterprise is principally educational, a convention will be held at each stopping place. Printed material pertaining to good roads will be distributed, and practical hints given upon such matters as drainage and available materials. The experts will consider the conditions peculiar to each region, and suggest the method which will give the best results at the least expense. Also, wherever it is possible, a permanent organization will be formed to continue the work thus begun.

Since this expedition was projected, several other railroads have offered to perform a like service for places along their own lines, and the League of American Wheelmen hopes to send out a similar train during the summer. The work promises important results. Every mile of good road calls new attention to the elongated mud puddles and corrugated dust-heaps which now unite village to village, and by and by it will be understood that poor means of communication, cost the dweller in the country more money than good roads, and that they deprive him of comforts and advantages which he need not forego—Youths' Companion.

RECORDS 2,000 YEARS AGO.

From Bombay comes the intelligence that records dating back to the first century of the Christian era have been discovered by Dr. Stein in the course of his explorations in Chinese Turkestan. The famous traveler and antiquarian came upon a store of some 300 documents, together with a quantity of clay seals and many inscribed wooden tablets bearing dates A. D. 36 to A. D. 72.



HUTCH AT OSGOODE HALL.

Alfred R. Symons, librarian at the Law School, Toronto, is one of those who praise Hutch's curative powers. Mr. Symons says that owing to the sedentary nature of his work he suffered for years with sour stomach, dyspepsia, and constipation. He endeavored by every means to obtain relief, and did not spare expense. Prominent physicians were consulted, but at best only temporary relief was obtained. The same old misery came back stronger than ever. Mr. Symons was induced to try Hutch, and procured his first package at Harbottle's Drug Store, King street west. "I was a very much surprised man," said Mr. Symons, "at the sudden relief I obtained. I have been taking Hutch three weeks now, and I have not suffered any stomach distress whatever in that time. I am no longer costive. I am delighted with Hutch. It is a wonderful treatment."

A FAIR VOLUME OF TRADE

Reported Throughout Canada for the Time of Year.

The Outlook Across the Border—Pointers From Bradstreet's and From Dun's Weekly Review.

Toronto, April 26.—Bradstreet's trade review, weekly summary:

London—Business in London continues to show a fair volume for this time of the year. The deliveries of farm produce have fallen off, as is usual at this season. Travelers are meeting with good success, and the retailers are giving good sorting orders for the coming season. Values continue firm.

Hamilton—Business reports from Hamilton report a very fair volume of trade passing in that city. Travelers' orders have been well up to the mark. There is considerable activity in manufacturing circles. Payments are fairly good. Large quantities of goods are going forward to New Ontario. Numbers of country buyers have been in the city looking for odd parcels of goods and making small purchases. Large quantities of goods are going forward to New Ontario. The importance of which as a center for distributing goods from this city is growing with the great development of industrial operations now going on in that part of the province. Payments have been only fair.

Ottawa—Trade at Ottawa continues very fair for this season. The demand from the country for staple goods for the summer is large, and wholesalers take a very favorable view of the future.

Quebec—At Quebec inclement weather has interfered somewhat with the city trade. In wholesale circles business is moderately active. Shoe manufacturers continue busy, and several have orders ahead. Payments in general are fairly satisfactory. The prospects in shipping circles are very encouraging.

Montreal—Business conditions at Montreal this week have not been helped any by the cold, showery weather, and retail sales have been rather slow. The opening of navigation has, however, given some stimulus to trade. There is a good demand from retailers for sorting parcels of goods for the summer. Payments are not very prompt at present, but improvement is expected later.

Winnipeg—The wholesale business situation at Winnipeg is healthy, and the prospects for the balance of the season are promising. The large number of settlers coming into the province will prove a good thing for business. Seeding operations having been going forward satisfactorily, and with a good average crop of wheat, business in the west the coming fall should be very brisk.

The Coast—At the coast trade is picking up, and the prospects are a trifle better, although merchants are still complaining of tight money. The recent movement to curtail credit is generally approved of. Agricultural implement dealers report a good demand from the farmers of the province, and prompt payment of debts.

OVER THE BORDER.

Bradstreet's report: While adversely affected by unfavorable weather conditions, the general trade manifests a strong underlying tone, which seemingly lacks only the advent of better weather to become buoyant. The backward spring has worked to the disadvantage of drygoods, but the trade is looking up somewhat with the promise of improved weather conditions. Railway gross earnings continue to show substantial gains, the current receipts of the southwestern lines being the best in their history, the western and southern roads are doing almost as well. The general price situation is one of firmness, most of the commodities being unchanged, though there are a few increases noticed, particularly in coffee, flour, wheat, corn, oats, and tin, while butter, cheese, petroleum and odd sizes of print cloths show declines. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,232,129 bushels,

against 5,306,217 bushels last week, 5,633,353 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,025,405 bushels in 1899, and 4,449,009 bushels in 1898. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,344,056 bushels, against 2,186,401 bushels last week, 3,230,504 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,615,973 bushels in 1899, and 2,216,066 bushels in 1898. Failures in the United States for the week number 244, as against 212 last week, 182 in this week a year ago, 184 in 1899, 245 in 1898 and 244 in 1895.

Dun's review: Business continues very brisk for the season, in the face of some drawbacks, which at times might cause marked hesitation. Chief of these is the floods in many directions, which have interfered with railroad operations and interrupted the distribution of merchandise, and the weather all over the east has been adverse to an increase of the trade. Bank clearings, however, show that while speculation has been heavy there must have been a well-sustained volume of legitimate business, for the gains are, per cent, over 1900, and 13 over 1899 outside of New York, and 103 per cent over 1900, and 84 over 1899, at this city. Railroad earnings make similarly encouraging gains. For the first half of April roads reporting showed an increase of 78 per cent over last year, and 221 per cent over 1899. Reports from the interior show special strength in conditions through Missouri, Kansas and Ohio, and the future is full of promise, unless there is misfortune with the crops. After a prolonged period of waiting for definite crop news, the cereal markets suddenly awoke to unusual activity. In four weeks western receipts of corn, amounting to only 6,148,755 bushels, against 16,153,797 last year. It is not surprising that foreign buying decreases at the present exceptionally high level of prices.

Wheat has also risen sharply, partly in sympathy with corn, but there was bad news, re the German crop, and some damage occurred at this week. Wheat fairly steady, and this is the best that can be said. Another decrease is reported in shipments of boots and shoes from New England shops, although there is still a heavier movement in the same week last year. Factors are less depending on orders, and buyers are inclined to defer new contracts in the hope of securing concessions. A much better export movement of merchandise from the port of Montreal is reported for the week ending April 23 than in previous weeks, and an increase of \$2,608,084 over last year was recorded. There still appears a decrease of \$1,553,173 for the month, decrease of \$1,831,173 for the month, owing to the poor showing in the first week. Imports exceeded last year's by about a million dollars for the week, but for three weeks there is a decrease of \$5,536,555 compared with last year. Liabilities of failures in three weeks of April amounted to \$3,721,310, of which \$1,164,354 were in manufacturing, \$2,253,327 in trading, and \$303,629 in other commercial lines. For the total for the week ending April 23, 1899 it was \$4,537,858, and in 1898 \$6,428,453. Failures for the week numbered 215 in the United States, against 204 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 22 last year.

MR. TAYLOR'S FORTUNE.

Finds a Distinguished Relative—Becomes Heir to a Fortune and Guardian of a Spanish Beauty, But Still is Not Elated.

Toronto, April 27.—Mr. John Taylor, the well-known merchant and manufacturer of Front street, has fallen heir to 350,000 francs and to a beautiful Spanish young lady, the Senora Marie Taylor, who has a fortune of a million francs, and is to come to Canada as the ward of Mr. Taylor. Curiously enough, however, he is not greatly elated at his good fortune, and congratulations will not be in order till the young kinswoman arrives with the fortune.

The story is a variation of "the Spanish prisoner" swindle, and for some months Mr. Taylor carried on an interesting correspondence with a relative in Spain, who had discovered him, and who was anxious to see him. Above mentioned. The first letter was from Don Ricardo Taylor, of Chafarinas, Spain, who was in the military prison, and who was anxious to see him. The first letter was from Don Ricardo Taylor, of Chafarinas, Spain, who was in the military prison, and who was anxious to see him. The first letter was from Don Ricardo Taylor, of Chafarinas, Spain, who was in the military prison, and who was anxious to see him.

In his letters Mr. Taylor was sympathetic in the belief that the scheme for robbing him would develop more quickly. He has not yet, however, been asked to put up any money, and as the last letter came some time ago it is probable the Spaniards became alarmed and moved their quarters. The last note is from Antoine Burgaise, the "parish priest" of Chafarinas, and there is a stamp on the paper of the archbishop's church. It states in excellent French that Don Ricardo Taylor died in the military prison on the previous day. Some days before his death he made his will, leaving as sole heir for the sum of a million francs his only daughter Marie, and to you as tutor and curator of his daughter the sum of 350,000 francs, and to me (the priest) as testamentary executor, the sum of 50,000 francs.

The papers were to be prepared in fifteen or twenty days, but the only paper Mr. Taylor has got yet is a copy of the Brooklyn Eagle, dated Monday last, from a friend who knew of the correspondence. It shows that practically the same fraud, with different names, was recently tried on a prominent Spanish resident here, who was asked to send \$500 cash for the passage of the heiress and the fortune. He was like Don John Taylor, of Toronto, rather cautious, and the Spanish heiress still awaits her kinsman in her castle in Andalusia.

THE FLY SETTLED THE QUESTION.

At a recent meeting of the Entomological Society in London the President, Mr. G. H. Verrill, told an amusing story to prove that a knowledge of insects may even be useful in settling questions in human history, says the Youths' Companion. Commentators on the work of Robert Louis Stevenson were trying in vain to discover whether the notes made by him in a certain book were written before or after he took up his residence in Samoa. It happened that a fly had been squeezed between the pages, and when Mr. Verrill saw it, he instantly recognized it as belonging to a species peculiar to the Polynesian Islands. That settled the question.

TRUTHFUL.

Lodger—This week I shall have to owe you my rent.
Landlady—That is what you said last week.
Lodger—Well, didn't I keep my word?—Tit-Bits.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

The Camel Must Go.

[Washington Star.]
The automobile has been introduced in the Sahara Desert. The camel must go.

The Man With an Idea.

[Success.]
It has ever been the man with an idea, which he puts into practical effect, who has changed the face of Christendom.

Whom the Imps Would Destroy.

[New York World.]
"Wall street gambling mad," says the headline. Whom the imps of speculation would destroy they first afflict this way.

A Disadvantage.

[Washington Star.]
The man who doth too much complain Beneath suspicion rests, because If he kept busy, it is plain, He'd have no time for picking flaws.

Tonic Sol-Fa.

[Ottawa Citizen.]
A Chinaman named Sue Sing has been sent to Sing Sing on the evidence of Tom Lee, for the murder of Ah Fee, N.B.—This is not a tonic sol-fa exercise. It is straight goods.

Good Out of Evil.

[Toronto Star.]
If the World, by raising an alarm about the money in the pockets of smallpox patients, can scare the tailors into avoiding contact with money, it will greatly please the young men about town.

Which Imitates Which?

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]
Louisville reports the case of a monkey who got drunk and began to throw away the money he had collected for his master at the hand-organ. Yet there are some people who continue to deny the relationship between monkeys and men.

Trained on the Press.

[N. F. Davin in Toronto News.]
What a row of politicians and statesmen trained on the press: Lyon Mackenzie, Hincks, Howe, White, Bunting, Sir M. Bowell, Sir John Thompson, Laurier, Fielding, Tarte in Canada, and in old France Thiers, and so many of his conferees; in England, Salisbury himself.

At a Bargain Counter.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Mr. Ferguson—So you lost your pocketbook in a bargain counter crush, did you? Why didn't you keep your wits about you?
Mrs. Ferguson—If that isn't just like a man! Expect a woman to keep her wits about her when she's at a bargain counter!

A New Point of View.

[Chicago Tribune.]
"How did you like the concert, Kitty?"
"Pretty well, only I didn't like the way that man acted who sat in the high chair away in front and kept making funny motions with a stick to get the people to look at him. I was mighty glad the musicians didn't let him bother them any."

Marriage Defies Disparagement.

[New York World.]
The institution of marriage defies disparagement and is invincible to criticism. Balzac came the nearest of any man to making it ridiculous in his "Physiology of Marriage." Yet at 49 he reversed himself and made a most romantic marriage with a charming widow whom he had wooed for fourteen years.

Never Left the Road.

[Georgia Post.]
An old negro, in a neighborhood town, arose in prayer meeting and said: "Bredderin' and sisterin', I have a mighty mean nigger in my time. I had a heap o' ups an' downs—specially' downs—since I fined de church. I stole chickens and water-millins; I cussed. I got drunk. I shot craps. I slashed under coons wid my razor, and I done a sight er udder things, but thank de good Lawd, bredderin' and sisterin', I never yest lost my religion."

Handicapped.

[Chicago Tribune.]
The class in arithmetic stood at the long blackboard, doing test examples at the request of a number of distinguished visitors who had dropped in to inspect the school.

Each of the children had worked some problem successfully, and having previously written his or her name above it—except one, who had not written a figure and stood looking tearfully at his name:

GEORGE DOOLITTLE.

"Never mind, George," said one of the visitors. "I don't blame you for not going any further."

"Glory" and Its Punishment.

[American Medicine.]
The recrudescence of plague everywhere is an alarming fact. In China, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Russia, and especially in India, the reports are the same. In Pekin 10,000 deaths are reported in six weeks, and in Bombay 1,770 cases, with 1,233 deaths, in one week. Fully 1,000 people are dying every day in India.

In San Francisco there can be no longer any doubt that bubonic plague has existed for several years; the number of reported cases is about 30 for the last year, with perhaps three or four times as many unreported. According to the Journal of the American Medical Association, during the 12 days in which the federal investigation commission (Drs. Flexner, Novy, Barker) inspected the Chinese quarters, thirteen deaths occurred, of which six were proved due to the bacillus of bubonic plague. The fact that the disease has not spread argues no ex-

Nature's Remedy for Constipation

Hunyadi Janos
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Insist on having the Genuine.

The Waters Adjustable Handlebar

On the Gendron Models for 1901.

This is a special feature on this popular mount, and contributes to its perfect equipment. The Waters handlebar has many points which are out of the common, and in these days of adjustable handlebars it's a "top-of-the-list" for practicability, neatness, strength and the ease with which the position can be changed. Get a catalogue from the nearest agent and study it for yourself.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE:

J. E. VANDERBERG, 664 Dundas Street.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited,
TORONTO, CANADA.

curity for the future, because in Calcutta for two years there was a similar mild form of the disease prevalent prior to the general outbreak.

While this is going on we should note that almost all governments, civilized and uncivilized, are devoting almost all their energies to decivilization. War and ambition and national hatreds are wildly at work to produce ruin and disease. The old fires of barbarism are re-lighting, masked under the specious guises of national egotism and pseudo-patriotism. The enormous sums of money, almost the whole energies of all peoples, are being expended in war, luxury and expansion.

A LADY IN STAPLES

Mrs. Catherine Loughheed Tells the Story of Her Pain and Sickness and How She Was Enabled to Leave It All Behind.

Staples, Ont., April 22.—Mrs. Catherine Loughheed of this place, has suffered for a long time with lame back. She was very sick and miserable. She was persuaded to try Dodd's Kidney Pills with the result that she has completely recovered.

Mrs. Loughheed's experience has been a grateful suggestion to several other ladies in the neighborhood, who have followed her example with the same satisfactory results. Mrs. Loughheed says: "I suffered with lame back for a long time. I could get no relief. I used two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and am completely cured. I can highly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone, as a perfect and permanent cure for lame back. They are a grand medicine."

Your Part

We make the Rolled Oats which will make the best porridge. There are few grocers in Western Ontario who don't appreciate their worth, so that by doing your part and asking for

Tillson's Pan-Dried Oats

you will be able to get them. Don't be imposed on by accepting any other than "Pan-Dried."

The TILLSON Co'y
LIMITED
TILSONBURG, ONT.

Railways and Navigation

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OPENING NAVIGATION.

Navigation will open on the Upper Lakes on

Thursday, May 2.

Steamship "Athabasca" will leave Owen Sound about 1:30 p.m. on arrival of train due to leave Toronto at 2:25 a.m.

Every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, following steamships: "MANITOBA," "ALBERTA" and "ATHABASCA" will leave Owen Sound on arrival of above train.

Further particulars later. W. FULTON, City Passenger Agent, 151 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont.; A. H. NOTMAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

Railways and Navigation

Intercolonial Railway.

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

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

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John, the Sydneys and other points east will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 1:45 a.m., due to arrive at Lewis at 1:45 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Lewis at 4:20 p.m., daily, except Sunday, due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m. Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveller for the completion of the travel.

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

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk System, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the general traveling agent, WILLIAM ROBINSON, General Traveling Agent, 10 King Street West, Toronto.

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

SETTLERS SPECIAL CHEAP ONE-WAY EXCURSIONS

TO THE Western States and Canadian Northwest

Every Tuesday During April, via

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Particulars at the city ticket office, 35 Richmond street, or depot, corner Bathurst and Clarence streets. Telephone 2. De la Hooke, C. P. and T. A. M. C. Dickson, District Passenger Agent.

JOHN PAUL, Agent; O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Fast and Superior Service

No. 16—Eastern Flyer

—LEAVES—

London, daily, at.....5:15 p.m.

Woodstock, daily, at.....5:55 p.m.

Hamilton, daily, at.....7:05 p.m.

Toronto (arrive), at.....8:00 p.m.

Montreal (arrive), at.....7:30 a.m.

Tickets and berths reserved at corner Richmond and Adelaide streets, London, Ont. De la Hooke, C. P. and T. A. M. C. Dickson, District Passenger Agent. Picturesque Pan-American Route to Buffalo.

ALLAN LINE

For Liverpool, calling at Moville and New York to Glasgow.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$60 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35 and upwards. Steerage, \$20 and upwards. New York to Glasgow, First cabin, \$40 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25.00. Steerage, \$20. Reduction on first and second cabin returns tickets.

For sailing lists and all information apply to E. De la Hooke, W. Fulton and P. B. Clarke, agents for London and vicinity.

ywt

WHITE STAR LINE.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

S.S. CYMBIC.....April 30

S.S. TEUTONIC.....May 1

S.S. GERMANIC.....May 8

S.S. MAJESTIC.....May 15

S.S. OCEANIC.....May 22

S.S. TEUTONIC.....May 29

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London,

"Clock" Corner.

A DECLINE IN THEOLOGICAL GRADUATES

Causes for the Decreasing Number of
Students for the Presbyterian
Ministry.

[Knoxian in The Westminster.]
The decrease in the number of students for the ministry, especially for the Presbyterian ministry, is now admitted by everybody. The figures are plainly conclusive. In Princeton the number has decreased more than a hundred in six years. The falling off last year was forty. McCormick Seminary, the Interior says, has lost about the same proportion, and other seminaries suffer in the same way. In Scotland the decrease has attracted attention for some time. In Edinburgh University the whole number of divinity students is only fifteen more than Knox College, Toronto, graduated the week before last. Judging from many indications the decrease will extend to Canada, if it is not here already. We have not the figures from all our colleges and cannot be accurate, but people who ought to know say we are on the downward grade now, so far as students of divinity are concerned.
Of course there is the usual amount of speculation as to the cause, or causes, that have produced what Dr. Stalker calls a "perplexing phenomenon." Some of the alleged causes may be dismissed "with a light heart" in Canada, and perhaps in all America. We doubt very much if the higher criticism has kept one student out of the colleges in the whole Dominion of Canada. Anybody who knows anything of the homes from which divinity students usually come in this country, must be aware that German theology rarely or never reaches these homes. Let any man think of the homes from which ten students he knows have come and ask himself how much good plain homes like these have ever been affected by German rationalism. Of what may happen in the university between the home and the theological classes we cannot speak, but so far as we know it has never been asserted that any considerable number of young men left Godly homes to study for the ministry who had their faith shaken, and their purpose changed in Toronto University or in Queen's, or in McGill.
Here, as everywhere, clergymen suppose that the problems which interest them interest everybody. Outside of city bookstores and clergymen's libraries, how many copies of the Encyclopedia Biblica and George Adam Smith's lectures are to be found in all Canada?
On the whole we think that the decay of piety may be dismissed. Considering the increased liberality in the giving of the church, the increased interest taken by the young in the work of the church, the marked decrease in church quarrels, that used to disgrace the cause of Christ, and the souls of the church courts, the missionary operations of the last few years, the decrease of the drink habit, considering these things and other good signs that might be mentioned, we doubt very much if there has been any decay in practical religion. The type of piety may have changed somewhat, but it does seem pessimistic to say that there has been any serious decay.
The military theory may be dismissed with a laugh. How many of the young fellows that fought for the United States against Spain, or went to South Africa to fight the Boers, ever entertained any serious intention of studying for the ministry?
Dr. Warfield, of Princeton, is of the opinion that the present industrial development is one of the causes that have reduced the number of divinity students. Possibly it has had some effect, but the United States was always a good country to make money in, and a good many people, not usually considered stupid, think a man of limited means had a much better chance to get on years ago, when there were no millionaire "trusts" in his way than he has at the present time. The average material out of which divinity students are made is not of the millionaire type, and has not much chance against a millionaire combine.
If Dr. Warfield would examine the matter more closely, he might find that "the dead-line of forty"—it used to be fifty—keeps a hundred young men out of the ministry for every one that is kept out by the present industrial development. Discussing this matter the other day, the Interior said, with its usual point: "When a young man sees that the path of usefulness is cut down to a time only about equal to that required in preparation for it, he very naturally looks about for something less unreasonable. He does not think he is called of God to a service from which he will be arbitrarily deposited in the prime of his life. There is not going to be any scarcity of ministers. There will be, we hope, better made of those we have." And who can blame the young man if he does "look about him for something less unreasonable." His brother who studies law or medicine is doing his best work at the time the minister of the family is cast aside as an old slave, and who can blame his father if he does not spend from one to two thousand dollars in educating a son who is to be pushed out of his life's work in his prime. Learned professors may criticize about the higher criticism, and industrial development and the military spirit and other alleged causes, but the stern hard facts are just as the Interior puts them.
There are other causes, and prominent among these we might put the unreasonable, and often unjust treatment given to public servants of all kinds on this side of the Atlantic.

Joseph Parker says the public is "an infinite baby." In some of its moods the baby becomes an infinite tyrant. It is often difficult, sometimes impossible to induce citizens of a high class to enter public life. The unreasonableness of the public, the abuse of the yellow journals and the attacks of filthy opponents make them dread the public service. The state is God's as well as the church. Service in one is needed as well as service in the other. Now if unreasonable, unkind, unjust criticism keeps good men out of the service of the public in one department, may we not expect that it will hinder them from taking service in the other.

The candidating system keeps many young men out of the Presbyterian ministry. To the mind of the kind of young men the church needs most the whole candidating business is absolutely repugnant.
The ever-growing fickleness of the public mind has a bad effect. Can any spirited, self-respecting youth, who saw prominent people in his own church go in crowds away from their own service to listen to the "Monk," now in the penitentiary, or to hear the estimable lady who discoursed on physical reasons "why priests should wed,"—can he be much blamed if he does not want to be "left" in the same way? Every Presbyterian who patronizes Sabbath evening shows does just so much to keep self-respecting young men out of the ministry.

The "hired man" theory of the ministry does much to deter young men from becoming preachers. The essence of that theory is that a minister has neither rights nor feelings that his congregation is bound to respect.
The great gulf that is becoming fixed between the theory and practice of Presbyterian Church government is another cause why young men who have seen the gulf shun the pulpit. The theory is that the church is governed by a regular gradation of courts in which the people are represented. The practice in too many churches is that the government is in the hands of the man who has the money, or in the hands of his wife, or in the hands of the man that Ian MacLaren calls the "congregational bully," or in the hands of little cliques, who manage things to suit themselves. It is not so long ago since a young pastor in Ontario was asked why he did not call in a certain house "to get his orders" before going to his pulpit on Sabbath!

Government by one or two people, sometimes the most odious of small tyrants, has kept fifty young men out of the ministry for one that has been kept out by the higher or any other kind of criticism.
If the people who are speculating about the "perplexing phenomenon" would go to work and try to remove some of the plain, palpable causes of decrease right under their eyes, the divinity halls would soon be crowded.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Has Made Thousands of
Marvelous Cures.

It Makes People Well and
Strong in Spring Time.

Gives Strong Nerves, Pure Blood
and Perfect Digestion.

Successes and victories—marvelous cures over disease and death, have made Paine's Celery Compound Canada's most trusted and most popular spring medicine.
Bright's disease, diabetes, liver complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood diseases and functional irregularities can have no terrors if Paine's Celery Compound be promptly and honestly used.

We proudly point those who are sufferers to two most important points: first, the Paine's Celery Compound cures promptly and surely; second, that the cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound are lasting and permanent. These established truths should cheer the despondent and suffering everywhere.
Mr. A. Forsythe, a well-known resident of Manvers, Ont., used the great medicine with happy results. He says: "For two years I was in a low condition of health, suffering from nervousness, fainting spells, pain in the head, stomach troubles and loss of appetite. I was under the care of two doctors, but received no benefit from their treatment. I was advised by a neighbor to use your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. The use of this marvelous preparation soon produced the best results. I am glad to report that my health is improved in every respect; I am stronger, sleep better, and my appetite is good and natural. I am released to recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all sick people, as I believe it is the best medicine in the world."

A HOROLOGICAL IMPEDIMENT.
"What time is it?" asked his wife, suspiciously, as he came in.
"About 1."
Just then the clock struck 3.
"Gracious! When did the clock commence to stutter?" he said, with a feeble attempt at justification and a joke.

AFTER THE HONEYMOON.
He—I can't let you have your own way in everything, I must draw the line somewhere.
She—Very well. I'll let you know where you'd better draw it!

100's of Men and Women

are unable to enjoy the fruits of their labor because of kidney trouble brought on by the work which they are subject to. When the first sharp pain comes across the small of the back it is a warning that something has gone wrong with the kidneys. At this time delays are dangerous and by taking Doan's Pills immediately many years of suffering may be avoided.

Here are a few proofs that Doan's Kidney Pills are a positive cure for backache:

MR. M. E. SANDERS, Fairbank, Ont., writes: "I suffered intensely with pains across my back and am pleased to say that after taking one box of Doan's Pills I feel entirely cured, and can recommend them to all."

MR. G. WILLIAMS, Brantford, Ont., writes: "I was suffering with a lame back, but after using three boxes of Doan's Pills the lameness entirely disappeared. He highly recommends Doan's Pills to others."

MR. R. T. ARNOLD, Davenport, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with severe pains in my back, but after taking one box of Doan's Pills I felt greatly improved, after taking the third box was completely cured."

MISS ELLA F. VAN TASSEL, Tiverton, N.S., writes: "I was subject to lame back, but after taking one box of Doan's Pills I felt better and have not been troubled since."

MR. HAY KING, Claremont, Ont., writes: "I consider Doan's Kidney Pills an excellent remedy for backache and all kidney troubles."

MARGARET A. BOUDREAU, Green Point, Ont., writes: "Doan's Pills saved me from dying. Before using them I could not move on account of soreness in my back, but now I can do any kind of work I can recommend them to any one suffering with backache."

WENT BRAVELY TO HIS DEATH!

A Confederate Captain Who Deserted to See
His Dying Mother.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"In the four years I served in the army of Northern Virginia," said the old Confederate, in a reminiscent mood, "I saw more men killed than I'd care to count. In the course of the war, three out of the four men who were tent-mates with me were killed. Each one went down within ten feet of me, one with his head torn away by a shot, the second with a mine ball that tore a great hole in his jugular vein, and the third from an overdose of bayonet, when we got at close quarters with the Yankees one afternoon at Seven Pines. My command lost ten per cent in one battle, and we usually came pretty near evening things up with the other fellows. I have been a witness at a pretty fair share of violent deaths."

"In battle, after a man gets over his first scare at going into the line of fire, the brute in him usually makes him forget that he is a coward. When he sees the fellow next to him fall, he sorter feels sorry and has a pretty strong desire to come to close quarters with the man that did it, and let a little daylight into him. In fact, as we had to, I got so that I could see a man killed in battle with as little worry as if he had been a partridge."

"But there is one incident that happened near the end of the war that keeps coming back to my memory, and every time I think of it I wish I had been somewhere else on the morning it happened. 'You know, near the close of the war, the Rebels were pretty frequently deserting pretty frequently. It was war, and there was but one way to remedy it—a wooden cross, the deserter and the firing squad.'"

"One morning I left my command and started over to talk to some old friends in the line of the Rebels. I was about half of the distance, when I ran into a little body of men. Two of them had their hands behind their backs, and I could not have been more than twenty feet from them. One of them was a man with dark, curling brown hair, and his face was the handsomest and saddest I ever saw. He was walking quietly and steadily. I couldn't see his eyes, but a muscle of his face was twitching, and his feet were planted fairly and squarely on the ground. I noticed that he wore the uniform of a captain."

"The second fellow had to be held up by four men. He was a white man, and he fell to the ground perfectly limp, and it seemed, lifeless. When the men would let him up, he would cry out in a hoarse, scared child. He was a great, big raw-boned North Carolinian, and his terror was almost disgusting if it hadn't been so pitiable."

"I followed the little procession for a hundred yards to where the line of crossed arms was. The captain was shot first. As they placed him with his back to the cross he said: 'Men, you know me. I've led you in thirty battles, and you've never seen me shy from a gun muzzle yet, have you? I just want you to take this thing out of my eyes, and as long as I've got to die let me die like a man. I've given you the order to fire many a time, and I'll let me.' The lieutenant hesitated, and then he said: 'Jack, I'll do it, if it kills me.' He straightened himself for a minute, took a long look at all about him, and then facing his men, said in as steady a voice as I ever listened to, 'Ready! Aim! Fire!'

"They fired, and he pitched straight forward. The captain was shot in the chest, struck the ground, then they tried to bind the tarheel to the cross, but he writhed and moaned like a broken back. They gave it up, and he was shot while he was crawling along the ground, screaming out prayers for mercy."

"I heard afterward that the captain, hearing that his old mother was dying, had taken leave to go to his home, which was only twelve miles away. We needed every man then, and the permit was refused. He was shot in the chest, and he died back Grant made one of his attacks on our lines. The captain's company went into action, and he was killed with him at the head of it. He returned for a court-martial. Deserving had become too common for any excuse to be taken for it, and he was ordered to be shot the next morning. By some chance a detail of his own company was selected for the trial, and he had a chance to have seen his own shot. I wish I hadn't."

THE BABY ON THE TRAIN

Wholesome Advice Regarding Its Proper
Usage.

[Hearst's Chicago-American.]

This is written for those superlatively happy individuals who possess very young children, and at the same time have means sufficient to take them about, moving to the country where they can get fresh air and fresh health.

At the beginning of warm weather the fortunate among the world's inhabitants move from the city to the country and the little babies get their first horrible experience of "riding on the cars."

Many children are permanently injured by a comparatively short railroad journey.

Sometimes the foolish nurse or mother dandles the little one up and down on her knees, and plied driver turns to the irritating motion of the train.

Sometimes the little one is kept looking out of the window and poked up to admire this or that, while its eyes roll in its head, and its little brain congested, confused and in a whirl.

You will see foolish mothers sitting solemnly and proudly with a section of the Pullman car "all to myself and baby."

"Myself" sits on the rear seat, riding forwards, and baby is stretched out at full length on a pillow on the opposite seat.

Baby sinks into the pillow, and gets into it deeper with every fresh motion of the train.

Every jolt of the car wheels is a jolt to baby's brain and body.

This is bad for the brain and a thousand times worse for the liver. The liver, as mothers ought to know, but don't, is abnormal in size during early infancy, when a milk diet is to be disposed of, and the derangement of the abnormal infantile liver causes much sickness and death.

There is no better way of deranging the liver than putting a child on his back for hours on a train, to be shaken up constantly.

All long journeys should be avoided for young children. When they are taken, hold the child in your arms and allow the elasticity of your muscles to counteract the jolting of the car. Never mind if you get tired. When you get too tired, give the baby to its father, or to any man in sight who looks reliable.

No man living has anything more important to attend to than to hold a small baby on the train, and no mother need hesitate to ask him for help when she is tired.

If this is not clear to your mind, try this experiment the next time you get on a train: Fill a glass with water and put it on the floor of the car. You will see the water splash over.

As that water is shaken, so your baby's brain and liver are shaken when you lay it down on a seat. Hold the glass of water in your hand, counteracting the jolting with your muscles, and you can keep the water smooth and quiet.

That will show you how to hold your baby, saving its liver, brain and health at the expense of your big muscular energy. Don't forget this advice if you want your baby to stand the railroad trip well.

We hope it is not necessary to tell you that you must not squeeze the child against you, or hold it in any strained or uncomfortable position. Your brain was given you in order that you might be able to take care of your child properly. Use that brain.

Farmers Make Money

Do not sell your poultry, turkeys, geese or ducks till you investigate this great Company, its object, and the high prices to be obtained by dealing with it. CASH IS BETTER THAN TRADING! Who last year made money out of your poultry? Did you? No! Join this co-operative company for the protection of farmers. Get high prices and your share of the profits of selling in England. Join at once.

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, Limited

CAPITAL STOCK - - - - - \$450,000.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT—MR. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ontario.

MANAGER—MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ontario.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY:

THIS COMPANY is formed to advance Canadian trade with England in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats and other farm produce that the Company may deem it advisable to deal in. THIS IS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE COMPANY. IT WILL BE NO MONOPOLY, AND IT CANNOT BE MADE ONE; ITS SUCCESS MEANS THE FARMERS' SUCCESS. The farmer who wants to make money must first become a shareholder in this Company, which is the only company of its kind, and by so doing show that he means business, as his money being invested, his interests, and the interests of the Company are the same, and then raise poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the Company. This Company will buy ONLY FROM ITS OWN SHAREHOLDERS; therefore, with care and attention, every farmer and every farmer's wife, and every man, woman and child of ordinary intelligence in Canada, who has fifty dollars, can buy ten shares and become a shareholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits, make himself wealthy, like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is is explained in the following extracts from a story told by Professor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying in Canada, to the standing committee of the House of Commons:

"WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSINESS. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. HE HAD BEGUN LIFE AS A FARM LABORER WITHOUT CAPITAL. When I visited him he had a fine farm steading, and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in, but I would not be surprised to learn that his annual net balance was over a thousand pounds (five thousand dollars a year). This man had begun life as a farm laborer and by sticking to his business had made money out of it."

THE PROMOTERS ARE NOW ARRANGING TO ESTABLISH NOT LESS THAN TWELVE RECEIVING AND SHIPPING STATIONS IN CANADA, to be fitted with plants necessary to make the exported article as perfect as possible. The number of stations in each province will be in proportion to the size of the province, and the number of shareholders in each. The operations of the Company to be confined for the present to Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Company is also engaging the most experienced help to be found in Canada and England, and making arrangements in England to get the very highest price for its shipments.

THE BUYERS OF THIS COMPANY will commence operations, it is expected, on or about the first of June, 1901, when they will call on the shareholders and arrange with them as to the continuous supply—that is, the number each shareholder will raise and supply each month to the nearest receiving station of the Company. It is therefore necessary that all intending shareholders send in their subscriptions for stock at once, as the Company will only buy from its shareholders, and the lists will be closed.

THIS IS A GRAND CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY, for either farmers or THEIR WIVES, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm, or who, through some infirmity or poor health, are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming.

PRICES TO BE PAID.—This Company will pay the very highest prices to its shareholders, so as to encourage the raising of first-class poultry, and, as it will year in and year out be selling at the high prices to be obtained in England, it can afford to pay more than the best prices now paid for birds now sold on the Canadian market.

GREAT PRICES IN ENGLAND.—Chickens shipped to Liverpool, England, met with a ready sale at eightpence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair, they sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair. JUST THINK FOR ONE MOMENT—one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England, and yet it is only a fair market price there, and the profits are equally as good, if not better, on turkeys, ducks and geese. The consignee wrote as follows about the shipment: "I was agreeably surprised at the all-round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases, the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and nearly equal to the best I have seen. After the birds were measured, I hung one to find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white as soon as it had dried out of the chilled state; today, five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh killed bird. I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price."

Three Firms Alone Intimated Their Ability and Willingness to Handle About Two Thousand Cases Per Week at Good Prices.

RAISING POULTRY PAYS.—It pays better to fatten them, and it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Liverpool, England, above described, brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair. The farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price, as often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than that the farmer is failing to make enormous profits? By becoming a shareholder you will commence putting the money in your own pocket.

SUCCESS.—This Company is a natural outgrowth of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before cold storage became known it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business. But now the great success of cold storage is the maker of this enormous business, which will prove a money-maker for its shareholders. Space will not permit giving a description of the great arrangements to be made, of the many receiving and shipping stations, abattoirs, cold storage plants, offices and agencies this Company will establish in the different Provinces of Canada and in England, or of the numerous employees it will engage to do the buying, killing, plucking, packing and shipping; the instructors the Company will engage will give to the working shareholders such directions and assistance as they may desire.

THE HEAD OFFICE WILL BE AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO, and from there MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many Canadians, but for those who do not know him and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in their interest, the following extract from a letter written by the celebrated firm F. W. FARMAN CO., LIMITED, the greatest pork packers and provision merchants, and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this Company, will be of interest:

"Gentlemen: At the request of Mr. W. S. Gilmore, I write to advise you that we have known him for years, and have had during that time continuous dealings with him as one of our customers. He is a practical provision dealer and butcher of many years' experience. He is about fifty-five years of age, but active and progressive, and as a judge of poultry, live or dressed, he is certainly the equal of the best in Hamilton. As to his personal character, respectability and integrity, we believe he is fully to be relied upon for anything he will undertake."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every shareholder in this Company is not obliged to raise poultry simply because he is a shareholder—anybody can buy stock in the Company, and the net profits or dividends will be divided between all shareholders alike, and it is safe to say they will get large dividends for their money.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.—The Company extend an exclusive privilege to those who hold ten shares or more of the Company's stock to raise poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc., for the Company, to supply the great demand, and to this class of shareholders the Company will pay the very highest prices for their birds. They will be given the great advantage of careful instruction, free of charge, in the art of raising and fattening poultry, as well as receiving their share of all the profits of the Company, and, as the promoters wish to make this a Company by the farmers and for the farmers, all the servants and employees of the Company will be chosen from among the shareholders and their families.

THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Company is divided into shares worth five dollars each, and of this only a limited number of shares are offered for public subscription, but no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares (\$50). If you wish to become a shareholder, lose no time, but send in your subscription at once, as the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applications are received, and no stock will be held open for anyone. Fill out the APPLICATION FORM, given below, be careful to state how many shares you want, and the amount of money you inclose, your name to it, and then fill in your address, and send it by registered letter to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, the President of the Company, 9 Toronto street, Toronto, Ontario, accompanied by a marked check, postoffice order or express order, for the full amount of your subscription, payable to the order of Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the Company.

The promoters reserve the right to change the name of the Company if the Government requests them to do so as a condition to the granting of Letters Patent under the Great Seal incorporating the company, and also at the same time to ask incorporation with any other amount of capital stock than named, in their discretion.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, ESQ., President, The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, 9 Toronto street, Toronto:

Dear Sir—I inclose you herewith \$..... in full payment for shares of fully paid and non-assessable stock in the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder, and entitled to all the advantages of the company, as described in the published prospectus.

Your name..... Your address.....

CHAPEL OF THE PYX.

[Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.]

The ancient Chapel of the Pyx at Westminster is to be thrown open to the public. This is one of the oldest and most interesting parts of the Abbey, the greater part of the fabric belonging to the reign of Edward the Confessor. It was used in early Norman times as a royal treasury, and a robbery from the chapel in the reign of Edward I. of treasure valued at £100,000 created a great deal of stir. Later it was used as a record chamber by the farmers and for the farmers, all the servants and employees of the Company will be chosen from among the shareholders and their families.

WHY WILL YOU allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive grave, when, by the timely use of Bick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates.



Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

MYSTERIES OF THE SOUTH.

British Expedition to Investigate the Secrets of the Antarctic Regions.

The discovery of the south pole is not alone the prompting motive of the British polar expedition which is to start this year for the Antarctic region. There are many important features in that unknown land which require investigation. One of which is the tides. One need only glance at a map of the world to see that the Southern Hemisphere contains twice as much area of ocean surface than does the Northern Hemisphere, and it is this great southern ocean that is really the center of the tidal system of the globe, says the London Express.

The tide which carries the barge up the Thames today has really been in this vast ocean for some days ago. Evidently, then, something should be done in this direction, and conclusive facts obtained, for perhaps in the case of England's coal supply being considerably reduced, her people may have to turn to the tides for the generation of power for their manufactures; in fact, such a scheme, for the sake of economy alone, is only comparable with the harnessing of the Falls of Foyers or Niagara for the supply of motive power. These and many other points have not been lost sight of by those planning and undertaking the expedition.

Two others, dealing with the scientific side, may be mentioned; first, that of the geology. From the nature of the rocks it will be possible to say whether the Antarctic continent, be it of large area, or only one made up of small islands, is a connecting link between South America and Australia. Should this be so, and it is highly probable, there is no reason why the land should be rich in minerals, but whether the miner would face severe climatic conditions than those prevailing even at Klondike would remain to be seen.

The second is meteorology. The study of the weather in the Southern Hemisphere is of necessity in a less satisfactory state than that of the Northern Hemisphere, on account of the fewer stations; but at the same time atmospheric as well as oceanic circulation is such a complicated machine that our relatively warmer climate, compared with others of the same latitude, is dependent upon processes taking place some thousands of miles away.

Surely an area nearly as large as Australia, unexplored, unknown, must make its impression somewhere in other countries, but what this function is remains still to be solved.

Hanging For Burglars.

[Pittsburg Press.]

There is not a more heinous offense in the whole criminal calendar than burglary. The man who breaks into a house at night does not do so merely to rob. He is prepared, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred—indeed, in one hundred cases out of a hundred—to commit murder in addition. The only difference between him and the other variety of murderer is that the ordinary murderer is half the time the result of passion, and deliberate. The burglar, on the other hand, is a man possessed of some of the finer instincts. The burglar—the able-bodied brute who in absolute cold blood chooses plunder and bloodshed as his profession, can never be anything else than an abandoned brute. It is a question to be left to the moralists and the psychologists whether it would not be an act of mercy on the part of the law to take such a man off the world and enable him without unnecessary waste of time to enter some other sphere and begin all over again.

There is another phase of the matter. The theory of the law being that the administering of punishment for crime is designed not so much to gratify the spirit of reprisal and revenge as to vindicate the right and to warn all men that it must not be violated, the question rises whether the present penalties for housebreaking are such as to exercise the proper deterrent influence.

Jack—No; I don't see May as much as I used to.

Gill—Really? Why, I heard you were engaged.

Jack—That's just it. It's dark in the parlor when I call now.

NOT COD-LIVER OIL

but Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. They are not the same; far from it.

Scott's emulsion is cod-liver oil prepared for the stomach.

Let cod-liver oil alone if you need it. When your physician orders toast, do you breakfast on flour?

Pure cod-liver oil is hard to take and hard to digest. A man that can keep it down, can saw wood. He thinks he is sick; he is lazy.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

WITH THE POETS.

Man Was Made to Mourn.

A few seem favorites of fate,
In Pleasure's lap career;
Yet think not all the rich and great
Are likewise truly blest.
But, Oh! what crowds in every land
Are wretched and forlorn;
Through weary life this lesson learn,
That man was made to mourn.

Many and sharp the numerous ills
Involved with our frame;
More pointed still we make ourselves,
Regret, remorse and shame!
And man, whose heaven-erected face
The smiles of love adorn,
Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn!
See yonder poor, o'erlabored wight,
See yonder poor, o'erlabored wight,
So abject, mean and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil;
And see his lordly fellow-worm
The poor petition spurn,
Unmindful, tho' a weeping wife
And helpless offspring mourn.

If I'm designed yon lordling's slave
By nature's laws designed,
Why was an independent wish
E'er planted in my mind?
If not, why am I subject to
His cruelty, or scorn?
Or why has man the will and power
To make his fellow-mourn?

—Burns.

April Weather.

Soon, ah, soon the April weather,
With the sunshine at the door,
And the mellow melting rain-wind
Sweeping from the South once more.

Soon the rosy maples budding,
And the willows putting forth,
Misty crimson and soft yellow,
In the valleys of the North.

Soon the hazy, purple distance
Where the cabin'd heart takes wing,
Eager for the old migration
In the magic of the spring.

Soon, ah, soon the budding wild flowers
Through the forest white and frail,
And the odoriferous wild cherry
Gleaming in her ghostly veil.

Soon about the waking uplands
The hepaticas in blue—
Children of the first warm sunlight,
In their sober Quaker hue.

All our shining little sisters
Of the forest and the field,
Lifting up their quiet faces,
With the secret half revealed.

Soon across the folding twilight
Of the round earth hushed to hear,
The first robin at his vespers,
Calling far, serene and clear.

Soon the waking and the summons,
Starting sap in hole and blade,
And the bubbling, marshy whisper
Seeping up through bog and glade.

Soon the frogs in silver chorus
Through the night, from marsh and swale,
Blowing in their tiny oboes
All the joy that shall not fail.

Passing up the old earth rapture,
By a thousand streams and rills,
From the red Virginian valleys
To the blue Canadian hills.

Soon, ah, soon the splendid impulse,
Nomad longing, vagrant whim,
When a man's false angels vanish,
And the truth comes back to him.

Soon the majesty, the vision,
And the old unfaltering dream,
Faith to follow, strength to 'stablish,
Will to venture and to seem.

All the radiance, the glamor,
The expectancy and poise,
Of this ancient life renewing
Its terrors and its joys.

Soon the immortal magic
Of the young Apollonian moon,
And the wonder of their friendship
In the twilight—soon, ah, soon!

—Bliss Carman.

April's Return.

A flush is on the woodland,
A song is in the hedge;
The meadow wan is fair again,
For April keeps her pledge.

A thrill with every heartbeat,
A rapture touched with sighs;
New luster on the soul of Life,
Tears in my happy eyes.

—Grace Richardson.

THE LOST GAINSBOROUGH

Story of the Famous Picture's Recovery
After Many Years—Mystery Still Surrounds Its Disappearance.

The mystery surrounding the stolen portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire by Gainsborough, which has just been reported found after a disappearance of a quarter of a century, threatens to become as extended a subject of controversy as the kidnapping of Charlie Ross.

Robert Pinkerton told what he knew of the recent whereabouts of the artistically inclined thief. "The only condition which the thief imposed," said Mr. Pinkerton, "was that before the picture was delivered the cash reward should be in the hands of my brother, William Pinkerton. There was no promise made to refrain from prosecution. Indeed, the thief demanded none, because the crime was already outlawed.

"Mr. Agnew and my brother went to a Chicago bank, and when they had drawn the money and placed it in the hands of my brother, they telephoned to the sporting man that all was arranged. The sporting man replied that the trunk containing the stolen portrait would be delivered at Mr. Agnew's room at a certain hour. When it came, Mr. Agnew took it out of its wrappings, where it had been rolled, and laid it upon the table face side up, and let it flatten out of its own weight, because he was afraid his pressing it might crack the paint. When he was assured that the picture was the genuine one, he took the cotton in which it had been wrapped and laid it again over the face of the painting.

At Sea.

O, we go down to sea in ships,
But Hope remains behind,
And Love, with laughter on his lips,
And Peace, of passive mind;
While out across the deeps of night,
With lifted sails of prayer,
We voyage off in quest of light,
Nor find it anywhere.

O, Thou who wroughtest earth and sea,
Yet keepest from our eye
The shores of an eternity
In calms of Paradise,
Blow back upon our foolish quest
With all the driving rain
Of blinding tears and wild unrest,
And wait us home again.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

In the Old Home.

They are left alone in the dear old home,
After so many years,
When the house was full of frolic and fun,
Of childish laughter and tears.
They are left alone! they two—once more!
Beginning life over again,
Just as they did in the days of yore,
Before they were nine or ten.

And the table is set for two these days;
The children went one by one,
Away from home on their separate ways,
When childhood's days were done.
How healthily hungry they used to be!
What romping they used to do!
And mother—for weeping—can hardly see
To set the table for two.

Ah, well! ah, well! 'tis the way of the world!

Children stay but a little while,
And then into other scenes are whirled,
Where other homes beguile.
But it matters not how far they roam,
Their hearts are fond and true,
And there's never a home like the dear old home.

Where the table is set for two.

—Youth's Companion.

Two Schools.

I put my heart to school.
In the world where men grow wise,
"Go out," I said, "and learn the rule;
Come back when you win the prize."

My heart came back again.
"And where is the prize?" I cried.
"The rule was false, and the prize was pain,
And the teacher's name was Pride."

I put my heart to school,
In the woods where wild birds sing,
In the fields where flowers spring,
Where brooks run cool and clear,
And the blue of heaven bends near.
"Go out," I said; "you are only a fool,
But perhaps they can teach you here."

"And why do you stay so long,
My heart, and where do you roam?"
The answer came with a laugh and a song.
"I find this school is home."

—Henry Van Dyke.

To Marry or Not to Marry.

Mother says, "Be in no hurry,
Marriage oft means care and worry."
"I find this school is home."

Auntie says, with manner grave,
"Life is synonym for slave."

Father asks in tones commanding,
"How does Bradstreet rate his standing?"

Sister, crooning to her twins,
Sighs, "With marriage care begins."

Grandma, near life's closing days,
Murmurs, "Sweet are girlhood's ways."

Maud, twice widowed ("sod and grass")
Looks at me and moans "Alas!"

They are six, and I am one,
Life for me has just begun.

They are older, calmer, wiser,
Age should say be youth's adviser.

They must know—and yet, dear me,
When in Harry's eyes I see

All the world of love there burning—
On my six advisers turning,

I make answer, "Oh, but Harry
Is not like most men who marry."

"Fate has offered me a prize,
Life with love means Paradise."

"Life without it is not worth
All the foolish joys of earth."

So, in spite of all they say,
I shall name the wedding day.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

That Old Pain Again.

It's an old enemy. You thought you had shaken it off, but the winter winds and the variable spring weather find the weak spot, and the old pain is back again—perhaps even worse than before.

If you have severe pains in the joints and the muscles—pains aggravated by cold and damp, so that you find it difficult to walk, or your shoulders ache so that it is a torture to get into your clothing, it is RHEUMATISM. Do not neglect it or your joints may grow so stiff that you will be permanently crippled. Liniments and outward applications are of no use.

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood and must be treated through the blood. There is only one always reliable, permanent cure for Rheumatism, and that is

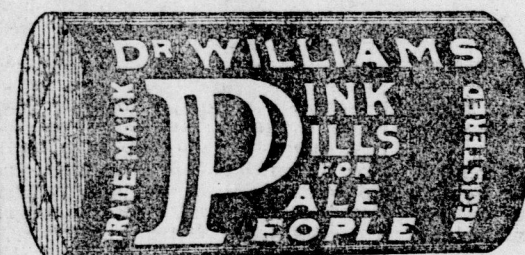
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

These pills have repeatedly cured the most severe cases of Rheumatism—cured even after doctors and other medicines had failed. They go direct to the cause of the trouble, drive it from the system and thus make permanent cures.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

Mr. Moise Laframboise, St. Scholastique, Que., says:—"During the years 1897 and 1898 I suffered very much from rheumatism. The disease settled in my knees, and I often endured the greatest agony in going about. I tried several kinds of medicine, but did not find relief. In the spring of 1899 I decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and purchased six boxes. Before these were all gone the disease had disappeared. As a sort of preventive I took a few boxes more the following autumn, with the result that I have not since felt an ache or pain. I naturally think there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for rheumatism."

Mrs. A. Huscroft, Pittston, Ont., says:—"For several years I was very much afflicted with rheumatism, which at last became so bad that I was unable to move about or do any housework. I was treated by one of the best doctors in this locality, but the results were far from satisfactory. A neighbor who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with benefit urged me to try them, and after using four boxes I found myself restored to good health and have not since had the slightest return of the trouble. As my experience occurred over two years ago, I think I may safely say the cure is permanent, and that other rheumatic sufferers will do well to try this medicine."



Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



Goat Milk In Athens.

[Scribner's.]

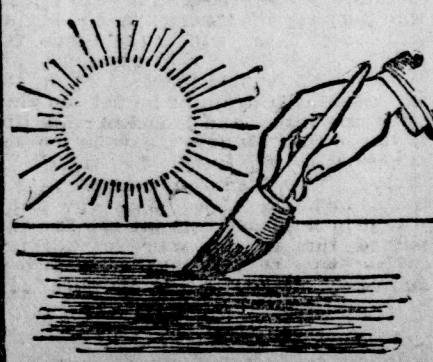
Nor do the men who sell milk and its various products lie in bed all the sun rises. There are a couple of European dairies in Athens, whose proprietors keep cows; but they do business mostly with the foreigners and with those Greeks who ape foreign manners. Your genuine Athenian believes the goat to be the proper milk-producing animal, and he regards the cow in this connection about as we Americans do the mare. The milkman takes his animals with him, jangling their bells and squeezing "Gala!" he shouts, a quick, startling cry with a "g" whose guttural quality is unattainable by adult learners, and usually unperceived by them. When a customer comes to the door he strips the desired quantity into the proffered receptacle before her vigilant eyes, selecting one of the goats and paying no attention to the others, who understand the business as well as he does. Patiently they stand about, chewing the cud or resting on contiguous doorsteps. When their master moves on they arise and follow, more faithful than dogs. The obvious and well-nigh over-

powering temptation to which the milkman is subjected affects him in Greece as in America. In Greece it is taken for granted that he cannot resist, and he is therefore obliged to take his animals with him. But even thus he is not above suspicion, for they tell of a robber water-bag carried inside the coat and provided with a tube reaching to the palm of the hand. Each time the milkman closes his hand over the udder he presses the bag between his arm and his body.

A GREAT GUN.

A new 80-ton wire gun will be tested with shells at Sandy Hook some day soon, General Miles and the board of ordnance being present. This gun, which is intended for coast defense work, is able to hurl a 55-pound projectile 2,800 feet per second. Its makers claim that, from its pit at the Hook, this gun could easily drop shells into Forty-second street, more than eighteen miles away. The gun contains 75 miles of wire and cost \$33,000, being the most expensive piece of ordnance along the Atlantic coast.

WHEN YOU PAINT



avoid cheap stuff that has no reputation. Buy the best paint—paint that has a name—paint that preserves, that beautifies. Buy paint that fights off hot sun and rain, that will not crack nor blister that keeps its color, that looks best, wears best, covers most and work easiest.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

are that kind. Do you want to learn all about painting and see how some beautiful homes are painted? Drop us a card and ask for

BOOKLET "B" FREE.

A. RAMSAY & SON Est. 1842
MONTREAL. Paint Makers.

AROUND THE LAMP.

When It Is Spring.

In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove;
In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.
—Tennyson, "Locksley Hall."

When daisies pied and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver-white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadow with delight,
—"Love's Labor Lost."

It is the season now to go
About the country high and low,
Among the hills and in the dale,
And two by two in fairland.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Sweet April showers
Do bring May flowers.
—Tusser.

The holy spirit of the spring
Is working silently.
—George MacDonald.

The boyhood of the year.—Tennyson.

One Brother's Keeper.

There was a medical student a year or two ago who was half way through his course when it dawned upon him that he had lived for himself, and he decided to change and go and see if he could find a man who had gone to the dogs. He had fallen to pieces, given up his work and his exams, and was living aloof from other students and drinking hard. One day he found him lying on the floor drunk. He paid his debts and took him to his own rooms, gave him supper, and put him to bed. On the next day he had a talk with him. He produced a piece of paper and they made a contract to keep them both straight:

"1. Neither of us to go out alone.
"2. Twenty minutes only to be allowed to go to the college and return; overtime to be accounted for.
"3. One hour every night to be given over to reading other than studies.
"4. That bygones be bygones."

Both men put their names to this and for weeks they lived. No. 1 doing all he could to help No. 2. After a time No. 2 saw that the odd evening hour was spent by No. 1 in reading his Bible. No. 2 never spoke to him about it; he simply said, "I went and read No. 2 changed. What he changed to I need not say. The last I heard of him was this: No. 1 is filling an appointment of great importance in London. No. 2 passed his exams, that year with the highest university distinction, and is now in private practice.—"Prof. H. Drummond's Life," by Dr. G. A. Smith.

An Extinct Species.

A lecturer in Hastings inquired dramatically:

"Can anyone in this room tell me of a perfect man?"

There was a dead silence.

"Has anyone," he continued, "heard of a perfect woman?"

Then a patient-looking little woman rose up at the back of the room and answered:

"There was one. I've often heard of her, but she's dead now. She was my husband's first wife."

Nature Marred by Manufacture.

There has been a considerable increase in the amount of cloud, and consequent decrease in the amount of sunshine in all parts of our country.

...owing to the enormous increase of amount of dust thrown into the atmosphere as our country has become more densely populated, and especially owing to the vast increase of our smoke-producing manufactures. It seems highly probable, therefore, that to increase the wealth of capitalist manufacturers we are allowing the climate of our whole country to be greatly deteriorated in a way which diminishes both its productivity and its beauty, thus injuriously affecting the enjoyment and the health of the whole population.—A. R. Wallace.

Poor Huntsman!

A Preston man went up into the hills near Clitheroe for a day's rabbit-shooting, but failed to score a single hit.

He had to dine with several friends that evening, and as they knew he had been out shooting, he sent a boy into the village with instructions to get the two finest rabbits procurable, and to bring them in to him whilst at dinner.

The meal was not far advanced before he had told his admiring friends of his day's adventures. Sport had not been very good, he said, but he had managed to bag two rabbits, anyway, and both beauties, too.

He had hired a slow-motioned urchin to bring them along, and he was expecting him to arrive at any moment.

Just then the boy entered the room, carrying a strange-looking parcel which might have been mistaken for anything but rabbits.

"These were all I could get, sir," said the lad, tearing away the paper from a couple of tins labeled "Best Australian Rabbit."

What He Would Do.

In a Scotch Sunday school the superintendent had occasion to notice an absentee, and proceeded to inquire of his brother, who also attended the school, the reason of the non-appearance. It turned out that the delinquent had taken offence at his transference to a class which he supposed to be beneath his merits. The superintendent asked the brother to tell the absentee to be sure to be in his place next Sunday; otherwise, continued the superintendent, "I will call and see his mother about it." Thus ended the interview, whereupon a classmate was heard to say to the boy who had got this message to deliver, "I say, Jock, if he wants to see your mother, he'll have a lot of howkin' to do." "Ay," chimed in a second companion, "an' even then I doubt he'll not see her." The poor mother died some years ago.

Poetry Its Own Reward.

Coleridge declared that poetry had been to him its own exceeding reward, and when offered a half-share in two London newspapers, which would probably have yielded him an income of £2,000 a year, replied: "I will not give up the country, and the lazy reading of old folios, for two thousand times two thousand pounds!"

"Patience," Southey used to exclaim when occasionally weary of his enforced and ill-paid drudgery at literary ephemera, "It is, after all better than pleading in a stinking court of law, or being called up at midnight to a patient; it is better than being a

soldier or a sailor; better than calculating profit and loss at a counter; better, in short, than anything but independence." The late Mr. Du Camp declared that he knew of no more beautiful occupation than that of an independent and unselfish author. "I owe to it the best joys of my life and the peace of my age." Hawthorne, in his calling, though for twenty years he was the obscurest man-of-letters in America, and had no incentive to effort in a reasonable respect of fame or money—nothing, indeed, but the pleasure itself of literary composition.—The Saturday Evening Post.

Where Neckties Are Unknown.

[From the Memphis Scimitar.]
"While I was over in the Arkansas mountains last winter on a hunting trip, my guide and I came across a sugar maple orchard, where two men were collecting and boiling down the sap," says a Memphis man.

"We sat around with the natives a while and ate maple sugar. When we started to leave, one of the men, who had been regarding me with a very close, asked the guide, in a low voice, why I wore that rag around my neck. 'That's to keep his nose from bleeding,' replied the guide, who was a man of some humor.

"We walked away I heard the natives telling each other how sorry they felt for me on account of my affliction."

Discovery of the Muir Glacier.

For twenty-five years John Muir has made out of doors his realm. For more than half this time he lived and wandered alone over the high Sierras, through the Yosemite Valley, and among the glaciers of California and Alaska, studying, sketching, climbing. At night he sometimes rested luxuriously, wrapped in a half-blanket beside a camp fire; sometimes, when fuel was wanting, and the way too arduous to admit of carrying his blanket, he huddled for himself a snug nest in the snow. He is no longer a young man, but when last I saw him he was making plans to go again to the North, to explore the four new glaciers discovered last summer by the Harriman Expedition.

"What do you come here for?" two Alaskan Indians once asked him, when he had accompanied him as far, through perilous ways, as he could, hire or coax them to go.

"To get knowledge," was his reply.

"The Indians grunted; they had no words to express their opinion of this extraordinary lunatic. They turned back and left him to venture alone across the great glacier which now bears his name. So trifling a matter as a mere destination could not deter him from his purpose. He built a cabin at the edges of the glacier, and there he settled to work, and to live for two long years. He made daily trips over that icy region of deep gorges, rugged cliffs, and vast, moraine-topped peaks, and making sketches, until he had obtained the knowledge, and the understanding of knowledge, that he was after. Muir Glacier is the largest glacier discharging into the wonderful Glacier Bay on the Alaskan coast. Being the most accessible one in that region, tourists are allowed to go ashore to climb upon its sheer, icy cliffs, and watch the many icebergs that go tumbling down from it. This is a thrilling experience to the globe trotter, but to dwell there beside the glacier, to study the phenomena, endeavoring to grasp the vastness and the experience that few besides John Muir would court."—Ainslie's Magazine.

The Lecture Abruptly Ended.

An Oxford professor was giving his pupils a lecture on "Scotland and the Scots."

"These hardy men," he said, "think nothing about swimming across the Tay three times every morning before breakfast."

Suddenly a loud burst of laughter came from the center of the hall, and the professor, amazed at the idea of his own daring to interrupt him in the middle of his lecture, angrily asked the offender what he meant by such unbecoming conduct.

"I was just thinking, sir," replied that individual, "that the poor Scotch chaps would find themselves on the wrong side for their clothes when they landed."

A Nautilus for North Pole.

Julius Verne's remarkable journey to the north pole in the submarine boat Nautilus is to be paralleled in fact, unless the plans of Herr Kampe, as recently outlined before the Vienna Geographical Society, miscarry. Herr Kampe's project involves going under the ice when necessary, and coming up occasionally, like a walrus, to breathe, either in open water, or a hole blasted in the ice. As the boat will but carry air for fifteen hours, the plan suggests plenty of peril. Should the unbroken ice floes prove more extensive than the five miles Herr Kampe believes is the limit, and thicker than his vessel could butt through, there is good prospect that he and his crew would meet the fate of the crew of the Nautilus, escaped only through the inventive genius of Jules Verne. Herr Kampe's boat, which is now building at Wilhelmshaven, is ellipsoid in form, 10 feet long and 26 feet broad. Petroleum will be the motive power. Captain Bernier, the Canadian, plans to use a strictly modern device in his polar expedition. After leaving his vessel he will keep in communication with her as long as possible by means of wireless telegraphy.

Origin of "The Old Oaken Bucket."

Samuel Woodworth was the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." A printer by trade, who served his apprenticeship at Boston, in the office of Major Russell, the publisher of the Centinel.

The beautiful and popular ballad had its origin under the following circumstances: He was employed in an office on the corner of Chestnut and Chambers streets, New York. One day, with a group of typists, he dropped in to Mallory's in Franklin street, for the purpose of taking "a piece of brandy and water," for which the place was noted. The liquor was excellent, and Woodworth seemed inspired by it, for, after taking a draught he set his glass upon the table, and smacking his lips declared that Mallory's eau de vie was superior to anything he had ever tasted.

"No," said a comrade, "you quite mistake. There is one thing which in both our estimations far surpasses this in the way of drink."

"What was that?" asked Woodworth dubiously. "The draft of pure cold

water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket which hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in summer." The teardrop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True," he replied, and soon after quitted the place. He returned to the office, grasped his pen, and in half an hour "The Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript to be embalmed in the memories of the succeeding generations.

No Comparison Between Them.

At the close of a lecture to the members of a certain literary society the following dialogue between a Scotsman and the lecturer took place: "Ye think a fine lot o' Shakespeare, doctor?" "I do, sir," was the emphatic reply. "An' ye think he was mair clever than Robbie Burns?" "Why, there's no comparison between them," said the lecturer. "Ay, jist nonsense. Robbie would ken fine that a king, or a queen either, disna gang to bed w' the crown on his head. They hang it over the back o' a chair." The lecturer's face dropped, for he realized that his lecture had been given in vain.—Scottish American.

The Growth of Character.

You cannot make a character in a day. You cannot hasten the development of character. The element of time enters into the value of reputation. Not the man who has been good for three days or three weeks, but the man who has added year to year, decade to decade, and who, winter and summer through, has been faithful. We are to infer that little things are often difficult things. It is sometimes easier to pay money by a check than to find coin for it. Many a man has less difficulty in drawing a check for fifty pounds than in finding some fractional sum under a sovereign. Many a rich man has more difficulty to admit of carrying his pocket full of coins, and has to borrow of men who are ashamed to ask for their return. We should be careful about all these things. Never borrow without meaning to pay back. Never injure what is called the honor of a family, or the little flowers in the garden; but be strong there as elsewhere, and if we take care of these little things it will be wonderful to see how we advance and grow in things that are greater.—Rev. Dr. Parker.

Shakespeare and the Bible.

In a paper read recently on this subject, the Rev. J. B. McGovern said he had seen the statement that Free-thinkers claimed the works of Shakespeare as their Bible. As a general principle, however, he might say that the proposition that Shakespeare was a Free-thinker was a mistake. He was a man who knew his Bible and used it well. In support of his view he quoted many authorities whose testimony he urged, proved conclusively that Shakespeare was a devoted student of the Bible. There were in his time three principal Christian Bibles, but that which was the favorite of the English Church and people during the latter part of the sixteenth century was undoubtedly the known as the "great Bible." That was the Bible with which Shakespeare was most familiar. Indeed, his knowledge of it was vast, and his use of it extensive. The poetry of Shakespeare was derived from the Bible, and its tone and coloring pervaded his writings. The references in Shakespeare to human life and thought were also, he said, tinged with Biblical color. There was evidence enough, he thought, in the place where Free-thinkers in the available position of claiming Shakespeare as his Bible, and yet of scornfully rejecting the Bible itself.

An Irish Will.

The following is a copy of a will made by a miser in Ireland:

"I give and bequeath to my sister-in-law, Mary Dennis, four old worsted stockings, which she will find underneath my bed; to my nephew, Charles Macartney, two other pair of stockings, lying in the box where I keep my linen; to Lieut. Johnson, of his majesty's Fifth Regiment of Foot, my only pair of white cotton stockings, and my old scarlet great-coat; and to Hannah Bourke, my housekeeper, in return for her long and faithful services, my cracked earthen pitcher."

Hannah, in anger, told the other legatees that she resigned to them her valuable share of the property, and they retired. In equal rage, she kicked down the pitcher; and, as it broke, a multitude of guineas burst out, and rolled along the floor. This, she said, was the money which she had sent to examine the stockings, in return for their great joy, were crammed with money.

Fresh Air Will Be Left on Your Doorstep.

A few years hence we shall have liquid air left at our houses in the morning, just as we have our milk brought to us at the present time.

Now, supposing that the time has actually arrived, and you have given your order for a quart of liquid air. What will you do with it?

First, how will it be supplied? How can it be kept? and is it safe to handle? It will be brought to your house like milk, in bottles, and containing the desired quantity, from a quart or two up to twenty or thirty gallons. The style of the cans will doubtless vary. The simplest are nothing more than cylinders, closed at the bottom, but open at the top, heavily felted. In these liquid air can be kept about twenty-four hours.

You will use some of the liquid air in your refrigerator, where it will do the work of big cake of ice. It will waste away, but the product is air—and cold. If you want a glass of cold lemonade in summer, you have only to pour the liquid in a glass, and drop into it a half a teaspoonful of liquid air. Then watch it a moment, for it is a beautiful experiment, and dancing and bubbling and showing all manner of jewel tints for about a minute, the liquid air disappears. Your glass of water is now cooled, and has a little lump of ice in it.

It not only cools the air, but will make it pure and bracing, like a sweet mountain breeze, for there is always some excess of oxygen in liquid air, and you may thus have pure mountain air brought to your room every day.—Answers.

For nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, brain fog, lack of vitality, nervous prostration, faint and dizzy spells, tobacco habit, nervousness, general debility, etc., use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

ON THE FARM.

Rape Growing.

Rape requires rich land made into a fine, firm seed-bed. We find our orchard a good place for it, and as long as the rape lasts the hogs do not root to any extent. We plow the orchard shallow so as not to hurt the roots, and work the ground down fine and solid, and we usually have our best rape there. To fit the ground properly for early at the usual depth, we drag and roll frequently till from the first to the middle of May. See that the ground is fine and firm. It should be worked over as soon after every rain as the ground will work well. This frequent working will kill nearly all the surface weeds.

If the soil is quite free from weed seed, warm and moist, so that the seed will germinate, sow broadcast at the rate of four or five pounds to the acre, and cover with a fine harrow. If you are afraid of weeds and the ground is not so satisfactory as you like, then in drills far enough apart so it can be cultivated in its early life. Sow from two to three pounds to the acre if drilled; twenty inches to about two feet apart is right for drills. This will depend on how awkward your horse is about cultivating. Cultivate until it is about six inches high. Rape comes up quickly on moist, warm ground, but does not seem to grow very fast. Rape four inches high, from this on it grows very rapidly. Its slow growth the first month gives the weeds quite a start. If weeds come up too thickly so as to do harm, it is best to turn down with a moldboard plow when the rape and weeds are about six inches high. Then the rape will come on more rapidly than the weeds and will crowd them out. This, of course, refers to sowing broadcast. In drills, the weeds are kept down by cultivation.

Do not turn live stock of any kind in till it is six or eight inches high. We think it not suitable for hogs and sheep, but for other stock. It is not fit for cows, as it taints the milk. It requires a little care in turning sheep on it, as it will be likely to scour unless fed up to it gradually. Sheep cause most in sheep or cattle if too much is fed at first. The same caution should be used as when turning on clover. We have never had hogs injured by turning in at any time, but it would do no harm to work them up to it gradually. Then you will be on the safe side.

Rape is not a fertilizer, but, on the contrary, is necessarily hard on land, and the elements required to grow it are taken from the soil, and none from the air, as with clover and peas, but as it is pastured down on the land where it grows, it leaves the soil in no poorer condition for growing it, but, perhaps, leaves it a little better on account of shading and the rich manure from sheep and hogs so evenly scattered over the field.—Correspondence Country Gentleman.

Rapid Transit Garden Grow'h.

Successful experiments have been made recently in the forcing of the growth of asparagus in the field in winter by the help of steam. Narrow trenches about four inches deep are dug between the rows and covered with boards so as to form little tunnels. Steam from a boiler is forced into the tunnels through a hose, penetrating the soil and keeping the latter moist and warm. The process has to be performed only once a day, for five minutes at a time, and the results have been quite remarkable.

Within recent years salad plants, tomatoes, muskmelons, green corn, beans, and other garden products have been raised in the open air, and the list of greenhouse crops, rendering these delicacies available for winter use and giving delight to epicures, while putting much money into the pockets of the growers, has been steadily increasing. These are expensive, and no little interest attaches therefore to efforts which the department of agriculture is making to find means whereby persons in modest circumstances may grow good kitchen garden truck for their own use during the cold season.

Plasmon, a New Dairy Product.

Many new industries have been developed in the British Isles at the close of the last century. One of the most novel, and its birth is in the vicinity of Buckingham—namely, that of the manufacture from the milk of creameries, after the butter has been extracted, of the substance known by the highly classical name of plasmon. This substance takes its name from the Greek, meaning "that which gives form."

The fresh milk as it comes from the cow is put into a separator, all the cream being removed by this method. The separated milk is afterwards treated so as to coagulate all the solids of the milk; and this coagulated mass is then kneaded and dried at a temperature of 70 degrees centigrade under an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas. When perfectly free from moisture, the plasmon is ground into a granular powder which is completely soluble in hot water.

As to the economic value of plasmon there can be no doubt when it is known that the German government supply it in very large quantities to the army and navy. As a portable, concentrated nutrient, according to the German government department for the investigation of food stuffs for the troops, it has been found that one ounce of this powder is equal in nourishing and sustaining properties to three and a quarter pounds of the finest beef-steak, or to about ten or twelve pints of milk.—Chambers' Journal.

Why Raise Bacon Hogs?

It will give hogs with good. Good bone is wanted to enable swine to pasture well, to keep them on their feet under the heavy pressure of forced feeding, and to keep at bay such troubles as rheumatism and gout, more especially in heavy brood sows. You cannot make a bacon pig without giving him good bone. The food that is essential to make good bacon cannot do otherwise than to produce good bone.

It will give us hogs with good breeding properties, by which is meant the property of breeding regularly, fecundity or the power to produce many at a litter, and good milking and nursing properties. All through the corn belt the lament is going up that the sows do not breed regularly, that the litters are small and uneven, and that the dams do not sufficiently nourish their young. How could it be otherwise, since the dams are strained to such an extent on the never-ending diet of corn? Now with good breeding qualities as with good bone, you cannot grow good bacon without securing both, for the food that produces good

Growing Cabbage After Cabbage.

It is true that cabbage after cabbage is not usually successful. This is because soil on which cabbage is grown is likely to be infested with the fungus which produces club-root. This bad disease will ruin the crop. Like the scab on potatoes the germs or spores of this disease remain in the soil and attack the succeeding crop. For the reason cabbage should not follow cabbage, turnips, or rape. In some cases the use of lime has prevented or reduced the trouble from club-root, but it is better to plant on new ground. Cabbage is a heavy feeder, and uses up the soluble nitrogen in the soil rapidly, but if this is supplied other crops can be grown exempt for this disease.—Rural New Yorker.

Poultry Fed On Milk.

While poultry sells at a higher price than veal or pork, it will not be profitable for those who have chickens, and also have skim milk or separator milk, to use a part of it for feeding the chickens? Many experiments have been made when used as it should be, mixed with the morning mash, it produces growth, and if chickens are for table use it gives a very white and very fine-flavored flesh. For small chickens it should be perfectly sweet, though when they are half grown sour milk does not seem to hurt them. It seems to be in part a substitute for meat food, and we think mixed with grain it gives better result than when given as a drink. It also seems to assist the hens or pullets in egg production.

Garden Crops.

Two things are absolutely necessary in order to obtain good garden crops, one being the use of good seed, and the other a thorough preparation of the soil. When there is a failure in these, neither liberal manuring nor cultivation while growing will enable the gardener to get a good crop, while under these conditions we have seen very fair crops grown on land that was not very fertile, and that was cultivated very carefully after the manner of the farmer.

Of course, it is better that the four requisites should go together, yet the two we deem most important cost least and are the most frequently neglected.

Fertilizing Orchards.

We always prefer to use ground bone on crops which allow it to be worked into the ground. Much bone meal is not ground fine enough. A finely powdered bone will slowly work into the ground on sod carried down into the mud by rains. It would be slow to reach the tree roots. For orchards in soil, we prefer the forms of fertility that are soluble in water, so that the plant food may be washed down past the roots of the grass. All forms of potash are soluble. Nitrate of soda is, we think, the best form of nitrogen for these soils, and, dissolved rock or bone black is better than bone, because the phosphoric acid will wash or leach down below the grass. The raw ground bone of ordinary fineness, on that soil, we should expect that the grass would get most of the phosphoric acid, the trees getting their share six months or a year after it was applied. There would not be this difference in a cultivated orchard, where the bone was thoroughly worked into the ground.—Rural New Yorker.

Conserving Soil Moisture.

Good cultivation and conserving the moisture of the soil is really producing a crop, for water is what the farmer sells mostly. With every gallon of milk the farmer sells about three and a half quarts of water, and with every ton of potatoes sold goes 1,500 pounds of water. A ton of onions contains 1,700 pounds of water; a ton of tomatoes, 1,800 pounds; a ton of squash, 1,900 pounds, and other crops contain it in various quantities. Water costs nothing, but is a very valuable substance, as the farmer cannot always get as much as he requires on his farm. The best thing he can do is to hold on to all that he has, and in order to do so must not allow weeds to have any of it. Weeds must not permit the water to escape from the soil. If the soil is loosened after every rain so as to form a dirt mulch, the moisture in the soil will be held in check and thus reserved for crops. If the top soil is hard, not only does water escape, but the seeds come up rapidly.—Philadelphia Record.

Too Much Pistol Everywhere.

[New York World.]

Hardly a day passes but the crack of the pistol is heard in some part of this city, with more or less resulting mischief. We sometimes seem to be outdoing the wildest of wild west in the recklessness and frequency of our "shootings and killings."

On Saturday evening New York had three affairs of the revolver. There were especially in heavy brood sows. You cannot make a bacon pig without giving him good bone. The food that is essential to make good bacon cannot do otherwise than to produce good bone.

It will give us hogs with good breeding properties, by which is meant the property of breeding regularly, fecundity or the power to produce many at a litter, and good milking and nursing properties. All through the corn belt the lament is going up that the sows do not breed regularly, that the litters are small and uneven, and that the dams do not sufficiently nourish their young. How could it be otherwise, since the dams are strained to such an extent on the never-ending diet of corn? Now with good breeding qualities as with good bone, you cannot grow good bacon without securing both, for the food that produces good

There is a law in New York against carrying concealed weapons. It is a strong law in words. Is verbal power its limit?

Loss of Appetite.

A person that has lost appetite has lost something besides—vitality, vigor, tone. The way to recover appetite and all that goes with it is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla—that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion and makes eating a pleasure.

Thousands take it for spring loss of appetite, and everybody says there's nothing else so good as Hood's.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures coughs and colds at once.

We don't mean that it relieves you for a little while—it cures. It has been doing this for half a century.

It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

Cures Coughs and Colds

"I coughed and raised continually. Could not attend to business. One bottle of Shiloh's stopped the cough and restored me to perfect health."

J. J. TAGGART, Toronto.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent to you free. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

Aphorisms.

No heresy is so fatal as discontent. It is a denial of the first article of the Creed.—Dickens.

The rule of self-obedience to the right will bring all things into order.—W. E. Gladstone.

To owe an obligation to a worthy friend is a happiness, and can be no disparagement.—Channing.

Put this restriction on your pleasures; be cautious that they injure no being that lives.—Zimmerman.

Believe me, upon the margin of celestial streams alone those simple grow which cure the heart-ache.—Longfellow.

There are seasons when to be still demands immeasurably higher strength than to act. Composure is often the highest result of power.—Channing.

The commonest things, such as lie within everybody's grasp, are more valuable than the riches which so many mortals sigh and struggle after.—Hawthorne.

Leaving the past behind, asking no praise, pay, or reward, submitting ourselves to the grand law of the world, turning the way of faith and hope, giving ourselves to the nearest duty, asking ourselves only what does right or truth or love bid, we thus enter into the joyful life of the children of God.—Charles F. Dole.

The real misery of the future will be, I feel sure, the recollection of wasted opportunity. It will be the reflection that one did not do his best; that he did not make of life what he ought to have made of it. When the heart takes fire with regret, you will need no other burning. When the reproachful memory saddens, you will need no other sorrow. It will be enough—Rev. Dr. D. M. Hodges.

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE.

I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT. CHARLES PLUMMER. Yarmouth.

I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Burn, Nfld. LEWIS S. BUTLER.

A masterpiece of Canadian shoemaking

For . . . Men

And . . . Women.

Made in all correct American shapes. Goodlyer welted. Thoroughly well made—not skimped nor lighted—graceful and beautiful. Illustration shows our latest men's walking boot. Extra strong,

It is a mistake to offer your friends inferior tea when you can just as easily give them Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green.

A STERLING HEART.

Shirley smiled, then remarked: "I do not believe it has ever occurred to Lord Wallace to think of such a thing as a return for the good he is doing. He is the man you have represented him. I imagine he is a person who would be content with the approval of his own conscience and the blessing promised to all such philanthropists." "And what is that?" questioned madame, with compressed lips. "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you," reverently quoted Shirley. "It was the Master's blessing, you know, upon those who ministered to the hungry, the poor, and the sick." "Dani don't quote scripture to me. I've no faith in it," snapped the irascible old woman. "And I've better uses for my money and my time than to be throwing them away in such a senseless fashion as that." Shirley did not reply but turned a grave, half-pleading look upon the irascible woman, thus betraying more of her thoughts than she was aware of. "Well, what is it? Out with it; there is nothing to hinder you from expressing an opinion, even if you are at present a resident of a kingdom instead of being in a great and glorious republic," sarcastically cried madame, who had observed and interpreted the look. "I seem to be very unfortunate in unintentionally giving you offense today," Shirley quietly returned, but with a slight quiver of her upper lip. "Humph! madame went on relentlessly, 'you were saying to yourself that you would give more for the comfort that the children derive from the food he is doing than for all the satisfaction I have ever experienced from hoarding of my thousands,' eh?" Shirley smiled faintly and wondered what there was about her face that could so betray her thoughts to others. Lord Wallace had seemed to read what was passing in her mind like an open book, and now madame was telling her what she was thinking with almost as much accuracy as if she had verbally expressed herself. "Speak out, can't you, and own up?" commanded madame, inexorably. "Well, yes, replied Shirley, too truthful to prevaricate. 'If I did occur to me that money is not the noblest compensation to be desired, I believe that one is happier in doing good to others than to be living wholly for oneself.'"

"Humph! so I am living wholly for myself, am I?" fairly queried madame. "Pray do not misunderstand me, dear madame," said Shirley gently. "I know comparatively little about your life, and I should not presume to criticize it if I did. I was simply giving expression to my own opinion on the subject, applied in a general way. I am sure, you added, with sweet earnestness, 'you have shown me a great kindness today, and I heartily appreciate it.'"

"I suppose," madame returned, without paying any attention to the latter portion of her remarks, "if you possessed a large fortune you would be very charitable; you would not hoard it, you would scatter it broadcast for the benefit of others—eh?"

"I do not know," the young girl replied with grave thoughtfulness. "I have heard that the accumulation of wealth is apt to make people selfish, that the tendency is to grow avaricious, and I think that one should be guarded against such a spirit. As I feel now I think it is very rich should take pleasure in doing good to others, and my income to charitable purposes. I believe that no one is exempt from the command to care for the poor."

"Then, according to that, it rests up on you even now as well as upon me," said madame, smiling. "You have bestowed a searching look on her companion."

"Yes, certainly."

"And do you obey it?"

A vivid blush stained the young girl's cheek at this question. "I did not think the conversation was going to take such a personal turn," she faltered.

"Answer me, Shirley, Livingston," persisted the woman. "If that command is binding on one person it is binding on all; no matter how much or how little he or she may possess. Now, do you, who have been laying down the law for others, give a certain portion of your income toward charitable purposes?"

"Yes, madame," was the low response, but the sweet face was flushed and downcast.

"How much?" demanded her inquisitor, with tightly compressed lips. "A little—a tenth."

"What! I give you five dollars a week; do you mean to tell me that you lay by fifty cents of that to give away?" Shirley cried the astonished dame, who thought herself extremely generous if she gave an extra half dollar to a servant or any object of charity now and then.

"It is very little, I know," Shirley confessed, "and I often wish—oh, how I wish—that I could be rich for only one year," she concluded, with a yearning sigh over her inability to gratify her capricious nature.

Madame pursued the subject no further, but she sat for several moments gazing thoughtfully out of the window, a softer expression on her stern face than it was in the habit of wearing. At length she remarked:

"Your fine young lord has not had a remarkably happy life, notwithstanding his goodness."

Shirley looked up inquiringly, but flushingly over those sarcastic words, which, she told me that he had recently lost a sister, and that he had a little crippled son," she sympathetically remarked.

"He has had worse than that happen to him," madame asserted. "He married

the handsomest girl in Quebec about six years ago, and thought he had the loveliest wife in the world. His mother and sister were nearly distracted over the match, for they had heard that she was a heartless coquette, and that she was only after the title and the money. But his lordship would not hear a word against her, and there was a great wedding, with no end of show and festivity. The first year all went well, for the girl became a mother before it was over, then as soon as she was able to get around again she began to show her real character. She neglected her child shamefully, turning him over to the care of a nurse, while she lived in a whirl of gaiety and excitement, and dined with every fool who admired her pretty face.

"It seems very strange that a man like Lord Wallace should have been attracted to such a woman," Shirley musingly observed.

"Humph! love makes fools of the wisest men sometimes, and of women, too, for that matter," retorted madame, with a frown. "Well, one day the nurse was ill," she resumed, after a moment of silence, "and my lady was obliged to give a party and stay at home to care for the child, as both its grandmother and aunt were away, and there was no one else with whom it could be trusted. It was a cold day, and there was a fire in the grate in the nursery. Her ladyship sat the boy some playthings on the floor; then, taking a novel, stretched herself out on a couch to read and kill time as best she could. She must have fallen asleep, for the next she knew she was startled by the most heartrending screams from the child. She rushed up, and found the poor little fellow lying in front of the grate, with his feet directly under it, where the red-hot coals were dropping upon them. His clothing was all in flames, and he was, of course, terribly burned before he could be extinguished. A physician was called, and everything possible done, but the child's feet were so badly burned that the accident, and he has never walked a step."

"How dreadful!" exclaimed Shirley, with a shiver of pain running over her. "One would suppose that the mother would have been cured of all folly by such a terrible accident to her babe."

Madame continued, "but she appeared to become even more reckless and giddy. Four months later she eloped with a New York gambler, with whom she had been flirting off and on for more than a year, and some said, even before her marriage. But it was a mercy that Neil Wallace did not have to bear this disgrace, for a great while, for news came that the woman was dead, and therefore that her trouble was over. Another sorrow awaited him, however, when the Lady Evelyn, whom he loved as few brothers love their sisters, was stricken with consumption and died about a year ago. He has his mother left, but you see that good men are not always the happiest," the woman concluded, while she searched her companion's countenance to see how she would receive this statement.

"No, perhaps not, in one sense of the word," said Shirley, musingly. "Good people often suffer the heaviest sorrows, and yet—"

"And yet what?" questioned madame.

"And yet I cannot believe that Lord Wallace is really unhappy. He is, of course, it must be a great trial to him that his son is a cripple, and he lost the love of his life, but I believe if he were to die today he would have lived a nobler, more contented and satisfied life. He would step upon a broader, higher plane in another sphere than many another who has lived out a three-score and ten for himself alone."

As she concluded she turned a look of reverence toward the grove of pines where only a few hours before she had met the man of whom she was speaking. Madame eyed her curiously for a moment, then she abruptly changed the conversation, and the master of Ivyhurst was not referred to again that day.

It was evident that she had never given much time to meditation upon the graver questions of life and its responsibilities, and wished to ignore them still.

It seemed as if strange incidents were destined to crowd thick and fast upon Shirley that day, for a little later, as she was passing up the stairs on some errand, a servant handed her a card to be given to his mistress.

"It bore the name of a woman of whom she had heard madame speak in no very flattering terms, and she feared she would not prove a very welcome visitor."

Proceeding to her room she gave her the card, and then stood waiting for further instructions.

"Mrs. Sandland!" exclaimed madame, with a frown of displeasure. "What brings her here, I should like to know?"

"Then, turning to Shirley, she said, with sudden decision, 'You can go down and tell her that I am not at home, and that Shirley lifted an amazed glance to the woman's face. She had never been asked to take such a message to anyone before, she had never expected to be asked to do so."

"But, madame, that would be a falsehood," she gravely remarked, "that you do not wish to see them," retorted madame, irritably.

Shirley stood irresolute for a moment. Shirley stood straight into madame's eyes, she said:

"Madame, I cannot take such a message as that to your caller."

[To be Continued.]

DAN COSTELLO'S LAST DAY.

The Old Clown Died Singing Songs of the Circus Ring.

[New York Correspondence, Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

One of the little tragedies of a great city was enacted recently in a dingy saloon patronized by longshoremen near the East River. Poor old Dan Costello, the broken-down clown, died in a chair as he was singing "Garry Owen," happy that he was about to go back to the old life. Old Dan was a famous clown 30 years ago. He received the highest salary at one time of anyone with Barnum's circus. Then misfortune overtook him. At last he sank to the Bowery lodging-house level, with never more than the price of one meal in his pocket, and no future. Last night he wandered into Madison Square Garden, where Forepaugh's circus was opening its annual season. He met the old cronies of his younger days and the old life was upon him. The manager knew Dan, and when he had listened to his story promised to give him a chance. The old fellow trudged back to his East-side haunt, almost too happy for words. He had no money for a bed, and sat in a chair in one corner of the barroom, humming "Garry Owen." Early this morning the bartender noticed he was strangely silent. A longshoreman shook him on the shoulder, but old Dan was past waking.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

Robert Hall, of Arkona, Ont., Narrowly Escapes Death.

Struck Twice in the Same Place—The Kidneys Turned Out of Their Natural Position—Doctors Said He Would Die. Yet Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Forest, Ont., April 26.—(Special)—Probably the best-known man in the townships of Warwick and Bosanquet is Mr. Robt. Hall, of Arkona. Mr. Hall says:

"Five years ago last April I was kicked by a horse in the left kidney. The doctor who treated me said the kidney had turned out of its place, and I passed blood for several days. 'I did not get quite well from that until I got another kick, which caused me to pass blood again from my kidneys.'"

"I continued to doctor until last fall, when they told me I could not get well, and that I would die, so I quit taking their medicine. 'I lost the power of my legs, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. I was so low that I was not expected to live from one day to the other.'"

"I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and from the first I commenced to improve, and by the time I had taken five boxes I was quite well. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved my life."

No more startling case has ever taken place in the neighborhood of Forest, and many questions have been asked of Mr. Hall, in explanation of the very startling statements made above.

He has but one answer—"Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life, and that after all the doctors had told me I could not get better, and that I must die."

Mr. Hall is certainly a living monument to the wonderful curative properties of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only remedy known to science that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or Dropsy. They never fail.

LABOR LIGHTENED BY CHOICE LITERATURE.

Interesting Social Customs of the Spanish Colony in New York City.

Among the many foreign colonies in New York, including Greeks, Syrians, Turks, Russian Jews, Italians, Armenians, and a score of others hardly less interesting, the Spanish colony is said to be one of those most worthy the attention of the author in search of "local color." According to a write in the Evening Post, the members of this colony number about 20,000, and have their headquarters in the neighborhood of Pearl Street and Maiden Lane. In the course of a study of their social customs, the writer mentions one which is of interest both from the literary and sociological standpoint. All through this Spanish quarter, he says, are cigar factories which employ large numbers of operatives, more completely than in any other industry. The operatives in American establishments of the same nature. The discipline is strict, and the loud talking or hard swearing of many American factories is not tolerated, because the employees themselves would not tolerate it. But the distinctive feature of these factories is the "shop-reader," of which every establishment has at least one. The writer says:

"This functionary may be classed as a professional. He must have a good voice, a clear enunciation, and an excellent knowledge of Spanish. In this city, most of them know enough Eng-

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CABBAGE—Long Keeper.
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CUCUMBER—For Pickling.
CUCUMBER—For Pickle.
CORN—Early.
CORN—Late.
CELERY—White Chisel.
CELERY—Red Early.
CRISPS—Early.
LETTUCE—Curly.
LETTUCE—Healing.
LEEK—Large Flag.
MUSKMELON—Earliest and Best.
WATERMELON—Sweetest.
CITRON—For Preserve.
ONION—Large Yellow.

ONION—Best Red.
ONION—Large White.
ONION—White Pickling.
PEPPER—Long Red.
PARSNIP—Best Long.
PARSLEY—For Garnishing.
PUMPKIN—For Pie.
PEAS—Dwarf Early.
PEAS—Medium Early.
PEAS—Sugar.
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.
RADISH—Long Summer.
RADISH—Round Summer.
RADISH—Winter.
SQUASH—Summer Marrow.
SQUASH—Winter Keeping.
TOMATO—Earliest Kind.
TOMATO—Early Large Red.
TOMATO—Yellow Plum.
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neighbors laughing he scattered the pans, threw the sieve at a cat on the fence, recaptured the rubber, ran for the house, and made the air sizzle while he was searching the directory for intelligence offices.

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Palms never live more than 250 years. Ivy has been known to live 450, chestnut, 800, oak 1,600 and yew 2,850 years.

A LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson, Cameron, writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on his advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reluctant to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Her Politics.

Said the student spare To the maiden fair: "I really cannot see What party you belong to, Or what you claim to be; And you certainly mix Your politics Against all known tradition; For your slivery laugh And golden hair Are in bitter opposition."

Quoth the maiden fair To the student spare: "Just follow up this clew; My party's never satisfied. Is that hint enough for you? Why, really, sir, How slow you are. Well, supposing I were kissed Now don't you think That I'd become A staunch 'Imperialist'?"

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HUNTING THE TALL GIRAFFE.

Old Way Was to Dig Pitfalls in the Earth,

But the South African Sportsmen Like to Surprise a Troop of Them.

Until toward the end of the first quarter of the past century giraffes and giraffe hunting were almost unknown to European sportsmen. Even down to so recent a period as the year 1777, when Major Gordon, a Scottish officer, commanding the Dutch forces at the Cape, shot a giraffe on the northern bank of the Orange River, these strange animals had been practically unknown for centuries. It is true that a single captive specimen was maintained at Florence, in Italy, by Lorenzo de Medici, in the fifteenth century, and that caméléons, brought doubtless from North Africa, were exhibited by the Roman emperors in the arena of the great gladiatorial spectacles and at triumphs. But until Major Gordon, in company with Lieut. Paterson, a British officer, slew his first giraffe just beyond the Orange River, in the country of the Namaquas, in 1777, this animal was looked upon by most as fabulous, a mere chimera to be relegated to the regions of fiction.

STILL EXIST ALONG ORANGE RIVER.

Gordon's Giraffe, the skin of which was sent to Europe, and still I believe exists in the museum of Leyden, proved conclusively that these animals really existed, and among naturalists and sportsmen much interest began at once to be taken in what was then regarded as a new and wonderful species of the African fauna. Le Vaillant, the French ornithologist and traveler, followed Gordon at an interval of about six years. He found and shot, so he says, the giraffe beyond the Orange river, and describes in the most ecstatic terms the chase of this animal. Unfortunately there is strong reason to believe that the lively but imaginative Frenchman never crossed the Orange river at all. An old Boer lady, who lived toward the Orange, and knew Le Vaillant well, and who survived far into this century, always stoutly declared that the Frenchman never crossed the river nor shot a giraffe. As these animals were never in modern times found south of the Orange, it is clear that if Le Vaillant never crossed the river, he could never have shot a caméléon. He has been convicted of deliberate untruths and gross "fakings" in regard to his birds and bird-skins, and his own evidence on giraffe hunting is, therefore, scarcely to be received without corroboration which it entirely lacks. It is a pity, for Le Vaillant could write well and is always amusing.

HOW THE NATIVES HUNTED GIRAFFE.

There can be no doubt that, by means of pitfalls and other contrivances, African hunters in various parts of the Dark Continent have for ages been in the habit of pursuing and slaying giraffes. Even down to the present time the Masarwa bushmen of the Kalahari desert manage to kill these giraffes and extremely large-skinned animals by means of bows and poisoned arrows. To effect the downfall of one of these creatures, the Masarwa has, however, to exercise infinite patience. He knows that the habits and ways of this animal, as of all other beasts of the veldt, by heart; it is to him the main business of his life. He lies in ambush, or, with the greatest care and stealth, stalks up to the giraffe, and when close at hand discharges his little bone-tipped arrow, which smears with a deadly poison, into the softest part of the giraffe's skin, usually the under parts of the animal, or between the legs. The giraffe, framed a giraffe stands 18 feet high and weighs a ton—the poison takes some time to do its work; but presently it begins to tell. Hour after hour, sometimes for a day or two, the bushman follows on the spur of his prey until at length he finds it dead or dying, and with his spear hastens its last moments. Then ensues a glut of flesh, and the Masarwa and his family and friends are for days in a seventh heaven of delight.

A CHASE ON HORSEBACK.
Not until the time of Cornwallis Harris, the first of that great line of British hunters who have exploited South Africa, do we find the modern chase of

the giraffe on horseback, one of the most glorious and exciting of all forms of hunting, properly known and appreciated. Harris, after an unsuccessful attempt in which he and his horse were left behind, soon discovered that the secret of giraffe hunting is to force animals beyond their pace, to ride right up to them, and firing from the saddle, bring them down at close quarters. To do this one must urge one's horse to its highest speed, and as the wonderful troops of long-necked creatures are sailing away in front, stick to them until the pace tells and they begin gradually to come back to the horse, an animal naturally more adapted for a long and fatiguing gallop than a tremendous pace. These tactics told, and presently after a number of discharges—firearms were but feeble weapons in 1837—Capt. Harris brought down his first giraffe. "Bowing his graceful head from the skies," says the hunter, "his proud form was prostrate in the dust. Never shall I forget the tingling excitement of that moment. Alone in the wild wood, I hurraed with bursting exultation, and unsaddling my steed sank exhausted beside the noble prize that I had won."

THE SPORT OF THE WORLD.

All South African hunters agree as to the extreme pleasure and excitement of a run up to a troop of giraffes. There is nothing quite like it in the world. The extraordinary aspect of the tall quadrupeds, shuffling at an immense pace away in front, their strange lumbering gait reminding one of the rocking of a tall ship in a rolling swell, their thick, wiry, black tails, twisted up over their backs and whisking round and round in most curious fashion, their long necks rising and falling in a pendulum-like rhythm, their splendid dappled forms bulking enormous to the eye; all these things, combined with the pace at which one's good horse, excited by the chase and urged with the spur, carries one, tend to make a giraffe hunt on horseback one of the most thrilling of all the varied sensations that a sportsman can hope to experience. I, for one, although I have tasted the delights of many forms of sport, fox hunting included, can affirm that nothing to my mind equals the maddening delight of a gallop after giraffe in the wilds of the far interior of Southern Africa. Gordon Cumming, who in his time killed an immense quantity of every kind of game, from elephant, rhinoceros, and lion, to the smallest antelope, thus writes of his first chase of these colossal creatures: "No pen nor words can convey to the sportsman what it is to ride in the midst of a troop of gigantic giraffes; it must be experienced to be understood; they emitted a powerful perfume, which in the run came hot in my face reminding me of the smell of a hive of heather honey in September. The greater part of this chase led through bushes of wait-a-bit thorn of the most effective description, and my legs and arms were covered with blood long before I had finished the giraffe." Mr. F. C. Selous well indorses Gordon Cumming's enthusiastic description. "It struck me as a glorious sight," he says, "to see these huge beasts dashing along in front, clattering over the stones, or bursting a passage through opposing bushes. . . . And how easily and with what little exertion they seemed to get over the ground with that long, sweeping stride of theirs!"

GIRAFFE HIDE VERY TOUGH.

The strong scent of giraffes noticed by Gordon Cumming is very quickly skinned when one is hunting these animals, and still more so when the skins the quarry at the end of the chase. Horses that have not been accustomed to giraffes are at first much disturbed by it. I remember in my first giraffe hunt that, to begin with, I had the greatest trouble to keep my horse straight. He was fresh to this kind of hunting; the sight of the tall beasts and the scent that came from them as they raced away in front scared him for a time very uncomfortably. However, I got him straight at last, and he went very well afterward. The thorns so feebly mentioned by Gordon Cumming are among the greatest obstacles that are to be encountered in hunting giraffes. These animals have very tough, solid hides, more than an inch in thickness on the upper parts, and in plunging through the densest and thorniest bush they can encounter. More often than not they are, when found by the hunter, browsing amid the woodlands of Kameeldoon acacia, interspersed with thorny bush. If the sportsman wishes to secure his game he must follow the tall beasts as they go plunging into these fastnesses, dodging trees and ducking their long, swanlike necks under branches in a way that is perfectly amazing. Whenside members their tall and apparently unmanageable figures.

A MIGHTY NIMROD'S YARN.

I shall never forget the sight of my hunting comrade at the conclusion of his second gallop after giraffes in the forest country of the North Kalahari. Led by bushmen, our hunters were spooring these animals a mile or so apart. I heard my friend's rifle go twice and made my way in his direction. I came upon him presently, in an open glade, standing over a gigantic old bull giraffe which he had just shot down. He himself had suffered frightfully from thorns; he had no coat on (we usually rode in our flannel shirts with the sleeves rolled up); his chest, shoulders and arms were bleeding. I saw fifty deep thorn wounds; his torso was practically naked, and his shirt hung about him in lamentable rags. Thanks to the excitement of that triumphant hunt, however, he looked little the worse. He was mounted on a fine horse, and as I rode up and dismounted, gazed from me with pleasure to that gigantic dappled form stretched at his feet. His horse, knee-haltered and grazing close by, was also much punished by the cruel thorns. No one who has not hunted in Africa can have any conception of the immense strength, sharpness and variety of the thorns with which that country are furnished. The Boers classify them as "wait-a-bit," hook thorns, stick thorns and hook and stick thorns. The stick thorns are the long, white, pointed weapons of the acacia, horrid, often three or four inches in length, and of terrible sharpness. There are other varieties.

SCOTCH COSTUME IN THE BUSH.

How Gordon Cumming could hunt, as he undoubtedly did, in a kilt and bare knees, is a matter of wonder to all South African sportsmen. I have seen old natives in Sechele's and Khama's countries, in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, who well remembered that mighty Nimrod, his kilt, his hair and beard, his courage and his marvelous exploits. He had a glorious time, indeed, in a country practically virgin to the white hunter, and in those days teeming with game, a country which never till then had heard the sound of a rifle. We ourselves, after suffering considerably from thorns in these headlong gallops after giraffe, used to put on our cord coats when we came on fresh spoor and expected to encounter a troop of these tall quadrupeds.

In the old days, when South Africa had not been much exploited by the gunner, giraffes were occasionally met with in troops of from thirty to forty. I have heard of seventy being seen in a



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single herd—a truly magnificent spectacle.

AN EXCITING CHASE FOR BIG GAME.

Personally, I have never seen more than 19 giraffe in a troop, a number which, nowadays, may be looked upon as considerably more than the average. Few troops of giraffe, in Southern Africa, at all events, exceed from seven to twelve individuals. I was hunting in the waterless forest region of North Kalahari about a day's ride south of the Boteti River, Ngamiland. After sleeping out on the spoor, with a native after-rider and some Bakurutsu speoers meanwhile, we set out in the morning in search of giraffe, but without avail. The troop of which we were in pursuit got our wind and escaped us. Returning disconsolately, we emerged from the bush and forest, toward two o'clock, to find, to our inexpressible delight, a herd of nineteen tall giraffe feeding round two or three Kameeldoon trees on a piece of rising ground. As we approached them in breathless silence, and with the greatest caution, we had the herd full in front of us. It was a unique and most beautiful sight. We placed ourselves between the game and the forest, and then advanced. Our Bakurutsu speoers meanwhile stayed behind under cover, watching the proceedings with intense excitement. The village from which they came was badly in want of meat, and besides the prospect of sport, I was exceedingly anxious to supply their wants.

REMOUSE OF GIRAFFE SHOOTERS.

As we advanced toward them the giraffes pressed, sighted us, and, headed by a huge old bull, made for our front. We cut off half the troop, drove them out in fairly open country, and after a desperate chase, managed to bring down two apiece. My second giraffe, a very large, dark-colored cow, led me a pretty dance before I secured her. A nasty piece of low back thorn brushed her side, and she reared up on her hind legs, and breaking her shoulder, besides her, with the second shot, to the ground. I am bound to confess that, except for the enthralling rapture of the run up, the actual downfall of a giraffe is, after the flush of victory is over, and the novelty has worn off, not a form of shooting that commends itself to the English sportsman. Except to obtain a good specimen or to obtain a necessary food supply, few British hunters after giraffe shoot ruthlessly giraffe after giraffe, as Boer and native hunters do, merely for the value of the skin. The hide of a full-grown giraffe is, at the present time, worth in South Africa about 45, and for this paltry reward large numbers of these splendid but defenseless

creatures are shot every year by hunters in that country.

With horses, these animals can, of course, be killed pretty easily. With-out those useful aids the stalking of a giraffe, one of the shyest and most wary of all beasts of chase in Africa, is by no means an easy matter, and the foot hunter can only now and again manage to approach and bag his game. Except in the Soudan regions and South Africa, giraffes, happily for themselves, can thanks to climatic conditions, only be hunted on foot, and their final downfall, steadily as they are vanishing before civilization, must therefore be a work of some considerable time. In the regions south of the Zambezi, with the exception of some sanctuaries in the heart of the waterless Northern Kalahari, they are unhappily fast disappearing before the rifle of the relentless skin hunter.

RODE AN AVALANCHE

An Experience in Mountain Climbing That Was Novel.

Few mountaineers go far enough into the avalanche region to see much of them, and fewer still know the thrilling excitement of riding on them. In all my wild mountaineering, I have enjoyed none so much as this sort of travel, though one does not go fast enough at such times. One calm, bright morning in Yosemite, after a hearty storm had given three or four feet of fresh snow to the mountains, being eager to see as many avalanches as possible, and gain wide views of the rushing and forests arrayed in their new robes before the sunshine had time to change or rearrange them, I sent out an early climb by a side canyon to the top of a commanding ridge, a little over 3,000 feet above the valley. But I was not to get top views of any sort that day, but instead of these, something quite different, though no less thrilling, awaited me. When the snow suddenly gave way, an avalanche, and I was swished back to the foot of the canyon as if by enchantment. The plodding, wallowing ascent of about a mile had taken all day, the undoing descent perhaps about a minute. When the snow suddenly gave way, I instinctively threw myself on my back, and spread out by arms to try to keep from sinking. Fortunately, though the grade of the canyon was steep, it was not interrupted by steep levels or precipitous big enough to cause outlandings or free plunging. On no part of the rush was I buried. I was only moderately imbedded on the surface or a little below it, and covered with hissing, back-streaming veil, and as the whole mass beneath or about me joined in the flight, I felt no friction, though tossed here and there and lurched from side to side. And when the torrent swirled and came to rest I found myself on the top of the crumpled pile, without a single bruise or scar. Hawthorne says that steam has spiritualized travel, notwithstanding the smoke, friction, smells and clatter of boat and rail riding. This flight in a milky way of snow flowers was the most spiritual of all my travels; and after many years the mere thought of it is still an exhilaration.—John Muir, in Atlantic.

Get Rid of it.

If you have catarrh, why don't you try to get rid of it? The first thing you know it will go down into your lungs or stomach and cause serious trouble. You should use Vapo-Cresolene at once. The cure is so easy and so pleasant. You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath and breathe in the vapor while sleeping, that's all. The healing, soothing vapor, goes all up through the nose, quieting inflammation and restoring the parts to a healthy condition. Doctors prescribe it. Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.75. Girls supplies of Cresolene and Vapo-Cresolene outfits free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 130 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

Queen Victoria's Rings.

[London Chronicle.]
The wedding ring of Queen Victoria was, by her own wish, buried with her. As a matter of fact, it had been her inseparable "wedding" for more than sixty years. The rule of her married life had been never to remove it; and, once, when a cast of her hand was taken, her great alarm was that the ring might be missing with the plaster. With the single exception of its enforced removal, in later years, for a few hours, to be enlarged, so as to accommodate it to the increased girth of her finger, the ring was worn incessantly for over sixty years. Of all her innumerable rings, next to her wedding ring, Queen Victoria most valued a very simple one indeed. It was made of gold and enamel, and had a very small diamond as its central ornament. Its market value was slight enough, as well might be, for it was bought by a boy's pocket money. It was, in fact, the first present made

THEN, WOMEN!

Are You a Nervous, Weak Man?
Are You a Feeble, Sickly Woman?
Have You Pains in Your Back?
Is Your Life One of Misery
Because You Have Lost Health?

Are you one of those who have wasted the energy of youth, whose spirit is depressed by the lack of vitality, whose strength and ambition are gone, and who feel sick at heart because you see health and strength all about you and yet you have none of it? ARE YOU SUCH A MAN, SUCH A WOMAN?

My Electric Belt is a positive cure for weakness of every kind in men and women. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity direct to all weak parts, developing the full natural vigor and strength, and removing the cause of disease. I want every one who lacks the strength he should possess to use it, and to tell their friends of its surprising effects.



I have the greatest Electric Belt in the world; greatest in curing, greatest in mechanical perfection, and I am a master in the application of its life-giving power—due to my twenty years of study and experience. I know what it will do and I can guarantee it. If you are weak, man or woman, if you suffer from any nervous trouble, exhaustion, rheumatism, lame back, kidney or stomach trouble, **My Belt Will Cure You.** After you have worn it a few times you will say, as others have said, "I would not part with it for ten times its cost." If you will give me security you can have my Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED. DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

unlike anything that has ever been sold before. Not "as good," but better, stronger, more durable, more pleasant to use, than any other electric body appliance on earth. It restores health by pumping a gentle stream of electricity into the weak parts while you sleep. It gives a current which you feel all the time, but it never burns nor blisters, as do the old style Belts. It has a perfect regulator and my special cushion electrodes.

Have you tried and failed to get results from the old-style belts which burn and blister? Or have you used a "30 days' trial belt" which gave no electricity at all? In either case my modern appliance will be a godsend to you. It gives electricity that makes you feel new life in your veins the first time you use it.

My Belt cures all pain and weakness in from 30 to 60 days. Write to-day for my beautifully illustrated 80-page book, full of happy tidings for weak men. Send it closely mailed free.

Canada's Tallest Man.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

Edouard Beaupre, the young Canadian giant, who is at present giving exhibitions in Montreal, is a most remarkable specimen of humanity. He is only 29 years old, but already measures seven feet eight inches, weighs 387 pounds and wears a number 27 boot. This remarkable man was born at Willow Bush, Assiniboia, N. W. T. His father, a farmer of that district, was only five feet eight inches in height, and his mother's height was five feet four inches. While there was nothing remarkable about the parents, Beaupre has a brother who, while only eight years of age, measures already five feet, and it is believed he will in time exceed his brother's height. Beaupre, since the age of ten years has been employed as a cowboy in the northwest and western states, and is proficient in the use of the lasso and a splendid shot. Medical men who have examined him are of the opinion that he will grow still taller. His great height is not at first very apparent, as he is very round-shouldered, but when he throws his shoulders back and draws himself up to his full height his appearance is remarkable. When he arrived at the hotel in Montreal it was impossible to find a bed large enough to accommodate him, and two mattresses had to be placed end to end for him to sleep on. He showed his great strength by having three men sit on his left arm and then raising them to a height of seven feet and replacing them on the ground. Beaupre was injured internally by being thrown from a horse in Kentucky last summer, and is in Montreal for medical treatment. He is giving exhibitions to defray his expenses.

A BAD SIGN.

Clara—I am afraid that Charley Stretcher isn't going to make a good husband for Sadie.
Maud—Why not?
Clara—She tells me that when they came back from their wedding trip he had some money left.

DINING ROOM SPLENDOR

London's Latest Table Decorations—Scribble for Color, Gold for Plate—All Very Fine.

The dinner table for gala occasions this spring will be the most magnificent seen for many a long day. Not only is scarlet to be the favorite color for flowers, but gold is to be used instead of silver plate. The fashionable flower is nerine, a spiked scarlet blossom on a tall stem, says the London Daily Mail.

Only on the tables of the very wealthy will this magnificence be met, though even in moderately dowered houses little touches of gold, in the shape of salt cellars, pepperpots and mustard pots, will certainly be the spring novelty, so many and so lovely are the ones being sold in the shops now. The reason gold is coming into fashion again is that silver is so very expensive that people who aforetimes were satisfied with it as a possession now order gold instead. At a less ceremonious party—for example, at luncheon one sees all sorts of quaint conceits designed to make the table look novel, and also to encourage conversation of a sprightly and effervescent character. For example, a west end firm is at this time sending out groups of negroes holding big baskets full of flowers in their arms. That once favorite ornament, the swan in full feather, has been resuscitated in the form of a brooding dove, of which it is smart to order quite half a dozen of varying sizes to be arranged at the corners of the table, or in groups around the center-piece. The doves hold colored bonbons and flowers alternately.

The old method of using a center spread has rather revived again, and for this season military scarlet is to be the rage, decorated with gold braid. One firm is going the length of using real military cloth instead of silk or satin. Mahogany dining-room tables of an antique type are still in great demand and both luncheon and dinner are often served on the bare table, with mats for the dishes and plates. Any amount of ingenuity may be lavished upon these mats, and an exceedingly charming notion is to make them resemble red autumn leaves, and the lines and veins are worked in embroidery silk to make them look as natural as possible.

LISTEN!

CATARRH--The Universal American Plague, meets its match in DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

No remedy of modern times has worked such marvelous cures. No remedy of modern times has received so great an array of unsolicited testimony. No treatment can show so grand a volume of irrefutable evidence of merit. People everywhere have been quick to recognize its worth and place on record an unassailable verdict.

The HON. DAVID MILLS, Minister of Justice for Canada, over his own signature, indorses it—to his add the testimony of many of Canada's public men who have proved it. Believes Cold in the Head in 10 minutes. Cures Catarrh in all its stages and cures like magic. 50 cents. Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

The GOLF GIRL

Is the type of the modern woman at her healthiest and best. She walks with an easy grace. She is a picture of perfect womanhood in the springtime of life. But generally the golf club is laid aside with marriage. A physical languor oppresses the once athletic girl. Exercise makes her back ache. She tires easily. Usually she accepts this condition as a natural thing, but it is unnatural. Marriage should add to woman's happiness, rather than subtract from it. If women understood how intimately the general health is related to the local health of the womanly organs, they would appreciate the fact that there is no need to suffer from weakness and backache. The use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well. It regulates the periods, heals inflammation and ulceration, cures female weakness, and puts the body in a condition of sound health.

Mrs. M. A. Newbrook, of Austin, Tex., writes: "After five months of great suffering with female weakness I write for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good results, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicine—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its consequences.

