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London Advertiser

SIXTEEN PAGES.

40TH YEAR, NO 183. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1902. WHOLE NO. 16574.

SUNDAY IN LONDON

What Is Going On in the Leading Churches of the City

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Pastor, Rev. T. S. Johnson. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2:45 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. All welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. Mr. McDermid; 7 p.m., the pastor. Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will preach at both services.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., will preach at both services. Morning—Anthem, "O, Blest are They" ("St. Paul," Mendelssohn); solo, "My Redeemer and My Lord" ("Golden Legend," Buck). Evening—Anthem, "Leave Us Not" (Stainer); chant, "God be Merciful Unto Us" (Spohr); anthem, "Come Unto Me, Ye Weary" (Dykes).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. 11, regular quarterly service. Evening subject, "First Things First." Rev. L. W. Wickett will assist the pastor. All welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 8 p.m. David S. Robb, C.S.B., First Reader.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Public services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. John Linton, a missionary from South America will deliver an address in the morning, and Rev. George J. Bishop will preach in the evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. D. R. Drummond, of St. Thomas. Sunday School and Society for Bible Study at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—The pastor will preach. Reception and Communion service in evening.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor, will preach morning and evening.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Morning, "The Man to be Denied." Evening, "The Profit of Godliness." All welcome. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNER OF Queen's avenue and William street—Rev. C. C. Owen, B.A., rector. Fifth Sunday after Easter. Morning service and Holy Communion at 11. Evening service at 7; the rector will preach. Sunday School at 3; Bible Class, 3:15.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Oxford and Wellington streets—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Rev. Dr. MacVicar, of Montreal, will preach at both services.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING —"Venite" (Ouseley), "Te Deum" (Sippi), "Benedictus" (Whitwam). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Stainer), "Nunc Dimittis" (Stainer); anthem, "Now is Christ Risen" (Nichol). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Holy Communion after morning service. Collection for poor fund.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services conducted by the rector, Rev. Archdeacon Evans Davis.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. L. Brown, M.A., of Petrolia. Bible School at 3 p.m. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor, at both services. Love feast at 9:45 a.m. Regular service at 11. Evening subject, "Baptism." Communion after evening service. Morning—Anthem, "The Radiant Morn" (Woodward); solo, "My God and Father" (Marston). Evening—Anthem, "Hark, Hark, My Soul" (Shelley); solo, "Galilee" (Adams).

MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE McALL Mission will be held on Monday, May 5, at 8 p.m. in St. James' Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Cowan, of Toronto, will speak. Collection in aid of the work in France. b

IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF the Empire and Children of the Empire —All members invited to meeting of National Chapter on Monday at 3 p.m., in Ladies' Art Rooms, Confederation Building, Toronto. A. B. Shaw-Wood. 73u

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, GOOD ADDRESS, WANTED for outdoor work; salary. Apply at once, American Fluff Rug Company, 152 Carling street. b

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR OFFICE work in U. S. A. Good business opportunity. $50 deposit and references necessary. Colonial Book Company, Drawer 48, Brantford, Ont. b

WANTED—BOYS. APPLY J. NICHOLSON, superintendent tin department, McClary Manufacturing Co. 74u

WANTED—TWO GOOD BLACKSMITH helpers for boiler work; also two laborers. Apply E. Leonard & Sons. 74c-tyw

DO YOU WRITE ADS?—SEND ADDRESS today on your business stationery for invaluable information free. Harper Syndicate, Columbus, Ohio. 33tf-wty

TRAVELERS WANTED—MEN AND women, to show goods. Health Food Company, Colborne and Pall Mall streets. 73tf

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COACHMAN, by 10th May; must thoroughly understand the care of horses. Apply George C. Gibbons, 257 Dufferin avenue, after 6 p.m. 73c

BOY WANTED TO LEARN JEWELRY manufacturing. E. H. Allport, Advertiser Arcade, Richmond street. 72c

WANTED—TINSMITHS; TWO FIRST-CLASS men, at once; must be steady. Apply, stating wages, Westman Bros., Chatham. 72c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COACHMAN; must thoroughly understand care of horses. Apply after 6 p.m., at 257 Dufferin avenue. 68tf

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN everywhere to copy letters evenings; good pay, steady work. Address (inclosing stamp), Manager, A. O., Box 144, Cleveland, Ohio. b

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, ON FRIDAY—FOX TERRIER; Reward at Dr. Hodge's, 234 Queen's avenue. 74c

Early Summer FOOTWEAR

Our Summer Models in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Are Here and Are Irresistible.

Never Such Style

and durability offered before for the price.

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES

in beautiful styles; Kid, Dongola, Patent and Enamel leathers; light and thick soles.

Prices From $1 to $2.50.

Our range was never so complete.

Pocock Bros

All kinds Trunks and Valises at lowest prices.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

BORN.

MACPHERSON—On May 1, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Bruce Macpherson, a son.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—GAMMAGE—On Wednesday, April 30, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, Chatham, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Hannon, Clara A., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gammage, to Mr. J. R. Chapman, of this city.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

NEW GRAND NEXT MONDAY

Gus Hill's Latest Musical Success,

ALPHONSE & GASTON

40 clever artists—Everything brand new.
Special prices, 75, 50, 35, 25. Seats ready Friday

NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.
First appearance here of the eminent stars,

LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN,

In their great comedy success,
"ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
$1 50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats ready Saturday. b

PASSENGERS FOR THE OLD COUNTRY are requested to call on F. B. Clarke, agent of the Allan Line, Richmond street, next Advertiser, and ascertain sailings and rates. They can be assured all the arrangements are up to date, and the fares very reasonable.

THE CORONATION CHORISTERS—Westminster Abbey Choir glee and concert party. Finest soloists in London. Hear the best boy sopranos in England, the wonderful male altos. Assisted by Madame Marie Hooton, contralto, in programme of ballads, glees, madrigals and catch songs. New Grand Opera House, May 15. Prices, $1, 75c, 50, 25c. 74u-tx

DANCING—CLASSES THIS WEEK: Beginners, gentlemen, Monday; ladies, Tuesday; advanced, Wednesday evening. Private tuition any hour. Strictly private parties can be arranged for. Dayton & McCormick.

THE ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIPS ARE issuing excursion tickets to the Old country, one way, via Montreal; return, via their New York service, or vice versa. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN, Soprano Soloist, Dundas Center Methodist Church. Director vocal department, Alma College, St. Thomas. Studio, 328 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,270. xt

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

THE LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold a spring flower show in the City Hall, May 7 and 8. Members and citizens are requested to contribute. Free and everybody invited. 74u-ty

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

FOR RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, $4 50 per month. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 420 Talbot street. ywt

TO LET—COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE of land. Apply to Elizabeth E. Frank, west side of Wellington road, South London. 70n-ywt

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE ON HIGH street; five minutes' walk to street car. Apply George Tapp, Emery street. b

TO RENT—A HUNDRED ACRE FARM, with dwelling house and barns, and well fenced; plenty of water; 12 acres fall wheat sown. Inquire T. Tambling, 200 Ridout street, South London. 87tf-12tf-wty

TO LET—92 ASKIN STREET, LOW rent, possession at once. Fraser & Moore, barristers. 73 tf

TO LET—COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, seven rooms, large garden; Central avenue, second house east of Adelaide street. Apply 588 Adelaide. 73u

TO LET—COTTAGE, NO. 258 SOUTH street; rent, $6 per month. Apply 262 South street. 72tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW BRICK house, eight rooms, every convenience; good location. Apply 625 Wellington street. 70tf

TO LET—HOUSE, 341 PRINCESS AVENUE; has bathroom and closets; possession on 15th May. Apply to Fraser & Moore, barristers. 70tf

GOOD STORE—EXCELLENT STAND for retail or office, Dundas street, near Wellington. Apply W. M. Spencer, 282 Dundas street. 69n

TO LET—NO. 1,098 LAURA STREET; large house, barn and four lots, making fine garden. Rent, $7. Apply to J. H. McMechan, 368 King street.

TO LET—$13 PER MONTH—TWO story brick, 455 Piccadilly street. Apply J. W. Cunningham, 334 Dundas street. 66tf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK AND small brick cottage, on Dufferin avenue, near Colborne. New 1½ story brick, Wellington street. Small two story brick, Maitland, near King. Last two have all improvements, and all are central. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 310.

MOVING VANS—STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 Carling street. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

ROSS'

ALL HATS ARE GOOD

Some are good for one thing, some for another, and some are good for nothing.

Our Hats are good value.

We can give you extra good value in Soft and Stiff Hats at

$2.00.

196 Dundas Street.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID AT once; references required. Apply to Mrs. Hume Cronyn, 580 Dundas street. 74c

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family of three. 36 Evergreen avenue. 74c

WANTED—GOOD SKIRT AND WAIST makers; also assistant skirt finisher. Smallman & Ingram. 74c

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 15 St. Andrew's street, West London. 74c

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — GOOD cook. Apply Mrs. Denison, Wolseley Barracks. 73tf

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT and nursegirl. Apply Mrs. J. R. Elliot, 98 Horton street. 73c

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST in housework. Apply Mrs. W. Masuret, 72 Elmwood avenue, South London. 73c

GIRLS WANTED AT REASON'S Paper Box Works, 80 Dundas street. 73c

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework; sleep at home. Apply Mrs. E. Dunn, 411 King street. 73n

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. McDonough, 253 Dufferin avenue. 73c

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, with best references; no housecleaning, no laundry; good wages. Apply immediately, 286 Dufferin avenue. 73tf

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework; no housecleaning. Apply 421 Central avenue. 72c

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; good wages. Apply Mrs. F. A. Fitzgerald, 226 Central avenue. 72c

WANTED—GIRLS. APPLY LONDON Corset Company, Spencer block. 72tf

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; highest wages. Apply 31 Wharncliffe road, corner Riverview avenue. 71tf

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, AT once; references required. Apply at 286 Dufferin avenue. 71tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl. Apply Cook Bros., Richmond House. 68tf

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED. APPLY Superintendent, D. S. Perrin & Co. 63tf

WANTED—COOK AND KITCHEN girl. Apply Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, Hodgins House. 56tf

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY McCORMICK Manufacturing Company. 43tf

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FINE building lots on Central avenue, between Adelaide and Elizabeth streets. Apply 588 Adelaide. 38m-t

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE BUILDING lots, with fruit and ornamental trees, $3 to $9 per foot; on car line. 1000 Wellington street. 32h-t

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS FRUIT farm, 17 acres; soil clay loam; 4 miles from London market; near pump house and electric cars; fine assortment, all varieties of fruit; splendid buildings. Further information address Thomas Alton, Woodbank, Ont. 62k-t

TEN ACRES OF LAND; FRAME house, with 8 rooms, wood house, stable, all nearly new; about 3 acres good timber on the lot. Apply Wm. Francis, Mount Brydges. 50n-t

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, NEAR new Normal School. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Apply 278 Ridout street. 16tf-ywt

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE, Fraser Heights, Port Stanley; 6 bedrooms. Apply J. R. Shuttleworth, 388 Clarence street. 52tf-ywt

400 DOLLARS A YEAR FOR TEN years, and 5 per cent interest, will buy a ten-roomed brick house, with all modern improvements; coach house and stabling for two horses. Investigate if you want a nice home. Apply on premises, 137 Albert street. 52tf-ywt

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS AND residential property, Golding's Survey, corner York and Rectory streets. Reasonable terms. Inquire A. N. Udy, 421 Richmond street, or H. Golding, Ingersoll. 56a-tz

THE PROPERTY OF ROBERT SMITH, corner Ridout and King streets; store and five dwellings for sale privately. Also houses Nos. 505 to 511 Bathurst street. These are good investments. Apply to G. N. Weekes, Hiscox building, corner King and Richmond streets. 50tf-tzx

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, STORY and half; seven rooms; very convenient, with small workshop in rear. $1,000 cash. Apply 260 Simcoe street. 69n

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, north part of city; one-fifth cash, balances yearly installments, 5 per cent. Fraser & Moore, barristers.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT ON GROSVENOR street; cheap. Casey & Morwood, 90 Dundas street.

FARM FOR SALE NEAR STRATHROY—75 acres; good buildings and water. G. M. Haldane, Strathroy.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

THREE LARGE ROOMS, SUITABLE for gentleman and wife; also smaller rooms; nicely furnished; modern conveniences. 442 Waterloo street. 74n

YOUNG COUPLE WANT BOARD IN private family; central location; modern conveniences. Box 61, Advertiser. 74n

WANTED.

WANTED — SETTER OR SPANIEL pup, about 4 weeks old. Apply 100 Cheapside street. b

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL MODERN house; permanent tenant; no children. Address Box 60, Advertiser. 72tf

COME AND SEE OUR NATURAL Pompadours. They are perfect. Combings wanted. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

WALL PAPER FOR THE MILLION. Best goods, bottom prices. Hang it? Yes! Telephone 1,457. Scarrow, 434 Richmond. b

FOR SALE—INCUBATORS, POULTRY supplies, egg baskets; catalogue free. Single and rose comb white leghorn eggs. A. J. Morgan, 1000 Wellington street. 'Phone 1,428. 32h-t

GAS AND GASOLINE, STATIONARY and marine engines, all sizes; gasoline launches complete. Address 116 Bay street, Toronto, for prices and catalogues. The Gasoline Engine Co., Limited, of Toronto Junction. 56bu-t

CONTRACTS FOR ALL KINDS OF blacksmithing. Steam hammer now in operation. Heavy forgings our specialty. THE CANADIAN FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, Limited, East Simcoe street, London. t

FOR SALE—BROWN LEGHORN AND White Wyandotte eggs; 50c per setting. 692 Adelaide street. 68c-t

FOR SALE—TEN OR TWELVE HIVES of Italian bees, in first-class order. Apply George Ditch, Gore of London. 70c-ywt

FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS, 33 Briscoe street, London—Eggs from thoroughbred White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, rose and single-comb Brown Leghorns. Golden Wyandotte cockerels for sale. xt

CHEAP SHINGLES, $1 40; PINE AND hemlock lumber, $12 per thousand; lath, posts, doors, sashes. Call at Sutherland's yard, Pall Mall street, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, city. t

HAVE YOU TRIED MIRACLE WASHING COMPOUND? It has no equal. Free sample at G. Marshall & Co.'s tea store. wt

FOR SALE, CHEAP—100 FEET 2½ inch iron pipe, suitable for boulevard. Apply Lion Spice Manufacturing Company. 73c

FOR SALE—REFRIGERATOR, 6 FEET by 6 feet and 6 feet high; nearly new; fine plate glass front, in sections; can be placed anywhere; original cost, $125; $50 for quick sale. Apply Johnston Bros., 262 South street. 72tf

NEW RIVER COAL—THE BEST COAL there is for kitchen range or stove; no smoke, no smell, no clinkers; kindles quick; is better and cheaper than hard coal. Green & Co., William street and G. T. R.

SUMMER WOOD—PER LOAD, $1 35 cash. Also coal and hard wood. Buchanan's, 633 Colborne. 'Phone 1,096.

LARGE SIZE DRUMMERS' YARNS, 10 cents. Late novels, 5 and 10 cents. Red Star News Company, 90 Dundas street.

MILLIONS OF STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS—Lists free. Wm. R. Adams, 401 Yonge street, Toronto.

THE NOBBIEST THING IN GO-CARTS and Baby Carriages ever seen in London, at Keene Bros., 127 King street.

WOOD FOR SALE—WE CAN SUPPLY summer wood at $1 25 a load. D. H. Gillies & Co., 673 Bathurst street, leading east end wood yard. 'Phone 1,312.

SNAP — GOOD PIANO, ROSEWOOD case, 7 1-3 octaves; in first-class condition, and guaranteed for 5 years. Only $100, on easy terms of payment. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

$35—IMPERIAL BICYCLES, STRICTLY high grade. Easy terms. Large stock new tires, $3 50 pair and upwards. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street.

ECLIPSE GASOLINE ENGINES AT lowest prices. Manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street, London, Ont.

REFRIGERATORS, GASOLINE stoves, and all kinds of stoves, ranges F. Keene's, 141 King street.
and furniture, new and second-hand, at

AGENTS WANTED.

A BRIGHT AGENT, WITH AMBITION, looking for a permanent agency, with a chance for advancement; salary, $400 per year and upwards from the start, according to ability. Apply to Cooper, P. O. Drawer 531, London.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—BAKE SHOP; COAL OVENS and barn, all in first-class repair. Corner Stanley and Wharncliffe road. 54tf

SPLENDID GROCERY BUSINESS OFFERED for sale; rare opportunity. Box 36, Advertiser. 13tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

HODGSON & HOWARD, PAINTERS, paper-hangers. Estimates free. 410 Horton street. Orders promptly done.

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty, 194 Hamilton road. Phone 1,231.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—USE OUR HARMLESS, RELIABLE remedy for delayed or suppressed period; it cannot fail. Trial free. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 74n-t

RETIRED BANKER, MIDDLE-AGED, seeks affectionate, home-loving wife. Address J. C. Hamilton, 403 Omaha building, Chicago. b

HANDSOME YOUNG WIDOW, INDEPENDENTLY wealthy, seeks kind, affectionate husband. Address Bell, 134 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill. b

NOTICE—AFTER THIS DATE, MAY 1, 1902, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person by the name of Everett but myself. F. Everett, London. 73u

Auction Sale, Farms, Farm Stock, Etc

Henry Deadman, lot 5, con. 4, Delaware; Wednesday, May 7, 1902. Farm stock. Sale at 1 p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by J. W. Jones, at his rooms, 242 Dundas street, London, on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, at the hour of 2:30 p.m., the stock-in-trade of James Hamilton, as follows:

General hardware	$4,284 73
Shop furniture	308 30
	$4,593 03

Terms: One-quarter down; balance, 2, 4, 6 and 8 months, approved indorsed paper, interest at 7 per cent per annum. Stock list on the premises, or with the vendor's solicitors, GIBBONS & HARPER, London, Ont. C. B. ARMSTRONG, assignee. 71u-xt

Drink Grano Cereal Coffee

REAL ESTATE.

The values of all commodities are increasing in price, and necessarily real estate values must also increase. The shrewd investor is now quietly buying property. Have you bought yet? If not, probably some of the properties in the list given below will suit your requirements:

COTTAGES.

Argyll street—Brick cottage, containing 7 rooms, good repair; also stable; corner lot, containing quarter acre; a great snap. Price, $1,300.

Wilson avenue—Brick cottage, containing 6 rooms; large lot. Price, $1,000.

Dundas street, nearly opposite Rectory street—One and a half story frame house, lot 66x204 feet in depth; good property for business.

Piccadilly street—Commodious frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms. Price, $1,100. Must be sold.

Elias street—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 33x150 feet. Price, $750.

Elias street—One and a half story frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 40x120. Price, $1,350.

Queen's avenue, near Princess Rink—Frame cottage, lot 37x165 feet; very central location. Inquire.

RESIDENCES.

Dundas street—Two story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; corner lot. Suitable for physician.

Waterloo street—Two story and attic brick, contains 10 rooms; all modern conveniences; corner lot.

BUILDING LOTS.

Very choice building lots in all parts of the city, ranging in prices from $100 to $5,000.

LOANS.

Money advanced in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
Molsons Bank Buildings,
London, Ont.
C. H. ARMITAGE, Field Manager.
74tf Telephone 642.

The Western Real Estate Exchange,

78½ Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Telephone 696.

Now is the time to invest in real estate. We have some splendid bargains in farm, city and suburban properties. Send for our printed lists.
b JAMES BURROWS, Manager.

LONDON REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Attractive brick residence, 426 Piccadilly street; large lot, fine stable; cheap. Brick house, modern, 8 rooms, corner Adelaide and St. James, $1,200; less than cost of house. $150 each, lots 62 feet frontage, Central avenue, east of Elizabeth street; easy terms. Brick house, modern, 8 rooms, nearly new, 857 Adelaide street; great bargain. Renwick estate lots, from $5 to $9 per foot. Two splendid building lots, Waterloo street, near Piccadilly. Fine lot, Oxford street, near Colborne, $325. Cottage and fine lot, 647 Talbot street; cheap. Cheap lots on old Fair Grounds. Business chance—Brick store and dwelling, 572 Pall Mall street, to rent; also cottage, 6 rooms, corner William and Oxford streets. W. D. BUCKLE.

Administrator's Sale of City Property.

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC auction by John W. Jones, at his auction rooms, No. 242 Dundas street, City of London, on Tuesday, the sixth day of May, 1902, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., the following property, viz.:

Parcel No. 1—Lot 18, on the east side of the Wortley road, according to plans Nos. 269 and 270, having a frontage of about 67 feet.

Parcel No. 2—Part of adjacent lot, No. 19, having a frontage on the Wortley road of about 67 feet, by a depth of 133 feet 9 inches.

Parcel No. 3—Part of adjacent lot, No. 20, on the corner of Wortley road and Craig street, having a frontage of about 67 feet on the Wortley road, and running back 129 feet, more or less, to the premises occupied by John M. Shaw.

Parcel No. 4—Parts of lots 20 and 19 aforesaid, having a frontage on Craig street of 36 feet, and running back 126 feet 8 inches.

Parcel No. 5—Lot No. 49 Askin street, according to plan No. 122, having a frontage of 60 feet.

A small frame stable is on Parcel No. 1.

Two small frame cottages, in good condition are erected on Parcel No. 2.

Parcel No. 3 embraces a good corner grocery and dwelling house, and three small tenements, which bring in good rentals.

On the fourth parcel there is an excellent frame two-story dwelling house, containing eight rooms. The house is No. 60 Craig street.

On Parcel No. 5 there is a small frame cottage, in good condition. The lot is 60 feet by 160 feet.

The above parcels form part of the estate of the late George Shaw. They are valuable properties, and well worthy the attention of buyers. The administrator is desirous of selling in order to close up the estate.

TERMS OF SALE: Each parcel will be put up separately, subject to a reserved bid, fixed by the official guardian. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale, and the balance within 15 days thereafter. Purchase money to be paid into the Canadian Bank of Commerce to the joint credit of the administrator and the official guardian.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. PURDOM & PURDOM, Solicitors, or to A. GREENLEES, Solicitor for the Administrator. JOHN W. JONES, Auctioneer.

London, 21st April, 1902. 64c-22,29,M3

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

621 Waterloo street—A new two story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; corner lot. Price on application.

260 Talbot street—A large two story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms, in good order; lot 50x110 feet. At a reduced figure.

Hyman street—A new two story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $3,400.

871 Wellington street—A new one and a half story brick house, 7 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn; corner lot. Price, $1,700.

154 Tecumseh avenue—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 93x200 feet. Price, $1,500.

419 Piccadilly street—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; lot 50x175 feet. Price, $1,200.

Smith street, south of the Hamilton road—One and a half story frame house, on stone foundation, 7 rooms, in good repair; one acre lot; outside city taxes. Price, $1,300.

716 Colborne street—Two story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms, in good order; lot 30x130 feet; shade trees. Price, $1,650.

352 Colborne street—A large frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good repair; lot 40x120 feet. Price, $1,300.

15 Morley Place, opposite Normal School —Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 52x150 feet. Price, $1,600.

201 Oxford street—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; nice lot. At a bargain.

St. James street—A new one and a half story brick house, 9 rooms; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,700.

P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas Street.

Mr. Penman, of Paris, has given $6,000 towards the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building there to cost $12,000, providing the directors can raise the other $6,000, and will provide for carrying on the work for five years.

WATCHMEN AT ALL CROSSINGS

Grand Trunk Officials Speak of Mayor's Action.

Say That All Possible Precaution Is Taken.

Christie-Douglass Proposition Again to the Front—The Bridge Over the C. P. R.

Grand Trunk authorities in this city, to whom The Advertiser spoke this morning, expressed no little surprise at the hasty action, as they considered it, of the mayor, in reference to the care taken to protect life at local crossings. Their opinion is that he drew the matter to the attention of the council before even attempting to learn what are the facts. They looked upon his communication as referring directly to the Grand Trunk Company upon whose tracks the last fatality, the one which inspired his action, occurred. This view of it seemed shared by the members of the finance committee, to whom the mayor's letter was referred, who, at the meeting held yesterday spoke only of that line. They, too, were apparently of the opinion that the mayor had acted before learning the exact situation, and decided to take no further notice of it until it is known in what degree the railway company is at fault in these accidents, and whether or not the proper precautions are taken to prevent them.

In speaking of the matter today Mr. Whittenberger, trainmaster on the Grand Trunk, said that the mayor, nor no one else, could be more anxious than are the authorities here, to prevent any and all accidents at crossings; and, he added that, apart from the persons immediately affected by these accidents, no one lamented them more than the Grand Trunk. He pointed out that the company is at the present time taking every possible precaution to insure the safety of the public in this city, as in all other cities. In London they are just as careful as in any other place in the system. They have watchmen, whose sole duty is to see that persons crossing the tracks do so only when they are perfectly clear, at every crossing from Ridout to Rectory. There are 22 watchmen for 12 crossings.

The authorities here say that long experience has shown that invariably the person who is injured is the one at fault. They say that if those who cross the tracks observed only the same precaution that the company does, accidents would not occur. They do not, however. They rely entirely upon the watchman and walk, unheeding, over the tracks. The officials here say that they need no urging from the mayor or any committee to do everything possible to prevent accidents. That is a portion of their duty, well-defined and well-understood. It is the company's aim upon every mile of their tracks. They do not see how more complete arrangements for the prevention of accidents on the Grand Trunk, than are already in operation, can be made.

✣

The Christie-Douglass proposition for the acquisition of a portion of Park avenue, which came before the members of the finance committee yesterday afternoon, and was laid over, has been shelved at so many meetings that Ald. Douglass was asked today if it was the intention of the promoters of the deal to let it quietly drop from sight. He said that this was by no means their intention. Those who are interested in this scheme to secure the valuable property fronting the park do not intend to allow such a seductive idea to fail of development simply for want of persistence. They are waiting to see what the city solicitor says regarding the legality of the city council's action in permitting the people whose property fronts on the south side of York street, between Burwell and Colborne streets, to use a strip of land within the sidewalk. This must necessarily be the precedent which will guide their action in regard to Park avenue. The prime movers in this Park avenue deal still realize the splendid possibilities, from a housebuilder's viewpoint, of this thoroughfare, and resolutely shut their ears to the argument of those who oppose their proposal, that the narrowing of the street in the way they suggest would destroy the values of property all along it. The originators of the idea with, probably, a presentiment of the fate which awaits their plan, are inclined now to negotiate it in a more generous way than they suggested when first the matter was broached. At that time, it was simply a case of the city give and they take. They would now give a little, if it is necessary, which they do not think is the case, however, as they consider the erection of fine new residences, from which they would gather rent, as a satisfactory equivalent. As the matter stands now Mr. Christie and Mr. Douglass would be willing to give as much as $500 for this land—30 feet deep by one block in length.

✣

Another proposal, which has lain dormant for several months and is about to be resuscitated is that, by the result which some residents in the northern portion of the city hope to secure a bridge which would span the C. P. R. tracks and connect the two ends of Wellington street. That this plan is not feasible, except at tremendous decreases in property values upon each side of the tracks, upon Wellington street itself and upon the side streets which will be cut off by the approaches to such a bridge, has already been shown. It has been made plain, also, that the owners of the property which would thus depreciate in value would come upon the city for the loss which they would sustain. The bridge itself would be very expensive and the return for its construction would be a trifling convenience of avoiding a detour of one block either way, and a probable increase in the value of northern Wellington street real estate. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the assurance was given The Advertiser today that the scheme had not been abandoned, that it would soon be brought forward again. Another and more attractive plan has been suggested—to secure the co-operation of the C. P. R. and connect the street by means of dividing the C. P. R. freight sheds, and building a crossing there. If this were agreed to it would mean that in return the C. P. R. would be freed from the agreement by which they are bound to give some $16,000 towards the construction of a bridge over their line.

✣

A talk with several leading retail merchants indicates the existence of a strong desire on the part of business men that Victoria Day be celebrated on Monday, May 26, instead of on Saturday, May 24. The merchants want the Saturday market trade, and the observance of a holiday on that day means a great inconvenience to the farmers, and considerable monetary loss to the dealers. It is probable that the city council will be asked to fix Monday as "the day we celebrate."

✣

Since 1855, when the city was incorporated, a period of 47 years, the mayor during 17 of these years has been a lawyer—David Glass, 1858, 1865 and 1866; F. E. Cornish, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864; S. H. Graydon, 1869 and 1870; Benjamin Cronyn, 1874 and 1875; D. C. Macdonald, 1876; E. Meredith, 1882 or 1883; Henry Becher, 1885; E. T. Essery, 1893, and 1894—a little more than one-third of the period.

✣

The lowest rates of assessment during the past 20 years was in 1883, 18 mills on the dollar, and in 1891, the same, and 1900 was the highest, 24¼.

Executor's Sale.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the southwest corner of Simcoe and Maitland streets, in the City of London, having a frontage of 45 feet on Simcoe street, by a depth of 120 on Maitland, will be offered for sale by public auction, at J. W. Jones' auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, on Thursday, May 15, at 2 o'clock p.m. On the property are a store, dwelling and barn. The premises are occupied by James Ward, grocer. Terms: Ten per cent of purchase money to be deposited at sale, and sufficient to make up one-half of purchase money within 30 days thereafter, and a mortgage given for the balance at 5½ per cent, or cash may be paid if preferred by purchaser.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY,
J. W. JONES, Solicitors for Vendors.
Auctioneer. 68c-t

Auction Sale of Choice Building Lots.

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC auction, by J. W. Jones, Monday, May 5, the following choice building lots:

Parcel 1.—331 Dundas street, lot 65x135, with frame house. Sale at auction room at 2:30 p.m. Terms: One-third cash; balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at 5 per cent.

Parcel 2.—Twelve choice building lots, Hellmuth College grounds. Sale on the grounds at 3:30 p.m., as per plan. See poster. Terms: Ten per cent at time of sale; 10 per cent Jan. 1, 1903; balance to suit purchasers, at 5 per cent.

For further particulars apply to J. F. SANGSTER, real estate agent, or to J. W. JONES, auctioneer, 242 Dundas street. 68c-twt

Household Furniture, Piano, Etc., By Auction, at Jones' Auction Rooms, Tuesday, May 6th, at 10:30 a.m.

ONE BELL GRAND UPRIGHT piano, 1 sideboard, 1 dining-table and 6 chairs in oak, 1 couch, 2 oak bedroom suites, springs and mattresses, 63 yards wool carpet, 4 rugs, 1 center table, 1 cabinet Raymond sewing machine, 1 combination kitchen table, 1 French marble clock, 1 silver tea set; the above are nearly new; 3 parlor suites, 1 Singer sewing machine, 1 gilt clock, 4 oak chairs, 3 center tables, 1 typewriter, 3 organs, 4 bedroom suites, 2 wardrobes, 2 whatnots, 2 bookcases, 5 sideboards, 2 night commodes, 4 bureaus, 2 easy chairs, 2 lamps, 48 yards Wilton carpet (nearly new), 50 yards Brussels carpet, 2 refrigerators, 1 gasoline stove, 1 gas stove, etc.; 1 open buggy, 1 village cart, etc. Goods now open for inspection. J. W. JONES,
b Auctioneer.

Auction Sale First-Class Furniture on Wednesday, May 7, at 500 Adelaide Street.

NEIL COOPER WILL SELL CONTENTS of a well-furnished house, comprising in part: Heintzman piano (new), music cabinet, parlor suite in mahogany and silk, elegant dining-room set in golden oak, leather-seated chairs, lady's secretaire, hall rack (newest design), 110 yards Wilton carpet, 3 bedroom suites, etc.; Famous Active range (high back), sundry other articles; all only in use four months. The best and choicest lot of furniture sold this season. Sale at 10:30.
NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.
74u-ty

Iron Makes Rich Blood...

Now is the time your system needs plenty of iron. Blood gets sluggish and laden with impurities. Appetite "goes back on you." Feel "all played out."

Beef, Iron and Wine, with Quinine,

drives out the impurities in the blood—makes the blood rich and ruddy. It soon gets you to eating three good meals a day—and enjoying what you eat.

It helps the digestion wonderfully gives tone and vim to the entire system.

Sold in 50 cent bottles by
CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
Prescription Chemists,
216 Dundas Street.

OFFICE HELP WANTED

The demand for competent office help has increased to such an extent in this city that Mr. W. C. Coo, the energetic principal of The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, is at his wits' end to supply the many calls that are made upon him.

Mr. Coo and Miss Morphy, the principals of the Academy, are both expert stenographers, and train their pupils to do the work that will be required of them in an office. Owing to the fact that thirty pupils have been placed in situations during the past few weeks, there is room at the school for twelve more pupils. Young men and women desirous to enter the business world should join the class at once.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Candidates in the Field for the Approaching General Elections.

CONSTITUENCY.	GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.
Addington	G. A. Aylsworth	James Reid, M.P.P.
Algoma	D. M. Brodie	W. R. Smyth.
Brant, N.	W. D. Burt, M.P.P.	J. H. Fisher.
Brant, S.	T. H. Preston, M.P.P.	Major Fraser.
Brockville	G. P. Graham, M.P.P.	D. O'Brien.
Bruce, C.	Dr. J. M. Stewart	Hugh Clark.
Bruce, N.	C. M. Bowman, M.P.P.	D. M. Jermyn.
Bruce, S.	R. Truax, M.P.P.	Dr. Clapp.
Cardwell	L. Hutton	E. A. Little, M.P.P.
Carleton	D. H. McLean	G. N. Kidd, M.P.P.
Dufferin		Dr. Barr, M.P.P.
Dundas	W. G. Smyth	J. P. Whitney, M.P.P.
Durham, E.	H. H. Walker	J. J. Preston.
Durham, W.	W. Rickard	W. H. Reid, M.P.P.
Elgin, E.	Dr. Sinclair	C. A. Brower, M.P.P.
Elgin, W.	A. McCrimmon	S. Macdiarmid, M.P.P.
Essex, N.	J. W. McKee, M.P.P.	Dr. J. O. Reaume.
Essex, S.	J. A. Auld, M.P.P.	A. D. Herring.
Fort William and Lake of the Woods	D. C. Cameron	Dr. Smellie.
Frontenac	W. J. Shibley	J. S. Gallagher, M.P.P.
Glengarry	D. M. McPherson	W. D. McLeod.
Grenville		R. L. Joynt, M.P.P.
Grey, C.		J. B. Lucas, M.P.P.
Grey, N.	A. G. McKay	S. M. Boyd, M.P.P.
Grey, S.	George Binnie	Dr. Jamieson, M.P.P.
Haldimand	J. W. Holmes, M.P.P.	S. Beck (Ind.)
Halton	John R. Barber, M.P.P.	Dr. Nixon.
Hamilton, E.	Dr. H. S. Griffin	Henry Carscallen, M.P.P.
Hamilton, W.		J. S. Hendrie.
Hastings, E.	S. Russell, M.P.P.	A. A. Richardson.
Hastings, N.	B. O. Lott	J. W. Pearce.
Hastings, W.	E. G. Sills	M. B. Morrison, M.P.P.
Huron, E.	A. Hislop, M.P.P.	Anson Spotton.
Huron, S.	M. Y. McLean	Henry Elber, M.P.P
Huron, W.	M. G. Cameron	James Mitchell.
Kent, E.	John Lee, M.P.P.	John Davidson.
Kent, W.	T. L. Pardo, M.P.P.	J. S. Fraser.
Kingston	E. J. B. Pense, M.P.P.	J. M. Shaw.
Lambton, E.	H. J. Pettypiece, M.P.P.	P. D. McCallum.
Lambton, W.	F. P. Perdee, M.P.P.	W. J. Hanna.
Lanark, N.	W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P.	A. M. Greig.
Lanark, S.	Joseph Cram	LL.-Col. Matheson, M.P.P.
Leeds	C. E. Britton	Walter Beattie, M.P.P.
Lennox	M. S. Madole	T. G. Carscallen.
Lincoln	D. J. McKinnon	Dr. E. Jessop, M.P.P.
London	Col. F. B. Leys, M.P.P.	
Manitoulin	J. T. Fraser	R. R. Gamey.
Middlesex, E.	Dr. G. Routledge	Capt. Robson, M.P.P.
Middlesex, N.	W. H. Taylor, M.P.P.	Duncan Stewart.
Middlesex, W.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross, M.P.P.	Thomas English.
Monck	Hon. R. Harcourt, M.P.P.	James A. Ross.
Muskoka	S. Bridgland, M.P.P.	A. Mahaffy.
Nipissing, E.	Dr. M. James	George Smith.
Nipissing, W.	Joseph Michaud	Frank Cochrane.
Norfolk, N.	E. C. Carpenter, M.P.P.	Dr. F. S. Snider.
Norfolk, S.	W. A. Charlton, M.P.P.	J. L. Buck.
Northumberland, E.	A. O. Simmons	Dr. Willoughby.
Northumberland, W.	Samuel Clark, M.P.P.	Spence.
Ontario, N.	W. J. Kester	W. H. Hoyle, M.P.P.
Ontario, S.	Hon. J. Dryden, M.P.P.	C. Calder.
Ottawa	Alex. Lumsden, M.P.P.	C. B. Powell, M.P.P.
	D'Arcy Scott	Dennis Murphy.
Oxford, N.	Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P.	D. Sutherland.
Oxford, S.	Dr. A. McKay, M.P.P.	Joseph Edgar.
Parry Sound	Milton Carr	Sam Charters.
Peel	John Smith, M.P.P.	John C. Monteith.
Perth, N.	John Brown, M.P.P.	Nelson Monteith, M.P.P.?
Perth, S.	Valentine Stock	Dr. S. P. Ford.
Peterboro, E.	William Anderson	Major J. W. Miller.
Peterboro, W.	Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.	
Port Arthur & Rainy River	J. Conmee, M.P.P.	Levi P. Williams.
Prescott		Peter White, jun.
Prince Edward	J. W. Munro, M.P.P.	
Renfrew, N.	F. R. Latchford, M.P.P.	
Renfrew, S.	O. Guilbord, M.P.P.	A. Miscampbell, M.P.P.
Russell	C. N. Smith	A. B. Thompson, M.P.P.
Sault Ste. Marie	David Davidson	R. H. Jupp.
Simcoe, C.	J. B. Tudhope	J. S. Duff, M.P.P.
Simcoe, E.	Arch. Currie	John McLaughlin, M.P.P.
Simcoe, W.	W. J. McCart	Dr. R. A. Pyne, M.P.P.
Stormont	L. V. McBrady	Dr. Beattie Nesbitt.
Toronto, E.		J. J. Foy, M.P.P.
Toronto, N.	W. B. Rogers	Thomas Crawford, M.P.P.
Toronto, S.	T. Urquhart	J. Carnegie, M.P.P.
Toronto, W.	L. F. Heyd, K.C.	S. J. Fox, M.P.P.
Victoria, E.	N. Smale	
Victoria, W.	L. J. Breithaupt, M.P.P.	W. A. Kribs, M.P.P.
Waterloo, N.	Dr. Thomson	Henry Cronmiller.
Waterloo, S.	J. P. Gross, M.P.P.	R. Tookey.
Welland	Hon. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P.	J. P. Downey.
Wellington, E.	J. Mutrie, M.P.P.	James Tucker, M.P.P.
Wellington, S.	James McEwen	A. R. Wardell.
Wellington, W.	R. A. Thompson	Erland Lee.
Wentworth, N.	John Dickenson, M.P.P.	J. W. Moyes.
Wentworth, S.	John Richardson, M.P.P.	T. H. Lennox.
York, E.	Hon. E. J. Davis, M.P.P.	J. W. St. John.
York, N.	W. J. Hill, M.P.P.	
York, W.		

The following additional candidates are in the field: North Toronto, A. F. Marter, ex-M.P.P., Independent; West Simcoe, A. Currie, Independent; London, E. Spencer, Prohibitionist; South Wellington, S. Carter, Prohibitionist; North Toronto, John Daly, Prohibitionist; South Toronto, S. A. Corner, Socialist; North Toronto, Margaret Halle, Socialist; West Toronto, Mr. Kelly, Socialist; East Toronto, Mr. Simpson, Socialist; West Elgin, H. G. Wilshire, Socialist.

In Prince Edward, James A. Clapp (Liberal) withdraws on account of ill-health.

[Note.—Strictly re-speaking, there are no M. P. P.'s at present, but the abbreviation is used to indicate former mem bers.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dr. Albert Wesley Kahle, Specialist in Diseases of the Kidneys, No. 190 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., will furnish information free regarding his treatment of Bright's Disease, Cystitis and Diabetes, upon application, either in person or writing to the above address. tf

Notice—Mattress and Feather Bed Cleaning Factory.—New goods; brass and iron bedsteads, from $4 each; mattress spring beds, goose-feather pillows and feather and down cushions, from 89c up; upholstering and repairing; cosey corner cushions, at Hunt & Sons, 593 Richmond street. Telephone 997.

For Genuine Leather Purses, English, American or Canadian styles, try Tackaberry & Co., 364 Richmond.

Electric Lighted Trains.

The Union Pacific was the first line to introduce dining-cars, vestibuled cars, steam heat, Pintsch light, buffet smoking and library cars, tourist cars, on trans-continental trains west of the Missouri River. It again leads by introducing the electric-lighted train throughout. "The Overland Limited," with compartment observation cars, having electric lights, electric fans, electric curling-iron heaters, telephone service, etc.; dining-rooms with electric candelabra, bathrooms, barber shops, circulating libraries, etc. The cars comprising this train constitute the highest and best development of car construction and of comfortable and luxurious travel. This famous train reaches Salt Lake City 12 hours, and San Francisco 16 hours ahead of all competitors. Full information cheerfully furnished on application to G. G. Herring, G. A., 126 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. 74tf

For cuts, wounds, rheumatism, stiff joints, burns, scalds, bites of insects, croup, coughs, colds, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy. t

Nicaragua's latest purchasee for her navy is the obsolete German war vessel Arminius, which, being 20 years old, was about to be broken up at Hamburg.

Infants too young to take medicine may be cured of croup, whooping cough and colds by using Vapo-Cresolene—they breathe it.

Some chemists affirm that the ideal ink consists almost exclusively of gallate of iron, and that the nearer the liquid approaches this substance the more perfect the ink.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE DEADLY HATPIN

Jabbed in a Lady's Side, the Wound Resulted in Lockjaw.

Troy, N. Y., May 2.—Mrs. Marvin Groner, of Watervliet, is in a critical condition as the result of lockjaw. Yesterday while putting on her hat she ran her hat pine in her side. A few hours later lockjaw set in, and it is thought she will not live.

Montreal, May 1.—A special meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was held today to authorize the issue of $5,000,000 of additional common stock. Hon. Robert Mackay, in the absence of Mr. Whitney, occupied the chair, and there were about 75 shareholders present, including most of the directors. It was moved by Hon. George A. Cox, seconded by Hon. D. Mackay, that the capital of the company, which is now 150,000 shares of common stock at $100, and 50,000 shares of preferred stock at $100, be increased by 50,000 shares of common stock. The only objection came from Mr. John Morrison, and after some discussion the resolution was adopted. The price of the new stock is $60 a share—par value, $100.

SALE OF CANADA ATLANTIC.

New York, May 3.—Announcement was made here yesterday that the purchase of the Canada Atlantic Railway by Dr. W. Seward Webb had been assumed by the Rutland Railway. Dr. Webb has been chosen president of the Rutland Company.

CALL ON SHIPPING TRUST SHAREHOLDERS.

New York, May 3.—The managers of the international Steamship Syndicate have called upon the members for a 25 per cent assessment of the subscriptions, payable next week. The underwriting pool amounts to $50,000,000, 60 per cent of which was subscribed here and 40 per cent abroad.

From the Kingston Postoffice

comes word that Mr. James McGuire is again at work. He was laid up by corns on the soles of his feet, but was perfectly cured by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.

The annual output of oranges in Southern California in 1886 was from 200 to 300 carloads. The capital invested in orange growing in 1887 was $1,300,000. Now it is over $40,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

The Carrara marble exporters have formed a trust which will affect the price of the more than three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of monument marble the United States buys at that Italian town.

Drink Grano Cereal Coffee

Students take no unimportant part in French life, especially in Paris. Statistics published by the ministry of public instruction show that the total number of students in French universities is 30,370.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

EXCAVATION AT OLD NIPPUR

An American Woman's Experience Among the Arabs.

Chance Discoveries at Ancient Centers of Science, Art and Religion in Assyria.

That a woman should take her life in her hands and go among the barbarous Arabs of Assyria to take part in the work of excavating ancient ruins is unique, says a writer in the Washington Star. This has been done by an American woman, Mrs. John H. Haynes, who accompanied her husband in the latest expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania to continue the excavations begun by him in conjunction with Dr. Hilprecht at Nippur some years ago.

It was during the last campaign in which Dr. Haynes was accompanied and assisted by his wife that the now famous library of twenty-three thousand clay tablets was discovered. When deciphered these cannot fail to shed a flood of light upon the life led by the men and women in one of Assyria's greatest cities four thousand years before Christ.

The journey from New York to Bagdad was no different from hundreds of similar journeys taken by tourists—but at that point Mrs. Haynes' adventures began. Some of her adventures she described to the writer in New York the other day. "We stopped in front of a fruit stand in the Bagdad bazar," said Mrs. Haynes, "to look at the oranges. Soon a great crowd gathered, completely blocking the street. When we tried to move on the crowd followed and at last grew so noisy that we could not in safety remain. Koshoud, the guide, walked in advance, scattering the people, but they were much incensed at seeing a woman in European dress in public, as was evident from their jeering and threatening gestures. Koshoud led us safely up the street a short distance and put us inside a door which led into a private stall or alcove. Here he closed the door and stood outside on guard. I do not in the least question that we would have been stoned had not Koshoud acted so wisely."

A few days after the adventure four of the workmen formerly employed by Dr. Haynes at Nippur walked in to pay a visit to their master after a trip of fifty miles through the desert. They talked and laughed vociferously, kissing their master's hands, kneeling at his feet, stroking his clothes, and calling upon God to "bless their Beg." When Dr. Haynes told them that Mrs. Haynes was the wife (harem) she thought they would devour her upon the spot. They at once began saluting and greeting her, kissing her hands and telling her that they and their wives would do whatever she wished.

Finally all was in readiness for the departure from Bagdad, and the men and the boxes were ferried over the river Then the desert journey of fifty miles to Nippur began.

It took ten days of adventurous travel mostly on camel back, though the last stage was by boat on the waters of the ancient canal leading to Nippur. And all the way the party was in danger both from the savage Arabs all about them and the natural rigors of the region.

On arrival the clay house occupied by Dr. Haynes on his previous stay there was unsealed and found in tolerably good condition, but further improvements were necessary, for there the doctor and Mrs. Haynes were to dwell for more than a year. The walls were very thick to protect the Americans from the extreme heat of the summer, and yet the degree of comfort attainable was only limited, even after all practicable repairs had been made.

FIGHTING PUBLIC OPINION.

Mrs. Haynes had to fight her chief battle with public opinion. Her husband was popular with his workmen, but it was a novel enterprise to bring a civilized woman among them. Her reception was chilly, and had it not been for the friendliness of the seikh of the district, Haji Tarfa by name, the outcome might have been disastrous. Knowing how much depended upon him, all preparations were made for receiving him with due ceremony. A sheep was sacrificed and a tent pitched for the reception of the sheikh, who would not enter the house, as it was considered a harem on account of Mrs. Haynes living in it. Her account of this visit had better be given in her own words.

"As the curious crowd gathered, many of the more officious members of the sterner sex crowding around the place where my maid and I were sitting, it grew to be a serious question whether I should hold my ground or seek the house. I decided to stay where I was and seem not to notice. I tried to read, and indeed was reading when I heard the name 'Hatoon' spoken. Looking up I saw a very tall Arab, whose whiskers would have been gray had they not been colored a bright red with henna, and whose dress of yellow silk clearly indicated that he was a man of wealth and position, standing directly in front of me. He was introduced as the great sheikh, Haji Tarfa.

"I quickly arose and salaamed to him, then advanced, and extending my hand, salaamed again. As he took my hand his great black lustrous eyes looked kindly down into mine with an expression which seemed to say: 'You are very much out of place, but you probably mean well.' We looked at each other only a few seconds. I to see a great sheikh for the first time and he to inspect the first white woman he had met, and I then withdrew. The crowd watched the introduction in silent respect and then melted quietly away."

From that time Mrs. Haynes was popular with the workmen and the natives round about, and many of the women came to her to be treated for sore eyes and other afflictions. A child that had fallen into a fire and been badly burned about the legs was one of her first patients, and the skill with which she cured its wounds did much to establish her in the good graces of the multitude.

POPULAR WITH THE WORKMEN.

After her popularity seemed established, when no danger to her person appeared probable, she took her share of the direction of the excavation which was going on simultaneously in various parts of the huge mounds of Nippur. Ultimately the workmen in her division became so much attached to her that at nighfall, when the work was done, they bore her to the house upon their shoulders. The finest flowers and fruits, and various curiosities were brought to her by the Arabs, especially by the children, whose devotion to "the Beg's harem," as she was called, was remarkable.

The workmen lived with their families in little reed huts, and Mrs. Haynes was often asked to visit these to tend sufferers from fever, burns or some disease. At first they called her derisively the Giaour (Christian), but they soon reverenced her knowledge of healing drugs. The discovery of the treachery of one of the Arab sheikhs, the beating of the postman by his predecessor in office and various like incidents divided attention with the progress of the work. Days of the uncovering of a large number of graves containing bowls, rings and different bits of jewelry, as well as tablets here and there, were red-letter days of course.

The wall of the city was traced for 482 feet and the gateway of the ancient city, with the stairways on either side, and the large open space into which the chariots were driven, to await their masters, were all laid bare. No better idea of the work done by Mrs. Haynes can be given than by copying an extract from a page of her diary, at which I have been permitted to glance. This entry was made a month after reaching Nippur:

"I am kept very busy and wonder that the time passes so rapidly in this place, where we are so much alone. The finds of today were a clay image, or idol; forty-eight sound tablets, one fine and one coarse seal, one perforated prism, a kitchen, unearthed by Hazam and photographed, and eighteen graves opened. The kitchen is built of bricks twenty inches square, the floor and portion of the walls are intact. The firepot, made of bricks, is perfectly good and shows the marks of fire."

Almost every day new tablets were discovered, and as these are the books of ancient Babylonia, they are considered of the highest value. From them may be learned much of the business and the social life of ancient times. Here are contracts between bankers and farmers for loans, marriage contacts and the documents of the entire life of a highly civilized people, who lived 6,000 years or more ago.

STRENUOUS DAYS.

One of the exciting incidents of the time is thus told by Mrs. Haynes: "Just about sunset one Sunday I was sitting in the court of our house, while Mr. Haynes was busy with his accounts, when I heard a commotion outside, but before I realized that it really meant something a bareheaded Arab, with his face all covered with blood from a gash in his head, staggered into the court and dropped down almost at my feet. I rushed upstairs after Mr. Haynes, who went at once to the door to prevent other Arabs from entering in. Several, however, had followed the wounded man in, and the whole party was screaming and gesticulating as if each one were wildly determined that 'Beg' should hear his side of the story only.

"In the meantime the frantic efforts of the man to get up and get at Abad el Mahommed told us that he was the man who had done the deed. The Turkish commissioner tried to arrest Abad, but I refused to let him go, and in trying to protect him pushed the commissioner with such force that he tumbled over backwards. Dr. Haynes afterwards settled the matter satisfactorily, but this is only one of the trying experiences to which his wife was exposed. A few weeks later she had trouble with the cook. Dr. Haynes reproved him, and in serving the tea that night he brought up on the tray, besides the tea, a Bible and a large butcher knife. This was an open threat to do violence, and it is not surprising that Mrs. Haynes did not sleep well that night. On the next morning the cook was sent away.

One night Dr. Haynes and his wife were awakened at midnight by an awful din. They found that the daughter of one of the workmen had died, and the mourners had assembled to weep and wail with the mother. All of the women clapped their hands on their breasts and wailed in chorus: "Your daughter is gone; where have you put her? What have you done with her? I want to go with her. She was a chaste and comely maiden with long and flowing locks." The mother gave expression to her grief in the form of divers and many loud screams, howls and wails. She repeatedly called upon her husband, saying: "Your daughter is gone, and you will soon go to her. What have I to live for? Whom to make bread for," etc.

When the first of the grain was harvested in May a little pile of the new grain was spread on the ground, and a man, with three or four women and several children, tramped round and round in a circle, two walking abreast, and all singing their harvest song. The threshing of the grain is done in the most primitive fashion. The stacks of grain, having been placed on level pieces of ground, a man drove donkeys, oxen and cows together around and around the stacks, tramping out the grain as it was pulled from the stack by the helpers. It was noticeable that, although the animals stooped down to snatch some of the grain, none of them was muzzled, according to the Biblical injunction: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn."

HOW THE LIBRARY WAS FOUND.

It was a mistaken idea to think that the desert is always oppressively warm. It is true that often during the warmer weather the thermometer reaches 88 by 6 in the morning and climbs to 110 by noon, but the winds that sweep over the desert are frightfully chilling in winter, even though the temperature be not very low. The men shiver in the trenches, and it is necessary to select protected spots if the director would not be cruel. In fact, it was due to this consideration on the part of Dr. Haynes that the most important discovery of the campaign was made, that of the thousands of tablets constituting what is supposed to be an ancient priestly library.

The men complained of the cold on the exposed mound where they were uncovering the court of columns, and were taken to what had been called Tablet Hill, because of the larger number of tablets found there in earlier campaigns. They had hardly begun to dig before the great library was discovered. The 23,000 tablets were not arranged neatly on sheives, but buried pell-mell in the sand.

It was not until the campaign was almost a year old, after more than one narrow escape from the treacherous attacks of neighboring tribes of Arabs, that the triumph of the campaign, and for that matter of the entire excavation of Nippur, was reached by the discoverey of the now famous library. Almost an entire month was required for the removal and packing of the tablets, which had to be taken out of the ground one by one with the greatest care, so as to avoid all danger of injury. At the end of that time there were 160 cases of tablets, the richest archaeological treasure ever found in any one place at one time, ready to be shipped to the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, to which everything must by law be sent. It was most unfortunate that the archaeologists of the expedition, Dr. Hillprecht, one of the most expert decipherers of ancient Assyrian alive, had been delayed in Marseilles, and did not arrive until a month after the last tablet had been packed away, so that we do not yet know the character of the tablets. The arrival of Dr. Hilprecht was almost the signal for closing the campaign, which lasted a few weeks longer, and then came the preparations for the return homeward.

There were last visits to friendly sheikhs, and the gathering of as many precious mementoes as could be taken away. As Mrs. Haynes looked for the last time at the excavations she acted as if she were parting from old friends. The greeting of the workmen had always been a source of pleasure, and now it was to be heard of no more. Instead there was the wailing of the women and children as their white friend went away and many a call to friend went away and many a call to return. She had come to them with something of trepidation, but she went away with a feeling of genuine affection for good, though lowly people, who would long remember her, the only white woman they had ever known, one whom they had learned to respect, and in many instances to love.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s
PURE, HIGH GRADE
Cocoas and Chocolates.


TRADE-MARK.

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.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES EVERY DAY.
176-178 Dundas Street, London, Saturday, May 3, 1902.

WOODS' FAIR

MONDAY, 5c, 10c, 15c

BIG BARGAINS. SEE OUR WINDOWS

SALE STARTS AT 8 A.M.

Graniteware.
53 only, Granite Lipped Saucepans, Monday at 8 a.m. each 10c
60 only Pudding Dishes, Monday at 8 a.m. each 10c
5 dozen Granite Mixing Bowls, Monday at 8 a.m. each 10c
A number of Granite Milkpans, No. 6, Monday at 8 a.m. each 15c

See our 5c, 10c and 15c China Tables. Cups and saucers, trays, bric-a-brac, cake plates, salad bowls, fancy plates, etc.

Candy.
Pan Taffies—Maple Walnut Cream and Marrowbone Taffy at 8 a.m. ½-lb. for .. 4c
Almond and Walnut Chocolate Creams, Monday at 8 a.m. ½-lb for 4c
This mixture, consisting of cocoanut bonbons, caramels, chocolate drops, coffee beans, thimbleberries, real cherry cream bonbons, opera chocolates, all regular 20c lb.; crystallized gum drops, regular 15c lb.; on Monday at 8 a.m. ½-lb. of this mixture for .. 5c
Cream Dates, strawberry and vanilla flavors, regular 20c lb., Monday at 8 a.m. ½-lb .. 4c

Pictures.
Beautiful Colored Pictures, glass fitted with brass frame effect, fancy corner pieces, Monday at 8 a.m. 15c

Hosiery.
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, fast black, Monday at 8 a.m. pair 5c
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Monday at 8 a.m. pair .. 10c
Men's Socks, Monday at 8 a.m. 2 pairs for 15c
Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, fast black, regular 25c, Monday at 8 a.m. pair 10c
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, lightweight, Monday at 8 a.m. pair 15c

Tinware.
Nutmeg Graters Monday at 8 a.m. 5c
Egg Beaters, 3 kinds, at 8 a.m. 5c
Potato Mashers at 8 a.m. for 5c
Cake Cutters at 8 a.m. 5c
Stove Mats, asbestos lined, at 8 a.m. 5c
Cake Tins at 8 a.m. for 5c
Knife and Fork Holders, painted 10c
Milk Pans at 8 a.m. for 10c
Victor Flour Sifters at 8 a.m. 10c
½-gallon Oil Cans at 8 a.m... 10c
Galvanized Oil Cans, 1 gallon, at 8 a.m. 15c

Underwear.
Ladies' Pure White Vests, good length, short sleeves, lace trimmed, regular 20c, Monday at 8 a.m. 5c
Ladies' Extra Fine Quality Vests, brown and white check effect, lace trimmed, short sleeves, regular 35c, Monday at 8 a.m. 10c
Men's Undershirts and Drawers, gray and striped cotton, regular 25c, Monday at 8 a.m. each 10c

Towels.
Linen Huck Towels, hemmed sides, red borders, regular 10c, Monday at 8 a.m. each 5c
Pure Linen Towels, fringed ends, red border, regular 15c, Monday at 8 a.m. each 8c

Ribbons.
Pure Taffeta Silk Neck Ribbons, 3½ and 4 inches wide, in about 18 different shades, Monday at 8 a.m. yard 15c

Glass.
Gas Globes Monday at 8 a.m. 10c
Vases, 9-inch size, Monday at 8 a.m. 10c
Decorated Cream Pitchers at 8 a.m. 10c
3 dozen only Butter Dishes, heavy glass, Monday at 8 a.m. each 15c
Celery Jars, Monday at 8 a.m. 15c
7-inch Berry Nappies, different designs, Monday at 8 a.m... 15c
9-inch Flower Vases, Monday at 8 a.m. 15c
Baskets, Monday at 8 a.m., at 5c, 10c and..... 15c
Good Brooms, Monday at 8 a.m..... 15c
Shoe Brushes, Monday at 8 a.m., 10c and..... 15c
Good Scrub Brushes and Whisks, Monday at 8 a.m., each 10c and..... 15c

Business Envelopes.
Commercial Envelopes, No. 7, in box, containing 20 packages or ¼-M. These envelopes sell regularly at 5c a package, Monday morning at 8 a.m., box 15c
Good Books, bound in attractive covers, such authors as Corelli, Roe, Scott, Hawthorne, Lytton, Lever, Pansy, Marryatt, Barrie, Clay, Russell, etc. Monday at 8 a.m. each 10c

Tray Cloths.
Stamped Linen Tray Cloths, hemstitched, size 18 by 27 inches, Monday at 8 a.m. 15c

Center Pieces.
Stamped Linen Center Pieces, hemstitched, 20-inch size, Monday at 8 a.m. 15c

Art Muslins, Etc.
Art Muslins and Silkolines, 36 inches wide, fine quality, regular 20c yard, Monday at 8 a.m. yard 10c
Art Tickings, regular 25c and 35c, Monday at 8 a.m. yard 15c

COPCO FLOATING SOAP—As shown by all druggists, regular price 5c cake, Monday at 8 a.m., 2 cakes for..... 5c

Shop Early. **WOODS' FAIR.**

ALL THE SPECIAL FEATURES



Including Thermometer, Boiling Oven, Simmering Burner, etc., are found on the

"Famous" Gas Range.

It has all the special features found on all other gas stoves, and many exclusive ones.

$15.00 CONNECTED READY FOR USE **FREE**

Small Gas Stoves at 50 Cents up.
Every Gas Stove Fully Guaranteed.

For Sale by
Wm. Stevely & Son, 362 Richmond Street.
The City Gas Co., 215 Dundas Street.
J. C. Park, 663 Dundas St., East London.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.
All Gas Stoves can be seen at Our Showrooms.

CINNAMON COATED

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a Cinnamon Drop, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 10 cents. 100 pills in 25 cent bottles.

Their popularity is a mighty whirlwind sweeping competitors before it like chaff. They are 125% cheaper than other Pills.

No pain, no griping, no inconvenience. Small in size and pleasant to the taste. Most pleasant after-effects. 93

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

Foot Elm Preserves the Leather.

Foot Elm, besides being the greatest benefactor of foot-sore people that has ever been produced, is also of great value in preserving the shoes. Its use doubles the lifetime of an ordinary pair of shoes and prevents the leather cracking and hardening. Some cheap substitutes injure the feet and destroy the shoes. Beware of these. Always ask for Foot Elm, and insist on getting it. Price 25 cents a box of 18 powders, at all druggists, or by mail. A. STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

OLD LONDON SIGNS TO REAPPEAR.

The decision of the Lombard street bankers to celebrate the coronation by reviving their ancient signs is likely to result in converting that home of money changers into a picturesque thoroughfare. Some of these signs are quaint, and there is quite a store of interesting lore and legend associated with the origin of at least a large proportion of them. Among them are the Halbert and Hart, The Ram, Two Bells and Siren, Bellows and Bull, Three Angels, Bible and Crown, Fox and Fleece, Golden Anchor, Golden Key, Golden Bottle, Golden Cross, Three Golden Balls, Three Angels, Adam and Eve, Cardinal's Cap, Anchor and Ring, Anchor and Crown, and many others, there being upwards of a hundred altogether. These devices are to be shown by means of electric light during the coronation week, but the idea is to keep the signs up permanently, and there is no question that they will be a welcome relief to the somewhat too somber stone fronts of the large banking houses.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, sideache, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly-colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys. t

A PERMANENT CURE

After Four Years Mr. Brown Swear That He Has Not Since Had a Sign of His Old Trouble.

Oshawa, April 28.—The famous case of Joseph Brown, of the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works, has proven two things:

First—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are the most wonderful remedy ever offered to the sick and suffering, and

Second—That the cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills are not simply temporary relief but permanent, complete, and satisfactory cures.

Mr. Brown's sworn statement that he has not been off work a day since Dodd's Kidney Pills cured his helpless paralysis four years ago is the strongest kind of evidence.

The wasp is an insect highwayman. Wasps have often been observed to rob bees while those industrious workers laden with the fruits of an expedition are returning to the hive.

WHISKARD'S

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

OUR THEORY HAS ALWAYS BEEN

That people appreciate BARGAINS, and that the public of London are a discriminating people. The shrewdest buyer may get prices elsewhere, but will generally wind up by buying at the "Three Busy Stores." We never advertise anything especially cheap unless we have the goods to deliver in sufficient quantities to avoid disappointing our patrons. Has that been your experience elsewhere?

REMEMBER OUR RULE: "When we get bargains you get them."

Plenty of Bargains on hand just now.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

38 dozen of Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, special, 10c, 12½c, at 5c each.

Special line of Jap Silk Handkerchiefs, in white, hemstitched; regular 30c, our price 20c each—large sizes.

LACE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Special purchase of Lace Curtains; regular $3, fine goods, our price $2 pair.

Another special in Lace Curtains; regular $4 50, very fine goods, our price $3 25 pair.

PRINT DEPARTMENT.

1,000 yards of Fine Prints, in indigo blue, spots, stripes, floral patterns, also white ground, spots, stripes, shirt waist patterns; regular 12½c, our price 8c yard.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Beautiful line of Silk Taffeta Ribbons, 3 inches wide, in pink, blue, cardinal, white and cream, 15c, for 10c yard.

A very fine Taffeta Silk Ribbon, wide width, in all the best shades, at 19c and 25c yard.

CRINKLED SILK CHIFFON.

Regular 75c, our price, special 15c yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

New Shapes coming in nearly every day. Ready-to-wear Hats, nicely trimmed, 50c, 75c, $1 each.

Children's Lace Straw Hats, beautifully trimmed, only 97 cents each.

Splendid line of Ladies' Black Jumbo Straw Sailors, wide silk band, only 45c each.

Boxes of Flowers of all kinds; regular 15c, 20c, 25c, for 5c bunch.

Nearly 3,000 yards of good embroidery, just in, our price 3c, 4c, 5c yard.

Embroidery, 8 inches wide, very special, at 7c yard, new patterns.

Special, 12 bunches White Tape, all sizes, only 8c.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Just in, Cream Lusters, special, 50c yard.

Special line of Cardinal Cashmere, very fine goods, 50c yard.

Baby Blue Cashmere Dress Goods, beautiful quality, 50c yard.

Come to the "Three Busy Stores" for Genuine Bargains.

TERRIBLE COLLISION

On the New York Central at Clyde, N. Y.

Two Trainmen Killedand Thirteen Mail Clerks Injured.

Two Stowaways Perish in a Steamer's Coal Bunkers—Other Casualties.

Clyde, N. Y., May 2.—The New York Central fast mail, No. 3, westbound, collided with a fast freight going in the opposite direction a quarter of a mile west of the station here at 5 p.m., killing the engineer and fireman of the mail and seriously injuring thirteen mail clerks.

The dead are: John Grant, engineer, Syracuse, jumped, head crushed, killed instantly. Wm. K. Noxon, fireman, Syracuse, jumped, skull fractured and arm torn off, died half an hour afterwards.

The injured (all mail clerks) are: J. W. Shepard, E. R. Force, R. Mills, E. E. Gibson, all of Cleveland, Ohio; R. C. Baird, John M. Mert, G. W. Nummer, of Elyria; J. P. Putnam, of Brockton, N. Y.; Geo. I. Smert, Geo. Growney, of Buffalo; G. E. Wright, of Rochester; Arthur Underhill, of Norwalk, Ohio; John Pitbot, of Corycea.

GOING FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

The fast freight was going east on track No. 1, but crossed over to track No. 2 to permit an eastbound passenger to pass. When it started to cross back the mail approached at a speed of 50 miles an hour, and before its speed could be checked the two engines collided. They were torn to pieces and hurled into the air by the force of the impact. The first mail car and six freight cars were crushed to pieces and the other cars of both trains badly damaged. The crew of the freight jumped in time, but Grant and Noxon were killed by leaping. The mail clerks were badly tossed about and all were seriously injured, most of them internally, and many terribly bruised. Assistance was summoned from Syracuse and the injured were cared for. The tower man did not see the freight crossing, and gave the mail a clear track. It is said that the freight crew should have waited for the mail to pass, knowing that it was due.

HIS LAST FISHING EXCURSION.

Digby, N. S., May 2.—While returning from the fishing grounds at Centerville Lake yesterday, Egbert Robbins, aged 21, was drowned by the capsizing of his boat.

TWO STOWAWAYS PERISH.

New York, May 2.—When the British freight steamship Sir Richard Grenville, from the West Indies, arrived here, Capt. Jones reported the tragic death of two West Indian stowaways, who were negroes. It is supposed that they got on board the vessel at St. Lucia by letting themselves down to the coal bunkers through the coal chutes. The men had evidently miscalculated the time that the steamship was going to remain at St. Lucia, and did not know that the vessel was to coal. After they had reached the coal bunkers many tons of coal were taken on board, and the two stowaways were literally buried alive. Nothing was known of the death of the men until the morning of April 18, when one of the bodies slid through the coal chute into the furnace room. Capt. Jones ordered the body buried in the sea. Six days later the stokers were again horrified by another body which came through the coal chute into the furnace room. A search was then made, but no more bodies were found.

WOMAN SHOT BY SHERIFFS.

New York, May 3.—Deputy sheriffs in pursuit of striking silk dyers in the village of Lodi, N. J., surrounded the house of Frederick Behne, and called on him and his friends to surrender. As Mrs. Behne, carrying her child in her arms, ran from the house, the deputies opened fire and a bullet struck the woman in the arm. The shooting infuriated the strikers, who marched through the usually quiet village streets threatening to make trouble. Several clashes ensued, in which a number of persons were beaten.

Will You Spend A Penny

For a Sick Friend?

Here is my proposition: I have written the six books shown below. I want no money. I simply desire the privilege of sending the book needed to someone who is not well; I will do more: To prove my faith in my newly found principles of curing the sick, I'll send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will let you or your friend take it for a month; and if it succeeds, he will charge you $5 50 for it. If it fails your druggist will send the bill to me. I will tell him to trust to your honesty, leaving the decision to you. You will know than what my Restorative can do. My Restorative will gain your goodwill and indorsement under such a trial.

No physician ever has nor ever will, I believe, make an offer like this—my remedy is the only prescription yet found to stand a test like this.

And I do exactly as here stated. No catch. No deceit. You deal with your own druggist, who may be your neighbor, and a stranger to me. The plan protects you absolutely.

You will see this offer published in every high-class magazine and widely circulated paper in America, and here lies the proof of my success. My records show that 39 out of each 40 who accepted the six bottles paid for them. They paid because they were cured—there are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you. Is not this a remarkable offer? Is not the record of cures even more remarkable? I fail sometimes, but not often. A few of these diseases arise from causes like cancer, for which, as yet, no man knows a cure.

And how do I accomplish this? I will tell you. I have found a way to strengthen the inside nerves—the only way yet known. These nerves alone operate each vital organ. The Heart, the Stomach, Kidneys, etc., each have their nerve branch. The power that makes each organ do its duty, is the inside nerve power — nothing else. I know how to restore that power. No matter which organ is weak, this nerve system operates them all. Nerve strength or weakness extends to all.

My Restorative goes directly to this cause — these nerves. That is the secret of my success. Don't let prejudice keep you from learning what my books will tell you. They are practical books written for intelligent people. I am not appealing to ignorance, and I wish to discourage prejudice. No matter what your doubts, Remember I have spent a lifetime on my method, and it is unknown to you. I cannot call personally upon 76,000,000 people. Then I must tell you of my offer through the papers you read.

The telephone, the telegraph, the wonders of electricity have been solved by man. May I not have found a way to do as much for human ills?

Thousands who were sick will read this—who are discouraged because of others' failures to cure them. That is no reason why they should not get my book. You cannot know too much about ways to get well, when such ways can be tried at my risk. This offer is too fair to need argument. Won't you spend a penny for a sick friend? Write a postal today for the book he needs. Your reward will come in knowing you opened the way to a cure.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (Sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Terse Telegrams.

Canada's official celebration of Coronation Day is likely to take place at Montreal.

A Rat Portage merchant named W. A. McLeod as arrested in Winnipeg on the charge of having defrauded the Bank of Ottawa of the sum of $7,000.

The copyright case of Henry Graves & Co., London, vs. George T. Gorrie, Toronto, is to be carried direct to the Privy Council without passing through the Supreme Court.

J. Y. Cane, late accountant at the Winnipeg court house, has been sent up for trial on thirteen charges of forgery. The charges date from 1896, and amount of checks forged total $2,324.

The body of Mrs. Henry Smyth was found on Monday in Lake Ontario, near Oswego, N. Y. It is believed she committed suicide while temporarily insane. She disappeared from home last Sunday night.

E. J. McMillan, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, who has been employed lately at that institution, has been appointed superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Prince Edward Island.

Gone Up In Smoke.

Aylmer, Ont., May 3.—Yesterday fire broke out in the center of the Walker block, E. A. Caughell's drug store and John H. Walker's jewelry store being badly damaged. Loss covered by insurance.

Davenport, Iowa, May 2.—Fire last night destroyed the main portion of the plant of the Bettendorf Steel Axle Company. Loss estimated at $250,000. The company suffered a $200,000 loss by fire last November.

Norfolk, Va., May 2.—Fire broke out in the heart of the business section of the city yesterday and destroyed a number of buildings, including the Dispatch newspaper office. The loss is conservatively placed at $125,000.

SMALLPOX IN NEW YORK.

Albany, N. Y., May 3.—The state department of health bulletin reports smallpox in the Adirondacks to the number of about 75 cases. During April five cases occurred at Mount Vernon, Tarrytown, Mamaoreneck and Islip, near New York city; twelve cases have developed in Albany, two at Troy and one at Auburn direct from Virginia.

TORNADO IN IOWA.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 2.—A tornado struck Bayard, Iowa, early last night. Two elevators, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway station and a number of dwelling houses were destroyed. The agent of the Chicago, Wilwaukee and St. Paul Railway is missing, supposed to have been killed or injured. The tornado demolished property to the value of $20,000. The storm path was 100 yards in width, and over a dozen houses were damaged.

BETTER PAY FOR POSTAL EMPLOYES

Mr. Mulock Proposes New Scale of Wages.

Letter-Carriers To Be Paid by the Day.

Wages According to Length of Service—Commons Passes Main Estimates.

Ottawa, May 2.—The Hon. William Mulock's bill to amend the postoffice act was considered today in committee of the whole house. The postmaster-general explained that the proposed departmental examination of a practical character would be a better test of the qualifications of applicants for the postal service than the ordinary civil service examination.

This, contended Mr. Putte (Winnipeg), would remove the postoffice officials from the jurisdiction of the civil service act and place them on the per diem system. That being the case, he contended that as there was no limit placed to the hours which employes should work under this bill the hours constituting a day's work should be fixed in the bill. Eight hours' work performed within eleven hours' time would, he thought, be fair.

Hon. Wm. Mulock in reply said there was an exaggerated opinion respecting the hours employes of his department worked. A careful investigation of the facts disclosed that the average time worked by all the letter-carriers in the dominion was eight hours and 21 minutes, and there was, he assured Mr. Puttee, no intention to increase the hours.

MR. MULOCK'S REPLY.

In reply to a query by Mr. E.F. Clarke as to whether the time occupied by the carriers in sorting their letters for delivery had been taken into consideration, the postmaster-general said that the whole time they were on duty was included. In reply to a further question by Mr. Barker, Mr. Mulock stated that there would be no change respecting the tenure of office by the postoffice employes under the bill. They would, as had always been the case be subject to removal by order in council. The good feature of the bill was that no one in the service at present would come under its operation unless he chose voluntarily to do so. Those who did not do so were left in the enjoyment of all their existing rights. The only complaints he had heard were in reference to the letter-carriers. The various changes made in the schedule of wages of letter-carriers were referred to by Mr. Mulock. In 1878 the minimum salary was reduced from $400 to $300, and in 1882 the reduction was confirmed and the statutory increase reduced from $40 to $30. In justification of the measure before the house Mr. Mulock said experience taught that there should be some incentive to letter-carriers to report for duty promptly and regularly. Whenever a letter-carrier failed to report for service at the proper time the work was disarranged and the public subjected to inconvenience. A compilation of the records of the department showed that the letter-carriers who were on yearly pay were absent from duty very much oftener than those who, only being paid for the days they worked, lost their pay when absent. Those employes who, being under the civil service act, were paid their salary when absent, were off duty three times as long each year as were their fellows who were not under that act. The bill provided for a per diem wage paid for the days worked. In England, if a man failed to report for duty he lost his day's pay, or the greater portion of it. There was in the postal service a manifest advantage in having some measure of incentive to the staff to induce them to report for their duty regularly.

The measure,, he continued was in other respects of advantage to the carriers, in that they attained the maximum of $2 per day in one-half the time it was now possible for them to do so. They would, after six month's probation at $1 25 per day, receive $1 50 per day, two years later increasing to $1 75, and in still two other years, the maximum of the class, $2 per day, or $626 per year, could be obtained. Under the new schedule the letter-carrier would receive during the first nine years of his service an average annual increase of $83 94, without the $20 cash which he might take in lieu of ten days' extra holidays. If the $20 bonus were included, the everage increase would be $103 94.

MR. HEYD.

Mr. C. B. Heyd contended that there was no employment in the country today where the employes would be better off than would the officials of the postoffice under this measure. The bill gave the man entering the service ten cents per day more than at present, and afterwards he received promotion to the maximum more rapidly. Comparing the new with the existing scale, Mr. Heyd pointed out that the man employed at present having four years' service would get $626 a year instead of $480, with six years' service he would get an increase of $116 per annum, seven years' service $86 increase, eight years' $56, and so on. When the man had attained a minimum of $626, he could, if desiring and qualified, be promoted to another class with a salary of $705. The street car conductors required as high qualifications mentally and morally as the letter-carriers, and while they received in Ottawa $9 per week for ten hours' work, the letter-carriers would receive $12 per week for an average day's work of 8 hours 21 minutes. Mr. Heyd contended that the wage of $626 per annum was higher than the average wage for work requiring a similar degree of intelligence and ability in industrial pursuits, and read a communication from the postoffice employes of Brantford, urging him to support the bill as being decidedly in their interest and conferring great advantages upon the service.

An amendment was made to the bill providing for the division of class 3, outside employes into two classes, one to be known as class 4, and to receive from $400 to $600, and the other class 3, to receive from $600 to $800, the annual increase for fourth rate clerks to be $50 a year. Another clause makes the fund now maintained for the reimbursement of the crown for theft by officials available for payments to the public, so that in such a case as theft from a registered letter by a postoffice employe the government can make a payment to a private citizen. The bill was read a third time.

The census estimates were taken up in supply in the evening.

Having cleared up all the main estimates, save the item for the Trent Canal, which stood over for discussion, owing to the absence of Lieut.-Col. Hughes and other members of the opposition, who desire to discuss the vote, Hon. Mr. Fielding moved that the committee rise and report, having made great progress.

The house adjourned at 11:25 until Monday at 11 a.m.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO!

Premier Ross at Dundas Makes a Telling Speech.

Only One Nomination Made on Friday—The List Almost Completed.

THE PREMIER AT DUNDAS.

Dundas, May 2.—Premier Ross addressed a meeting in the town hall here tonight in the interests of Mr. R. A. Thompson, Liberal candidate in North Wentworth. Although the notice was very short, the attendance completely filled the hall. The premier, as usual, gave one of his illuminating and convincing campaign speeches, which was heard with the greatest interest, and which brought forth frequent cheers during its delivery. In addition to dwelling on several features of the government's record, and explaining the development of new Ontario, Mr. Ross pointed out some glaring inconsistencies in recent Conservative speeches, explained some features of recent progress in agriculture in Ontario, and spoke at some length in criticism of Mr. Whitney's attitude toward the taxation of corporations. In discussing the latter Mr. Ross showed how infinitesimal would be the burden of those interested in the companies affected, amounting in the case of the premium on an ordinary life insurance policy for $1,000, to but eight mills per year.

The speech of the candidate, Mr. Thompson, showed an intelligent understanding of public questions, and the enthusiasm manifested toward him gives an excellent prospect for redeeming the riding.

FRENCH CANDIDATES.

Ottawa, May 2.—The officers of the French-Canadian Union, an organization which was formed a few days since and in which Rev. Father Paradis and Mr. Moffet, of Le Temps are two leading figures, met tonight and decided to bring out a French-Canadian candidate in Ottawa and East Nipissing. The reason assigned for this is that there are 175,000 French-Canadians in the province who desire a larger representation in the Provincial Legislature. Among those present at tonight's meeting were Messrs. Champagne and Vincent, who attended the Conservative convention on Wednesday and pledged themselves to support the nominees, Messrs. Powell and Murphy. Their defiection seems to indicate a serious split in the French wing of the Conservative party in Ottawa.

PRINCE EDWARD LIBERALS.

The Liberals of Prince Edward will meet in convention at Picton today (Saturday) to select a candidate for the riding, Mr. James A. Clapp, who had accepted the nomination, having been obliged to retire owing to ill-health.

PROSPECTIVE MEETINGS.

Monday, May 5—Premier Ross at Sarnia; Hon. Mr. Harcourt at Jarvis; Hon. Mr. Stratton at North Monaghan; Hon. Mr. Davis at Parry Sound.

Tuesday, May 6—Premier Ross at St. Catharines; Hon. Mr. Stratton at St. Marys; Hon. Mr. Latchford at Cayuga; Hon. Mr. Davis at Sundridge.

Wednesday, May 7—North Oxford Conservatives, Woodstock; Hon. Mr. Davis at Dundalk.

Thursday, May 8—Premier Ross at Cornwall; Hon. Mr. Harcourt at Peterboro; Hon. Mr. Davis at Barrie.

Friday, May 9—Premier Ross at Alexandria (afternoon); Hon. Mr. Stratton at Campbellford; Grenville Reform convention, Preston; Hon. Mr. Davis at Beaverton.

NOTES.

The annual meeting of the North Middlesex Conservative Association will be held in Ailsa Craig Town Hall on Tuesday next.

At a meeting of the Conservative Association of South Renfrew, held at Renfrew on Friday, Mr. Moss, of that place, was tendered the nomination, which he provisionally accepted.

The Conservatives of South Perth gave Mr. Whitney and Mr. Foy a good reception Thursday night in the St. Mary's Opera House. Mr. Whitney was suffering somewhat from the heavy campaigning in which he has been engaged.

WOMEN SAY OF PE-RU-NA:

"I Will Never be Without It."

"Pe=ru=na Saved me From the Grave."



A Heart to Heart Talk With Women. S. B. Hartman, M. D.

IF ALL the sick mothers, invalid daughters and diseased sisters in this broad land would take the following ladies' simple and direct testimony to heart and do as they have done, no pen could describe the benefit that would follow.

There are so many women, especially married women, who drag themselves wearily around from year to year without any particular disease and yet miserable beyond description.

They ache and tremble and throb, growing more nervous, tired and debilitated every day.

For this class of sufferers, Peruna is the most perfect remedy in existence. It relieves, it soothes, it quiets, it strengthens, and no tired, overworked woman in the land should be without Peruna in the house for a single day.

Peruna Brings Health.

Miss Inez Henderson, 554 Adelaide street, Toronto, Ont., financial secretary of the Royal Templars, writes:

"There is nothing so good in life as health, and the one who brings you health should be your friend, and this is how I consider Peruna.

"For years I have been in delicate health, and while not exactly sick in bed, I have been unable to enjoy life. Frequent headache, earache and a drumming in my ears made me realize that there was something decidedly wrong with me. My physician said it was a deep-seated catarrh, and that to be cured I must seek a different climate. I felt pretty blue, until reading of the cures performed by Peruna I decided to try it. I took four bottles, which brought me great relief, so that I kept on taking it for four months, when I found that my head was clear and all the unpleasant symptoms gone."

INEZ HENDERSON.

Saved From the Grave.

Mrs. Sophia Hartful, of Spencer Brook, Minn., writes:

"I was very seriously sick last spring — sick enough to die, and I did not know what to do. I was looking over one of your almanacs and found that Dr. Hartman was the best one for my trouble. I suffered from systemic catarrh. I described my sickness to Dr. Hartman and he wrote me that I should use Peruna. I did, and now I am a healthy woman.

I would now be in my grave, but Dr. Hartman, of Ohio, saved me from death."

SOPHIA HARTFUL.

A Prominent Club Woman of New Orleans Recommends Peruna to Worn-out Women.

Mrs. M. Van Vrancken, chairlady of sick committee of Lady Standard Benevolent Association



MRS. M. VAN VRANCKEN.

of New Orleans, 821 Fourth street, New Orleans, La., writes:

"In connection with my official work I have repeatedly found Peruna a most valuable remedy. In cases of catarrh of the system there is nothing which will cure any quicker, and as a remedy for worn-out women it is superior to anything I know.

"It restores a mother after severe childbirth, and prevents pains and irregularities in a very short time. I have found it of much value, both as a preventative of colds and as a tonic when I have been feeling badly, and although I never give a testimonial for anything, I make an exception in favor of Peruna, as I consider it of exceptional value."

MRS. M. VAN VRANCKEN.

Peruna Woman's Friend.

Miss Nellie Lindsay, 30 Hattie Court, Marinette, Wis., writes:

"My experience with Peruna has been such that I am very glad indeed to be able to recommend it. About two years ago my health began to fail. I lost my appetite, had backache most of the time, and any over-exertion would keep me in bed a week or more. I needed a good tonic to bring me back to health and strength, but did not know which would be of benefit. Peruna was recommended as a woman's friend, and such it proved to be, for when six bottles had been used I was restored to health."

NELLIE LINDSAY.

Catarrh Sixteen Years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Scherer, Monte Vistal, Cal., writes:

"For sixteen years I suffered with catarrh and stomach trouble. I doctored and took patent medicines without benefit. I read in one of your almanacs about Peruna and thought it would perhaps help me. I have used nothing at all in the way of remedies except Peruna for about two years, and my health could not be better than I now enjoy. This remedy is also good for coughs and colds.

"I shall never be without it in my house."

ELIZABETH SCHERER.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

DR. WILLIAMS' VITALIZER.

For Diseases Peculiar to Men.

Quickest permanent cure guaranteed in all cases of blood and skin diseases, red spots, pain in bones, eruptions, ulcers, infectious discharges, gleet, stricture, etc.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, nervous debility, impaired memory, absence of will power, lost vitality, impotency, involuntary losses, and all diseases resulting from excesses, indiscretions, over-work, recent or old cases, speedily and thoroughly cured.

Mailed in plain wrapper, free from observation. A $2 package for $1, but only one package sent to the same address at this price.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE F. WILLIAMS CO.
Lock Box 75. Morrisburg, Ont

Languor and weakness, due to the depleted condition of the blood, are overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great vitalizer. k

Berlin's Black Book, the criminal record kept by the police, now consists of 37 volumes, containing 21,000 photographs of criminals of all classes.

Drink Grano Cereal Coffee

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

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

London, Saturday, May 3.

A Leader's Error.

Nearly all the Conservative newspapers of the Province are silent upon Mr. Whitney's declaration that he would wipe out the taxes on corporations. They realize that it is a most untoward blunder, especially on the eve of a campaign. It is a sample of the bad judgment he has shown on other questions of policy, which led to the agitation for his removal from the leadership of the party.

It is absurd to contend that the taxes on corporations are diverted by the Government from the municipalities. Banks, telegraph, telephone, express, loan and insurance companies operate all over the Province, and should contribute to the Provincial revenue. Formerly the cities in which the head offices of such corporations happened to be located, taxed the profits, which were largely derived from investments and transactions in other municipalities. The present method equalizes the taxation among the municipalities, as the latter have the money returned to them impartially in the form of expenditures on education, hospitals, charitable institutions, administration of justice and so forth. Those who say this new source of revenue is direct taxation cannot show that the money collected by the Government has had the effect of raising insurance premiums, money rates, express charges or telegraph and telephone tolls. It comes out of the pockets of the corporations, not of the people.

Hon. Frank Latchford.

The Liberals of South Renfrew have unanimously renominated Hon. Frank Latchford, Minister of Public Works for Ontario. It rarely happens that a comparatively young man like Mr. Latchford begins public life at the top. When he was asked to enter the Ross Government, less than three years ago, he was known as a clever lawyer and a popular and representative Irish-Canadian. Mr. Ross is a good judge of men, and made no error in this case. Mr. Latchford showed from the first an aptitude for public affairs. He rapidly familiarized himself with the work of his department so that when the Legislature met, a few months after his appointment, he was able to pilot his estimates through the shoals of Opposition criticism with the skill of an old parliamentary hand. Two of his chief qualities are an unremitting industry and a conscientious attention to details. He is progressive in his ideas, and has interested himself in industrial questions, being the responsible head of the Provincial Bureau of Labor, which he organized. His own election in South Renfrew is certain, and he will be a great strength to the Government, particularly in the East.

Spying Out the Land.

Closely allied with our great natural resources of mine and soil, is the work of exploration. The explorer is, in a sense, the real pioneer. The report of the Geological Survey Department, recently published, contains an interesting account of such work by the geologists and botanists who have been engaged in research during the past season.

During the summer months of 1901, thirty-one persons were engaged in the field work of the department; the average number for other years was fourteen. As a result of the augmented staff more has been accomplished than in a single year before. The government has been able to economize in carrying on field work, by employing college professors and other geologists during their long summer vacation.

To a person properly qualified, and who is endowed with a constitution capable of enduring the exposure incident to camp life, the field work of the geological survey department is extremely interesting. It is a good outing. Most of the traveling is done on foot and by means of canoes. Provided with an aluminum cooking outfit hammer and a few other utensils, the geologist goes forth to read the epic of the rocks.

Nor is his work confined to the newer and sparsely settled ports of the Dominion. Old Ontario still abounds in sources of interest. In the work of the department even the southwestern part of Ontario, apparently not of much importance to the geologist, has not been neglected. The report gives an account of the oil fields of Lambton County and the new local oil field near Bothwell. In the Bothwell field there were, near the end of last September, about 250 producing wells with a total output of about 6,000 barrels a month for the whole field. The oil pool recently opened up at Dutton, and the thirty-two wells there yielded nearly 1,200 barrels of oil a month. An account is also given of the boring of new wells at Tilsonburg. The natural gas regions of the province are to be found in Welland and Essex Counties.

Though, from the view-point of the agriculturist, Western Ontario is fortunately free from rocks, yet its surface deposits will repay the closest study and examination. The Pleistocene geology of Western Ontario, or that dealing with the most recent formations of the earth, is of unusual interest. In fact, taken as a whole, there is no better field in the Dominion for the study of geology, in its relation to glaciation.

Great Possibilities.

It is no exaggeration to say that Canada has a greater supply of pulpwood than any other country on the globe. For that reason Canada should, and some day may, lead all other countries in pulp and paper-making. Possession of the raw material is a natural advantage that should be turned to the fullest account. A prudent public policy, dictated by purely Canadian interests, will promote this development. In the Province of Ontario no pulpwood cut on crown lands can be exported—it must first be converted into pulp or paper. This cuts off Ontario as a source of pulpwood supply for foreign manufacturers, who would otherwise ravage our spruce forests. The Province thereby loses a direct revenue, but it preserves the spruce and encourages the establishment of pulp and paper plants to utilize the raw material and give employment to Canadian labor. In this respect Ontario has taken the lead over other Provinces. In Quebec, tracts of spruce are sold by auction, and the purchaser may export the logs in the rough by paying increased dues.

With the view of getting the best results from our unrivaled natural resources, it is obvious that Ontario's plan is the more far-seeing one. The area of spruce forests in the United States is diminishing, while the demand for paper is rapidly increasing. This means that our neighbors will be forced to look abroad for pulpwood. Canada should prefer to send it to them in manufactured form.

A change of Government appears to be a daily recreation in British Columbia. It's certainly time for a change there.

In England the two tobacco combines are at war, and smokers are reveling in low prices. The American people would welcome a rival meat trust.

The Kingston Whig says that Mr. N. W. Rowell, outside of Mr. Ross, has made the best speech of the campaign. Both are London old boys.

Mr. Whitney is advising the Conservatives of every riding to organize a committee of bruisers. That was the plan adopted in the days of open voting to prevent Liberals reaching the polls, but it will scare nobody now.

Bradstreet reports that industrial activity in Canada was never so great. According to the weekly trade review, "factories and mills are busy getting out goods to fill orders requiring immediate shipment. Labor is well employed, and wages generally better than in previous years. Yet the croakers in Parliament are complaining the present tariff spells ruination.

Hundreds of thousands of square miles of the richest part of Ontario have been disposed of by the Ross Government without competition and without consulting the people's representatives.—London Free Press.

The total area of the land of this province is 219,650 square miles. In the light of this fact it would seem that the statement of the Free Press is a slight exaggeration.—Hamilton Herald.

With the Free Press it is not so much exaggeration as habit.

Speaking of the pulp syndicates at the St. Marys meeting last night, Mr. Foy said: "True, they were compelled to put up a mill, but that did not compel them to cut." Doesn't it? Take the largest syndicate, the Keewatin Power Company. They are obliged to spend $1,500,000 and employ 500 men at the very least. Does any sane man think a company will go to that expense in building and equipping a pulp mill and then cut no pulpwood?

While The Advertiser asserts that the Toronto merchants have no advantage over London, it is careful to say that "London may have an advantage over surrounding towns and villages." Yes, it is all right for citizens of these surrounding towns and villages to trade in London, but it is very wrong for Londoners to trade in Toronto. How has London an "advantage?"—Parkhill Gazette-Review.

We stated that London had an advantage over its neighbors in this way, that its big drygoods merchants send their own buyers to Europe and purchase large stocks direct from European houses.

Canada's Contribution in Men.

[Ottawa Journal.]

Since the declaration of war in South Africa, the Canadian enlistment has been as follows, as detailed in yesterday's Journal:

	Officers and men.
Royal Canadian Regiment	1,150
First Canadian Mounted Rifles	388
Royal Canadian Dragoons	379
Royal Canadian Artillery	539
Strathcona Horse	597
South African Constabulary	1,208
Halifax Garrison Regiment	1,004
Second Canadian Mounted Rifles	935
Field Hospital Corps	62
Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Canadian Rifles, say	2,000
Total	8,262

That is a pretty good showing for a peaceable people.

There is evidently a fighting strain in the blood.

DAILY PICTURE PUZZLE.



"COME HERE, LIGHTFOOT." WHERE IS THE DOG?

Solution for yesterday's puzzle:
With the upper part of the picture as base, the sweetheart may be found to the left of the girl, formed in her scarf.

Didn't Like the Name.

[Punch.]

Artist (who has recommended model to a friend)—Have you been to sit for Mr. Jones yet?

Model—Well, I've been to see him; but directly I got into his studio: "Why," he said, "you've got a head like a Botticelli." I don't know what a Botticelli is, but I didn't go there to be called names, so I came away!

A Novice.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

She was new at housekeeping, and when she went to the market for the first time she asked for Persian lamb because she'd heard it was the most expensive kind.

Beef Has Riz.

[Hal Donley in Simcoe Reformer.]

He used to order it well done
Each day in manner meek,
But now he has his beefsteak "rare,"
As rare as once a week.

Janie's Query.

Little Janie—Mamma, my birthday comes on a Monday this year, doesn't it?

"Yes, dear."

"And last year it was on Sunday, wasn't it?"

"Yes," replied the mother.

"Did it come on Saturday the year before last?"

"Yes, dear."

"Mamma, how many days in the week was I born on?"

Exposing His Hand.

[Washington Star.]

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Turkins, "I am glad to know that you are not disposed to bow down and worship royalty."

"I didn't know I had expressed any opinion on the subject."

"You were talking in your sleep last night. You said you knew all along that kings were no good.

The River.

[Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Journal.]

I am a river, flowing from God's sea
Through devious ways. He maps my course for me;
I cannot change it; mine alone the toil
To keep the waters free from grime and soil.
The winding river ends where it began,
And when my life has compassed its brief span
I must return to that mysterious Source
So let me gather daily on my course
The perfume from the blossoms as I pass,
Balm from the pines and healing from the grass,
And carry down my current as I go
Not common stones, but precious gems to show,
And tears (the holy water from sad eyes)
Back to God's sea, from which all rivers rise;
Let me convey—not blood from wounded hearts,
Nor poison which the upas tree imparts.
When over flowery vales I leap with joy,
Let me not devastate them nor destroy,
But rather leave them fairer to the sight.
Mine be the lot to comfort and delight,
And if down awful chasms I must leap
Let me not murmur at my lot, but sweep
On bravely to the end without one fear,
Knowing that he who planned my way stands near,
Love sent me forth, to Love I go again,
For love is all and over all.—Amen.

In Bulgaria.

[Puck.]

First Brigand—I see by the paper that the foreign ministers in China have collected some of that indemnity.

Second Brigand—That doesn't interest me.

First Brigand—Well, it ought to. It's right in our line of business.

A Book's Soliloquy.

[Robert Bridges.]

My lady's room is full of books,
And easy chairs and curtained nooks,
And dainty tea-things on a table,
And poetry, and tale, and fable.
And on the hearth a crackling fire
That welcome gives, and when you tire
Of pleasant talk you still may find
A tempting pasture where the mind
May browse awhile, and read the pages
Which poets wrote, or fools, or sages.

And here I come to ask a place
Among these worthies, face to face!
To be allowed, on some low shelf,
To rest and dream, and pride myself
On being in such company—
To watch fair women drinking tea;
And if, perchance, some lonely day
The gentle mistress looks my way
And softly says: "Now, I shall see
What's going on in Arcady!"
Then I'll rejoice that I'm a book
At which my lady deigns to look.

Cautious.

[Washington Star.]

"Is your wife one of those women who look at their husbands and say, 'I made a man of him?'" asked the impertinent friend.

"No," answered Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta is very unassuming. She merely says she has done her best."

Paderewski's Tears and Treasure.

[New York World.]

Ignace Jan Paderewski sailed away from New York in tears yesterday. He took $125,000 with him. Possibly he wept because he left so much behind. But in any event he does not despair of the rest. "I shall return again, ah, yes!" said Mr. Paderewski. "I love this country."

Anything to Get In.

[Goderich Signal.]

Harry Eilber supports Whitney and anti-prohibition in South Huron. James Mitchell supports Whitney and prohibition in West Huron; and Heaven only knows what Anson Spotton is supporting in South Huron.

Little, But O, My!

[Chicago Tribune.]

Little drops of water,
Little grains of dirt,
They never do a thing
To the trailing skirt!

A Cheery Pair.

[Washington Star.]

"Do you remember," said Mrs. Grumps, "when you asked me to marry you?"

"Yes," said Mr. Grumps.

"And I said 'Yes?'"

"I remember it. We both always did talk too much."

THE GENESIS OF FAMOUS SONGS

Interesting Facts About the Origin of Old Favorites.

Writers of Popular Airs Almost Invariably Received Poor Rewards for Their Labors.

"Woodworth wrote funny verses as advertisements for a keeper of a fancy store in New York for a long time, Joe Bonfanti, who made a fortune from his poetry. When the California fever broke out in 1849 Woodworth went to the Pacific slope and was engaged as a reporter on the Alta. He died there and his remains lie in the Home Mountain Cemetery.

"'KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN'

was sold by Crouch, the author, for $25 and brought the publishers as many thousands. Crouch was hopelessly improvident and in his later days became a tramp. When Mlle. Titiens was in this country a number of years ago she sang 'Kathleen Mavourneen' in New York. A dirty tramp introduced himself as Crouch, was recognized, and thanked her for singing the song so well.

"'Life on the Ocean Wave,' written by Epes Sargent, was pronounced a failure by his friends. Russell, of a Boston firm of music publishers, took the words from Sargent and the latter tells this story of the melody:

"'We passed through the music store, Russell seated himself at a piano, read over the lines attentively, hummed an air or two himself and ran his hands over the keys, then stopped as if non-plussed.'

"Suddenly a bright idea seemed to dawn on him. A melody all at once came into his brain and he began to hum it and to sway himself to its movement. Then striking the keys he at last confidently launched into the tune since known as 'Life on the Ocean Wave.'

"The melody proved a success. The copyright became very valuable, though the author never got anything from it but fame. It was popular in England as well as in this country.'

"The Arkansas Traveler.' The famous traveler known as the 'Arkansas Traveler' is no myth, but breathes and has his being in that state. The traveler lives in Little Rock and may be seen every day on the streets of the town indulging his taste for music and story-telling.

"He is known as Col. Sandy Falkner. He was born in Kentucky in 1804. In 1832 he went to Arkansas and became acquainted with Walter Wright, the original squatter in the song.

"'My Maryland' was written by Jas. R. Randall. Randall was described as one of the most delighted men to meet. I met Randall some time ago in Anniston, Ala. He was an editor of the Hot Blast in that city. He said that he only received $25 in Confederate money for his song."

Charley White did not hesitate to ascribe "Beautiful Snow" to Henry W. Faxon, of the Louisville Journal.

"'Old Dog Tray,'

'SUWANEE RIVER,'

'Massa's in de cold, cold ground,' 'Camp Town Races,' 'Old Folks at Home,' 'Ellen Bayne,' 'Willie, We Have Missed You' and 'My Old Kentucky Home,'" wrote White, "were written by Stephen C. Foster. He was a musician almost from his cradle and at the age of 7 he had mastered the flageolet without a teacher. It is said that one publishing house alone paid $20,000 for his compositions.

"Foster was very improvident and was often forced to sell for a few dollars what brought a fortune to its purchaser. Several of his best songs were composed in the back rooms of a grocery store on pieces of brown paper. He died in the city hospital in New York, where he had been removed from a Bowery boarding house, on Jan. 13, 1864.

"'Rock Me to Sleep' was written by Mrs. Allen, of Maine. She was paid $5 for it, and Russell & Co., of Boston, who had in three years gained $4,000 by it, offered her $5 apiece for any songs she might write.

"'The Bonnie Blue Flag' was a popular song in the South. It was written by Harry McCarthy, an actor, in Jackson, Miss., in the spring of 1861.

"'Silver Threads Among the Gold' was written by H. P. Danks, an organist who sold it for $40.

"'Put Me in My Little Bed' and 'Come, Birdie, Come' were composed by C. A. White and fully 150,000 copies of each have been sold.

"'SHOO FLY, DON'T BODDER ME,'"

which was once credited to T. Brigham Bishop, the old minstrel, was written, according to White's diary, by Rollin Howard, actor and minstrel. Some years ago when Rollin Howard composed his song and dance he took his production, of which he felt very proud, to Pond & Co. and offered to sell it to them.

"They looked it over and returned it with the remark, 'We do not publish such stuff as that.' Mr. Howard went to Boston a short time later, where he was engaged to sing in a minstrel company. One night C. A. White, the composer and publisher, heard Howard and offered to publish his discarded song.

"This is how 'Shoo Fly, Don't Bodder Me' came to be printed. It soon became popular. The publisher sold 200,000 copies and with the profits established the Boston firm of White, Smith & Co.

"'Gathering Shells by the Seashore,' by W. S. Thompson, had a sale of over 300,000; 'Dreaming of Home and Mother,' by John P. Ordway, reached a sale of 60,000; 'Mulligan Guards,' by Ed Harrison, has sold over 125,000, and 'Sweet By and By,' by J. P. Webster, reached a sale of over 500,000 copies."

Among the extracts from the diary of Charley White, the old time negro minstrel, published in the Sun last Sunday was the history of the famous song "Dixie." White spent much time in tracing the history of other songs and in his diary he gave the results of his work. Some of these song histories are interesting and a few of them are printed below.

The words of "The Star Spangled Banner" were written, as every one knows, by Francis S. Key during the bombardment of Fort McHenry during the war of 1812, but the history of the music to which they were set is less familiar.

"The verses," wrote White, "were printed in ballad form and scattered through the camp on Federal Hill, Baltimore. One evening one of the soldiers picked up a copy and read it aloud three times, until the entire division was electrified by its patriotic eloquence.

"An idea struck Ferd Durang, an actor, who hunted up an old volume of flute music which he found in his tent. He impatiently whistled tune after tune, just as they caught his quick eye.

"One called 'Anacreon in Heaven' struck his fancy and riveted his attention. Note after note fell from his lips. With a laugh and a shout he exclaimed:

"'Boys, I've hit it,' and fitting the words to the tune there rang out for the first time the song of 'The Star Spangled Banner.'

"Getting a short furlough Ferd and Charley Durang sang it on the stage of the Holliday Street Theater. The music was first published by George Willig, jun., of Baltimore.

"Ferd Durang died in New York in 1830. I well remember Tom Blakely, an actor, saying to his wife, 'Poor Ferd Durang is dying.' Durang was born in Harrisburg, Pa. His father was a Frenchman and a fair musician. Durang died in extreme poverty and but for his co-laborers on the stage he would have found a pauper's grave.

"'The Hunters of Kentucky' was very popular in my early days. It was written by Samuel Woodworth, a typesetter. The 'Hunters' was written just after the battle of New Orleans in 1815. The tune is from an old English ditty, 'Unfortunate Miss Bailey.'

"It was sung for many years by an actor, Noah M. Ludlow, who died in 1885 or 1886 in St. Louis at the age of 80. Ludlow came near having his brains knocked out on the stage while singing the song in New Orleans. An Englishman threw a large piece of gas pipe at his head, but fortunately missed his mark.

"WATER CURE" FIEND TO BE TRIED.

Washington, May 3.—Following the precedent set in the case of Gen. Smith the president has himself, through Secretary Root, ordered the trial by court-martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Infantry, as a participant in the administration of the "water cure" to Philippine prisoners.

DAM ON ST. LAWRENCE.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—The bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection by the Canadian Government of a dam on the St. Lawrence River from Adam's Island, Canada to Les Galops Island, United States, with a view of improving navigation, was favorably reported from the house committee on foreign affairs.

WATER! WATER!

$2,000 Worth of Goods Damaged by Water Through Leak in Roof.

Salvage Sale!

Commences at 8 o'clock Monday Morning and will be sold from 8 to 2 o'clock each day until all is cleared out.

Silks and French Flannels,
Dress Goods,
Ladies' Wrappers, Half Price,
Children's Jackets, 75 Per Cent Off

SILKS at 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c;
Were 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50.

Be Here at 8 O'Clock for Best Choice

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

The Runians Carson McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

BEAUTIFUL

Sweet Peas

We have about 40 varieties representing every shade and color, also our

UNEXCELLED MIXTURE

blended by ourselves and made up of the choicest large flowering mixture.

EVERYBODY

should grow a row of these beautiful flowers, and the price we are offering them at places them within the reach of all.

1-4 lb. 15c. - - 1 lb. 50c.

(¼ pound will sow 20-foot row.)

DARCH & HUNTER,
119 Dundas Street.

THE DEATH RECORD

Demise of Congressman Amos J. Cummings at Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 2. — Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, died at 10:15 o'clock tonight at the Church home and infimary, in this city. The cause of death was pneumonia, incident to an operation for kidney trouble. Amos J. Cummings was born in Conkling, N. Y., May 15, 1841 He received a common school education, and when twelve years old entered a printing office as an apprentice. He followed the work of printer for several years and had set type in nearly every state in the union. He was a boy with Walker in the last invasion of Nicaragua. He was sergeant-major in the 26th New Jersey Regiment, attached to the army of the Potomac and received the congressional medal of honor for gallantry on the battle field. He filled editorial positions on the New York Tribune under Horace Greeley, on the New York Sun, New York Express and was editor of the Evening Sun when elected to the fiftieth congress. He declined a renomination, preferring to give his whole time to editorial work; was elected to the fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth congresses, and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress.

Smith's Falls, Ont., May 2.—E. Ormand, 41 years, a bookkeeper in the Frost & Wood Co.'s office, died suddenly this morning. Heart disease was the cause of death.

SUPREME COURT I. O. F.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 3.—The Supreme Court, Independent Foresters held a session last night and adjourned to San Francisco for Tuesday. The financial reports were all presented, discussed and adopted. The amendments to the constitution recommended by the executive were adopted.

Bad Blood Breeds Humors

Boils, Pimples, Eruptions,
Sores, Debility, Languor,
Kidney Troubles, Indigestion and
That Tired Feeling,

All of which Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures, by purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood.

Blood troubles, left unchecked, increase and multiply just as naturally as the weeds and thistles infesting the soil.

They need the same radical treatment, too.

They should be rooted out in Spring.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Stops the breeding of disease germs and impurities in the blood.

It also imparts vitality and richness, and that means a strong, vigorous body as well as a clear healthy skin.

You will look better and feel better if you begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla TODAY. It

Purifies The Blood

As nothing else can.

"My son had pimples on his face, which after a while became a mass of sores.

"I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon the sores were getting better.

"They finally healed without leaving a scar." Mrs. L. Theist, 7 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 3.

Wheat, white, per bu	75c to 76c
Wheat, red, per bu	75c to 76c
Oats, per bu	42c to 43c
Peas, per bu	66c to 85c
Corn, per bu	61c to 62c
Barley, per bu	53c to 60c
Beans, per bu	70c to 80c

Grain receipts were very light today, a few loads of oats, an odd one of wheat, and one lot of peas were the only receipts. Prices of all kinds were the same as yesterday, oats excepted. This grain sold at $1 23 to $1 26.

Hay was active at $9. Receipts light.

Quotations:

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, per 100 lbs	$1 25	@	$1 27
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 27
Oats, per 100 lbs	1 23	@	1 26
Peas, per 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 40
Corn, per 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 12
Barley, per 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 25
Beans, per bu	70	@	80

YOUR LAWN REQUIRES TO BE FED JUST AS MUCH AS YOUR FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES. GET PURE BONE MEAL AND LAND PLASTER AT

HAMILTON'S,

Talbot St. Near King St.

HAY AND SEEDS.

Hay, per ton	9 00	@	9 50
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	6 00
Clover seed, red, per bu	4 50	@	5 00
Clover seed, alsike, bu	9 00	@	9 50
Timothy seed, per bu	2 50	@	3 50
Hungarian seed, per bu	60	@	70
Millet seed, per bu	60	@	70

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

There was a large crowd of farmers and others at the market here this forenoon. It should have been satisfactory to holders of the produce offered, as sales were easily made and prices were firm.

Hay and Straw—Twelve loads of hay sold at $9 to $9 50 per ton. Three loads of straw sold at $3 50 per load.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was in large supply, at 16c to 18c per lb for crocks and 18c to 19c for pound rolls. Eggs were a trifle lower in price, at 11c to 11½c by the crate and basket lots; 13c was paid for the single dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—There was a large quantity of potatoes on sale, at 75c per bag by the load, and 80c to 85c by the single bag. Parsnips, 40 per bag. Rhubarb, 25c to 35c per dozen. Asparagus, 75c to $1 per dozen. Lettuce and radishes, 25c to 35c per dozen bunches. Tomato, cabbage and celery plants sold at 15c per box.

Dressed Hogs—Only a few on sale, at $8 75 per cwt.

Live Hogs—It is understood that $6 40 will be the price for choice hogs for shipment from here on Monday.

Poultry—Quite a lot on sale, at 65c to 80c per pair for dressed and 50c to 60c per pair for live chickens; turkeys are held at 12c to 13c per lb.

Meats—Easier; beef sold lower, at 7c to 8c per lb by the carcase; veal, 5c to 7c.

Hides—Prices advanced ½c per lb, and are now quoted at 6½c, 5½c and 4½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3c.

Quotations:

VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, per bag	75	@	85
Cabbage, per doz	30	@	50
Celery, per doz	35	@	50
Beets, per bag	50	@	60
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Carrots, per bag	35	@	40
Parsnips, per bag	50	@	50
Lettuce, per doz	20	@	30
Green onions, per doz	20	@	30
Green rhubarb, per doz	25	@	35
Green parsley, per doz	20	@	30
Radishes, per doz	30	@	40
FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Apples, per bag	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, dried, per lb	5	@	6
POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	13
Geese, each	70	@	90
Ducks, per pair	65	@	90
Chickens, dressed, pair	60	@	80
Chickens, live, per pair	45	@	60
MEATS.			
Dressed hogs, per cwt	8 60	@	8 75
Pork, by the quarter	8	@	10
Beef, by the carcass	5 50	@	8 00
Beef, by the quarter	6 00	@	8 00
Veal, quarter, per lb	5	@	6
Mutton, carcase, per lb	6	@	8
Spring lamb, per lb	9c	@	11
LIVE HOGS AND CATTLE.			
Hogs, selects, per cwt	6 40	@	6 40
Hogs, selects, per cwt	6 25	@	6 25
Hogs, small, per pair	5 00	@	7 00
Stags and sows, cwt	2 00	@	4 00
Fat cattle, per cwt	4 50	@	5 60
HIDES AND SKINS.			
Wool, unwashed, per lb	6	@	7
Wool, washed, per lb	12	@	13
Tallow, rendered, per lb	5	@	5½
Tallow, rough, per lb	3	@	3½
Hides, No. 1, per lb	6½	@	1½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	5½	@	5½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	4½	@	4½
Sheepskins, each	60	@	65
Lambskins, each	60	@	65
Calfskins, No. 1, per lb	9	@	9
Calfskins, No. 2, per lb	8	@	8
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, lb rolls, baskets	18	@	19
Butter, lb rolls, baskets	17	@	19
Butter, crock, per lb	16	@	18
Eggs, doz, basket lots	11½	@	12
Eggs, doz., new laid	12	@	13
Honey, strained, per lb	11	@	12½
Honey, in comb, per lb	14	@	15
Maple syrup, per gal	1 00	@	1 10
Green rhubarb, per doz	40	@	50

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—Closing.

Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red western winter, no stock; No. 1 northern spring steady, 6s 5d; No. 1 California quiet, 6s 4½d. Futures quiet; May, 6s 2d; July, 6s 1⅞d; Sept., 6s 3¾d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 5s 8d; American mixed, old, 5s 9d. Futures quiet; July, 5s 2d; Oct. 5s 1⅜d.

Peas—Canadian firm, 7s.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter quiet, 8s 9d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £3 15s to £4 15s.

Beef—Extra India mess strong, 100s.

Pork—Strong; prime mess western, 76s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 54s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 50s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 52s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, firm, 52s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 52s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, firm, 52s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 51s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, firm, 39s 6d.

Lard—Firm; prime western, in tierces, 51s 3d; American refined, in pails, 51s.

Butter—Finest United States firm, 95s.

Cheese—American finest white firm, 58s; do, colored, 60s.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 30s.

Turpentine spirits—Strong, 33s 3d.

Rosin—Common steady, 4s 1½d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 7¼d.

Linseed oil—Firm, 31s 9d.

TORONTO HAY MARKET.

Toronto, May 2.—Baled hay—The market is firm, with fair demand; timothy, $10 50 on track for No. 1. Straw—The market is quiet; car lots on track are quoted at $5 to $5 50, the latter for No. 1.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Wheat pursued an erratic course today, influenced by news of diversified character. The undertone in the main was strong, but fears of rains in Kansas and a bad slump in corn turned the market weak, and July wheat closed ⅜c lower. July corn 1⅜c depressed and July oats ⅞c lower; provisions closed unchanged to 5c higher. Local receipts of wheat were 44 cars; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 248 cars, making a total for the three points of 292 cars, against 134 last week and 260 a year ago. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 150 cars; oats, 205 cars; hogs, 12,000 head.

The leading futures closed: Wheat—May, 75⅝c to 75½c; July, 76½c to 76⅝c; Sept., 75¾c to 75⅞c; Dec., 77⅛c. Corn—May, 60¾c; July, 62⅛c to 62¼c; Sept., 61⅜c; Dec., 47¾c; May, 1903, 48⅛c. Oats—May, 42⅛c; July, 34⅝c; new, 36⅜c; Sept., 29⅞c; new, 31⅜c to 31½c; Dec., new, 32¼c. Mess pork—May, $16 80; July, $17 02½; Sept., $17 12½. Lard—May, $10 07½; July, $10 15; Sept., $10 22½ to $10 25; Oct., $10 25. Short ribs—May, $9 42½; July, $9 50; Sept., $9 52½ to $9 55.

Cash quotations: Flour steady. No. 3 spring wheat, 75⅝c to 76½c; No. 2 red, 84¾c. No. 2 corn, yellow, 62¾c; No. 2 oats, 42½c to 43c; No. 2 white, 44c to 45½c; No. 3 white, 43¾c to 44¾c. No. 2 rye, 58½c. Fair to choice malting barley, 68c to 71½c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 67; No. 1 northwestern, $1 79. Prime timothy seed, $7 10 to $7 20. Mess pork, $16 80 to $16 85; lard, $10 10 to $10 12½; short ribs sides, $9 45 to $9 95; dry salted shoulders, 7¾c to 8c; short clear sides, $10 10 to $10 20. Clover, contract grade, $8 35. Eggs, fresh, 15c.

Receipts—Flour, 18,000 bbls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu; oats, 247,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 24,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bbls; wheat, 130,000 bu; corn, 83,000 bu; oats, 170,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., May 2.—Wheat—Active and steady; cash, 86c; May, 85c; July, 79¼c; Sept., 79c. Corn—Dull and weak; cash, 61¼c; May, 61½c; July, 62½c. Oats—Dull and easier; cash, 43½c; May, 43c; July, 35½c; Sept., 30¼c. Clover seed—Dull but steady; cash, $5 22½; Oct., $5 32½; No. 2, $4 65 to $4 75.

DETROIT BEAN MARKET.

Detroit, May 3.—Beans were in demand yesterday and advanced 2c to 4c over the closing prices of Wednesday; the strength was greatest in the cash deal. Quotations: Cash, $1 60 bid; May, $1 58 bid; June, $1 52 bid; July, $1 47 bid.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 3,329 pkgs; creamery extras, per lb, 23c; do, firsts, 22c to 22½c; do, seconds, 21c to 21½c; state dairy tubs, fancy, 22c; do, firsts, 21c to 21½c; do, seconds, 19½c to 20½c; state dairy tins, etc., 19c to 22c; western imitation creamery, fancy, 21c to 21½c; do, firsts, 20c to 20½c; do, lower grades, 19c to 19½c; western factory, choice, 20c to 20½c; do, common to good, 19c to 19½c; renovated, fancy, 21c; do, common to choice, 18c to 20c; packing stock, 18c to 19c. Cheese—Steady; receipts, 2,352 boxes. Old: State full cream, small fall-made fancy, 13c to 13¼c; do, choice, 12½c to 12¾c; do, good to prime, 11¼c to 12½c; do, common to fair, 9c to 10½c; do, large fall-made fancy, 12c to 12¼c; do, choice, 11¼c to 11¾c; do, good to prime, 10¾c to 11¼c; do, common to fair, 9c to 10½c. New: State full cream, small colored, choice, 11¼c to 11½c; do, fair to good, 10½c to 11c; do, white, choice, 11c to 11¼c; do, fair to good, 10c to 10¾c; do, large colored, choice, 11c; do, white, choice, 10¾c to 11c; light skims, small choice, 9½c to 10c; do, large choice, 8¼c to 9c; part skims, prime, 8c to 8¼c; do, fair to good, 6c to 7c; do, common, 4c to 5c; full skims, 3c to 3½c. Eggs—Steady to firm; receipts, 9,888 cases; state and Pennsylvania, selected white, fancy, 18c to 18½c; do, average best, 17c to 17¼c; western storage packed, 17¼c; do, regular packings, 16½c to 17c; Kentucky, selected, 16¾c to 17c; do, regular packed, 16c to 16½c; southern, 15½c to 16c; dirties, 15¾c; checks, 14½c to 15c; duck eggs, 18c to 23c; goose eggs, 20c to 25c.

MONTREAL, May 2.—Cheese, 10c to 12c. Butter—Townships, 19c to 20c; western, 16c to 17c.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 12c to 21c; dairies, 12c to 20c. Cheese, 12½c to 13½c.

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED

We are buyers. 'Phone, wire or write us, stating quantity you can sell for delivery next week. T. A. FAULDS, 13 Market House. 'Phone 151. ywt

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 2.—There was a slight drop in prices at the cattle market today, the general falling off averaging from 15c to 20c per cwt. Rough cattle, perhaps, fell off a little more, but the choicer cattle did not weaken so much. Trade all round was slow, and there were cattle left unsold. There was but a moderate demand for export, and the butcher trade was only fair for good quality, while the rough lots were not wanted. Hogs were steady and unchanged in the quotations of the earlier part of the week. The delivery of sheep and lambs was light nad the trade dull. The day's receipts were 93 loads, with 1,577 cattle, 141 sheep and lambs, 1,106 hogs and 100 calves. Wm. Levack bought 200 cattle, paying from $4 50 to $5 60 for mixed lots of butchers and shippers, and $5 50 to $5 90 for export. Joseph Gould bought export cattle at $6 to $6 25. Hunnisett & Son bought 3 loads of mixed butchers and export cattle at $5 40 to $5 75. H. Maybee bought a load of butcher cattle, 1,050 lbs, at $4. Wesley Dunn bought 75 sheep at $4 15; 75 yearling lambs at $5 50; 20 spring lambs at $3 25; 60 calves at $5 25 each. J. R. Collins bought 34 butchers' cattle at $4 and $15 over; 5 1,000-lb steers at $4 70. Quotations:

Exporters, choice, cwt	$5 50	@	$6 25
Exporters, light	5 25	@	5 60
Bulls, export, heavy	4 25	@	5 00
Feeders, heavy	4 00	@	4 75
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs	2 40	@	3 60
Butchers' cattle, choice	5 00	@	5 75
Butchers, good	5 40	@	5 90
Butchers, bulls	3 00	@	4 25
Light stock bulls	2 50	@	3 00
Milch cows, each	30 00	@	55 00
Hogs, best, cwt	6 75	@	6 75
Hogs, light	6 50	@	6 50
Sheep, export, cwt	4 00	@	4 25
Sheep, bucks	3 50	@	3 75
Yearling lambs	5 50	@	6 00
Spring lambs, each	2 50	@	5 00
Calves, each	2 00	@	10 00

NEW YORK, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,723; steers slow and 10c to 15c lower; bulls and cows steady; steers, $5 25 to $7; extra and export grades, $7 20 to $7 35; bulls, $4 to $5 65; cows, $2 55 to $4 60; extra, $4 80; cables unchanged; shipments tomorrow, 1,552 cattle and 6,892 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 548 head; slow to 25c lower; veals, $4 to $6 75; tops, $7; buttermilks, $3 to $3 50; city dressed veals easier, at 6c to 10c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,739; prime clipped stock steady, unshorn lower; medium and common clipped lambs neglected and 25c lower; unshorn sheep, $4 to $6; clipped do, $3 50 to $5 70; unshorn lambs, $6 to $7 50; clipped do, $5 25 to $6 85; spring lambs, $3 50 each. Hogs—Receipts, 3,245; market weak; state hogs, $7 15 to $7 20; western nominal.

EAST BUFFALO, May 2.—Cattle—Offerings, 220 head; no demand; outlook unfavorable. Veals—Receipts, 700 head; tops, $6 50 to $6 75; fair to good, $5 50 to $6; common and light, $4 50 to $5 25. Hogs—Receipts, 7,400; active; Yorkers and light weights 5c to 10c higher; others steady; heavy, $7 25 to $7 35; mixed, $7 10 to $7 20; Yorkers, $6 90 to $7 05; light do, $6 55 to $6 70; pigs, $6 40 to $6 50; roughs, $6 40 to $6 70; stags, $4 75 to $5 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,400 head; lambs steady and strong; sheep easier; top lambs, $7 50 to $7 55; fair to good, $7 to $7 25; culls and common, $5 75 to $6 75; clipped lambs, tops, $6 65 to $6 80; fair to good, $6 25 to $6 60; culls and common, $4 to $5 75; yearlings, $6 to $6 25; clipped sheep, tops, mixed, $5 50 to $5 75; fair to good, $4 75 to $5 25; culls and common, $3 to $4.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; steady; good to prime steers, nominal, $6 57 to $7 30; poor to medium, $4 50 to $6 40; stockers and feeders, $2 50 to $5; cows, $1 40 to $5 75; heifers, $2 25 to $6; canners, $1 40 to $2 40; bulls, $5 to $5 25; calves, $2 to $5 75; Texas fed steers, $5 25 to $6 25. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; 5c to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $6 15 to $7 15; good to choice heavy, $7 10 to $7 30; rough heavy, $6 85 to $7 05; bulk of sales at $6 85 to $7 10. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; sheep steady, lambs weak; good to choice wethers, $5 50 to $6 20; western sheep, $5 25 to $6 20; native clipped lambs, $4 75 to $6 60; western lambs, $5 25 to $6 60.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, May 2.—Cattle today are unchanged, at from 14c to 14¼c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11c to 11½c per lb.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 2.—Oil opened at $1 20.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 2.—Oil closed at $1 20.

LONDON, May 2.—Petroleum, American refined, 6⅞d; spirits, 6¾d.

ANTWERP, May 2.—Petroleum, 18 francs.

BREMEN, May 2.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

SUGAR.

MONTREAL, May 3.—Following are the prices of sugar, f.o.b., Montreal:

Paris lumps, 50-lb boxes	$4 50
Paris lumps, 100-lb boxes	4 40
Redpath's granulated	3 80
St. Lawrence granulated	3 80
Acadia granulated	3 75
Phoenix sugar	3 70
Cream sugar	3 55
Coffee sugar	3 35
Yellow sugar	3 05

LONDON, May 2.—Raw sugar, Muscovado, 7s; centrifugal, 7s 6d; beet sugar, May, 6s 3¾d.

THE WRONG WAY

Medical Science Has Made Rapid Strides, Many Old Theories Rejected.

The Laxative Treatment for Diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs Now Almost Entirely Abandoned.

A few years ago, physicians knew but one treatment for diseases of the stomach.

The sufferer was made to swallow horrible laxative mixtures.

The more bitter the better, was the way most of these nauseating doses were regarded.

A laxative treatment will never cure stomach trouble.

Laxatives act on the bowels only, and not on the stomach.

To be rid of dyspepsia, indigestion, bloating, heartburn, sour stomach, headache, or other stomach trouble, a treatment for the stomach itself is absolutely necessary.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are without doubt, the very best treatment for all diseases of the stomach.

The large white tablets if taken after each meal, will digest the food, all of it, with little or no assistance from the stomach itself, thus giving this organ the much needed rest, and the opportunity of restoration to strength.

The little brown tablets are to be used as a laxative, when such is necessary. They act on the liver and bowels.

Together, these two tablets form what has been proved to be, the very best treatment for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

They are all in one box, and sold at fifty cents wherever medicine is sold.

Any one who has been vainly trying to be cured of Stomach trouble by the use of noxious doses and violent purgatives, should stop and think a moment, as to what they are really accomplishing, for it is certainly not a betterment of their condition.

Follow Nature's plan.

Treat the Stomach itself by medicine specifically compounded for that purpose.

One box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will prove their worth.

TO BE TRIED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Kingston, Ont., May 3.—Young Sharpe was before the police court yesterday in a preliminary investigation into the charge of manslaughter, in shooting his school-mate, Beatrice Holland. He was sent for trial.

JUST THE THING THAT'S WANTED.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserves their power to act upon the intestinal canals, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alterative in one.

Some men work themselves to death trying to earn sufficient money to keep up the premiums on their life insurance.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

All druggists refund the money if it fails Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. ywt

If a man loses his friends after his money is all gone it was his money and not himself who had friends.

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, are always with us.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

All the world's a stage, upon which each actor plays his part—after which he occupies a private box.

BICKLE'S ANTI - CONSUMPTIVE SYRUP stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

Halladay's Black Marvel Polish

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

ROSSLYN'S GRIEVANCE

Denies Right of Government to Claim Refund

Of Money Advanced to British Prisoners of War.

Cholera Spreads in the Philippine Islands—British Commons Discuss Question of Newspaper Postage.

London, May 3.—In the House of Lords yesterday, the Earl of Rosslyn, who served with Thorneycroft's Horse in South Africa, and acted as war correspondent for a newspaper, questioned the government as to the money distributed to British prisoners of war at Pretoria early in 1901 by the late Albert S. Hay, when he was United States consult at Pretoria. The earl said he had a personal interest in the matter, since, if the money was intended as a gift, he was entitled to a share of it as a prisoner of war.

Lord Raglan replied that no particular suggestions in regard to the distribution of money was sent to Mr. Hay. The money was merely an advance, as it was presumed the prisoners would be in want of money. It was left to Mr. Hay to dispose of the funds as it seemed best to him. Certain civilians, "including the noble earl who raised the question," had been recipients of the funds.

Lord Rosslyn, having intimated that he considered the money to be a gift, the war secretary, Lord Lansdowne, with some warmth, remarked that the money was intended as an advance to officers, and that the amounts paid to civilians were paid on the understanding that they would be refunded. Other recipients, more entitled to public generosity, had repaid the money without complaint. Lord Rosslyn had been applied to for repayment by the government, "which did not know its man."

The noble lord replied that it was scandalous to ask for payment, and refused to recoup the government.

The war secretary was surprised that Lord Rosslyn should wish to have the fact proclaimed.

Lord Rosslyn, in reply, claimed that his position was entirely right, but if the war office wanted the £25 advanced to him it could have it.

EARL RUSSELL'S DIVORCE BILL.

In the House of Lords the lord chancellor, in behalf of the government, said he regretted the introduction of Earl Russell's divorce bill. The bill practically meant the abolition of marriage. It was an outrage on the house that such a bill should be introduced, and he should be sorry to think that anyone would wish to debate the questions of whether the institution of marriage should continue in this country. He moved that the bill be rejected, and this motion was agreed to.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question from General J. W. Laurie, said that to allow all newspapers to go to Canada at the inland rate of post would involve a great loss in revenue.

VICTORIAN CABINET QUITS.

As an outcome of dissatisfaction with the constitution and the government, the Victorian (Australia) cabinet has resigned. This step was taken in order to enable the premier, Hon. A. J. Peacock, to reconstruct the ministry. He is now considering the situation.

SENT FOR TRIAL.

The magistrate presiding at the Guildhall Police Court committed Charles Bright, an American engineer, for trial at the Old Bailey, on the charge of concealing £100,000 of his assets in connection with bankruptcy proceedings.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

The Philippine cholera statistics show a further increase in the spread of the disease. The record to date, is as follows: Manila, 703 cases, 554 deaths; provinces, 2,000 cases, 1,473 deaths.

MGR. FALCONIO'S PROMOTION.

Monsignor Falconio, the actual Papal ablegate in Canada, is to succeed Cardinal Martinelli as Papal delegate to the United States. Mgr. Falconio is a man of exquisite manners. He is also very studious and a thorough English scholar. The pope is extremely attached to him.

MORE IMMIGRANTS

Lake Manitoba Brings a Large Number of Foreigners to Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., May 2.—The Elder-Dempster steamer Lake Manitoba arrived from Liverpool today. She is commanded by Capt. Taylor, is 5,705 tons net, and carries a crew of 160 men. The steamer had about 2,000 passengers. The steerage passengers included Italians, Finns, Germans, and other foreigners intended for points in Canada and the United States. About 40 of the Italians landed here and proceeded to Sydney. The officers and crew of the Charybdis came out by the Lake Manitoba, consisting of 19 officers, 20 petty officers, and 339 men. Six of the first-class passengers landed at Halifax, and an equal number second-class, besides 50 steerage. She had about 150 tons of freight for this port and 1,200 tons for Quebec and Montreal, for which ports she left at 10 o'clock tonight.

Last Wednesday morning one of her passengers, Ludvig Gedland, was found dead in his berth beside his wife. He was buried at sea.

MONTREAL CITY HALL SEIZED.

Montreal, May 3.—The Montreal city hall, with all its contents, including $5,000 in money in the treasurer's office, was put under seizure yesterday. The seizure was taken out on behalf of Joseph Laroque, who holds a judgment against the city for $5,000.

MANITOBA'S QUOTA.

Winnipeg, May 3.—When Manitoba's contingent for South Africa left here they marched from the barracks in a pouring rain, headed by the band of the 9th Regiment. There were 134 altogether. The rain could not dampen the enthusiasm of the people along the line of march, nor that of the large crowd at the station, who gave the men a hearty send-off.

SERIOUS FEATURES

Characterize the Situation in Russia.

800 Soldiers Disciplined for Refusing to Fire on Rioters.

King Edward Holds Court in Buckingham Palace—Severe Fighting in the Philippines.

London, May 3.—A dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company, from St. Petersburg, dated April 30, says:

"The most serious feature of the present situation is the growing disinclination of the troops to act against the people. Punishment has been dealt out to 800 men of the Sumy Regiment for refusing recently to fire on the rioters at Moscow. They have been transferred to service in various remote provinces.

"A detachment of marines stationed here will, it is said, be disciplined in the same manner for similar action at the time of the student riots in March."

THE KING HOLDS COURT.

The court last night was a reproduction of the previous one at Buckingham palace, with fewer hitches in the arrangements for the comfort of the diplomatic corps. The ball room was again used in place of the throne room, and this will probably be the permanent order of the ceremonies. Refreshments were served in the green drawing-room, and the dreary old place was transformed into a court of extraordinary brilliancy and stateliness by the splendor of the costumes, uniforms and artistic arrangements of the electric lighting. The King had a busy day, returning from Newmarket early in the evening.

CORONATION OF ALFONSO.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the coronation of King Alfonso on May 17. Nearly 30 state carriages will take part in the procession. These will be more elaborate even than the English vehicles of a similar kind. Most of them were painted by celebrated Spanish artists, and though they had grown dingy by long disuse, they have now been reupholstered and varnished till they look as good as new. For the "Battle of Flowers," which will be one of the chief features of the festivities. Preparations are in full swing. One Madrid club has ordered 50,000 bouquets, and over 100,000 bouquets will be thrown from vehicles belonging to another club, while the Valencia gardeners are receiving orders for thousands of red carnations.

'PINOS NOT YET CONQUERED.

Manila, May 3.—Gen. Davis, in command of the American forces in the Island of Mindanao, cables that his ultimatum has not been answered, that his messenger has not returned, and that the American outposts were fired upon this morning. The troops shelled Moro fort, but did not capture it until the infantry reached the ditch. This fort was strong and well defended by three hundred men. Fort Panda Padto was then surrendered and heavily shelled. Heavy firing continued as the dispatch was sent.

Gen. Davis reports that Lieut. Henry S. Wagner, of the 14th Infantry, has been seriously wounded, that two other officers were slightly wounded, and that 20 enlisted men were wounded. This is the substance of a brief cablegram from the field.

CABLE NOTES.

Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, the Norwegian poet, dramatist and novelist, is seriously ill at Christiania.

The Gurnigelbad, a famous Swiss health resort, has been destroyed by fire. The church alone escaped.

The French premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau has caused a circular to be forwarded to all the prefects of departments, drawing attention to the interference of the clergy in the recent elections, and inviting the prefects to furnish the names of those who thus "grossly abuse their ecclesiastical functions in a way which cannot be tolerated."

The Republic of Santo Domingo, except the port of Puerto Plata, on the north coast, and the capital, San Domingo, on the south coast, is in the hands of the Dominican revolutionists.

"Always the Best of Everything for the Least Money."

GRAY & PARKER. GRAY & PARKER.

Lace Curtains

3--Big Specials--3

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

No. 1.—60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, worth $1.50 per pair, for **99c** per pair.

No. 2.—60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, worth $2.50 per pair, for **$1.79** per pair.

No. 3.—60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, worth $5.00 per pair, for **$2.79** per pair.

TABLE LINEN SPECIAL

64 inches wide, all linen, worth 60c per yard, for **39c** per yard.

60 inches wide, heavy goods, regular price 25c per yard, for **19c** per yard.

BLACK CASHMERE HOSE

All wool, ladies' sizes, **15c** per pair.

SAILOR HATS

With ribbon band, worth 25c each, for **15c** each.

SILK WAISTS

$4 and **$5** each. Manufactured by Manhattan Shirt Waist Company. In black, gray, cream, pink and blue.

GRAY & PARKER,

PHONE 1182. - - - 150 DUNDAS ST.

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN,

Wife of the President of the Elders of the Mormon Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, Recommends

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for Woman's Periodic Pains.

Surely the great volume of letters we are constantly publishing from women made strong and well by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** must convince all women of the value of this famous medicine.

Does anyone suppose that the young wife of President Jakeman, whose portrait we are permitted to publish, would allow us this great privilege if she had not been so over-joyed at her own recovery that she now wants to be of service to her suffering sisters? No, indeed! no money can purchase such testimony, only a grateful heart full of a desire to help other sufferers could induce a young woman of such high social position to allow her name to be used in connection with any remedy.

How is it possible for us to make it plainer that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will positively help all sick women? All women are constituted alike, rich and poor, high and low, — all suffer from the same organic troubles. Surely, no one can wish to remain weak and sickly, discouraged with life and no hope for the future when proof is so unmistakable that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will cure monthly suffering—all womb and ovarian troubles and all the ills peculiar to women.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. Address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free and always helpful.



MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN, of Salt Lake City.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham: — Before I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I dreaded the approach of the time for my menstrual period, as it would mean a couple of days in bed with intense pain and suffering. I was under the physicians care for over a year without any relief, when my attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by several of our **Mormon women who had been cured through its use.** I began its systematic use and improved gradually in health, and after the use of six bottles my health was completely restored, and for over two years I have had neither ache or pain. You have a truly wonderful remedy for women. Very sincerely yours, Mrs. Hulda Jakeman, Salt Lake City, Utah."

O, my sisters, I do pray you to profit by Mrs. Jakeman's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

PLENTY OF STURGEON IN DETROIT RIVER

Dozen 75 to 125 Pounders Captured Daily—Catch Much Better Than Usual.

Detroit, May 3.—The sturgeon fishing at Fox Island, at the mouth of the Detroit River, is better this year than it has been before in many years. Where the fishermen usually catch three or four per week they are catching ten and fifteen per day, the fish averaging from 75 to 125 pounds each. All under 25 pounds weight must be put back into the river.

The fishermen are making big money as they receive $10 apiece for the fish. The sturgeon are sold to a Sandusky firm which makes caviar of the eggs and cans the meat. The caviar is sent to Berlin, where it is sold at enormous prices to wealthy Germans. Most of the fishermen who are on the grounds this year live at Grosse Ile. They say that the caviar from Detroit River sturgeon is the best, and that it is reserved for the German nobility.

Perfect Cure for Bronchitis.

This disease can be treated only by a remedy carried to the affected parts along with the air breathed, for nature intended these organs for the passage of air alone, and sprays, atomizers and internal medicines utterly fail. But Catarrhozone doesn't fail, for it goes wherever the air breathed goes, and its healing antiseptic vapor is sure to reach every affected part. Catarrhozone is inhaled at the mouth and after passing through every air cell of the breathing organs is slowly exhaled through the nostrils. Catarrhozone protects and heals the inflamed surfaces, relieves congestion, allays inflammation, and perfectly cures all bronchial affections. Price $1. Small size 25c. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

The French foreign office in Washington has received a dispatch from Pekin confirming the report that a French Jesuit priest, named Lemouler, has been murdered in the Province of Chi Li. His head was taken to Yuen Chen and hung on a tree.

THERE IS danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Too many men attempt to pass through the world on the reputation of their ancestors.

Drink Grano Cereal Coffee

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Stock Brokers, New York.

ROOM 13, TEMPLE BUILDING, LONDON.

STOCKS AND GRAIN
F. P. RAE, Manager.

TODAY'S MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 3.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

	Yesterday's Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Anaconda	112	113¾	..	..	..
Amal. Copper	65¾	65	66	65	66
Atcheson	78⅛	78⅛	79	78	78⅞
Atcheson Pfd	97½	97¾	98	97½	97⅞
B. & O.	107⅛	107	107¾	106½	107
Brooklyn Tran	67½	66	67½	65	66
C. B. & Q.	..	..	..	..	..
C. C. C.	..	..	..	..	..
C. F. I.	102¾	100	103	99¼	103
Erie	37⅞	37¼	37¾	36⅞	37¼
K. & T. Pfd	57⅜	56	56¼	55¾	55¼
L. & N.	134	137	137½	132½	134¾
Manhattan	132½	132	133	131⅛	133
Metropolitan St.	150¾	150¼	150¼	150	150½
Mo. P.	99	98½	99¼	98¼	99½
N. Y. Central	158½	159	159¼	158	159
Norfolk and W.	57¾	57⅛	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛
N. Pacific Pfd	..	..	..	..	..
Ont. and West.	33½	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝
Pacific Mail	41¼				
Pennsylvania	152¾	153	153¼	152¾	153¼
People's Gas	103⅜	103¼	104	102¾	104
R. I.	175	174¾	175	174	175
Reading	84¼	83½	84⅜	83½	84¾
St. Paul	171	171	171	169	169¾
Southern Ry	95¼	95	95¾	95	95¾
Southern Pacific	66¼	65¾	66	65½	66
Texas	41½	40⅞	41¾	40¾	41½
T. C. I.	67	67	68½	67	68½
U. Pacific	102¾	102	102½	101½	102¼
W. Union	91¾	91	91½	91	91½
TRUSTS—					
Leather	84¼	84	84	83¾	83¾
Sugar	126	125¾	128	125¾	128
U. S. Steel, com.	41	40¾	41⅛	40¾	40⅞
U. S. Steel, pref.	91½	91	91⅛	90⅝	91⅛
Rubber	..	16¾			

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, May 3.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	125½	125¼
Canadian Pacific, new	120	118½
Duluth, common	18	..
Duluth, preferred	35	..
Winnipeg Electric	200	185
Montreal Street Railway	266¾	265¼
West India	66	60
Toronto Street Railway	120	119¾
Halifax Street Railway	110	104
St. John Street Railway	150	117½
Twin City Transit Railway	120¼	120
Richelieu and Ontario	111⅛	111½
Commercial Cable	160	154
Montreal Telegraph	170	169
Bell Telephone	169	161
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	65	64¾
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref	98	96
Montreal Heat, Light & Power	102	100¼
Nova Scotia Steel, common	115	110
Laurentide Pulp	100	98
Montreal Cotton	130	125
Dominion Cotton	60	53
Canada Colored Cotton	60	..
Merchants' Cotton	85	..
Payne	..	..
Republic	..	..
Virtue	..	..
North Star	..	..
National Salt, common	..	..
Dominion Coal, common	139	138
Dominion Coal, pref	..	..
Bank of Montreal	260	258
Ontario Bank	..	132
Molsons Bank	210	206
Bank of Toronto	250	240
Merchants Bank	..	148½
Royal Bank	180	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	..
Quebec Bank	..	117
Union Bank	125	..
Bank of Commerce	..	..
Hochelaga	..	..
Northwest Land, pref.	..	..
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	93	92½
Heat and Light	..	20
Domion Coal	..	..

SALES—C. P. R., 775 at 123½, 475 at 123¼, 100 at 123, 65 at 123½, 250 at 123, 100 at 123¾, 250 at 124, 75 at 123, 250 at 123¼, 100 at 124, 150 at 123¼, 150 at 123⅞, 10 at 124½, 50 at 124¼, 50 at 124, 250 at 123¾, 275 at 123, 250 at 125¼, 500 at 125½, 200 new at 119, 50 new at 120; R. R. O. Nav., 25 at 112, 25 at 111½, 150 at 111, 25 at 111½; Dom. Steel Com. 275 at 63, 400 at 63¼, 50 at 63⅜, 75 at 64, 150 at 64½, 50 at 63½, 100 at 64¼, 100 at 64½, 250 at 64, 100 at 64½, 100 at 65¼, 50 at 65½, 25 at 65; Dom. Steel Pref., 25 at 94½, 25 at 95, 35 at 96, 75 at 97; Dom. Steel Bonds, 1,000 at 92½, 500 at 92, 600 at 92¼; Toronto Railway, 50 at 120; Montreal Power, 25 at 101, 150 at 100, 75 at 100¼, 25 at 100¾, 75 at 100½, 75 at 100¼, 10 at 100, 125 at 101, 25 at 100½, 25 at 100¼, 25 at 100, 400 at 100½, 50 at 101; Montreal Street Ry., 10 at 267, 50 at 266; Twin City, 375 at 119, 25 at 119⅝, 25 at 119¾, 75 at 120, 75 at 120¼, 50 at 120⅛, 50 at 120¼; Virtue, 2,500 at 12; Merchants Bank, 5 at 148¼, 10 at 150; Montreal Street Bonds, 2000 at 105; Dom. Coal, 100 at 135, 25 at 136, 50 at 137, 25 at 138, 25 at 137½, 50 at 137, 150 at 138, 25 at 138.

TORONTO STOCKS.

TORONTO, May 3.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	..	257
Ontario	134½	144
Toronto	249½	245
Merchants	150	..
Commerce	160	158
Imperial	244	242¼
Dominion	246	245
Standard	..	210
Hamilton	235	232
Nova Scotia	253	249
Ottawa	219	213½
Traders	122	119¾
British America	103	101
Western Assurance	102	100¾
Imperial Life	..	144
National Trust	142	139
Toronto General Trusts	171	168
Consumers' Gas	214	211
Montreal Gas	..	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	60
Canada Northwest Land pref	91	89
Canada Northwest Land com	..	..
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	124	123⅞
Toronto Electric Light	154½	154
General Electric	224	223¼
London Electric Light	107	106
Commercial Cable	160	157½
Cable Coup. Bonds	98	..
Cable Reg. Bonds	98	..
Dominion Telegraph	125	118
Bell Telephone	..	160
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.	111½	111¼
Hamilton Steamboat	..	..
Toronto Railway	121	120
London Street Railway	..	..
Halifax Electric Tram	..	..
Ottawa Street Railway	..	..
Twin City Railway	119⅞	119¾
Luxfer Prism, pref	80	..
Cycle and Motor	..	..
Carter Crume	107	106
Dunlop Tire, pref	108	107½
Dominion Steel, com	64	63⅞
Dominion Steel, pref	96	95¼
Dominion Steel Bonds	92¾	92¼
Dominion Coal, com	138¼	138
Nova Scotia Steel, com	111½	110½
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	..	..
W. A. Rogers, pref	107	106
War Eagle	15	..
Republic	10	8
Payne Mining	..	..
Cariboo (McKinney)	30	..
Virtue	..	10½
Crows Nest Coal	..	500
North Star	20	..
British Canadian L. and I.	..	65
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv.	..	103
Canada Permanent	..	121½
Canadian Savings and Loan	..	122
Central Canada Loan	..	135
Dominion Savings and Invest	..	70
Freehold L. and Savings	..	..
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron and Erie L. and S.	..	185
Imperial L. and Invest	80	..
Landed Banking and Loan	..	120
Lon. and Can. L. and A.	100	93
London Loan	112½	..
London and Ontario	..	..
Manitoba Loan	..	70
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	122
People's Loan	37	30
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	128
Toronto Mortgage	..	93

SALES: Dominion, 20 at 245; British-American, 100 at 101½; Toronto Electric Light, 50 at 154, 25 at 153½; R. and O., 3 at 112, 110 at 111¼; Niagara Navigation, 10 and 10 at 146; Northern Navigation, 40 at 165½; Cable, 4 at 157½; Twin City, 200 and 250 at 119½; Toronto Railway, 125 at 120; Sao Paulo, 50 at 102, 5 at 103; Dominion Steel, common, 25 at 64; Dominion Steel, preferred, 50 at 95½; C. P. R., new, 15 at 118; C. P. R., 160 at 123, 225 at 123½, 25 at 123⅝, 125 at 123¾, 350 and 25 at 124, 50 at 124⅞, 50 and 75 at 123⅞, 325 at 124, 600 at 123¾, 50 at 123⅝, 5 at 124¼; Dominion Coal, 25 at 136, 75 at 136¼, 100 at 137, 150 at 138, 25 at 138¼; Canadian General Electric, 1 at 225, 10 at 223⅞, 10 at 223¾; N. S. Steel, 50 and 25 at 110, 25 at 110½; Canada Northwest Land, 125 at 102¼; Dominion Steel bonds, 6,000 at 92⅞, 2,000 at 92¾.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO, May 3.—Wheat—Firmer; red and white, 75c, middle freights; goose, 67c for No. 2 east; spring, 73½c to 74c for No. 2 east; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 86c; No. 1 hard, 89½c; No. 2 northern at 83½c grinding in transit. Flour—Firm, at $2 85 bid for cars of 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands, 15c to 20c higher. Millfeed—Steady, at $18 50 to $19 for cars of shorts and $15 50 for bran in bulk, middle freights. Barley—Steady, at 53c for No. 1, 52c for No. 2, 50c for No. 3 extra, and 48c for No. 3, middle freights, and 1c more lake ports. Buckwheat—Scarce and firm, at 60c east. Rye—Firm at 57c middle freights. Corn—Firm, at 60c for cars Canada west. Oats—Firm, at 42½c middle freights. Peas—Steady, at 78c high freights, 80c east, and 79c middle freights. Butter—Liberal offerings of dairies; choice creameries offer freely; prices steady, creamery prices, 22c to 23c; solids, 21c to 22c; dairy, pound rolls, choice, 17c to 18c; large rolls, choice, 16½c to 17c; medium and low, 10c to 12½c. Eggs—Demand good, offerings fair, market ½c higher, at 13c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Flour—Receipts, 251,588 bbls; sales, 6,309 pkgs; flour was inactive but firm, and without change. Rye flour—Steady. Wheat—Receipts, 193,050 bu; sales, 820,000 bu; wheat opened firmer on dry weather in Kansas and strength of outside markets, but later eased off under local realizing; July, 81 13-16c to 82¼c; Sept., 80⅞c to 81¼c; Dec., 82⅜c to 82⅝c. Rye—Dull. Corn—Receipts, 23,450 bu; sales, 70,000 bu; corn opened steady, but was later weakened by the wheat decline and favorable crop news; July, 66⅞c to 67⅛c; Sept., 65⅞c to 66¼c. Oats—Receipts, 153,100 bu; oats were dull and easy on crop news. Sugar—Raw strong; refined firm. Coffee—Dull; No. 7 Rio, 5 5-16c. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Quiet. Hops—Quiet.

BUFFALO, May 3.—Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, 81c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 90c; No. 1 white, 95c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 67⅞c; No. 3 yellow, 67c; No. 2 corn, 67¼c; No. 3 corn, 67c, through billed. Oats—No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white, 48½c; No. 2 mixed, 45½c, on track.

DETROIT, May 3.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 90c; No. 2 red, cash, 90c; May, 87¼c; July, 81¼c.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker.

CHICAGO, May 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	75⅞	75⅞	74⅞	75
July	76¼	77	75⅞	76
Corn—May	60¼	60½	60	60
July	62⅛	62¼	61½	61½
Oats—May	41⅞	42	41¼	42
July	34½	34¾	34¼	34½
Pork—May	16 90	....	....	....
July	17 05	17 12	17 05	17 10
Lard—May	10 12			
July	10 15	10 20	10 15	10 25
Ribs—May				
July	9 50	9 57	9 50	9 55

Sporting News.

ATHLETICS.

BROKE TWO WORLD'S RECORDS.

Portland, Ore., May 3. — H. W. Kerrigan, of Multnomah A. C., has broken two world's records in an exhibition. He established a new mark of 6 feet 2⅜ inches in the running high dive and cleared 15 feet 3½ inches in the running long dive, adding 20 inches to the world's record.

BASEBALL.

BENNET COMPANY TEAM.

The Bennet Furnishing Company's baseball club organized for the season at the works yesterday. This club has in its members some excellent players, who no doubt will give a good account of themselves this season. The club is trying to secure the grounds opposite the factory for practice. The following officers were elected: R. W. Bennet, honorary president; J. J. Groves, vice-president; G. W. Cottrell, treasurer; C. R. Bennet, secretary; P. Penwarden, manager; G. Arnott, J. Newell, E. Young, committee.

FISTIC.

MRS. FITZ GOES ALSO.

New York, May 3.—Fitzsimmons has completed arrangements for his trip west, and will leave today for San Francisco, where he expects to fight Jeffries for the world's heavyweight championship some time in June. The former champion will be accompanied by his wife and "Tom" Wilson. The latter will act as sparring partner and will assist the former champion to get into shape. Fitzsimmons has asked Jeffries not to take any action in regard to the club offers until he shall have reached the coast.

PASSED THROUGH LONDON.

Former Superintendent Fitzhugh, of the middle division of the G. T. R., and now vice-president and manager of the Central Vermont Railroad, passed through this city last night in his private car "Mansfield" en route to St. Louis.

POLICE COURT.

At police court this morning a charge of using abusive language, laid against Hy Johnston by Edward West, was dropped on the defendant's paying $1 85 costs. James J. Ward was committed to jail in default of sureties to keep the peace toward his wife. A drunk, who was bailed on Monday to allow him to sign the pledge, gave satisfactory proof that he had done so, and was allowed to go.

TO TAKE PART IN CORONATION PAGEANT.

Lieut. Becher, son of the late Col. Becher, who for 24 years served with the Prince of Wales Own Gurkhas in India, has been commanded to accompany the detachment of the regiment with which his father was so long connected, to be sent to England to take part in the coronation pageant. The command is a special mark of favor, as senior officers only have been selected to command the Indian contingents at the coronation ceremonies.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

May 2.	Reported at	From
Audobin	Father Point	Antwerp
Manitoba	Halifax	Liverpool
Columbia	New York	Hamburg
Tunisian	Fame Point	Liverpool
Sarmatian	Montreal	Glasgow
Rhein	New York	Bremen
Perugia	New York	Marseilles
Bulgarian	New York	Hamburg
Lucania	New York	Liverpool
Philadelphia	New York	Southampton

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

New York, May 3.—A cablegram bestowing the papal blessing upon Archbishop Corrigan reached here last night from Rome. It was transmitted by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, now at the Italian capital on a pilgrimage, and also contained an inquiry as to the health of the archbishop. Archbishop Corrigan continues to improve.

Balm-Zoin. Balm-Zoin.

Not everyone can be beautiful, but the plainest face is made attractive by a clear, pure skin.

BALM-ZOIN

a toilet lotion of great excellence, removes all blemishes caused by cold winds, hard water and exposure. Rough, red and hard skin made soft and white.

W. T. STRONG & CO.
CHEMISTS,
184 Dundas Street.

Balm-Zoin. Balm-Zoin.

ywt

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Sunday: Showers, Partly Fair.

London May 3—8 a.m.

STATIONS—	TEMPERATURE. 8 a.m.	Min.	WEATHER.
Calgary	32	30	Cloudy
Winnipeg	42	38	Cloudy
Parry Sound	48	46	Cloudy
Toronto	54	44	Cloudy
Ottawa	48	44	Cloudy
Montreal	52	48	Cloudy
Quebec	44	42	Cloudy
Father Point	44	38	Fair

FORECASTS.

Today—Cloudy to fair; a few scattered showers.

Sunday—Fresh north and east winds, local showers, but partly fair.

WEATHER NOTES.

Several shallow depressions exist on the continent this morning and the general outlook in Canada is unsettled. Heavy snow has fallen again in Alberta, and rain has been experienced as far east as the Ottawa valley.

Local temperatures on Friday: Highest, 64 above; lowest, 37.5 above.

PROFESSOR FOSTER'S PROBS.

Prof. Foster predicts that the month of May will average warmer, with droughty indications in the spring wheat section of the great Northwest. Two great hot waves are predicted, one from May 7 to 12, another 19 to 25. Three cool waves, third and sixteenth and thirtieth. Great central valleys will not have good crop periods for the month, but the Northwest and Atlantic States will average better.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—G. T. R. Constable Logan has returned from Fort Erie.

—General Manager McGugan, of the Grand Trunk, passed east through the city today.

—Tonight is to be charade evening at the Y. W. C. A. All young women are invited.

—Mr. Fred Durkin, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting his brother, Mr. W. J. Durkin, Hill street.

—Mr. John Linton, of South America, will speak at the regular men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon.

—Rev. Mr. Hamilton will speak at the gospel meeting in the Y. W. C. A. on Sunday afternoon on the subject of "The Peace of Christ." All women are welcome.

—The National Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and Children of Empire met on Monday at 3 o'clock, at the Confederation Buildings, Toronto.

—Thos. Clark conducted a very successful sale of dairy cattle for Peter Imlay on Thursday, when the average price obtained was $44 75. The sale was held at Old Green Farm and the attendance was large.

—The many friends of Mrs. J. B. Heritage, Sunnylawn, London township, will regret to hear of her very slow convalescence. After a sickness of four weeks she is still confined to her bed, where it is expected she will remain for some time yet.

—The remains of the late Wm. J. Hunter were interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Bishop conducting the religious services. It was erroneously stated that Mr. Hunter removed his shoes to do some garden work and suffered a slight abrasion of the foot, which led to lockjaw. As a matter of fact, the precise cause of the blood poisoning from which lockjaw ensued, is not known. Mr. Hunter had many friends in London, who are grieved over the sad circumstances of his death.
hwffmfro etaoin etaoin etaoin eta

BICYCLISTS COLLIDE.

Two bicyclists collided on King street, near the market, this morning, and a badly smashed wheel resulted.

TO SAIL ON MAY 20.

A private letter, received in the city from an officer of the fourth Canadian contingent, says that the corps will probably sail from Halifax about May 20.

BROCK ILL IN BED.

The charge of assault preferred by Wm. Brock against Wm. Bent, of Nissouri, will probably not proceed on Monday, as Brock is confined to his bed as a result of the injuries received.

A DOCTOR AT TWENTY.

Dr. Harold Hunt, who received his degree of M. D. at the convocation Friday night, is the youngest physician yet graduated from the Western Medical College, and one of the youngest ever graduated in Canada. He has not yet reached his 20th birthday.

HARPER—GREGORY.

Mr. Samuel P. Harper, of Peterboro, and Miss Susan Gregory, daughter of the late Alfred Gregory, of West London, were married on Thursday at the home of the bride's mother, 70 Albion street, West London. The groom was assisted by his half-brother, Mr. Norris Craft, and the bride by her sister, Miss Birdie Gregory. The young couple received many valuable presents, including a beautiful dinner and tea set from the bride's former fellow-employes in the cap department of John Marshall & Co.

TO ECLIPSE FORMER EFFORTS.

The annual minstrel show of St. John's Athletic Club will be held at the club house on Oxford street, east of Waterloo, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, May 6, 7 and 8. This year's show promises to eclipse even the excellent productions of previous years. An interesting programme has been arranged. The first part will introduce favorite local vocalists in new songs, assisted by a well-trained chorus of 40 voices. The second part will consist of an entertaining olio, and the whole will conclude with a laughable farce. Tickets are on sale at Nordheimer's, Dundas street; Booth's drug store, 704 Richmond street, and by the members of the Club.

SURGEONS WERE COMPELLED TO AMPUTATE METHUEN'S LEG

Gallant Soldier Suffers Loss of Limb Injured in His Fight With Delarey

Mr. Edwin Morrow, of Strathroy, is in receipt of an interesting letter from his son, Private Fred Morrow, of the Canadian Field Hospital Corps, on service in South Africa. Private Morrow was a student of medicine at the Western University here, when he enlisted in the hospital corps. In his letter, which is dated Klerksdorp, Western Transvaal, March 23, he states that Lord Methuen had been compelled to submit to the amputation of one of his legs as a result of the wounds received in the battle with Delarey. Yesterday's cable news announced that Gen. Methuen would be crippled for the remainder of his life, but this is the first intimation that the injured limb had to be removed. Private Morrow's letter is as follows:

Dear Father,—If I remember correctly I wrote you a short letter and posted it at the Cape and another at Pietermaritzburg, but as we were in quarantine they may not have been sent. We left the Cape Friday evening, Feb. 21, and had a very pleasant voyage up the eastern coast of Africa to Durban, the chief city of Natal, arriving there on Monday night at 6 o'clock, Feb. 24. We did not get into the harbor till Tuesday morning, on account of the congestion of traffic. We disembarked Tuesday evening and entrained at once, and proceeded up country about 300 miles to Newcastle, arriving there at 9 o'clock Feb. 27. On this trip ten of us were crowded into a compartment such as is seen on a third class English train. You may imagine the sleeping accommodation. Two on the floor, under each seat, two on each seat, and the remainder in the racks above. I might mention that the seats run crosswise, with room for one's feet in the aisle. We thought that hard enough, but when I tell you of later modes of traveling, you will understand how Pullmanlike that was compared with what we have had since.

The trip, in a way, was tiresome, but we passed through many places of interest, such as Eastcourt, Frere Bridge, Spion Kop (in the distance), Ladysmith, etc. We also crossed the Tugela River, where Buller made so many futile attempts to cross and relieve Ladysmith.

When we reached Newcastle we had to march four miles south of the town to a quarantine camp, on account of the smallpox among the C. M. R.'s. To make things worse we each had to lead two horses. I guess I had two of the worst horses in the bunch, and they led me a merry clip at times across the veldt. The dust and heat were simply terrible. By 5 o'clock we had a part of the camp pitched for the officers. From the rise on which we were camped we could see Majuba Hill in the distance, 30 miles away. We

HAD TO SLEEP IN THE OPEN

at night, as our tents had not come up. The second night it rained in torrents, and we only had two blankets and an overcoat. Needless to say, the majority of us were "a little damp" in the morning.

Sunday night it rained again, but luckily we had our tents. About 2 a.m. the outposts began firing, and we got orders to turn out and be ready to move at a moment's notice. The Boers were only ten miles away, and their object was to get over into the Transvaal, and the only opening they had was almost through the site of our camp. We remained up for an hour, and as nothing transpired we turned in again. Lord Kitchener inspected us the next morning. He certainly looks an elegant soldier.

We remained in camp at Newcastle until Saturday, March 15. Our hospital was open, and we cared for the C. M. R. sick—about fifteen of them.

On Saturday morning, the 15th, we began to trek to Bolksrust, 41 miles distant. We had our troubles and no end of them. Of course, we had to walk, but the colonel permitted us to ride in the ambulance wagons whenever we struck a level country, but I can assure you we were not on the level very often, and frequently had to push the wagons and horses, too, up the hills and over rocks. You can hardly understand this unless you see the country. It is a rolling mass of hills, and rocky ones at that. It would make you shiver to think of scaling one of these kopjes in the face of the enemy's fire, entrenched on the summit. We got along very well until about 4 p.m., when we came to a drift in Ingogo River. Getting down the bank and through a rocky river three feet deep was nothing compared with crawling up the other side. Some C. M. R. transport wagons, drawn by mules, were ahead of us, and their

MULES BALKED, NEARLY UPSETTING THE WHOLE OUTFIT

back into the river. We went up and helped them out, and for an hour and a half we helped push their wagons up the hill. As soon as the last C. M. R. wagon was safely up, they slipped on and left us to help ourselves. We went about a mile and a half further and camped for the night. Being that we didn't pitch our tents, I suppose it was natural that it should rain; well it did rain, and good and hard, too.

We started on the trek next morning (Sunday) about 7, and reached the foot of Majuba at noon. In the afternoon we passed through Lang's Nek, and a young farmer brought us out three pails of milk. It didn't stay in the pails very long, and we gave three rousing cheers for him and passed on. Near here we saw Dewet's farm—a brother of the general now in the field. The buildings were all wrecked and burned. We also saw the entrance to the tunnel under the mountain, in which the Boers blew up the British train.

After this the country was very level, and we soon reached Charleston and crossed the Vaal River, which runs through the town and divides Natal from the Transvaal. Two miles farther we came to Volksrust, in a pouring rain. We pitched a few tents, had our supper, and turned in for a good night's rest. Near our camp is a large Boer monument, erected in memory of the Boers that were killed at Majuba in 1881.

We left Volksrust on Tuesday evening

IN OPEN COAL CARS

—"observation cars," as we call them. One has a good chance to view the country, but when it comes to sleeping on a cold night, you are apt to be pretty chilly before morning, besides having a face as black as a Kaffir's from the flying cinders. We reached Johannesburg the following afternoon. It has one of the finest station I have ever seen, and the city itself is superb. It has a population of over 200,000, with many beautiful parks and gardens, and nearly all the avenues are lined with trees. The railroad out from Johannesburg is patroled all night by armored trains, carrying immense searchlights and Maxim guns. The blockhouses are 600 yards apart, and each has six to ten men in them. They are strongly protected by barb-wire fences.

The country all around here is as level as a prairie, and has all been surveyed and the mining belts marked.

We arrived here at 9 Thursday morning, and once more we have our hospital in running order. Very near our camp is a large Boer hospital. This morning I saw a funeral pass out on the way to the cemetery.

AMPUTATED LORD METHUEN'S LEG

There is also another large base hospital near here, where Lord Methuen is being cared for. He was wounded in a scrap with Delarey a few weeks ago, and was captured, with a number of his men. Methuen was shot twice in the leg, and it had to be amputated yesterday. I was talking to some of his men who were captured. As the Boers cannot care for prisoners, they simply take their clothes and rifles, and then start them off in the wrong direction. These poor chaps had to walk 60 miles before securing any clothes. They have brought 60,000 troops up here, and now have Delarey surrounded not far from here. He has about 6,000 men, and if they catch him it will be a great stroke towards closing the war, as Botha and Dewet are not nearly as strong as he is. It is reported that he is entrenched and has twelve guns with him, less than twenty miles from here. The British have taken up some naval guns, and we expect to hear them firing any time. In fact, we heard several pom-pom shots this morning, and could see a column advancing up a kopje.

This is a very busy place. So much is military—thousands of men, oxen, horses and mules are constantly moving to and fro.

Seventeen of our fellows, in company with Major Jones, have gone up this morning to follow a column. They have taken a week's rations, and expect to be back in a week's time. Lord Kitchener sent word that we would form a base here for some time, so we are quite busy now getting things fixed up in good style. Yesterday half of us had an afternoon off, and we had

A GAME OF BASEBALL,

and in the evening a game of football. Jack Gunn is, as usual, at home behind the bat, but he has gone up with the column this morning, and I suppose we won't see him for a week.

There are several large Kaffir settlements around here, and large bands of them pass here on their way to the mines, where they work. The British employ a great number of Kaffirs to drive the mules on the transport. They get good pay, too—from $10 to $15 a month, besides board. Many of the Kaffirs are passing now on the way to church, which they are compelled to attend. Talk about North American Indians dressing in flashy colors, but they can't compare with the South Africans for loud fashions! * * *

SKELETON OF INDIAN GIANT

Interesting Archaeological Discovery at Dorchester.

The Bones of a Giant Unearthed by Col. Leys While Excavating on His Farm.

While excavating on his farm at Dorchester last week, Col. Leys unearthed what was evidently a section of Indian burying ground. Five skeletons were found together, with flint arrow heads, stone skinning knives and other relics. Only one of the skeletons was in a good state of preservation, but it was one of an individual who must have been a Goliath among his tribe. The skeleton showed that its owner must have been fully eight feet in height, with other proportions to match. The skull was twice the size of the average human head, and every tooth in the massive jaws was perfect. The shin bones and thigh bones were each nearly two and a half feet long. Col. Leys collected the remains carefully, meaning to present them to the Normal School, but they were stolen from the barn in which they were placed. Other Indian remains have been previously dug up in the vicinity.

A ROUTE MARCH

Seventh Regiment Will Parade With Band on Monday.

The Seventh Regiment will have a route march on Monday night, and will be accompanied down town by the full band. The officers are anxious that there should be a full attendance, and all members of companies are expected to help make this parade the largest possible.

Usually when a man is a failure he has a patient little wife who makes excuses for him.

WORD WANTED OF MISSING MASON

Trenton Man Disappears From Ken of All His Friends.

He Was Well-Known to the Traveling Public and Would Be Easily Recognizable.

Freemasons and others are requested to keep a lookout for Joshua Cunningham, a member of Trent Lodge, No. 38, G. R. C., Trenton. He wandered away from Guelph Sanitarium. Mr. Cunningham is a liveryman and 'bus driver, and is well-known to the traveling public. His description is as follows: Age, 57; about 6 feet high; about 200 pounds in weight; high forehead with scar in center; dimple in chin; mustache only, turning gray; hair quite gray; complexion fair; stands erect; clothes, black; hat hard, black, size 7¼; collar turned down, size about 17; overcoat black, with velvet collar; boots, black, laced; socks, black cashmere; gold open faced watch; gold link chain. Information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by F. J. Farley, M.D., Master, or the brethren of Trent Lodge.

PEDDLER TOOK WHAT HE COULD NOT BUY.

Nervy Individual for Whom Householders Should Watch

Mr. George Hiscox is indignant at the action of a Jew peddler, who called at his residence yesterday, and annexed some articles which "'e thought 'e might require." The caller, who is described as stout and of a sandy complexion, came to the back door of Mr. Hiscox's residence, and asked the domestic what she would take for a quantity of bottles and some brass candlesticks which were in a shed at the back of the house. The girl said they were not for sale, and warned him not to touch them. She was, however, called away to the telephone, and in her absence the peddler took the articles he wanted and drove away. Mr. Hiscox's son, however, was informed of what the man had done, overtook the wagon, and took the candlesticks from him. Mr. Hiscox later in the day learned the man's address and prosecution may follow. Householders should be on the lookout for the light-fingered individual.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK IS NEAR AT HAND

Salvation Army's Special Effort From May 25 to May 31.

The officers of the local Salvation Army corps state that the army throughout this territory is now actively engaged in preparation for the annual self-denial week, which will begin on Sunday, May 25, and end on Saturday, May 31. The purposes of the self-denial week are now well known, and are recognized as worthy of support. In this country especially, under the leadership of Commissioner Evangeline Booth, the army has made very satisfactory progress, and is on a sound footing. Its social institutions number 35, and the latest annual report shows a gratifying condition. To support these institutions and the work in poor districts, as well as to extend operations and contribute toward the missionary work of the army among the aborigines of all continents, it is desired to raise this year $25,000, $5,000 of which is to be appropriated toward the acquisition of a central training home at Toronto, as Miss Booth realizes with the advance of the times more thorough and up-to-date training of army officers becomes imperative. The public will doubtless cheerfully give to the army collectors, in due recognition of the valuable work which that unique organization does among the poorest and most needy of the land.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW WILL BE A SUCCESS

London Horticultural Society Is Working Hard to That End

With their usual enterprise, and with the object of stimulating a pleasing and instructive competition between the amateur flower growers of the city, the London Horticultural Society will have their spring flower show in the city hall on Tuesday and Wednesday next. Naturally, at this season, tulips will be the leading feature of the show, and all interested are invited to make exhibits. All flowers sent to the city hall on Tuesday or Wednesday will be carefully looked after and staged, and the sender's name attached. This is only a portion of the good work the Horticultural Society is doing, and a large attendance at the show will assure them that their efforts towards the natural improvement of the city and the development of a more practical and extended love of flowers among the citizens are appreciated. There is no admission charge and all are cordially invited.

GARDEN AND LAWN PRIZES.

The judges appointed by the mayor to award prizes in the garden competition have decided upon the following scheme:

Class I.—Best front lawn and surroundings, $20, $10, $5.

Class II.—Best front appearance, to include veranda or porch, window boxes, etc., where the distance from the house to pavement does not exceed ten feet, $10, $7, $3.

Class III. — Best back garden, $15, $10, $5.

Class IV. — Best window boxes in business premises, $8, $5, $3.

RULES.

1. Intending competitors must send in their names and addresses in writing to one of the judges not later than May 24, stating in which classes they desire to enter.

2. Before any prize is awarded a declaration must be made by the successful competitor that no hired labor has been employed since May 24.

3. No competitor may receive more than one prize.

N. B. — Competitors will not be informed of the number or times of the judges' visits.

The following points will be taken into consideration by the judges. 1. Originality and taste. 2. General effect. 3. Neatness and order. 4. Variety of plants.

The judges are: Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, 500 Dufferin avenue; W. E. Saunders, 352 Clarence street; R. W. Rennie, 557 Talbot street.

TEACHERS TO MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

Programme of Convention on Thursday and Friday Next.

The annual convention of the East Middlesex Teachers' Association will be held in the county council chamber on Thursday and Friday next. The convention opens at 10 a.m. Thursday. The president's address will be delivered at 10:45, and general business will occupy the rest of the morning session. The afternoon will be taken up with a discussion of the proposed limit table. In the evening an exposition of wireless telegraphy will be given by Principal Merchant at the Normal School. Friday's programme includes "Grammar," Inspector Carson; "The History of Man Upon Earth," Mr. J. G. Smith; "Nature Study," Miss Murdock and Messrs. McKerricher and Langford, and "Drawing," S. Latta. The election of officers will take place in the afternoon. School trustees are welcome to all the sessions of the meeting, and are invited to participate in the discussions. It is expected that about 100 teachers will be in attendance.

PRINCIPAL GRANT IS SERIOUSLY ILL

The Veteran Educationalist Attacked by His Old Complaint.

Principal Grant is again seriously ill. He has been attacked with the old complaint.

Considerable alarm has been created in Lennox and Addington by an outbreak of what was feared was San Jose scale. It was found, however, to be a far less dangerous parasite.

FLOOR FINISHES

We handle SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' INSIDE FLOOR PAINTS, put up in full imperial measure, and made to walk on. Comes in eight shades.

PORCH FLOOR PAINT, made for veranda floors and sidewalks; will stand the weather.

FLOORLAC—This is a floor stain mixed with highest quality of varnish, and is used for borders, where rugs occupy the center of the floor.

Good Goods. Fair Prices. Prompt Delivery.

Cowan's Hardware, 127 Dundas St.

THE MOST INTERESTING PART

Is in buying from the most progressive store in the city for

House Furnishings.

If a man's in love—*That's His Business.*
If a girl's in love—*That's Her Business.*
If they contemplate matrimony—*That's Our Business* to furnish their new home from parlor to kitchen, most satisfactorily to them, both as regards style and price; and then if you buy one hundred dollars worth you get one of our Patent Kitchen Tables (value $6.)

ABSOLUTELY FREE—Don't Forget That Part.

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MAN WANTED TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful. McCormick Manufacturing Company. 74tf

PASTRY
Let us make for you. All kinds fresh made daily. Telephone 443.

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More Koal...

will probably be needed to finish out the season. Why not test our claims for cleanness, economy and satisfaction? Prompt delivery.

Phone 348. **DALY,** 19 York Street.

Branch Office—395 Richmond St.

CURTAINS TO BE CLEANED?

Sure to be at house-cleaning time. Well done if sent to these works. 'Phone us.

R. PARKER & CO.,
400 Richmond street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

"THE 20TH CENTURY WAY"
Is to discard Japan Teas altogether, using instead
"SALADA"
Uncolored GREEN Tea of Ceylon. It's cleanly prepared and "Pure," which Japan Teas are not.
Sealed lead packets only, same form as the celebrated "SALADA" Black and Mixed Teas.

Doubly Blest

Mrs. Remington smiled. She knew well enough that the fair girl loved Max, and she meant to tell her, just as soon as she was able to bear it, all about that wretched mistake regarding the box of flowers.

She kissed her again fondly, and then softly left the room.

Hastening hume she partook of a light lunch, and informed Jane that for a few days she was going to assist in the care of the young girl who was ill in the neighboring hotel; then she sat down to her desk and penned the following brief note to Max:

"Dear Max,—Such a strange thing has happened! By the merest chance I discovered today that Agnes is lying very ill at the —— Hotel. I went at once to her and found her exceedingly low, but the fever turned while I was with her, and I believe that with proper care she will now recover. I shall remain with her for the present, as she seems to cling to me. If you return before I do, come to me there and I will explain everything to you. Affectionately, MOTHER."

Gathering a few necessary articles together, Mrs. Remington returned at once to the hotel, arriving in the sick-room before her hour had expired, and was amply rewarded for her haste by the glad look with which Agnes welcomed her.

The next few days were very trying ones both to this kind friend and the faithful nurse, for Agnes was so very weak that she needed the closest attention. Her vitality had been so much reduced by the exhaustive fever that her physician said it would take but little, even now, to snap the slender thread of her life.

Mrs. Remington and the nurse divided the wearisome vigils between them for the next three days, and at the end of that time both women were satisfied that there had really been a gain on the part of their patient. On the morning of the fourth day, after a very comfortable night, there was a decided improvement, and when Dr. Raymond made his visit at the usual hour, he remarked, in his bright, cheery way, and with a note of extreme satisfaction in his tone:

"Well, my young lady, I feel safe now in promising you a new lease of life."

"Have I been so very sick?" she asked, wonderingly.

Three weeks of her illness, as we know, had been a blank to her, while during the last few days she had been so weak as not to realize much save that her dear friend, Mrs. Remington, was with her, and she was therefore safe, and had nothing more to fear from her ruthless persecutor, Herbert Abbott.

The doctor smiled at her question, while he replied, with great gentleness:

"My dear, I don't believe you will ever get as near heaven again without going in beyond its gates of pearl."

Tears started to the eyes of the sick girl.

She was young to die, she thought, but she wondered if it would not have been better for her if she could have slipped within those portals whither her mother had so recently gone. She believed that poor, lonely Mr. Archibald would have missed her, and that, doubtless, kind Mrs. Remington would have been sorry for her; but, aside from these two, she knew no one who would grieve for her, while the future did not seem to hold much of promise to her, now that she had lost Max.

The physician saw that, while he had meant to encourage her, he had started a very somber train of thought, and he immediately changed the subject by laughingly asking when she would be ready to take a sleigh-ride with him.

"Whenever you will let me," she answered, smiling, "and you can tell better that I whether I will get one at all this winter."

"Well, you will have to look less like a snow-wraith ad more like a human being than you do now," he replied, patting her colorless cheek with his shapely hand, "and it will take a few more gallons of Mrs. Dunne's excellent broth to accomplish that."

Agnes laughed at the idea of measuring her rations by the gallon, when the nurse still persisted in doling them out by the spoonful, and Doctor Raymond, having accomplished his object to make her more cheerful, took his leave, feeling greatly encouraged by her condition.

Later in the day a servant came to the door and put a note into Mrs. Remington's hands.

It proved to be from Max, telling her that he was below, and waiting anxiously to see her.

She turned at once to the bed.

"Agnes," she said, "I have a caller below, and shall be obliged to leave you for a little while. It is Max, and he says, 'Tell her I am deeply grieved to learn of her illness.' May I take him some message from you in return?"

Agnes flushed vividly, and her lips quivered slightly, but she shook her head, without meeting her friend's gaze, and Mrs. Remington immediately left the room, feeling that there must have been something more, to cause this extreme reticence and coldness, than either she or Max had surmised. She did not dream that Laura could have told her that she was Max's promised wife.

Reaching the reception-room, she found Max there, excitedly pacing the floor, and looking both pale and worn.

"What does this mean?" he demanded, in an anxious tone, after he had greeted her.

"Sit down, Max," his mother calmly returned; "there is no occasion for you to be so wrought up——"

"How is she?" he interposed, but dropping into the nearest chair, for his anxiety during the last few days had told sadly upon him.

"Better. She is going to get well, if nothing unforeseen happens. And now I will tell you all that I know about her being here—which, however, I fear is but a small part of what appears to be a great mystery, as we have not dared to question her upon the subject yet."

Mrs. Remington then related how her attention had been attracted by hearing that agonized cry of "Max! Max! Oh, save me!" and the steps she had taken to learn what it meant; together with what Mr. Howard had told her about Agnes coming to his house in that fearful storm, so late at night, and her subsequent illness.

"This is all that I can tell you," she said, in conclusion, "for the dear child has been very near death's door, and of course we have avoided everything that would be likely to agitate her; but she will doubtless, explain the mystery just as soon as she is able to talk more."

"Well, I can throw a faint light on the matter," Max replied; whereupon he told her of his meeting Mr. Archibald, and what he had disclosed regarding Agnes' visit to Elgin.

But how she had happened to come to the hotel —— Hotel in company with that strange man still remained a most tantalizing mystery.

"Who can this 'A. Herbert' be?" Max said, with compressed lips, after spending several moments silently trying to solve the puzzle.

"That is a matter which no one can explain save Agnes herself, and perhaps even she may not be able to enlighten us," returned Mrs. Remington. "He may have been some stranger whom she met on the train, who offered to assist her during the delay, and then, upon reaching the city, he doubtless treacherously brought her here. Mr. Harwood says he never saw the man before. He was apparently about twenty-four, tall, dark, with Burnside whiskers, and very richly dressed."

"If I can ever lay my hands upon him —as I hope to do—it will be a sorry day for him," Max said, with a look under which Herbert Abbot would have quaked could he have seen it. "What a narrow escape the dear girl has had!" he added, growing very white about the mouth.

"Yes, and yet I can see how she has been very tenderly guarded by an all-wise Power," returned his mother, reverently. I admire Mr. Harwood exceedingly for what he has done; he has shown himself a thorough Christian gentleman. I fear there are few men who would have pursued the course he has."

"Has—she inquired for me?" Max asked eagerly.

"No, dear boy, she has not spoken your name once since she recovered consciousness; before that she called for you constantly."

The young man's face fell.

He cared nothing for what she might have said during her delirium; but this studied avoidance of all reference to him now that she had her reason again, cut him keenly.

"Do not worry over it, Max," his mother continued, seeing his troubled look, "I am sure that everything will come right when she gets stronger. There is some complication that we cannot understand, and for which—it has just occurred to me,"—she added, suddenly, "Laura may have been to blame."

"Sure enough; I had not thought of that!" said Max, looking enlightened, "Laura may have told her something of what happened that night. Poor girl! what a hard time she has had since she left us. I won't keep you longer from her," he continued, rising, "but I shall come again tomorrow to ascertain how she is."

"You will not mind then, Max, if I remain with her?" Mrs. Remington inquired, as she slipped her hand affectionately within his arm. "I feel as if I ought to go home and take care of you, and yet it does not seem as if I could leave her just yet."

"No, indeed, mother, I shall not mind; stay by all means; I prefer that you should, and I shall do well enough. I shall not have to go away again this week, and I will come to see you every day. I feel like a different man already now that Agnes is found, and I must go at once to seek Mr. Archibald and tell him the good news."

He kissed his mother, and then went away, looking as if he were indeed relieved of a heavy burden.

The mystery and suspense regarding the dear girl's fate was over; she was safe and under his mother's protection, and even if she was still offended with him for having, as she believed, treated her dishonorably, he felt that he could afford to wait patiently until she was able to hear the justifying explanations which he was confident he could make.

He found Mr. Archibald sitting alone in his office, looking dejected and miserable, even more untidy and pitiable than when he had last seen him.

He started to his feet, a strained, unnatural expression on his face, the moment he beheld Max, for something in his manner seemed to tell him that he had news for him.

"You have heard something?" he began, tremulously.

"Yes, sir, I bring you good tidings of the lost one," the young man cheerfully responded.

He was wholly unprepared for the effect of this upon the old gentleman, and immediately regretted having spoken so abruptly.

Mr. Archibald collapsed in an instant, sinking weakly back in his chair, while he began to tremble violently.

"Found?" he gasped, in an agitated whisper.

Max reached for a glass of water that stood on a table near by, and held it to his lips.

[To be Continued.]

THREE BLACKS That Have a World-Wide Reputation.

In that unique and wonderous collection of Diamond Dye colors, are three Blacks which have obtained a world-wide reputation for first class work; they are called, Fast Diamond Dye Black for Wool, Fast Diamond Dye Black for Silk and Feathers, and Fast Diamond Dye Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods. These three Blacks are used in thousands of Canadian homes each day, and are prized for their beauty, fastness and great richness. When you purchase Black Dyes for home dyeing, see that your dealer gives you the "Diamond;" they are the best and only reliable.

Have you tried to make a hooked Mat or Rug? If you would make a pretty floor ornament, send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q., and you will be furnished free of cost with new and pretty designs from which you can select.

Preaches While Asleep.

A special to the New York Sun from Columbia, S. C., says: Dr. D. M. Crosson, of Leesville, S. C., a physician of good standing, tells of a negro who has the habit of preaching sermons when he is asleep, though not inclined to be religious when awake. The man is known as the "sleeping negro preacher," and his name is Major Perry. Dr. Crosson has known him for many years.

"I have known Rev. Major Perry for a long time and have been his family physician for eight years. He is really a scientific wonder. He has been preaching every night, except occasionally on Friday nights, for about fifteen years.

"When he retires at night and goes to sleep he will read out his text, tell exactly where it can be found, verse and chapter, and will then begin his sermon. This is done while he is in the trance and he cannot be waked up until he has finished his sermon.

"Nearly every time Perry preaches he has a convulsion and his wife has to rub him and work with him, and it looks as if he would die. He stops speaking while laboring under this nervous writhing, but will begin his discourse just where he left off when the attack wears off.

"He seems to be somewhat excited when he finishes his sermon and wakes up and is unconscious of anything that has transpired.

"A strange part of it is that Perry can neither read nor write, so you see he could not prepare these discourses in advance. There is no fake, as he has been watched often when alone, and he always preaches.

"I have, together with a number of other physicians, tried to wake him up when he was in one of his trances and while preaching and it cannot be done.

"This is not hypnotism, but it savors of inspiration. While in this trance or deep sleep his active mind is totally unconscious of what is going on around, but it is evident his subconscious mind is active and does his preaching in this subconscious state, but why active upon 'sermonizing' alone is a deep mystery.

"Perry is a mulatto, about 50 years of age. He has a wife, and is the father of fifteen children, all of them industrious, as he is. He has the respect of this whole community for integrity and honor.

"He says if what the people tell him about his preaching is true, 'it must be of divine power that I preach, because I, when young, resisted a call I felt to the Master's work.'"

The nut-cracking industry of St. Louis gives employment to over 1,500 people. The nut crackers are driven by electricity, each nut being fed individually into the crusher. After the shells are cracked the nuts are winnowed by an air blast and the meat is picked from the crushed shells by hand.

CHOYNSKI DEFEATS WEINIG IN FIERCE SIX-ROUND FIGHT

Both Men Receive a Very Severe Drubbing.

Pitcher Sullivan, of Providence, Shuts Out Jersey City.

Toronto Wins a Close Game From the Bisons—Close of Nashville Race Meeting.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Rochester—			R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 *—	5	10	4
Montreal	0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 —	3	5	0

Batteries—Horton and Phelps; Mills, Langton and Raub. Umpire, Kelly.

At Providence—				
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 —	3	9	1
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	2	0

Batteries—G. Sullivan and McAuley; Pfaumiller and McManus.

At Worcester—				
Newark	0 2 1 2 0 2 1 0 1 —	9	12	5
Worcester	0 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 —	6	7	3

Batteries—Stricklett and Jope; Bressler, Lindsay and Crisham. Umpire, Snyder.

At Buffalo—				
Buffalo	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 —	3	10	1
Toronto	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	4	11	1

Batteries—Gray and Shaw; Hollis and Toft. Umpire, Eagan. Attendance, 1,002.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Brooklyn—		R.	H.	E.
Boston	1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	4	4	2
Brooklyn	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 —	2	6	4

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Donovan and Ahearn.

At Chicago—				
Chicago	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 —	2	9	4
Cincinnati	0 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 —	5	11	0

Batteries—St. Vrain and Kahoe; Currie and Peitz.

At New York—				
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 —	1	4	1
New York	0 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 *—	5	11	1

Batteries—Felix and Jacklitz; Evans and Bowerman.

At Pittsburg—				
Pittsburg	1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 *—	4	7	1
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	1	8	3

Batteries—Leever and O'Connor; Wicker and Ryan.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Boston—		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 —	6	10	6
Baltimore	6 2 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 —	14	11	3

Batteries—Young, Prentiss and Criger; McGinnity and Robinson and Bresnahan.

At St. Louis—				
St. Louis	1 1 0 0 3 0 2 0 *—	7	10	2
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	5	2

Batteries—Powell and Sugden; Garvin and Sullivan.

At Philadelphia—				
Washington	5 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 —7	12	1
Philadelphia	0 0 3 0 2 1 0 0 —6	10	1

Batteries—Patton and Drill; Plank and Powers.

At Detroit—				
Detroit	1 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 *—7	10	2
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 —3	11	4

Batteries—Yeager and McGuire; Taylor and Bemis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	10	2	.833
New York	9	5	.643
Chicago	6	4	.600
Boston	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	6	7	.462
Cincinnati	4	7	.364
Brooklyn	5	9	.357
St. Louis	2	9	.182

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	5	2	.714
Washington	5	4	.555
St. Louis	5	4	.555
Chicago	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Baltimore	4	4	.500
Boston	4	5	.444
Cleveland	3	7	.300

FISTIC.

CHOYNSKI THE WINNER.

Louisville, Ky., May 2.—Al Weinig, of Buffalo, was knocked out last night by Joe Choynski, of Chicago, before the Empire A. C., in the sixth round of one of the fiercest bouts ever fought in this city. Each man got a severe drubbing, and Weinig's defeat came after a display of gameness rarely equaled in the prize ring. Twice in the sixth round he was forced to his knees by Choynski's hard rights and left to the jaw, but each time he came up ready for more punishment. He was too dazed, however, to defend himself, and Choynski finally beat him down, landing him against the ropes, unable to move. It was several minutes before he was able to rise, and even then he was badly dazed, for when Choynski attempted to shake hands with him Weinig squarred off, ready to continue fighting, unconscious that he had been counted out.

THE BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

St. Louis, Mo., May 2.—The 20-round bout at the West End A. C. last night for the bantamweight championship of the world, between Harry Forbes, of Chicago, the present holder of the title, and Johnny Regan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was declared a draw by Referee Siler. The decision was unpopular, the majority of the large body of spectators being of the opinion that the New Yorker was entitled to the verdict. Jack McKenna, Reagan's manager, was so incensed that he had to be restrained by the police from doing bodily harm to Siler. Reagan put up an excellent and clever fight; Forbes, on the other hand, failed to land a blow that in any degree distressed Reagan.

TURF.

CLOSING DAY AT NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., May 3.—One of the most successful meetings ever held in Nashville came to a close at Cumberland Park yesterday. Track fair. Summary:

First race, 6 furlongs—King Daly, 40 to 5, 1; Jim Clark 2, Joe Martin 3. Time, 1:15.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Fore and Aft, 9 to 5, 1; Stand Pat 2, Ouita 3. Time, :57½.

Third race, mile and 70 yards, the Carter memorial, selling—Jordan, 8 to 5, 1; Ethel Wheat 2, Blink 3. Time, 1:47½.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Aules, 4 to 5, 1; Sallie Green 2, Commena 3. Time, 1:09½.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Alee, even, 1; Tom Collins 2, Pillardist 3. Time, 1:16½.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Algie M., 3 to 2, 1; Orla 2, Kinloch Park 3. Time, 1:16.

AT WORTH TRACK.

Chicago, May 3.—Owenton easily defeated Lucien Appleby and Otis at Worth yesterday. These three, with Haydon and Dark Secret, made up the field in the fourth race, an event for 3-year-olds, at one mile. Owenton was much the best, winning in a romp by three lengths, Lucien Appleby beating Otis by five lengths for place. Weather clear. Track slow. Summary:

First race, 4 furlongs—Filly Deck, 112 (Dominick) 6 to 1, 1; Courage, 112, 4 to 1, 2; Totila 3. Time, :52.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Theory, 112, 9 to 10, 1; Peace, 21 to 5, 2; Sand Flea, 3. Time, 1:18⅘.

Third race, 7 furlongs — Charley Moore, 109 (Seaton), 10 to 1, 1; Automaton, 11 to 10, 2; Hermencia, 3. Time, 1:31⅘.

Fourth race, mile — Owenton, 110 (Dean), 11 to 5, 1; Lucien Appleby, 13 to 5, 2; Otis 3. Time, 1:45⅘.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Brookston, 103 (Antset), 18 to 5, 1; Mirance, 4 to 1, 2; Lady Matchless, 3. Time, 1:04.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Marcos, 110 (Otis), 4 to 5, 1; Homage, 3 to 1, 2; Miss Liza 3. Time, 1:52⅘.

SCEPTRE WINS ANOTHER STAKE.

London, May 2.—At the Newmarket races today, Sceptre, the winner of the two thousand guinea stakes, Wednesday, won the one thousand guinea stakes. St. Windeline was second, and Black Fancy third. Fourteen horses ran.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST STOVER.

Chicago, May 3.—Harry Stover, who was suspended by Judge Hamilton, at Lakeside Wednesday, for the bad running of Kenilworth in a race of the day, has been restored to good standing on the turf. In an investigation no evidence was found that Stover had made any wagers against his horse, either at Lakeside or in other cities.

Why Japanese Women Look Pleasant.

[Pearson's Weekly.]

Perhaps the secret of the sweet expression and habitual serenity of the Japanese women can be found in their freedom from small worries. The fashion of dress never varying saves the wear of mind on that subject, and the bareness of the houses and simplicity of diet make housekeeping a mere bagatelle. Everything is exquisitely clean, and easily kept so. There is no paint, no drapery, no crowd of little ornaments, no coming into the houses with the footwear worn in a dusty street. And then the feeling of living in rooms that can be turned into balconies and verandas at a moment's notice, of having walls that slide away as freely as do the scenes on the stage, and let in all out-of-doors or change the suites of rooms to the shape and size that the whim of the day or the hour requires.

Banker

"I had a very severe attack of Rheumatism. I think it was induced by the formation of uric acid from food fermentations. Hutch was prescribed me, and it did not take me long to recover from rheumatism." For sour stomach, indigestion, pain after eating. A doctor for ten cents. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. At all druggists. The Woodward Chemical Co., Buffalo and Toronto.

ELOPED WITH HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mahanoy City, Pa., May 3.—After deserting his wife, who bore him seven children, all living, in the twenty years of their marriage, William Henninger, aged 38, a colliery engineer at St. Nicholas, has eloped with his mother-in-law, Anna Shipton, a widow of 60 years. Despite her years, Mrs. Shipton, the neighbors say, made ardent love to her son-in-law.

FITS EPILEPSY.
FREE SAMPLE OF LIEBIG'S FIT CURE.
If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle with valuable Treatise, and try it. The sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to your nearest Post Office address. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.

HABITS FORMED BY PLAY.

Through play the child forms those habits and tastes that crystallize into character. By character here is meant, not the whole man, but its manifestations through habitual practices and manner of life. In this sense character has well been defined as "a bundle of habits." We work, and talk, and behave in general as we have been mostly accustomed to or in the habit of doing. Let us note, then, that the child forms his habits chiefly through play and social environment. No matter what he is taught at home or at school he is strongly inclined to imitate his playmates, and to be influenced by his play-time surroundings. Who does not know this to be a fact? Prolonged life of this kind forms the habits and creates the tastes that control the conduct and define the character.

All the above means that play is ordained by the Creator to supplement the other educational activities; to develop the physical and mental health and vigor, to build character, train citizenship, and produce the highest possible types of manhood and womanhood. For achieving this end play bears the same relation towards the emotional faculties which the hunger for truth or knowledge sustains towards the intellectual life. To suppress it, as is widely done today, means to suppress the child's growth and to dwarf body and mind. To neglect it, as is also universally prevalent, means to have the child fed, in this respect, on poisonous food in the streets, alleys and other rowdy gatherings, and to become a man or woman of low tastes, vulgar habits, degrading tendencies—blished life—By S. V. Tsanoff, in Home and Flowers.

Where Medical Science Fails
to cure rheumatism, and all the time you suffer dreadfully, why don't you get a bottle of Polson's Nerviline and try that? Rub it into your stiff joints, sore arms, lame back, bent shoulders—wherever the pain is. Nerviline has cured plenty of people in this way, and that ought to be proof enough that it will cure you too. It is an unusually strong liniment that cures rheumatism in unusually quick time. Best household liniment known. 25 cents.

A recent law enacted by the Saxon Landtag (parliament) prohibits the Chamber of Commerce an Export Association of Dresden and all similar business associations in Saxony from giving information of any character to the representatives of any foreign country.

When you feel weak, run-down, nervous, unable to work or think as you ought, take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll built up your ergy.

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POPULAR PARCEL $5.10
Lot No. 313 contains:—1 pair Rich Artistic Drawing-Room Curtains, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide. 2 pairs alike, Handsome Dining-Room Curtains, choice old lace design, 3½ yds. long, 60 in. wide, 1 pair neat Floral Pattern Bed-Room Curtains, 3 yds. long, 50 in. wide, 1 pair new fashionable Sash Curtains, 1 table centre, renaissance design, 1 Set of Duchess Toilet Covers, one 45 in. long, and five smaller. Ecru if desired. On receipt of Post Office Order for $6.30, the lot sent per Parcel Post, direct to your address in Canada well packed in oilcloth.
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LAWN MOWERS
TEMPERED STEEL BLADES, FROM $2.50 UP.
READY MIXED PAINTS, Sherwin & Williams, Toronto Lead and Color Co
Galvanized Netting, Garden Rakes, Spades, Hoes, etc., Lawn Hose, Step Ladders, Curtain Stretchers, Wringers,
—FOR SALE AT—
REID'S HARDWARE, 118 Dundas Street, (North Side)

The Coming Premier
Hon. Geo. W. Ross.
We have on hand a good picture of Ontario's Coming Premier, which frames very nicely. It will be mailed in a tube for 10 cents.
Subscribers renewing should inclose 10 cents extra, if the Premium is desired.
A similar sized picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be mailed for the same price.
zwt

HOW TO BUILD A SUITABLE SILO

The Round Stave Silo the Cheapest and May Be Made the Best.

Materials Used in Construction—Wooden Hoops — Amount of Lumber Required.

Much has been written in regard to silos and silo building, and numerous plans have been published, but in actual experience none of them has proved entirely satisfactory. Some are too expensive for ordinary farmers, others are cheap, but last only a few years. The round stave silo is one of the cheapest sort, and if it were not liable to collapse on account of shrinkage of the staves, and the expansion of the iron hoops, it would be very satisfactory.

There is now a prospect of these disadvantages being overcome. A number of farmers in the United States have adopted the plan of using wooden hoops, which cannot shrink or lengthen endwise. The inside sheeting is of one inch Georgia pine, which seems to be the best kind of lumber for silos, on account of its non-shrinkable character. It is so full of pitch that moisture has practically no effect upon it. This lumber has been recently laid down at Ottawa for $27 per thousand, and at that price should be one of the most economical our farmers could use.

THE FOUNDATION.

The foundation of this new sort of silo is in its wooden hoops, six inches wide, and made of half-inch elm lumber, sprung around a form, and built up with well lapped joints, using a trifle longer nail each time, until the hoop has a thickness for the three bottom hoops of five layers. The remaining five hoops require only four layers each. The average silo will not require more than 500 feet of lumber, and twenty pounds of nails, for the hoops, which are easily and quickly made and should not cost more than $1 25 each, or $10 for the lot. This is a good deal less than the cost of the usual iron hoops and lugs. A three-cornered frame is erected at the exact outside circumference of the silo, and the hoops placed in position and fastened.

The lining of the silo is then put on, and should be of inch Georgia pine lumber three inches wide, matched and nailed to the hoops the same as the flooring. When the lining is on within twenty inches of the starting place, stop and put in 2x4 studding up and down, between the hoops on each side of the door for door stays and jambs. Make the doors of the same lumber as the walls, cutting them in to joints on the inside of the hoops.

If the silo is outside the barn, it can be covered with tarred paper, and cheap siding, run both up and down as a protection against frost. The roof and foundation is the same as for any silo, and the outside covering could be of any sort the owner wished, or it might go without siding, the same as any other tub silo. If protected from the weather the wooden hoops should last for years, and if at any time the inside lining became dozy it might be lined with tarred paper, and then sheeting, thereby making it serviceable again for a number of years at small cost.

John Gould, the well known Ohio dairyman and farmer's institute lecturer, who has seen a number of these silos in operation, thinks highly of them.

F. W. HODSON, live stock commissioner.

A Well-Known Dairyman Run Into By a Train.

I was run into by a train and had both my legs, ankle and shoulder broken, and was laid up in the general hospital for five months. The fractures healed, but my limbs were so sore and stiff that I could scarcely use them to stand or walk upon. I left the hospital, went home and tried a number of liniments; none did me any good. I was then recommended to try Kelpion; and from the first application of Kelpion the pain and stiffness ceased, and by the free use of it, well rubbed in, I was enabled in a few days to return to my business and suffered comparatively no pain. I still use it when necessary, and would not be without it in my house. I am constantly recommending it to persons on my route for every ailment I hear of, and can truly say that so far I have never heard of "Kelpion" failing to accomplish a relief or cure in any one instance.

(Signed) Philip Smith,
1,532 Queen street west, Toronto.
At all druggists, 25c.

Of London's policemen 3.33 per cent are daily on the sick list.

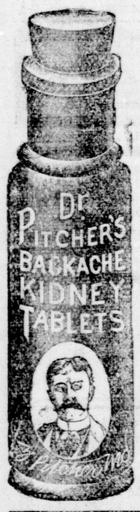
Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Servant girls in Berlin are usually allowed half a day out twice a month only.


DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

USE SWEET HOME SOAP FOR SPRING CLEANING.

The finest pipe made
G.B.D
Perfect Shapes.
Best Finish.
Guaranteed Not to Burn.
Sold in Vulcanite, Horn or Amber
—BY—
W. J. Clark. J. F. Nolan.

Housekeeper's Backache!
Every Overworked Housekeeper Suffering From Sore, Aching Back Can Find a Speedy Cure in Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.


Many women are now into the thick of housecleaning. They lift and strain, overwork and overtax their strength, their back gives out, their kidneys become affected. They have a painful or sore feeling in the small of the back that takes all the life and ambition out of them. They feel dull, depressed, lifeless.
Listen! The hard work you've been doing has thrown extra work on the kidneys. They've been unable to keep up with their duties of filtering the poison and waste material from the blood. They cry out in protest through the aching back. You feel wretched all over because the kidneys are not working right, and the poison is circulating in your system. The kidneys must have help—better give them the benefit of the best kidney medicine made—Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, the prescription of a kidney specialist, the result of years of study of kidney diseases.
These Tablets cure every form of kidney ill of man, woman or child from backache to Bright's disease, and cure to stay cured.

Pain and Soreness.
Mrs M. Cody, whose home is 313 Richmond Street west, Toronto, gladly told how Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets had cured her. She said: "For two or three years past I have been troubled with pain and soreness in my back and a weak and irritable condition of the bladder. I tried various kidney remedies, but they did not seem to suit my case. Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets worked like a charm and completely cured me, and I am confident they are the best medicine made for kidney complaint."

Back Ached Hard.
Mrs. T. D. McCoombs, 23 Louisa Street, St. Catharines, says: "I never had anything act so nicely and so quickly in my life as Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets. I seemed to feel every dose. My back used to ache hard low down, and the pain at the base of the skull was bad, but since I began the use of the Tablets all this is changed, and I am well and strong. You can rest assured I shall do my best to let the people know of my case and the splendid result obtained."

Remember that Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets contain new specific ingredients for kidney troubles not found in any other remedy. They have cured hundreds of cases of kidney, bladder and urinary diseases that common kidney pills couldn't benefit. They are chocolate-coated, small in size, easy to take, and always do good. One tablet a dose. Fifty tablets in a bottle. Price 50c, or 3 bottles for $1 25, at all druggists, or by mail. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Company, Toronto, Ont.

Arrange for a Course in This College

START NOW. NO VACATIONS.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Y. M. C. A. Building, London, Ont.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

Notable Points

One of the notable points about the spring display here is its exclusiveness. We believe you'll give us your spring suit order after you've seen what we have to show, because you'll feel you have seen the best that is to be seen.

O. LABELLE,
372 RICHMOND STREET.

Bedroom Papers.

A choice stock of Wall Papers suitable for bedrooms. Come and look at them.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

Teeth $6 Set.
Examination and consultation free.
All work guaranteed.
F. N. Harvey, Dentist,
254 Dundas St.
Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.
ywt

Builders, Contractors

and all intending house or store owners who desire to install or wire their properties should get our prices. We are dealers in Dynamos, Motors, Electric Light Fixtures and Supplies.

The Electrical Construction Co. of London, Limited,
32 to 40 Dundas Street.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
And School of Elocution.
Apply W. C. BARRON, Principal, 374 Dundas Street.
Terms on Application.



Trout Fishing

We carry a most complete line of Trout Flies, Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Hooks, Artificial Minnows, Casting Spoons, Spinners, etc. Our stock is new and prices exceedingly low. Wholesale and retail.

Brock's Gun Store,
192 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

From circular issued recently by
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

"The amount of money expended annually on the musical education of the young is enormous, and though much good has been accomplished, much of the effort has in the past been misdirected. The university will endeavor, by means of its local examinations, to remedy defects in the training of pupils, to guarantee to parents more satisfactory results for the expense incurred," etc.

Young ladies wishing to prepare for the University Examinations in Music will find very best facilities at
ALMA COLLEGE, ST. THOMAS, ONT.
Catalogue free. xt

P. McPHILLIPS, Barrister Etc
NEW OFFICES—110 Masonic Temple Bldg
Office 'Phone 293. House 'Phone 881

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

H. C. McBRIDE
Architect and Surveyor, 213 Dundas St.

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

FAIRBAIRN,
THE TAILOR,
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall.

Golf Clubs And Supplies

SPALDING'S DRIVERS, BRASSIES AND IRONS.
NEW SOCKET DRIVERS AND BRASSIES.
MORRISTOWN CLUBS.
VARDON'S CLUBS.
VARDON FLYER BALLS.
CADDY BAGS.
SCORE BOOKS, RULES, TEES, RUBBER GRIPS, ETC.
REMAKING OLD BALLS, $1 00 PER DOZEN.

GURD'S, 185 Dundas St

Careful Dressers

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

Southcott's, 361 Richmond St

Thos. Wilson
Merchant Tailor,
213 Dundas St. Phone 596.
NEW SPRING
STOCK COMPLETE.

Contains the Very Elements

required to make sound flesh and muscle; easily assimilated.

Johnston Bros.
XXX BREAD.
Telephone 818.

Wedding Presents

Wedding bells will soon be pealing, and "What shall I give?" will be the oft-repeated query going the rounds. Every part of our beautiful store contains some ideal gift suggestion. For years this concern has retained its supremacy of being the headquarters for wedding gifts. Price lowness without reducing the quality of our stocks is one of the main features of this establishment.

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

London Advertiser.
UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL LONDON

LIBERALS, REGISTER!

Liberals should call at Col. Leys' committee rooms, 238 Dundas street, and see whether their names are on the list All tenants not on last municipal list, all young men, not tenants or property-owners, must register. The committee rooms are open from 10 a. m. to 10 p.m.

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—The Bishop of Huron will preach at the evening service in St. Paul's Church, Clinton, tomorrow, for confirmation services.

—A public meeting of the McAll Mission will be held in St. James' Presbyterian Church Monday evening. Rev. Mr. Haslam and Mrs. Cowan, of Toronto, will deliver addresses.

—J. W. Jones calls attention to sales of real estate on Monday, May 5, at 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Some of the finest building lots in the city will be sold by auction. See advertisement.

—Parties furnishing should attend Jones' auction sale on Tuesday morning, at 10:30 a.m. Every kind of household furniture can be had at your own prices, including a fine upright piano, nearly new.

—Rev. John Linton, who is connected with the South American Evangelical Mission, is spending a few days in the city, and will speak at the evening service in the First Congregational Church on Sunday.

—Ex-P. C. Richard Coursey, whose retirement from the police force was mentioned in yesterday's Advertiser, has purchased the Queen's Hotel at Lucan. Mr. Coursey is a native of Biddulph, and has numerous friends in Lucan.

—The organ committee of the Wingham Methodist Church have secured the services of the well-known artists, W. H. Hewlett and Miss Eva N. Roblyn, of this city to give a grand organ recital and concert in the Methodist Church there on Thursday, May 8.

—James Ward, a former member of the county constabulary, was arrested last evening on a peace warrant sworn out by his wife. The warrant was issued a month ago, but Ward left the city, remaining away until this week. Ward has been arrested before under similar circumstances.

Fine Scotch Ginghams —FOR— **Negligee Shirts**

Ready-Made or Made-to-Order.
All the Newest Patterns to Pick From.

GRAHAM BROS.

A STRENGTH BUILDER

A tonic is required by the convalescent; one that adds strength to the weak. Just try the well-known

HAMILTON'S LONDON PORTER

It will give you vitality, and aid in restoring you to your wonted strength. From all dealers.

KENT BREWERY, Jos. Hamilton, Proprietor.

A DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS

Executors and trustees are legally authorized to invest *TRUST FUNDS* in the *DEPOSITS* and *DEBENTURES* of the

Ontario Loan and Debenture Company

Paid Up Capital - $1,200.000.
Reserve Fund - - $550,000.

3½% on Deposits
4% on Debentures

Office, Cor. Dundas and Market Lane.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

Wedding Gifts

are more appreciated when beauty is combined with usefulness. In selecting from our stock—no matter what your gift is—the quality, workmanship and design of the goods will always be of the best. Prices, of course, are a little lower than elsewhere.

WARD, The Jeweler, 374 Richmond Street.

NO. 1 COMMITTEE.

The members of No. 1 committee met at the city hall yesterday afternoon, but did not dispose of very much business. The chairman was instructed to arrange to have the rolls in the hands of the tax collector by May 15, so as to facilitate his work; and he and the mayor were empowered to investigate the railway crossing situation with a view to preventing further accidents. An old account of Mr. Willis Chipman's was ordered to be submitted to the council, and several other matters of long standing were laid over. the season.

LICENSE TRANSFER.

A petition is being circulated praying the board of license commissioners not to grant the transfer of James Ward's license from his present premises at the corner of Maitland and Simcoe streets, to a place on King street, near Richmond. Several prominent business men in the section in which Mr. Ward is trying to locate are strongly opposed to the starting of a liquor store in that district. The commissioners, at their recent meeting, renewed the license of Ward, with the distinct understanding that he should vacate the present shop and move to a down-town location. He was given until May 15 to make the change, failing which he will be deprived of his license. If the petition of the owners of the property against the location of a shop in the subdivision named contains a majority the board cannot grant a license.

CHAPMAN—GAMMAGE.

Miss Clara A. Gammage, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gammage, of Chatham, was married on Wednesday, April 30, to Mr. J. R. Chapman, accountant for James Cowan & Co. The ceremony took place at 6 p.m. at the residence of the bride's parents, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Dr. Hannon, assisted by Rev. J. H. Osterhout, B. A. The bride entered the room, accompanied by her father, as the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March was being played by Mr. H. Wesley Phelps, organist Holy Trinity Church, Chatham. She was very becomingly attired in a gown of pearl gray crepe de chene, and carried a shower bouquet of Md. Camille roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Alma Gammage, sister of the bride, while little Grace made a very pretty maid of honor. The groom was supported by Mr. J. Beeston Wright, of this city. The house was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns and roses, the ceremony taking place under a large bridal bell of ferns and marguerites. Among the numerous presents received was a handsome upright piano, the groom's gift to the bride. After partaking of the wedding breakfast, the happy couple left on the evening train for their future home, 236 St. George street, this city. The guests from a distance were: Mr. A. E. Gammage, LL.B., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. D. E. Eckert, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. C. Wesley Chapman, Brandon, Man.; Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Holland, Mich., and Rev and Mrs. A. E. Jones, Port Lambton.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

"ALPHONSE AND GASTON."

"Alphonse and Gaston," which comes to the New Grand on Monday evening next, is said to be one of the best of new musical farce-comedies on the road. The book is by Mr. Frank Dumont, and has been written in his happiest vein, and the lyrics, which are both up-to-date and entertaining, are composed by Prof. Walter Webb. The comedy is in three acts, and is interspersed by musical numbers and specialities of the highest order. The company engaged numbers 35 leading farce-comedy artists, headed by Ed. M. Favor and Edith Sinclair. There is a chorus of sixteen handsome young ladies.

"ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, two of the best-known comic stars on the American stage, will be at the New Grand next Tuesday evening to present for the first time in this city their new and successful comedy, "All on Account of Eliza." The occasion promises to be an interesting one. Mr. Mann and Miss Lipman in "All on Account of Eliza," are far in advance, artistically, of their impersonations in "The Girl from Paris" and "The Telephone Girl."

WATKIN MILLS.

The eminent English basso, Mr. Watkin Mills, has many admirers in London who will be glad to know that he has arrived in America for his transcontinental tour, and will appear at the New Grand on Friday evening, May 9, assisted by Edward Pallovitz, the noted Polish pianist, and Mr. Owen A. Smiley, Canada's leading entertainer. A superb programme has been arranged, and the lovers of music can look forward to a treat. Mr. Watkin Mills should be greeted by a brilliant and fashionable audience. A telegram from Moncton, N. B., says. "Mr. Watkin Mills scored a huge success here. He and Pallovitz were recalled again and again. Six extra numbers given. Hospital committee delighted and would like company again."

BENEFICIAL TO ALL.

EUREKA BREAD

If you want a pure, healthy and strengthening food, eat our EUREKA BREAD. It's a bread for the young and old—beneficial to all. Costs only 5c delivered fresh daily. Order some. Phone 929.

The Parnell-Dean Co., Limited.

MANAGER HAYS WAS OBDURATE

Would Not Agree to Interchange of Cars.

Board of Trade Learns of Efforts to Secure This Privilege.

Negotiations Regarding Establishment of Shipbuilding Yards at Port Stanley.

The annual meeting of the board of trade was held last night, and was fairly-well attended. The members had before them, besides the regular end-of-the-year business, many matters of importance to the city, which were considered carefully. The one most immediately important was the question of interchange of cars, a matter which was first brought into prominence by ex-Mayor Rumball, who did everything in his power to solve it in a satisfactory manner. He and Mr. Charles S. Hyman, M.P., worked together in this matter, Mr. Rumball attending to the local part of it, and Mr. Hyman to the eastern end—at Ottawa and Montreal. It has engaged Mr. Hyman's attention during the present session of parliament more probably than any other matter affecting London. He has made several trips to Montreal, and has done everything possible to secure the sanction of the Grand Trunk authorities to this interchange. So far he has been unsuccessful. General Manager Hays has absolutely refused to do anything. The board decided, therefore, that it would not send a deputation to Montreal to meet Mr. Hays. During the consideration of this subject Mr. J. R. Minhinnick, who also has been actively interesting himself in the solution of this difficulty, said that the only way to get the matter settled one way or the other would be through the Privy Council. The importance of this privilege is so great that every means will be taken to secure it.

The board received the letter from J. E. Jacques & Co., owners of the Merchant Line of steamers, which said that unless the line were better patronized its service at Port Stanley would be withdrawn. Mr. Mattinson did not agree that the McClary Company was the only one which sent west-bound freight by this line. He had shipped a large quantity that way last season. Delays were, however, very frequent and very aggravating, though he thought, perhaps, the Lake Erie Railroad were as much to blame for these as were the boat people. He thought that the merchants of London should be urged to make as much use as possible of this line, as it was highly important that it should not be discontinued, for its competition was a great assistance in keeping freight rates down.

The secretary was instructed to write the Jacques Company that the board was waiting to hear the result of the trial trip.

Secretary Nelles reported having written to the village council of Port Stanley and to the Bertram firm of Toronto, who propose erecting a shipbuilding establishment at one of the ports on Lake Erie. He recommended to the people of Port Stanley the advantages of having the works, and advised the Bertram firm of the splendid facilities at Port Stanley. He received satisfactory answers from both. The council at Port Stanley had opened negotiations with the company. The secretary's action met with much approval from the members of the board.

Mr. Paul Jarvis, of the Toronto Board of Trade, wrote, that the approaching conference of the colonial premiers to be held in London, England, being deemed an exceptional opportunity for the presentation of many questions of great importance to Canada, which are waiting for action, the board had decided to invite representatives from sister boards of trade throughout the Dominion to a conference to be held in Toronto on the 4th and 5th of June, and, if necessary, the 6th. The resolutions adopted at this conference will be submitted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier prior to his departure. Among the questions instanced as deserving the consideration of the conference were cited the following: Trade relations within the empire; transportation; defense; postal and telegraph communication; the recent action of the imperial government whereby a duty has been levied upon wheat and its products, without preference to the colonies.

The value of such action was recognized, and it was felt that this was a very important matter, and President Hunt and Mr. James Mattinson were appointed to attend the conference. The resolutions to be forwarded will be fully discussed at the next meeting of the board. Suggestions as to suitable topics for consideration at this meeting will be welcomed.

A letter from the deputy minister of trade and commerce informed the board that the department could see no necessity for an inspector of grain at London or at Chatham.

The Nelson (B. C.) Board of Trade asked the board to assist them in obtaining the imposition of a higher duty on imported lead. This letter, and one from the London (England) Chamber of Commerce, in which Canadian organizations were urged to press for the enactment of a Dominion insolvency law, were referred to the council to consider and report.

The resignations from the board of Ald. McMechan and Mr. J. S. Pearce were accepted.

Mr. Mattinson announced that the delay in sending mail matter from here to Toronto on Saturday afternoons has been remedied.

The secretary was instructed to write the postoffice authorities to see if better mail arrangements could not be secured on the L. E. and D. R R.

The yearly financial statement of the secretary-treasurer showed the cash on hand in April, 1901, to be $3 06; members' fees for 1901, in April, 1902, $385; members' fees for 1902 paid, $150; total, $538 06. The disbursements amounted to $454 47. The assets were given as $93 59, with liabilities of $433. This report was adopted.

The election of officers for the year resulted in the re-election of last year's officers. They are: President, C. B. Hunt; vice-president, J. R. Minhinnick; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Nelles; auditor, John Bowman; council, John Bowman, Jeremy Taylor, W. M. Gartshore, James Mattinson, John McClary, Thos. Smallman, P. W. D. Brodrick, A. B. Greer, J. W. Little, R. D. McDonald, G. de C. O'Grady, W. J. Reid: board of arbitration, W. C. Allen, J. H. Ginge, C. S. Hyman, A. St.L. McIntosh, John Pringle, T. H. Smallman, J. A. Carrick, A. O. Graydon, C. W. Leonard, John McClary, D. S. Perrin, A. H. Beddome; board of examiners, J. I. A. Hunt, J. A. Carrick, John Sutherland: Western Fair representatives, John Bowman, J. W. Little, John R. Minhinnick, A. B. Greer, James Mattinson, W. J. Reid.

Mr. J. I. A. Hunt was appointed a representative to the flour inspectors' meeting, which is held at Montreal each year.

MANY MEDICOS WILL GO WEST

Young Doctors Will Seek New Fields for Practice.

Only Ones Who Will Remain in Ontario Those Securing Hospital Appointments.

The fifteen young medical men, who last night received their diplomas and their degree of M.D. from the Western Medical College, will within a few weeks be scattered in many different portions of the continent of America. Some remain for a time in London, but the majority will strike out for other fields, several of them taking Horace Greeley's advice to young men, "go West, young man." Only those securing hospital appointments remaining in Ontario.

The two house surgeonships to be filled at Victoria Hospital will fall to two of the following four, who stood highest: Drs. McGugan, Fleming, Mason and McNeil. It is possible that a third house surgeon will be appointed, which will make a berth for still another of the four most successful students.

Dr. Wm. G. Fisher, of Waterloo, will enter at once upon his duties as house surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dr. George Seaborn goes to fill an important position, that of bacteriologist with Parke, Davis & Co, pharmaceutical chemists, Detroit.

Dr. Percy H. Tom, of Goderich, and Dr. Wm. Clark, of Pottersburg, leave on Tuesday for Winnipeg, where they will try the examination of the Manitoba Council. They will remain in the Prairie Province.

Dr. John Little has secured a house surgeonship at the asylum.

Dr. N. S. Johnston will spend three weeks at his home in Guelph, and will then leave for the Western States. Finley McRae will also go west.

Dr. Harold Hunt goes to Buffalo to try the New York State Council examination, with a view to entering upon practice in that state. Drs. R. W. and E. M. Meadows, of Thamesford, will also go across the border.

Dr. Charles Abbott will stay in London for several months and will then go to the United States, where he will take a post-graduate course. He will probably practice in the States.

RECORD-BREAKING IMMIGRATION.

New York, May 3.—Reports from Ellis Island indicate that by 6 o'clock this evening 13,000 immigrants will have arrived in this city from Europe since Friday morning. This breaks all previous two-day records in the history of the immigration bureau.

OVERHAULING THE BEEF TRUST.

Kansas City, Mo., May 3.—R. E. See, marshal of the state supreme court, has just served papers on two packing house employes, and four meat dealers of this city, commanding them to appear in the supreme court on May 6 to answer questions in the beef trust inquiry instituted by Attorney-General Crew. The persons subpoenaed are charged with conspiring to limit the supply of meats and maintain prices on the same. Charles W. Armour and J. C. Dold were served with papers several days ago. Marshal See will summonsummon thirty witnesses in St. Joseph, six in St. Louis and two in Springfield.

DECLINED INCREASE OF SALARY

Los Angeles, Cal., May 3.—The triennial court of the Independent Order of Foresters concluded its sessions last nightata late hour and adjourned. One day's session will be held at San Francisco next Tuesday. The intervening time will be spent in sightseeing in Southern California. At the closing session an increase of $2,000 in the salary of Dr. Oronhyatekha was declined by that officer. The other grand officers also declined to accept increases in salaries. Boston has been selected as the next place of meeting.

By order of the Central Sanitary Council the practice of homeopathy is not permitted in Japan.

Pile Cure.
Sample mailed free.
One application gives relief.

The continued use of Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil permanently cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal,

Sample mailed free.
At Druggists, or mailed for 25 cents.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St.

FIFTEEN YOUNG MEN RECEIVE THEIR DEGREES IN MEDICINE

Annual Convocation of Western Medical School.

Interesting Ceremony Witnessed by a Large Gathering.

Graduates Presented With Diploma of University and Invested With Degree.

Fifteen young men, graduates of the Western Medical College, went up on the stage of the Auditorium last night entitled only to the plain prefix of "Mr." before their names. Half an hour later they left the stage full-fledged M. D.'s, each filled with high hopes for the future. In the interval they had taken the solemn oath of their profession, they had been invested with their degree, and they had received their diploma. Incidentally they had been subjected to a good deal of badinage from their fellow-students of other years.

The graduating class is composed of the following gentlemen:

Dr. McGugan, gold medalist, Glencoe; Dr. P. Fleming, silver medalist, Dundas; Dr. Mason, city; Dr. McNeil, city; Dr. John Little, Birr; Dr. George Seaborn, city; Dr. Percy H. Tom, Goderich; Dr. Finley McRae, city; Dr. Wm. G. Fischer, Waterloo; Dr. N. T. Johnston, Guelph; Dr. Charles Abbott, city; Dr. Wm. Clarke, city; Dr. Harold Hunt, city; Dr. R. W. Meadows, Thamesford; Dr. E. M. Meadows, Thamesford.

On the platform were seated Dr. Moorhouse, dean of the university faculty; Bishop Baldwin, Rev. Canon Dann, Dr. W. R. Waugh, Principal John Dearness, Provost James and Dr. R. Ferguson. The platform was artistically set with palms and flowers.

After prayer by Canon Dann, Bishop Baldwin made a short opening address. He spoke of the profound regard in which he held the medical profession, because of the labor that medical men spend upon the investigation of disease, because of the blessed results that have followed their years of patient toil, and because he looked upon the profession as the handmaid of true religion, and as one of the best products of Christianity.

Bishop Baldwin was interrupted in his later remarks by the students' pleasantries, so much so that he brought them to an abrupt close by wishing the faculty, the college and the graduates every success.

Mr. Percy H. Tom, of Goderich, was the class's valedictorian. In his address he referred to the kindly aid the faculty extended toward the graduates throughout this course. The class of 24 students who entered upon their studies in 1898 had now dwindled down to 15 from various causes. Two of them were serving their country in South Africa, Messrs. Edward Barnes and Fred Morrow. The graduates would endeavor to honor their alma mater and themselves by following their chosen profession in a becoming manner, looking not for wealth, but more for true fame and the good of their fellows.

Dr. Ferguson, who replied on behalf of the college faculty., congratulated the graduates on their success. Taking for his text the solemn oath they were about to subscribe to, he drew from it the three essential duties of the physician's life, to honor his alma mater, to do all in his power for the alleviation of suffering and the cure of disease, and to preserve inviolate the confidences and secrets of his patients. These obligations, though solemn and far-reaching, imposed no restriction on the man who meant to practice his profession honorably and worthily. The students would remember their alma mater's honor was in their keeping. Their success in life was her pride, their failure of disgrace was her dishonor. Their chosen calling, while full of trials and hardships, was the noblest on earth, and one to which was paid the greatest debt of gratitude. In conclusion he thanked the graduates for their zealous pursuance of their studies, and assured them that they carried with them their alma mater's best wishes for success.

The class then took the prescribed Latin oath, administered by Provost James, after which the degree of M. D. was conferred upon each by Bishop Baldwin, Provost James presenting them with their diplomas. Bishop Baldwin then presented the gold and silver medals to their respective winners, Dr. McGugan, of Glencoe, and Dr. Fleming, of Dundas. Dr. Moorhouse announced that the faculty had conferred the degree of M. D. upon Messrs. Morrow and Barnes, who would have been members of the graduating class had they not gone to South Africa. Pte. Jack Gunn had been granted his second year certificate. Both these announcements were greeted with applause.

Canon Dann then addressed the graduates and students, and though frequently interrupted by the merry students, he had an answer ready every time. He did not hesitate to speak plainly to the students as to the need for their cultivation of the quality of silence. Speaking to the graduates, he dilated on the force of public opinion, and urged them, as important members of their community to throw their influence on the side of right. Public opinion was after all the real ruler of men and people. "I do not believe in making good by law, and I do not believe in prohibition of any kind," was one of Canon Dann's statements. Public opinion was mightier than physical force or the laws.

The convocation closed with the singing of the National Anthem. During the evening the Musical Society Orchestra rendered enjoyable selections.

The Class Dinner.

Immediately on the close of convocation, the annual class dinners were held at downtown restaurants. The members of the class of 1902, including the fifteen graduates and three other members, who did not take their examinations in full, dined together, while the students' of the first, second and third years were entertained to supper at another restaurant by the three scholarship men, Messrs. Armstrong, Spence and Rowntree. At the graduates' dinner the chair was taken by Dr. George Seaborn, who introduced the following toast list: "The King," "Canada," "The Faculty," "The United States," "The Ladies," and "Ourselves." Each of the eighteen members of the class spoke. The students of the other years, who had concluded their supper, joined their seniors and remained throughout the carrying out of the toast list until the final toast was reached, when a due regard for the modesty of the graduates impelled the other students to retire. During the evening musical selections were given by Mr. Arthur Garthwaite, baritone; Mr. J. C. Elliott, violin, and Drs. Johnston and Fischer, piano. At the conclusion of the dinner the company went to the telegraph office and cabled congratulations to Drs. Morrow and Barnes and Private Gunn in South Africa.

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THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT., SATURDAY, MAY 3.

PHENOMENAL ACTIVITY IN CANADA'S INDUSTRIES

Never So Busy as at the Present Time.

Best Trade Reports Come From Manitoba and Northwest.

Cool, Wet Weather Is Not Good for Business—The Outlook Across the Border.

Toronto, May 2.—Bradstreet's Canadian trade review, weekly summary:

Cool, wet weather interferes with Eastern Canadian distributive trade, and hot, forcing weather will be welcomed.

Industrial activity, however, was never so great. The best trade reports come from Manitoba and the Northwest, while British Columbia business and collections are slow. Failures in Canada for April were 10 per cent smaller in number and liabilities were 16 per cent less than in April a year ago. For the week they number 22, against 20 last week and 17 a year ago. Clearings for April are 54 per cent larger than a year ago, and for four months they are 29 per cent heavier. Together they aggregate $45,719,084—10 per cent less than last week, but 30 per cent larger than in 1901.

Business at Montreal the past week has been of fair volume. The demand from country trade centers for sorting parcels of seasonable goods has been better, while orders from the west show a large increase over previous years, and the outlook is for a very much greater turnover in staple goods in Manitoba, and the west than in any previous season. The factories and mills are busy getting out goods to fill orders requiring immediate shipment. Labor is well employed, and wages are generally better than in previous years. Values in wholesale circles continue firm. Remittances are improving.

Trade at Toronto has been rather quiet this week, owing to the cool spell of weather, but the prospects are that with the first smart rise in temperature there will be a rush to buy light summer goods that will create a marked activity. The conditions of trade are healthy and generally satisfactory. Values of staple goods continue firm. Country remittances continue fair, and there is no anxiety about the paper maturing next week.

At Hamilton there has been a good demand for summer goods to sort stocks. Large shipments are being made to the west, where there is an increased demand, owing to the large increase in the population reported from many sections in the country. Values in wholesale trade continue to be firmly maintained.

Business at Quebec in general is fully up to the standard for the season. The outlook is encouraging and confidence is generally expressed. Collections are reported good for the season.

There has been more activity in trade at Winnipeg. The weather has not being quite as favorable for spring work on the farms as might be desired, but the farmers are busy. Building operations are more active, and there is a good deal of railway work being done, so that the demand for labor is keen. Good wages are being paid and the general outlook is very satisfactory.

IN LONDON.

At London there has been a fair movement in jubbing circles. The demand for grain has been more active now that navigation is open, and sales have been larger. The demand for cattle is very keen, but the offerings are light and prices are high. The general prospects for trade are promising.

At most Pacific coast points the conditions of trade are not altogether satisfactory. There have been one or two important failures which have made business men take a more conservative view of the situation. Payments continue rather slow. Large shipments of Northwest cattle are being made to Dawson City. It is said the Canadians have now captured this trade recently, owing to the favorable duty and the superiority of the stock for shipment.

Business at Ottawa has been more active. The sorting demand for seasonable goods is expanding, and when the weather gets warmer the jobbing trade will show more activity. Remittances have been fair, and no difficulty in connection with May payments is looked for.

DUN'S REVIEW.

Dun's review says: Wholesale business at St. John is slower than in recent weeks, but retail trade in some lines is active. The weather has been favorable for lumber operations and good prices are secured. The early opening of spring has advanced agricultural pursuits at Halifax, and mining operations are active, with business generally in fair shape. Toronto reports wholesale trade fairly good. Building material is in active demand, with hardware and metals moving freely. Retailers report business fair for the season at Hamilton, and there is activity in wholesale trade and among manufacturing concerns. Provision prices are advancing. Opening of canals will dispatch large quantities of heavy goods at Montreal to upriver points. Retail trade is retarded by cool and damp weather, but wholesalers have a fair sorting business. Spring trade in shoes is about over, and leather is quiet except for export.

In the United States.

THE LABOR FACTOR.

New York, May 2. — R. G. Dun & Co.'s review: Two large strikes scheduled to commence on May 1, were averted, at least temporarily, and a number of smaller ones were settled, but many new controversies have begun. This labor factor is the only seriously unfavorable one in the industrial situation, exerting considerable influence over the volume of transactions, and tending also to unsettle confidence.

In seasonable merchandise, especially drygoods and clothing, warmer weather has stimulated dealings, while outdoor work is prosecuted vigorously. Collections are more prompt, as a rule, fewer extensions being asked. Shipments are less delayed by traffic congestion, and railway earnings thus far reported for April exceed last year's by 7.2 per cent.

A year ago bank exchanges at New York were distorted by the heaviest speculation in stocks ever recorded, sales being three times those for this week, which fully accounts for the decrease of 21 per cent in clearings. Compared with 1899 there is a gain of 22.2 per cent.

Consumers of finished steel products are compelled to place orders subject to the convenience of manufacturers, and it is the exception when any nearby deliveries are promised.

An unprecedented amount of railway work is being done, assuring greatly improved facilities and enhancing the value of the properties, while the erection of new buildings would be much more extensive if material were available. A better volume of business by New England shoe shops is one of the most encouraging signs of the week. The exports of leather continue larger than a year ago.

Jobbers in drygoods have felt the effects of good weather, and a brisk trade has been done at steady prices. Prices have been less inflated by speculation than they were last week, yet a high level was maintained, and only slight reactions occurred.

Exports of wheat from the United States, flour included, amounted to 5,579,037 bushels, against 4,132,537 a year ago.

A NEW HIGH RECORD.

Once more the average price of the 60 most active railway securities reached a new high record, $110 59 being reported at the close of business Tuesday. During the advance many new individual records were established, especially for the high-grade investment properties. Later there appeared a somewhat severe setback, although no especial adverse factor appeared.

Two hundred and twenty-five failures are reported this week in the United States, against 212 last week, 261 the preceding week and 228 the corresponding week last year.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

More seasonable weather throughout wide areas has helped distribution at retail and improved reorder business with wholesalers. Agricultural operations have made good progress and weather conditions have been in the main favorable, particularly to the eastern portion of the winter wheat belt, the oat crop generally, the newly-planted spring wheat sections and the larger part of the cotton belt.

Exceptional activity continues in all industrial lines, and the usual May Day unrest, most of it manifested in the building trades, has caused less than ordinary interruptions to operations. Activity in building continues a feature of note, and all lines of industry contributing thereto, such as lumber, building material, builders' hardware and structural material, are all in active demand. In textiles the feature is the continued strength of raw cotton.

Wool is dull at the east, reflecting the curtailed consumption, and irregularity due to strikes. Outside manufacturers are reaping profits.

CEREALS.

It has been a weather market for cereals, good crop advices early inducing liquidation, but reports of dry weather in Kansas and too much rain in parts of the Northwest, added to the strong statistical position (American and Canadian stock declining 16,000,000 bushels during the month), and large clearances (particularly of Canadian wheat), were stimulating features, later raising price levels to the highest points reached during the week. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 5,308,155 bushels, against 5,-70,589 bushels last week, and 5,100,763 bushels in this week last year. The improvement in the leather market is still largely a matter of sentiment, but hides are firmer.

Shipments of shoes from eastern points are still shrinking.

The approach of the season of large consumption has induced freer buying of raw sugar, and quotations are slightly higher, but refined has been shaded to about the lowest prices in four years.

Climatic and other causes have made for a smaller consumption of meat, but receipts are still small, and prices show no weakness. In spite of higher rates for call money and sensational breaks in manipulated specialties, the general stock market at New York has been strong and advancing.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, May 3.—The following are some of the weekly clearings as compiled by Bradstreets for the week ending May 1, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year: New York, $1,767,539,807; decreased 21.0. Chicago, $164,982,936; increased 2.4. Boston, $146,848,825; decreased 16.1. Philadelphia, $117,651,028; increased 1.0. St. Louis, $56,075,442; increased 28.5. Pittsburg, $44,384,732; decreased 9.2. Baltimore, $22,837,873; decreased 9.4. San Francisco, $25,482,100; increased 1.0. Cincinnati, $18,186,650; decreased 4.9. Kansas City, $16,889,208. Montreal, $20,691,054; increased 25.0. Toronto, $17,096,740; increased 39.6. Winnipeg, $3,188,487; increased 72.9. Halifax, $1,-770,282; increased 17.7. Vancouver, B. C., $756,556; increased 3.2. Hamilton, $774,469; decreased 22.8. St. John, N. B., $657,498; decreased 6.8. Victoria, B. C., $375,978; decreased 22.2. Quebec, $1,085,511. Ottawa, $1,715,194.

Canadian Failures.

Canadian failures in April numbered 77 with liabilities of $584,489, compared with 86 last year for $398,122. In manufacturing there were 20 defaults for $147,992, against 25 last year owing $171,784; in trading 57 failures with an aggregate indebtedness of $434,888, compared with 59 a year ago owing $204,838. There appears a moderate decrease in number as compared with last year's April failures, but the defaulted liabilities were much larger. The increase occurred in the trading classes, only one of the fourteen reporting no defaults, while losses were especially heavy in general stores and stationery. The latter was entirely due to a single suspension at Montreal for $100,000. As in the United States report for the month of April, while liabilities expanded considerably in comparison with the figures a year ago, compared with preceding months this year, there appears a material decrease both in number and amount of defaulted indebtedness.

QUESTION OF PROHIBITION

Issues of the Coming Election Discussed Last Evening.

Meeting in Cullis' Hall in Behalf of Mr. Daly—Speaches by Candidate and Others.

A mass meeting was held last night in Cullis' Hall, Wellington street, in the interests of Mr. F. W. Daly, B.A., the prohibition candidate. The gathering, while not large was quite enthusiastic, and the speakers of the evening were given a hearty reception.

The chair was occupied by ex-Ald. Wray, who, in his opening remarks, said that with every faith in the work the prohibitionists felt that success would crown their efforts at the coming election. Their candidate was not only able to back up the cause of prohibition, but was capable of discussing intelligently any question that might come before the legislature. The church had been sleeping a long time, but he hoped it had at last awakened to the gravity of the situation. He advocated carrying the war into the enemy's territory. There was one other nomination, but so far as the speaker could make out, it was a tame affair. He felt more encouraged than ever, since he had interviewed men in factories and was given to understand they were, generally speaking, in favor of prohibition.

Mr. G. N. Weekes, who was first called upon upon, said it was a rare thing for him to appear upon a public platform. He supported Mr. Daly, not only because he thought him a capable man, but because he valued him as a personal friend. He thought the phrase "measures, not men," was fallacious, and no excuse for the presence in legislative bodies of incapable men. Mr. Weekes believed in "men behind the gun," and thought there was a very able man behind the prohibition gun.

If ballots were to be manipulated for the benefit of party, nothing of the sort would be done by or on behalf of Mr. Daly. Mr. Daly, said he, is a scholar and a man of judgment. In conclusion, Mr. Weekes appealed to the young men of London. He asked them to believe in themselves and in one another. He thought they had a leader in whom they could place the utmost confidence.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Daly, the candidate. Mr. Daly said he felt grateful for all the kind things that had been said about him, but he thought his platform deserved greater commendation, as it stood for the interests of the home. He believed in moral suasion and education, but he thought it was the duty of the state to step in and carry things further. He denied that he had any predilections in favor of either party, but stood where he always did, except that he had taken a step forward. The speaker said that, for the most part, he had disfranchised himself in the past. Now, as the campaign went on, he felt it was his duty to lay the facts before the electors. "We have placed our hands to the plow and we are not going to look back," said Mr. Daly. "If the Christian people and temperance people remain true to their principles, they must, of necessity, support prohibition." Mr. Daly said he did not know whom the Conservatives would bring out as their candidate, but whoever he might be, he would be an opponent of prohibition and temperance reform. The speaker stated that no Conservative temperance man could with consistency support Mr. Whitney or the Conservative candidate.

The speaker went on to deal with the Liberal candidate, basing his remarks on an interview in one of the local papers which declared him against prohibition, and also opposed to the license system.

We had prohibition already in our license system, since all had been prohibited from selling liquor, but those who had been licensed. Prohibitionists were not introducing any new principle. The number of licenses had been reduced by over one-half, and it seemed the only natural thing that the other half should be also cut off. Speaking of the United States, he stated that the greatest curse of the republic was the saloon. It was a great drawback in Canada, too. The newer sections of this province were being opened up, and being filled by a foreign population, who were bringing into this country their drinking customs. In a decade the condition would be a great deal worse than at present. He thought it time people should set aside their party differences and join in the great moral issue at present before the country.

Mr. Hamilton said that prohibitionists are fighting with a good chance of victory. He thought that there had been too great a tendency in the past to divide the world into secular and religious, hence he felt justified as a Christian minister in taking the active part he has taken in connection with the cause of prohibition. He felt that the drink evil should be battled against. The church had a duty to perform, and should bring all possible influence to bear upon political and social questions.

Rev. J. W. Holmes took up the question of how best to reach the ear of the men who are to be convinced. It was his business as a Christian minister to create opinions on every moral question, and he claimed the right to use the pulpit for that purpose.

The meeting broke up with cheers for Mr. Daly.

DEWET'S BEST OFFICER CAPTURED BY COL. BARKER

Manie Botha and Others Taken Prisoners.

Relief of a British Garrison That Was Invested for Weeks.

Boers Killed Three Civilians and One Girl—Missing Canadians Report Themselves.

Pretoria, May 3.—Col. Barker reports that April 30 he captured Commandant Manie Botha, his adjutant and eleven others near Frankfort, Orange River Colony. This is regarded as important, as Manie Botha is a nephew of the commandant-general, and is Gen. Dewet's ablest lieutenant.

THE O'KIEP GARRISON RELIEVED AT LAST.

Cape Town, May 2.—Reports which have reached here via Port Nolloth, Western Cape Colony, dated April 19, are to the effect that British columns are now in close touch with the British garrison at O'Kiep (about 90 miles inland from Port Nolloth), and that the relief of the British force there is practically completed.

The plucky little garrison at O'Kiep has been closely invested by the Boers for weeks past, and has put up a defense which can be compared to that of Mafeking. The defenders of O'Kiep suffered comparatively few casualties, but they were subjected to constant "sniping," and had occasional sharp brushes with the Boers. On the night of April 15, 40 Boers rushed an outpost on a kopje held by 20 of the British garrison. The Boers were repulsed, and the British had four men wounded. Heliograph communication has now been established between O'Kiep and Klipfontein, 50 miles distant. It has in this way been learned that the women and children at O'Kiep had taken refuge in a fortified schoolhouse there. Three civilians and one girl have been killed in the town by range fire from the Boers, but the population is cheerful and confident.

MISSING CANADIANS SAFE.

Ottawa, May 2.—A table from London says that Kraus, of Palmerston, and McClinchy, Montreal, reported missing, have rejoined their regiments in South Africa.

Murphy, of Peterboro, is dangerously ill with wounds, and Albert Pearson, Maitland, with enteric fever.

SHUT-DOWN IN CATTLE SALES AT DENVER

Not a Single Head Disposed Of on Thursday—Scheme to Raise Prices.

Denver, May 2.—Not a single head of cattle was sold in the Denver market yesterday, and commission men almost without exception wired to their customers in all parts of the west not to ship any cattle, hogs or sheep to the markets in this city, Kansas City, Omaha or Chicago. Commission men in other cities are understood to have taken similar action. Many thousands of head are on the way to market, and three or four days will pass before the effect of the order is felt, but the beginning of next week little or no stock will be offered at the packing centers. Commission men and stock owners say they have taken this radical action because of the decline in the prices of stock.

CANADA ATLANTIC.

Rutland Directors Approve the Purchase—Shareholders to Meet.

New York, May 1.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Rutland railroad system, held here yesterday, Dr. W. Seward Webb was elected president to succeed Percival W. Clement, resigned. It was voted to buy the stock of the Canada Atlantic Railway and to guarantee its bonds to the amount of $11,200,000, subject to the approval of the stockholders, who will meet in Rutland on May 15 to ratify the deal.

C. P. R.'s NEW STOCK ALL TAKEN

Montreal, May 2.—It was officially announced that 40 per cent of the new issue of $19,500,000 Canadian Pacific Railway common stock was taken in New York, 40 per cent in London and the remaining 20 per cent in Canada.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

Gossip of General Interest Apropos of Various Ontario Pastimes.

A meeting of the district committee of the Canadian Lacrosse Association will be held in Toronto on Monday night, when the final adjustment of the intermediate and junior clubs will take place. There promises to be the liveliest kind of a competition for both championships. The intermediate series will have a handsome cup for the winner this season, which has just been presented by a prominent cigar firm.

✦

Three weeks from today the first game in the senior series of the Canadian Lacrosse Association will take place, when Orangeville plays the Tecumsehs at the Island grounds, Toronto. The teams in district No. 1 are all at practice now, as well as some of the clubs in district No. 2. The Tecumsehs will play their first game this afternoon, when they meet the strong 'Varsity twelve. The collegians have the best team they have had in years and are in a position to give any team a warm argument.

✦

Repeated trials of the Argonaut-Henley crew in Toronto show that the Canadian eight have an excellent chance of capturing the coveted trophy at Henley this summer.

✦

A meeting of the curlers, which is to be held in Toronto tonight, will discuss the proposal to hold a big bonspiel in the Queen City this coming winter, similar to that held in Winnipeg. The proposal is meeting with favor both in Toronto and outside clubs, and many valuable prizes have already been promised. Rinks from all over Ontario are expected to take part, and it will be the curling event of the year.

✦

Golf will have many followers this coming summer. New links are being laid in many places and the Scotchman's game is growing more popular every day.

✦

Two weeks from next Thursday is nomination day, and also marks the opening of the Woodbine races. There are many candidates for the King's plate and all are doing active training. The Seagram and Hendrie stables still remain favorites with the former at the shorter price. It looks this year as if there never was a better chance to beat the black and yellow from Waterloo.

✦

The formation of a lacrosse league in Western Ontario, comprising Rodney, Chatham, Blenheim, Thamesville and Ridgetown, will open up a new field for the C. L. A. in another year. These clubs will find it to their advantage to join the controlling body in Canada's national game.

✦

A meeting was held recently of the members and senators at Ottawa and a parliamentary cricket club was formed with the following officers: President, Hon. Senator Kirchoffer; captain, C. S. Hyman, M.P.; honorary secretary, C. B. Burns.

✦

The Montreal Herald, speaking of lacrosse, says: "To read some of the stuff written about 'contracts,' 'release,' etc., one would think it was a professional game. But then it's only those who don't know any better."

✦

This Chicago bunch has not cinched its third pennant in the American League yet, despite the claims that are being made, and the hot air stories that are constantly circulated by Griffith and his press agencies. The general strength of the league will prevent a runaway race for any team, and may drop Chicago lower than its friends think. There are many things to take into consideration in a pennant race. Detroit should have had second place last year, and would have had it if Chicago had done as much for the Tigers as the Tigers, when playing Boston, did for Chicago. This year Griffith will not alone have Detroit and Boston to beat out, but must certainly figure on Baltimore, St. Louis and Philadelphia as formidable adversaries. Cleveland is an unknown quantity, and may stay at the bottom, as generally placed, or may spring a little surprise party. Washington has a chance for the first division, where it is not generally placed.

✦

The Eastern League, under the leadership of President Pat Powers, got off to a good start on Thursday. The eight teams are pretty evenly matched on paper, and a good race for the pennant is assured. Toronto expects to land the championship, and Manager Barrow certainly has a likely-looking bunch of players.

✦

Steeplechasing, more than flat racing, is open to fraud. If it is to be carried on at all the authorities should see to it that only men of good reputation are permitted in the saddle. It is so easy to rob an owner and to defraud the public that keen eyes should be those of the patrol judges and stern discipline that of the owners and racing authorities. It is not always easy to decide whether a rider falls off intentionally or by accident, or whether he pulls or goes wrong by design, but there is a difference in the way that they occur, when there is reasonable suspicion as to these or other kinds of fraud attempted--successfully or unsuccessfully—by a steeplechase rider, he should be set down for a time sufficiently long to make the cost greater than the possible profit had the fraud been successful. In dealing with youngsters leniency may be sometimes indulged in with good results. In dealing with the men who ride over obstacles—particularly on the grass—the punishment should be severe and unrelenting. Prompt execution of the rules is essential to fairness in riding. It is impossible to make a dishonest man honest, but it is quite possible to make him see the folly of scoundrelism. Many of the obstacle races are run honestly, no doubt. However, horses cannot talk—more's the pity.

✦

The Stratford lacrosse club starts with a capital of forty plunks. Brantford opened store in 1901 with $2,000. But business is business in Brantford—even in sport.—Galt Reformer.

And last year, Mr. Galt Reformer, Stratford started in without a cent in the treasury, but they finished with a championship. Galt's gold could not buy that, and at the best they were only a good professional team.—Stratford Herald.

✦

Among the many things that Japan borrowed from China was football, said to have been introduced as early as the middle of the seventh century. The Emperor Toba II. was an expert player, and got up a club at his palace. Considering how averse most Orientals are to hard work and rigorous exercise, it may be supposed that the game was very different from either "Rugger" or "Socker." Nevertheless, the Japanese form seems to have been popular, and we may trace the beginnings of professionalism to an emperor and his court, of whom it is told that in time of poverty they earned a little extra money by teaching the art of football.

✦

Says Otto Floto in the Denver Post: "Young Corbett probably thinks more of Kid Broad than any other fighter in the business. When Broad fought Sullivan in Chicago last Friday he received a package from Louisville that morning, and on opening the same he found a letter from the champion and a 'spine blanket.' Corbett himself wore it in the fight with McGovern, and claims it helped him more than anything else to defeat Terry. Corbett has now started the craze, and it won't be long before every pugilist in the country will refuse to enter the ring until fitted out with a 'spine blanket.' Just what the spine blanket is no one but Johnny Corbett and the champion himself seems to know."

✦

The present season, says a special cable from London, aside from the coronation festivities, promises to be intensely interesting from a sporting point of view, especially to Americans. The possibility of a meeting of the Columbia, the Shamrock II., and the Meteor in English waters is creating much talk among yachtsmen.

On the turf, the stables of Messrs. Whitney, Keene, Vanderbilt and Croker promise to be much in evidence. There are all kinds of rumors about to the effect that the Keene stable will make a big bid for the Derby.

Then there are to be the international polo games at Ranelagh and Hurlingham. It is not unlikely that there will be Oxford-Cambride and Harvard-Yale athletic contests, while Henley always appeals to visitors from the other side.

FRANK DELMAR.

Become Tanned While You Wait.

Everybody along "the line" has been wondering where so many girls of the "merry-merry" got their July tan in April. For the past week bevies of handsomely gowned girls, new to the thoroughfare, have swept along with faces browned as though by months of the sun and salt of the sea. But now the secret is out, and the chorus girl has added a new trick to her toilet. The girls, for two or three weeks, have had what they call a "tan club." Each of them owns a large hand lens. They meet mornings in an uptown photograph gallery. Down through the glass roof comes the sun, and the girls with the lenses do the rest. Simple, isn't it?—New York correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

No Ice Water for Royalty

A well-known Fifth avenue hotel man says: "We Americans have not yet fully overcome the pernicious ice water habit, for many people here still expect that a glass with ordinary water almost filled with ice be served to them at once. Ordinary water to be palatable must be served too cold to be healthful, while a wholesome effervescent table water, on account of its carbonic acid gas, is refreshing even if served without ice, so long as it be cool. It is, however, already noticeable that Americans, particularly those who have traveled much, are more and more acquiring the preferable Apollinaris habit, although they have not yet fully reached the same stage as our British friends.

"It is known that a mild stimulant well diluted with Apollinaris was drunk by Queen Victoria, under the advice of her physician, Sir William Jenner, and now we even find the London Times ceremoniously stating in its columns of news about royalty that the Apollinaris Company has been appointed purveyors of natural mineral water to the King and to the Prince of Wales. Between this association with royalty and the worth of the water it is easy to understand why on nearly every table in London hotels a bottle of Apollinaris can be seen as an accompaniment to the meal, but the special point is that the glass of ordinary water with ice is not asked for or served."—New Iork Tribune.

PRECIOUS GEMS AT RIVIERA RESORTS

More Novelties in Jewelry Seen There Than in London Shops.

The fashionable Riviera resorts display the most marvelous new items in jewelry, says the London Mail. The smartest Englishwomen are emboldened to try bizarre effects and the Parisienne pioneers extraordinarily daring ones. Quite the most sensational and expensive possession has been La Belle Otero's bolero, made all of precious stones—real diamonds, real emeralds, rubles larger than marbles and other superb gems. But in smaller endeavors the elegantes of the hour have achieved remarkable results.

Bejeweled muzzles are the very latest fad. Not for the pet poodle, though, for when orders necessitated his wearing one the sparkling of jewels on the gold framework of the cage was comparatively slight. The new muzzles are entirely of diamonds and are actually worn by the sables and foxes, whose furry skins keep milady warm on treacherous afternoons. The little head that peeps over the top of the fashionable's muff is seen through the network of diamonds, while other bands of sparkling jewels secure the inoffensive mouth that gapes beneath her chin.

With the new shirts special sets of jeweled buttons have appeared. Made like an ordinary pearl button, the usual thread fastening is replaced by a cross of tiny gems and a circle of similar stones to create a dainty little frame. These are seen in sets, with cuff links of tiny cigars and cards that are not confined to the wear of the sterner sex. Set with a rich red ruby for the lighted end, the miniature cigar will have perhaps only a wax vesta or an enameled playing card linked to it; other matches, the rough wood effect given in gold and tipped with a precious stone, form some of the brooches that figure stuck through lovely ties.

It is in little cases of delicately toned leather that fold up like old-fashioned needle cases that the tiny jeweled pins appear. Pins are absolutely necessary to a woman's toilet, and to be fashionable every variety, whether destined to spear through hat and hair, to catch up soft lace ties, or to stand out purely as ornaments, must be jeweled. The ornamental pin of the moment is a large black pearl, and in every toilet during the day or evening it comes in somewhere, if the last note of fashion be respected. But the lace pin is miniature, every pin in the group carrying a different colored stone as its head.

There is a whole world of prettiness and innocence in the little fancy handkerchief that is lightly tucked in the coat, until a certain string is pulled and a tiny powder puff concealed in the very center is exposed to view. Those attached to a chatelaine chain tell an old story, but the improved edition is a gold case, like that which contains the gold-tipped cigarettes, fitted with a square of looking-glass and a book of papier poudre leaves. A gold glove fastener, jeweled, as are all the other attachments of the chatelaine, is now duly installed. Of all the fancy sets in chatelaines those golden cases in the form of different shells deserve first favor. The matchbox will be designed in the form of a pair of mussel shells, cockle shells will serve as a powder puff case, oyster shells inclose a flat mirror and so on. The charm chatelaine, be it understood, is quite a separate affair from the useful chatelaine, though housewives of old would hardly recognize any as having a right to this honored title. The charms, many in number, hang from some curiously-designed holder by very fine chains, and form rows. In one row dangle all sorts of animals encrusted with jewels; in another, vegetables following their natural coloring; then uniformed men—the soldier, sailor, postman, page, policeman—also adorned with precious stones, figure on another, while odd pieces of quartz and rough gems have a row all to themselves.

Of the old charms that never fail in their mission to please there is the little telegram envelope, in enamel and gold, that unfolds to disclose some tender message, and the golden book that opens to show a miniature photograph that stands up at one end, and a stereoscope glass, through which it is to be seen, at the other. Seldom are any of these found hanging to a long neckchain, however. This in fine gold is reserved for the little gold-framed plaque on which is painted a dainty scene by some artist of renown. The heart-shaped ornament of long ago figures now as a soverign purse, dangling from the side of the waistband, where are crowded most fascinations in the form of charms.

Even natural flowers, the little posy of violets worn during the day, do not escape the snares of jewelry. A diamond butterfly or bee will be seen hovering over many, for these form the heads of the long pins that strike down through the center of the bunch of flowers and secure them to the coat or muff.

Among the fashionable insects, the dragon fly and the scarabeus are also leaders. The latter, in turquois, appears on links and small buttons, and the dragon fly, its outspread wings rich with all the glorious coloring of beautiful opals, is a delight for the hair. Others with wings of mother-of-pearl powdered with gold and glinting with precious stones, together with butterflies made up in the same way, are for evening wear. The illuminated serpent is the only deadly rival. This looks as if it were lighted with electricity, and the larger sizes with bejeweled heads are allowed to coil in and out of the coiffure as if they were alive and following their own natural inclinations.

HAS MYSTIFIED MEN OF SCIENCE

Inanimate Objects Obey a Hungarian's Commands.

Tables, Chairs, Sticks, Paper and Other Articles Move Through the Air at His Will.

Europe is greatly mystified at present over the remarkable and altogether supernatural powers of a Hungarian professor named Szenitzi Baslovnaya, who is nothing short of a marvelously incomprehensible human phenomenon.

This unfathomable professor is possessed of wonderful magnetism, according to those who have witnessed his exhibitions, and in his presence inanimate bodies become imbued with movement by an inexplicable secret power. By a smple motion of the hand he holds such things as canes, umbrellas and sheets of cardboard suspended in midair, and makes tables and chairs follow him around the room and dance at his bidding.

So much interest has attached to Prof. Baslovnaya that he was recently sought out by an English magazine writer, who not only succeeded in being present at one of his remarkable performances, but also obtained photographs of his marvelous feats. The magazine writer tells of his visit to the professor in the following way:

Prof. Szenitzi Baslovnaya wrinkled his parchment forehead in an ominous frown when I suggested, in the inn at Schwabeulg, Buda-Pesth, that he should permit me to take a series of photographs for an English magazine, as a proof of his remarkably developed power of magnetic attraction.

STRANGE MAN SUSPICIOUS OF STRANGERS.

"The introduction—which took place some two years ago—came, quite accidentally through mine host, to whom I had found opportunity to casually remark that I was in search of phenomena. 'You see yon bourgeois,' said he, indicating a slim, weather-beaten looking gentleman who was seated reading in a corner. 'He is one of the most remarkable personalities in Hungary, and but few people know of it, because he is a recluse.' 'Introduce me, I beg of you,' said I, adding, 'that is, if he can speak French, for I know neither German nor Hungarian.'

"Her Prof. Baslovnaya was indeed a strange man. He rarely spoke, and I had the utmost difficulty to understand his clipped French accent whenever he did. Usually he was to ask a question about myself.

"He kept me a week in suspense before becoming confidential, and then, acting upon a friendly hint from the landlord, I turned the conversation upon fakirs and Mahatmas. He said nothing, but invited me upstairs into his room, and alarmed me so much by his unnatural skill and excitable manner that I was ultimately glad to escape under a vow of secrecy.

"Prof. Baslovnaya is writing a book. When he considers his studies and experiments completed, and he is able to confidently lay his new magnetic conclusions before the world, he will become, possibly, the most talked of man of the twentieth century.

SPIRITUALISM ELEMENTARY WITH HIM.

"Already has he brought table-turning, and what is sometimes called spiritualism, and sometimes magnetism over inanimate objects, to an elementary science on a working basis.

"The most striking characteristic about Prof. Baslovnaya is his intensity of gaze; he gives you an uncomfortable feeling that he can see the chair back behind you through your body. He is of about the average height; his hair is thin, and his lips, which are slightly parted, blue. His face is wrinkled, and marred here and there with a patch of blue like a penny mask.

"'You shall photograph and write of me,' he said, intently regarding the roof of the garrison hospital, 'if—if you promise not to disclose your information for nine months, which will give me time to advance in my treatise. While it shall attract attention, I will obliterate myself from the public eye, I should wish my name to be known as the discoverer, but I cannot face the English and Germans before I am absolutely certain of my deductions.'

"He gave the promised exhibition in his own room before a young Hungarian amateur photographer and myself. (N. B.—He would not permit a professional photographer.)

POWERS DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

"Prof. Baslovnaya discovered his gift by mere chance when living at Rukal, a market town on the hills of what is known in Hungary as 'the country beyond the forests.' He and his sister practiced table turning from a French book on the occult sciences. The professor was surprised to find himself gifted with phenomenal magnetic powers over tables and chairs, and he decided to devote his life (when not engaged in looking after his weaving business) to the study of magnetism.

"He has experimented with woods procured from all parts of the world. He has tried soaking, baking, haskinizing, vulcanizing, electrically seasoning, and, lastly, burning them, to discover the relative proportions of potash and carbonic acid. The result of his experiments was that he found one or two woods more than ordinarily responsive to his touch. He varnishes or polishes these himself.

"'Certain mahoganies and canes are best,' he said. 'What chiefly puzzled me was how my power to move these woods varied according to the state of my body, and this fact drove me to the study of nutrition. I sold my interest in the weaving business, and in the years that followed I spent my days in wrestling with this problem. I made a martyr of my body. I starved it, overfed it, dieted it solely on animal foods, then on vegetables, and concluded by chemical inoculations. I follow the last practice alone now,' he concluded with a dry smile.

MYSTERIOUS FEATS WITH A CANE.

"'This khaza cane,' he resumed, more cheerfully, 'I always carry with me. It sleeps with me. Watch this.'

"He strode into the center of the bare room, and, balancing the stick between his little and fourth finger of his left hand, moved the right rapidly up and down in the air; then he released his hold. Twice the stick fell to the ground, but the third time it remained in the air for the space of one and a half seconds, without visible support. I drew near, and saw that the thing was quite genuine.

"'This stick,' remarked Prof. Baslovnaya, fondling it affectionately. 'I carved myself. It was heavy; it is light. Feel. It has been dematerialized by my process. Here is an umbrella I purchased in Buda-Pesth. The rod is steel, but the handle is made of Tobago cane. See!'

"He stood them both upon the floor, keeping a hand upon each. Slowly he removed his hand from the umbrella, and it stood up diagonally of its own accord.

"'Do you see?' he cried, in a guttural French. He broke into Hungarian, and then, recollecting that I could not follow him, returned to French. He grew excited and his eyes flashed.

"'Dou you see? I am not touching it and it is not supported.'

"To illustrate: He let go the khaza stick, and the umbrella fell to the ground with it.

TABLE MOVES AT HIS COMMAND.

"'Watch!' he exclaimed. He rushed across the room and seized a dark, polished table. 'See' and he forced it slantwise by a movement of his hands without touching it, though his coat flapped against the edges.

"He rushed back again, taking the table with him, and returned with a small, curious-looking chair of the same dark color, which he placed upon the table. Then taking the khaza stick he enticed the chair backwards by an upward and slanting movement of the stick. Invisibly rocking it bit by bit he soon had it working to and fro, like a rocking horse; then it rocked too far, hesitated, and finally pitched with a crash into the fireplace.

"The professor took a piece of thick paper from the table. 'This is paper pulp made from Senegambia mahogany obtained from Africa. This piece was pulped expressly for me. Like all the rest, it is an experiment.' He threw it up and kept it suspended in the air. On examining the paper I found that it was of the thickness and consistency of thin, coarse cardboard.

"'This is made of birchwood,' said Prof. Baslovnaya, bringing forward an oblong box. 'Over this I have no control; but if you will examine this square of East Indian redwood you will find that equally genuine, and I can manipulate that.'

"I remarked that the block weighed little and emitted a queer odor.

INFLUENCE EXERCISED ON WOOD.

"'Yes,' he said, hastily removing it from my hands; 'that is due to this unknown process of dematerialization. But, observe, it is still wood.'

"He placed the piece of redwood in the box, which he closed. Then he lifted the lid with one finger. He persuaded the piece of redwood to leave the box by a positively supernatural energy. 'It is attraction,' was all he said, in response to my expression of amazement. Click! and the box shut down while the block of redwood remained stationary in the air.

"This last evidence staggered me as an undeniable proof that Prof. Baslovnaya was master of a new science. If he is not robbed of his secret he will one day attain an immortal fame. Now as I write, he is at work upon his 'great treatise,' to which end is he buried away in a nameless village on the hills of his nativity, the Transylvanian Alps of Lower Hungary. Some day—probably in 1903—we shall hear from him, and then he will become the most interviewed man of his day."

HOW IS YOUR APPETITE?

If It Is Wearied and Weak Use

Experience strongly maintains the statement that a very large number of people—young and old—go to the breakfast table each morning with wearied, weak and unhealthy appetites.

Uncertain and weak morning appetites are produced by the use of foods of a heavy, rich and starchy nature that call for too great an expenditure of energy in the work of digestion. Oatmeal, cracked wheat, hominy and the ordinary breakfast foods are responsible for many a poor and unhealthy appetite.

Malt Breakfast Food, made from the choicest strength-giving Wheat and the purest health-giving Malt, the whole partially predigested, is what our present day food experts call a "perfect health food." Malt Breakfast Food is the most delicious of all grain foods; it stands first as an energizing, sustaining and invigorating nourisher. Malt Breakfast Food possesses tonic and corrective influence for regulating the digestive organism; it is the only grain food that perfectly agrees with weak stomachs. At all grocers.

FAST RAILROAD RUNS.

The record-breaking run made by a train on the Burlington, between Eckley and Wray, Col., the other day, calls public attention to the fact that we are headed in the direction of the two-mile-a-minute speed for passenger trains in this country. The run from Eckley to Wray, a distance of 14.8 miles, was made by the Burlington at the rate of 89.6 miles an hour. A few years ago a mile a minute was regarded as very high speed for short distances, but this is now a very ordinary accomplishment for long-distance runs. Recently the "Continental Limited" on the Wabash made a record of a mile a minute from Tilton to Granite City, a distance of 180 miles, including three station stops, one stop to change engines and one to take on coal.

On shorter runs than the one noted above, the Burlington has made as high as 130 miles an hour. This speed was attained in March, 1901, in a run from Siding to Arion, a distance of 2.4 miles, and is the fastest time on record. The New York Central has made several record-breaking runs for short distances, the highest speed having been reached in May, 1893, when the "Empire State Express" made a speed of 112.5 miles per hour in a mile run to Crittenden. In August, 1895, the Pennsylvania made a run from Landover to Anacosta, a distance of 5.1 miles, in three minutes, making a rate of 102 miles an hour. With the constant improvement in road beds and in locomotive construction, it is only a question of a short time when a two-mile-a-minute speed will be easily attained and maintained when necessary.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents. xt

The massed navies of the world include 360 battleships, 471 cruisers, 1,255 gunboats and 1,600 torpedo boats.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects. 16

Drink Grano Cereal Coffee

WONDERS OF THE OCEAN'S DEPTHS

Reasons for Thinking There Really Are Sea Serpents.

Animals That Never Come to the Sea's Surface — Battles With the Giant Squid.

The animals of the deep sea which live habitually in water just above the freezing point, in darkness that is profound, are among the most grotesque and singular of living beings, says Professor C. F. Holder, in the Washington Star. The fishes, so far as known, are of small size; but this does not prove that there are no large animals in the deep sea. The method of taking deep-sea forms precludes the capture of any except the small and very sluggish ones, which lie in the deep ooze, but the time will come when a large dredge will be invented in which the monsters of the deep will be taken, as there are few naturalists who have given the subject any attention but believe that there are in the greater depths some gigantic animal which is occasionally seen by those who go down to the sea in ships. The many and oft-recurring stories of the sea serpent cannot all be visions, lines of birds or patches of seaweed, but it is the consensus of opinion among conservative naturalists that there is some gigantic animal in the deep sea yet unknown to science which occasionally comes to the surface, showing portions of its form to the amazement of the mariner who may chance to be in the vicinity.

As to the nature of this unknown animals we have several suggestions. Some years ago a fisherman on the Georges Banks, off the Maine coast, or in that vicinity, brought up a remarkable fish twenty feet in length, which was entirely new to him. Considering it a mere incombrance it was thrown overboard, but the catch was reported and aroused great interest among naturalists; so much that a large sum was offered to the fishermen to fish it up again, which they tried to do without success. The fish was a veritable young sea serpent, and if such a fish attained the length of fifty feet it would well compare with the accounts of sea serpents which are reported so often. Since this occurrence several eel-like sharks have been taken; long serpentine-like creatures that when large must be the sea serpent of the deep sea, and have convinced observers that the tales which have aroused the credulity of people are not without foundation, and that this mysterious realm conceals strange and gigantic forms which only rarely rise to the surface.

The eel-like sharks found are in some instances luminous, emitting a strange light over the entire surfaces—the light-givers of the deep sea.

THE RIBBON FISH.

Another strange denizen of the deep is the so-called ribbon fish, several specimens of which the writer has seen on the shores of Santa Catalina Island. This creature is one of the most beautiful of all fishes. It resembles a white or silver ribbon, slashed with black. A long fin extends its entire length, and over the head forms a number of plumes or pompons of a vivid red, that in large specimens might be easily taken for a mane waving to and fro. That this delicate ribbon fish attains a large size is generally believed, as large specimens have been captured. Some years ago a fisherman was hauling a net on the coast of Scotland, when it was found that some heavy weight was holding the net back. Additional help was obtained, and a dozen men finally hauled in a monster fish, which was estimated to weigh 800 pounds. It was a gigantic ribbon fish, thirty feet or more in length, so long and heavy that it required the efforts of a dozen men to carry it along the deck. It was a veritable sea serpent, and, extending from its head were tall deep-red or scarlet plume-like fins, which formed a sort of "mane," frequently described as being seen on the typical sea serpent. If these fishes attain a length of thirty feet, there is no reason why they may not exceed this, and it is very possible that some of the "sea serpents" which have been observed at various times were gigantic ribbon fishes, which came up from the deep sea and moved along with undulating motion at the surface.

During the past year a large specimen of this deep-sea wonder washed ashore at Newport beach, California, where it was destroyed by a Mexican, ignorant of its value. The fish, which was twenty-five or thirty feet in length, and estimated to weigh 500 pounds, was seen at first in the surf, presenting a remarkable appearance as its silvery folds rolled over and over and flashed in the sunlight. The finder waded into the surf, and with much difficulty hauled the struggling ribbon fish out upon the sands.

How deep the ribbon fish lives in the sea is unknown, but it is supposed to come up from the very great depths where almost profound darkness reigns.

A HIDEOUS CREATURE.

One of the most remarkable as well as gigantic animals of the deep sea is the giant squid, favorite tidbit of the sperm whale. The size to which these animals grow, their strength, their hideous appearance, places them on a par with many of the weird and grotesque creatures of a past age. The squid undoubtedly attains a length of nearly, if not over, 100 feet, and pieces have been taken from the stomachs of whales which suggested animals far beyond this in size.

No more hideous creature can be imagined. The body is barrel-shaped, the tail like an arrow head, the eyes as large as saucers fi black and white, hypnotic and staring. The arms are attached to the head and are ten in number, from ten to twenty feet long in extremely large animals, while two are from thirty to fifty feet in length, depending upon the size of the individual. The short arms are provided with extraordinary suckers their entire length. The two long arms have them only at the extremities, and they form virtually a pair of pincers, which are shot out thirty or forty feet, like a flash of light, to seize unsuspecting prey, which is then hauled among the shorter arms and held powerless to escape. The mouth is small, but it is provided with two large parrot-like beaks. This weird creature, weighing tons, with a power of changing its color like a chameleon, and in some species luminous, lives in deep fjord-like bays and probably in the deeper regions of the ocean, as it is rarely seen except when wounded. A number of years ago an epidemic appears to have overtaken these creatures, and numbers were found at the surface in Newfoundland waters, one, fifty-five feet in length, giving the man who discovered it a hard struggle. The hideous animal threw its arms over the boat, holding on with vise-like strength, emitting clouds of ink, which permeated the water in every direction. It was finally secured, towed in and anchored in the surf, where it lay until the tide ebbed, tossing its arms aloft, filling the water with ink—a terrifying spectacle.

SENSATIONAL CAPTURES.

The capture of nearly all the giant squids has been sensational. The French man-of-war Alectron sighted one some years ago lying upon the surface. A boat was lowered, but the captain was loath to allow his men to attack it, fearing that someone would be killed or injured by the flying arms or be hauled into the water. Finally a harpoon was thrown into it and killed it. When the animal was hauled aboard, by its mere weight it fell apart, yet there was no doubt but that it could have held two men in each arm and drowned them easily in the open water. So uncanny a creature might well inspire horror among seamen, but there is every reason to believe that they are very timid. The writer measured one of these animals, which proved to be forty-five feet in length, and at the Island of Catalina once observed a school of squids from eight to ten feet long rush in upon the rocks, chased by large fishes. One of these curious creatures was placed in a large tank, where it lived for several hours, giving a remarkable exhibition of color changes. It threw its long arms about the edges of the tank with a grip almost impossible to dislodge, while over its body flashed tint and color changes fairly dazzling. The prevailing hue was reddish brown, becoming vivid, then fading away to pale gray, suggestive of the possibilities of concealment of this strange animal. The writer has seen them poising over a white sandy bottom almost invisible, then when over a dark bottom they took on a darker shade, also almost invisible to any lurking foe. When attacked the animal shot away tail first like an arrow, discharging backward at its enemy a cloud of ink, which filled the water for many feet about—a protective measure at once effective and sensational.

The question of large animals of the deep sea is one of the problems of the future, and doubtless in the years to come some trap will be devised which will bring to the surface the giants of the deep sea, which in form and shape will be as remarkable as the smaller animals, which are known to be the light-givers of these abysmal regions of the ocean world.

TO DISTINGUISH FLOWERS OF MAY

Most Wild Flowers Can Be Determined by Striking Color or Shape.

May and June are the royal months for wild flowers. There are no such showy masses of color as come in July with daisies, or in August with the goldenrod, but all the wonderful lower world of the woods, which later sober down to the cool sober greenness, is twinkling with countless delicate flowers, and flowering trees—shad-bush and cherry and hawthorn—are breaking into blossom overhead.

Most of these beautiful little wild flowers can be easily distinguished by striking color or shape—the violets, purple or yellow, the rose-pink, fringed polygala (sometimes given the name of "lady's-slipper," to which it has not the smallest resemblance); but there are five or six small white flowers, blossoming at about the same time, that are enough alike to be often mistaken for one another, though when you once know and love them you will never confuse them. Last spring a little girl—quite a big little girl—asked me to tell her the name of "that little starry white thing that grows in the woods." Going out to look for it I found she was not quite sure which of four flowers she meant.

The best known of these small white blossoms is the anemone (Anemone nemorosa, crowfoot family), which nearly every child has seen and picked. The plant which for the most part grows in open pastures, forming little colonies about old stumps and sunken boulders, is from four to six inches high. It has a straight, slender stem, crowned with a whorl of three very smooth, trifoliate (that is, having three separate leaflets), deeply notched leaves, from the middle of which springs the still more tender flower stem. Each plant has one flower. The small, tightly-closed buds vary in color from purple and pink to blue, which fades as the flower opens. They hang their heads very low, hiding the mass of stamens in the middle, until they open fully, when they stand erect, pure white, five-pointed stars.

The star-flower, perhaps the most beautiful of these delicate white wood flowers (Trientalis Americana, heath family), is somewhat like the anemone in growth, but it has a whorl of many leaves instead of only three, and the leaves are uncut, pointed, and of a beautiful warm light green. Sometimes you will find three flowers to a plant, sometimes only one, but the common number is two—twin white stars. The blossoms, like those of the anemone, spring from the center of the whorl of leaves, on stems as slender as a thread; they are white as snow, with delicately pointed petals, and tiny yellow or orange anthers setting off the whiteness.

Still another plant grows in much the same way as the anemone, though, like the star-flower, it is of an entirely different family. This is the dwarf ginseng or groundnut (Aralia trifolia, ginseng family). It has the same whorl of three leaves, each leaf having three, sometimes five, leaflets; but the leaflets are only notched, not deeply cut, like those of the anemone, and they are of quite a dark green. The manw small feathery flowers are clustered together into a head—an umbel, as it is properly called. Most of the ginseng family have spicy, aromatic roots. Those of one variety are used by the Chinese to mix with opium, and so they bring a large price.

The dwarf ginseng and the star-flower both like the deep woods, though they are also found in open pastures. They do not grow in close groups, but are scattered freely through the forest, springing up between the dead leaves; only the star-flower likes a rather dry, open wood, a young beech-growth, for instance, while the ginseng chooses moister places.—Rosalind Richards in St. Nicholas for May.

BACKACHE

A Most Terrible Malady to Which Many Men Are Subject.

Its Cause and Cure—How It May Be Instantly Relieved—A Case in Proof of the Truth of the Theory.

Matane, Que., May 2—(Special)—Mons O. Dionne of this place has just recovered from a severe case of Backache.

Mons. Dionne's remarkable restoration is entirely due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Backache is simply an appeal for help from wornout Kidneys.

No man can afford to neglect the slightest twinge of pain in the region of the Kidneys. Sometimes it comes sharply, and again in the form of a dull, heavy, constant pain, but in either case prompt action is necessary, for if this diseased condition is not corrected without delay Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago or Heart Disease is sure to follow.

Mr. Dionne did not attend promptly to the first warnings of his Kidneys, for it was not until after the pain had become so intense as to make life almost a burden to him, that he sought and found a cure.

He used Dodd's Kidney Pills according to directions, and is now completely recovered. He has not the slightest trace of Backache or any other symptom of Kidney Disease left, he says:

"I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills for Backache and Kidney Disease and they have made me a great cure.

"I believe Dodd's Kidney Pills to be the best remedy for Backache or Kidney Disease, and I can heartily recommend them to any one who may be suffering in this way."

Do not imagine as many foolish people have done, that this Backache of yours will wear away in time.

It is only the announcement to you that your kidneys are not performing their functions as they should, and if you neglect it, very serious and perhaps fatal consequences are certain to follow.

Better get Dodd's Kidney Pills today, and commence a treatment right away; you will be all right again in a few days.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT



Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maids or wives or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative—is—Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Price Advances to 50c Soon!

Generous Profits--A Safe Investment

Constantly increasing oil production and the extraordinary demand for the stock of the

Eastern Consolidated Oil Co.

Will force another rise in price in a short time. The next advance, which may come almost any day and without further notice, will be to 50c a share.

Save $15 on every 100 shares by investing this week and be in a position to profit by the advance.

90 OIL WELLS on this company's 18 farms in Ohio are producing from 5 to 250 barrels of oil a day.

Six rigs are up drilling and six new wells are expected to come in daily.

The Eastern Consolidated Oil Co. has a total of 21,000 acres of rich oil land, and is paying dividends on the investment of 2 per cent a month.

Compare this with the record of other oil companies which are asking several times as much for their stock and yet have never paid a dollar in dividends or sold a barrel of oil, and may never do, either.

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MARKED REVIVAL IN EASTERN SOUDAN

Ancient City of Khartoum Is Again the Seat of Government.

The British are gradually introducing a better state of things in the former domain of the Mahdi. The city of Khartoum, which was nothing but a heap of ruins when Kitchener's forces arrived there, has been substantially rebuilt and now contains 30,000 inhabitants. Omdurman, the Mahdist capital, still has a population of 60,000, but is smaller than when it was wrested from the Khalifa. A new town named Halfaya has been built on the other side of the Nile from Khartoum; it is the terminus of the railroad from Wadi Halfa and has 8,000 inhabitants.

It had been the intention ever since the reconquest of the Soudan to make Khartoum again the seat of government; but it was necessary first to rebuild the city, and it is only recently that the administration has been transfered from Omdurman to the old capital.

The cost of living is about 50 per cent higher at Khartoum than at Alexandria. The journey from Alexandria to the capital of the Egyptian Soudan requires about six days by water and rail, the cost of passenger transportation being from 120 to 500 francs. The cost of transporting freight is from 320 to 400 francs a ton. It is largely due to these high freight rates that living is so expensive at Khartoum.

Both of the railroads that were built south from Wadi Halfa for military purposes are still in operation. One of them follows the course of the Nile and terminates at Kerman, below Dongola, its length being 327 kilometres. The other railroad crosses the Nubian desert from Wadi Halfa and then follows the Nile to Khartoum. Though there are wells at several points along this desert route, the greatest difficulty is to procure sufficient water. Every train across the desert carries five cars loaded with water for the engine and most of the stations along the route.

Dr. G. Linck, of Germany, has recently described his journey through Kordofan, the part of the old Mahdist territory lying west of Khartoum. This vast region has not yet recovered from the terrible distress in which the Mahdi involved it. The traveler found, for example, that Bara, formerly a thriving town of 10,000 inhabitants, one of the first that surrendered to the Mahdi, before his advance on Khartoum, is today only a miserable Arab village. Bara was a sanitarium for El Obeid, where the richer inhabitants spent their summers amid lovely gardens full of date and lemon trees, bananas and vines. The place was completely destroyed by the Mahdi and bushes and thorns now grow among the ruins.

El Obeid is also merely a heap of ruins. The few inhabitants left there, Dr. Linck says, were about to depart with their herds to better grazing lands. It surrendered to the Mahdi eleven days after Bara fell into his power. The city was the supply depot for all the country for hundreds of miles around, had a population of about 100,000 souls, traded largely in ostrich feathers, Kordofan gum and other commodities, and, next to Khartoum, was the most important and flourishing town in the Egyptian Soudan.

It may be expected that in course of time the site of this once flourishing city will again be occupied by a large center of population which will never meet the terrible fate that fanaticism inflicted upon El Obeid. It is scarcely possible that such a reign of terror will ever again afflict that region.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's" Soothing Syrup.

France owns 2,864,000 dogs, 75 to every 1,000 inhabitants. The dogs are registered and so can be counted. Germany as 2,200,000 dogs.

WE ALL HAVE missions in the world. —There is a work to do for every man on earth. There is a function to perform for everything on earth, animate and inanimate. Everything has a mission, and the mission of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is to heal burns and wounds of every description and cure coughs, colds, croup and all affections of the respiratory organs.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Cures Deep-seated Colds, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis. LARGE BOTTLES 50c. MEDIUM 25c. TRIAL SIZE 25c.

SOLDIERS-OF-ALL-TRADES.

How Canadians Made Themselves Useful in a Boer Town.....

[From Hart's Yarns.]

Some millions of true-hearted brothers,
Who'll haste to your banners unfurled,
And with you stand fast, while life-blood shall last,
For Empire 'gainst the whole world.
—Cry of the Colonies.

When a certain company of the first Canadian contingent in South Africa was detailed to occupy the little town of Dusterburg, in Northern Cape Colony, the grumbling among the rank and file could scarcely be kept within the bounds required by regular army discipline.

"Just when we've had our first taste of campaigning, too," growled Private Hadley, as they were off-saddling for the noonday halt. "It's a blamed shame, that's what it is. After waiting a whole month for a chance of active service we get one measly little scouting trip in the enemy's country, and now are sent further back from the front than ever, to hold down a place of no strategical or anyotherical importance, as far as I can see."

"You and 'K.' would appear to differ on that point, and I'm afraid that 'Bobs' is more apt to take the latter's opinions, than yours," remarked Corporal Stanley, without ceasing to operate his rusted sword-bayonet upon the sun-baked mud which encrusted his puttees.

"Why couldn't they send up some of the freshly landed troops and leave us where we were," commented Sergeant Mitchell. "I worked a whole week marking off the ranges from our old lines. We could have made beautiful practice if the Boers had ever tried to rush us."

"Did you give your triangulations to the Blankshires?" quered an anxious voice.

"Not much," replied the non-commissioned officer. "Let 'em get 'em for 'emselves. They landed a whole week after we did and shouldn't have been run ahead of us that way."

"Never mind. We'll be in the general advance all right," put in Private Hensley consolingly. "At any rate, it's too soon yet to bother headquarters with a petition."

There was much more of this semi-mutinous talk, but orders and officers are to be obeyed, and the company made good speed across the rolling veldt. Originally organized as foot-soldiers, they were now temporarily transformed into mounted infantry, with the aid of shaggy coated Boer ponies captured by Methuen at Belmont; and the clumsy wagons, from the same economical source, rolled along as fast as the teams of eight and ten pairs could draw them.

The entry into the town of Dusterburg was not marked by any excessive degree of cordiality on the part of the residents. Practically all of the British colonials had fled away, taking with them their families and easily transported valuables, on the first news of the early reverses to their arms. The townsmen of Dutch and French descent, while not actively disloyal made no pretence of hiding their ill-will for the garrisoning troops. The streets were almost deserted as the cavalcade rode in and very few pretty girls gazed from out of the windows of the many comfortable cottages and farm-houses, which lined the march. It was an attractive place as South African townships go, and evidently had been in the throes of energetic modern improvements, until brought up all standing by the stern spectre of war. The town hall and some other modest public buildings were complete, but most else resembled the first few instalments of a serial story in a magazine. The main street was all torn up for an electric tramway, and some cars and most of the material was there, but only a few sections of the track had actually been put down. Telephone and telegraph poles stood or lay prostrate, just where the workers on the new extensions had hastily abandoned them. Piles of water pipes, sewer pipes, and street lamp-posts were to be met with in the most unexpected places.

It did not require many hours for the little corps to make itself thoroughly at home. The officers utilized the rooms of the deserted town hall for both living and working quarters. The half boarded-in barn of a building, which already carried upon its front an ornate sign announcing its title as the Dusterburg Grand Opera House, made a . mous barracks for the off duty men. The horse lines were established in the local market square, and other convenient places.

"Er—Lemme see," commenced Captain Ledaire at the first fatigue parade in their new garrison, looking up from a slip of paper which he held in his hand; "Is there a telegraph operator in the company?"

Up went a hand with long and muscular digits a-quivering.

"Very good. Private Duffield, will you be kind enough to take charge of the telegraph office?" went on the commandant.

"Yes, sir," replied a gruff voice, and an individual attired in particularly tattered and water-soaked khaki stepped forward, saluted, and stalked off in the direction of the little galvanized iron hut to which the wires led.

"You ought to know something about the postal business, Corporal Binner?" went on the captain inquiringly.

A general guffaw broke from the ranks of bronzed faces at this strictly local witticism. It may be explained to the outsider by the fact that the said Binner had given up one of the highest positions in the Canadian post-office department in order to accept the Queen's shilling.

In much after the same fashion the skipper went down his roster. The little shed, dignified by the title of station, which stood at the town end of the feeder spur leading from the main line, was put in charge of a private who had very recently been signing his name as Assistant General Passenger Agent of a big transcontinental railroad. As the train service of the Dusterburg branch was now confined to the rare occasions when the exigencies of the main line transport service permitted, the position of the new agent was by no means an arduous one. Lance Corporal Gallegher promptly volunteered for the local barber shop, and with his rifle leaning conveniently to hand against the pier glass, lathered and shaved his fellow-troopers in a thoroughly professional manner. Of doctors and medical students competent to practice, they had an abundance, without calling upon the regimental surgeons from distant headquarters. Cooks and bakers were not so plentiful, and honored accordingly. And so it went. Coming into a town from which the working population had fled without taking away much more than their clothes, it was possible for a company of amateur soldiers such as these, to make themselves very comfortable. The doing of this and other fatigue duty, combined with the necessary watching and warding which is the old-fashioned title for scout and picket service, gave the little command a good deal of business to attend to in their waking hours. Nevertheless, there were individuals among them with unoccupied moments. Seeing this, the thoughful commandant set Lieutenant Coplin (a lawyer who had never had a client) and Private Anderson (who was accustomed to turning the same away by reason of his popularity), to work adjudicating upon some disputed claims between a swarm of Kaffirs and several of the Dutch farmers of the neighborhood. During the course of these hearings, which, from the fact that both parties spoke in languages of which the court was densely ignorant, were of but little potency, these Kaffirs and their friends cluttered the thoroughfares of the town and otherwise made themselves useful, as will hereinafter be recited.

Probably the only remaining individuals in Captain Ledaire's company who were at all eligible for the seductions of Satan, soon put themselves out of harm's way. They were two in number, Private Hadley and Sergeant Mitchell, or to name them in strict accordance with military etiquette, Sergeant Mitchell and Private Hadley. They had been respectively employed as motorman and chief engineer of a flourishing local traction corporation in the homeland. Needless to say that the sight of the uncompleted labors of the contractors for the Dusterburg Street and Suburban Rapid Transit Company, was gall and wormwood to them.

How they really went into the thing in the first place, I don't know; but by some concatenation of the work already done with the piles of material and the swarms of cheaply hired Kaffirs who thronged the town, they managed to show what they could accomplish and were thereupon encouraged to proceed. No self-respecting contractor ever put a job through in such quick time. Of course the fine work of grading and measuring of curves had already been done. The principle portion of the remaining labors was in putting down tracks and stringing wires overhead. It is really wonderful how many spikes a couple of hundred of fairly intelligent Kaffirs can drive in a day of three or four hours; that is, when no particular regard is paid to the mathematical accuracy and inherent quality of the hammering. Both Mitchell and Hadley acknowledged that their track was a libel on any well constructed roadbed, but, nevertheless, they point with pride to the fact that cars actually ran upon it, and, except in some few instances, kept upon it, for the whole two miles length. This running began within a comparatively few days after the new limited corporation took control. Sergeant Mitchell assumed his old stand at the motor valve and alarm gong, while Private Hadley alternated between the power house and hurried repair trips. There was no conductor and no fares were taken up. This glaring innovation rather distracted the railroaders until they conceived the happy idea of utilizing some old red paint in daubing the letters O. H. M. S. over the handsomely gilded and varnished insignia of the local company, which already adorned the sides of the cars. The trips made were as irregular as the passengers, these last being principally daring and off-duty comrades, if we except the childlike and wondering Kaffirs, who trusted themselves implicitly wherever the white men ventured. But the transportation was most convenient for rations, forage and such material as needed it. Hadley was full of converting some of the cars into an armoured train for serious use, in case of invasion; but Captain Ledaire managed to dissuade him from the notion.

"No," said the company's skipper, without a smile on his face; "we must fight the Boers fair and square, or not at all. I don't mind using lyddite shells, dumdum bullets, or dynamite bombs, but I draw the line at turning trolley cars loose among them."

Of course you will understand that I am only giving a few samples of what went on. Any intelligent reader can pretty well imagine the probabilities, when over a hundred men, in prime health and drawn from the active walks of life, find themselves temporarily set down with time and tools for the proper exploitation of their original vocations.

"Billy Jones and Sam Burbank are talking of going into the real estate business out here," drawled Bugler Gorman, between puffs from his battered bulldog. "They've picked out a dandy piece of swamp not over an hour's wading from the end of the trolley car line and made a map of it, with streets labelled Montmorency Boulevard and Oceanview avenue and all that; and if ever Jakey gets the type set for that big edition of the Dusterburg Clarion of Liberty, that he's working on, they're going to give him a big advertisement of lots for sale, steal a goat for the free lunch, engage me for the band of music, and have a regular auction."

These stray remarks of Bugler Gorman show the true humoristic conception and were also of a professional nature; for, in civil life, the speaker was a leading contributor to the confessedly comic press.

And thus, for half a dozen weeks, more or less, the town of Dusterburg was enlivened with the bustle of the newcomers, who worked (for such is the nature of mankind) to far better advantage than when in their salaried positions at home. But one stormy, wet and dismal morning, a certain bugle call was sounded and the khaki clad telegraph operator, postal clerk, station agent, barber, lawyer, motorman, electrical engineer, printer, real estate agents, humorous writer and all the rest, gathered in their ranks and rode away about the real business which had brought them so far from their Canadian homes.

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Thousands of Physicians, Men and Women of Note and Position, and People in Humbler Circumstances Say It Is Unequaled as a Spring Medicine.

A Startling Proof of Its Power Over Disease and Suffering.

It is by true merit, and true merit alone that Paine's Celery Compound has won its wondrous popularity in every part of the civilized world.

When all other medicines fail; when the best directed efforts of physicians accomplish but little for the banishing of desperate and dangerous diseases, Paine's Celery Compound saves life and restores health.

It is natural therefore, that men and women rescued from the agonies of rheumatism and neuralgia, and from the deadly perils of kidney disease, liver complaint and blood diseases, should acquaint their friends—the sick and well—of what was accomplished for them by Paine's Celery Compound. In this way the glad tidings of prompt and effectual cures have spread from day to day to the remotest towns and villages, and the blessed work of life-saving progresses in every direction.

One of the most remarkable cures of recent years effected by Paine's Celery Compound, is the case of Mr. R. G. Morris, of Brockville, Ont. Neuralgia, with its sharp, darting and excruciating pains, for two years made life a misery for Mr. Morris. The skill of doctors and the use of common advertised medicines failed to give even a brief term of relief. It was only when Paine's Celery Compound was used that a blessed and happy change was wrought. Mr. Morris writes thus:

"Having suffered with neuralgia in the head for two years, I tested the skill of doctors, and made use of many kinds of medicines as well as the electric battery, but got no relief from any of these sources. I decided to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial, as I noticed by the press that it was highly recommended for my trouble. I used several bottles and it cured the neuralgia as well as the dyspepsia from which I suffered. Now I am able to work all winter. I am happy to say the neuralgia has not troubled me for a year."

Catarrh

Called an American disease, is cured by an American medicine, originated and prepared in the most catarrhal of American countries.

That medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It cures radically and permanently, in that it removes the cause, cleansing the blood of scrofulous and all other impurities. It overcomes all the effects of catarrh, too, and builds up the whole system.

The world has six lakes more than 20,000 square miles. The Caspian is the largest of these and Lake Huron the smallest.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Some Russian railways employ only members of the orthodox church.

A French pianist played for 27 hours and 4 minutes and then went insane.

Some one figures that if the whole earth were reduced to a level tableland its height would be220 feet above sea level.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

A RELIABLE AND SAFE CURE FOR WOMANLY ILLS FOUND IN FERROZONE—REMEDY THAT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION AND NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

If troubled with painful irregularities, dizziness, faintness, excitability, nervousness, remember there is a remedy that if regularly and persistently used, will cure all these ills. Its name is Ferrozone.

It is used by thousands of women who have experienced its great strengthening powers, and they would not be without it for ten times its price.

Ferrozone is primarily a blood-maker. It drives all impurities from the crimson fluid, makes it strong and capable of supplying nourishment to the body. It quiets the nerves, banishes excitability and headache.

By taking Ferrozone regularly you can keep free from those dreadful backaches, and monthly sickness will pass off regularly without pain or distress. Being prepared in tablet form, Ferrozone is both convenient and simple to use, and no uncertainty as to the proper quantity or dose can ever arise.

A Montreal hospital nurse who has used Ferrozone herself, and has seen also the benefit that other suffering women have derived from it, writes: "I have nursed and treated all forms of female disorders, and from my personal experience must say that Ferrozone, is a remedy about which all womankind should know. It is reliable and sure, and will give prompt and satisfactory results. As a builder of muscle and tissue, I know nothing to equal Ferrozone. I have found it good to build up a weak appetite, and consider it a splendid medicine for the blood and nerves. I have no hesitancy in indorsing Ferrozone."

Don't continue to exist in a state of misery and weakness any longer. Ferrozone will make you strong and well just as it has done for thousands before you. All druggists recommend and sell Ferrozone at 50 cents a box, or three boxes for $1 25. Get a box today from your druggist, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Laces

I prefer PEARLINE to other soap powders. I like PEARLINE for washing lace collars and embroidered and lace doilies, which I do, myself, at home, not trusting them to the washerwoman.

Mrs. Rev. J. L.

One of the Millions. 677

NEWEST TYPE OF WOMANHOOD

Coronation Girl Will be a Model of Sweet Simplicity.

King and Queen Are to Keep Young Things in the Back Ground at Court Functions.

The coronation girl will be the newest type to be added to the long list of types which artists have been picturing and poets versifying for the last twenty years or so, says a New York paper. The great event in London will not only introduce all sorts of new styles and customs, but it will make an entirely new and refreshing fashion in femininity.

In London and in the near-to-the-throne circles the girl will be at her best rather than when she reaches this side of the water, probably in the late summer at Newport or early in the fall in town. In New York she will be the Americanized version, but she will be none the less charming, for the American girl of all others can best stand the toning down process which will be necessary for the coronation maiden.

It is decreed that the new type of girl is to go back to the sweet old fashions. The ingenue has been practically absent from girlhood for many years. People of conservative taste look about them in vain for the damsel of blushing fifteen. She is unknown in the ranks of the up-to-date misses, who in conversation, dress and manner are exact replicas of their mammas.

No less a personage than the King, aided by Queen Alexandra, will have part in the evolution of the coronation girl. Since Benson's "Dodo" electrified the world with the picture of a lively English society girl, modeled after one of the best-known young women in London, the girls of the English capital have been going in for wild and hilarious behavior which has won for one particularly smart set the title of "Hooligans."

Now the London papers have announced that the King and Queen have determined to reform girlhood on a model of sweet simplicity. According to one chronicle the jeune fille is to be reinstated and reformed. "She will not," he goes on to state, "occupy a prominent position at court. She will not be encouraged to hold her own against matrons, young or otherwise. She will be very properly treated as a girl, and nothing more."

"Under these circumstances," says the paper in question, "we may reasonably expect that the young girl will soon be put back into her proper place, and that, being there, she

WILL REGAIN THE CHARM OF SIMPLICITY

she has lost.

A most decided beginning has been made by the King. His Lord Chamberlain has been instructed to inform ladies seeking presentation at court for their daughters that the presentation, if accorded, will end the young woman's appearance in court circles. Unless she be a married woman, invitations and the other many courtesies of the court will be denied to her.

In other words, the young girl of the period is to be made to take a back seat so far as the coronation is concerned. Of course, she will accommodate herself to the inevitable and will meekly relapse from her position as the most important figure of society to the comparative obscurity of gridiron.

A woman versed in the ways of society abroad who has prepared many American girls for their presentation at court, said in regard to the coronation girl:

"There is not the faintest doubt that the manners of American girls will undergo a great change, owing to this event abroad. When I tell you that I am already teaching any number of American girls the courtesy which our grandmothers used to make so gracefully, you can understand that some wonderful innovations are at hand.

"Girls abroad, when presented to a lady of title or position, and especially to an elderly woman of title, always used to courtesy. It is a part of court etiquette, and a great many American girls are acquiring the graceful custom. In the street we may yet see a fad for the little bobbing courtesy, which is called the 'charity bob' in England.

"That the change to be made will be a desirable one no one can doubt.

GIRLS HAVE BEEN GOING TO EXTREMES.

In their freedom of speech and conduct, in London and New York, for several seasons.

"In London, you know, there has almost been a scandal on account of a certain set of unmarried girls who go down town in hansom cabs, visiting the popular restaurants, unchaperoned. On this side of the water the debutante is frequently a thorough woman of the world when she makes her first appearance in society.

"The tendency of young matrons, naturally, is to keep their daughters back just as long as possible, but the young married woman, who has for so long queened it in society, having a great part of the attention of the younger men, has had to keep pace with the liveliest kind of girls during the last season or two.

"The fact is, the girls saw their rightful heritage in the matter of admiration being wrested from them by the bright and extremely advanced young married women. In return they have tried their best to appear fast. That is to say, they have taken to slang, having conversed freely with men on divorce and society scandals, and have even learned to drink champaign and smoke cigarettes in their endeavor to keep up with the young matrons whose pranks and poker parties have become famous.

"One of the leading women in New York society has gained fame for her ability as a daring cakewalker. She also sings coon songs to a banjo accompaniment. Another unmarried girl, equally popular, does a Spanish dance with such grace and abandon that a firm of music hall managers made a bid to secure her services last season.

"One of the best hostesses in New York is famed for her after-dinner stories, while the number of young women addicted to poker, to beefsteak dinners in dungeons, and 'feeds' in public restaurants, is legion.

"If the coronation humpback, the ingenue type of girl, it will be a benefit all around for it may have an effect of reforming the young married women. Men have rather enjoyed the idea of society women becoming so extremely up to date, but they can hardly relish the type as a permanent one. Certainly, when young girls fall in line with the procession of progressive matrons and indulge in queer pranks about town, it is

TIME TO CALL FOR SOME CHANGE of manner.

"I know of three girls of family connections that are unquestioned, who, after a late feast in one of the small Fifth avenue restaurants, hired a hansom and drove to several of the fashionable clubs, sending notes to men whom they knew and signing the note the "Three Little Lambs." The men had sense enough to send down word that they were not in, but the three girls kept on, apparently having an immense lot of fun out of the adventure.

"I have taken a number of American girls abroad and have introduced them in society on the continent. Some of these are now married. But I can assure you that while I coach girls for social life here in town I should hesitate to take the responsibility of chaperoning one of the new generation of girls.

"Can you imagine anything more charming than the American girl, bright and clever as she is, but toned down from her too exuberant manner to the charming simplicity of the old-fashioned girl, who deferred to her elders, and in conversation avoided unpleasant topics or ignored them? I will predict that should the new type of girl become fashionable and fixed in New York you will see a great increase in the number of marriages. Men object strongly to marrying this 'good fellow' type of girl, although they may find her society alluring. Even the athletic girl, splendid creature as she is, physically, is not my idea of the ideal maidenhood. The hatless, short-skirted, young woman with her sleeves rolled back to the elbows is, of course, a healthy and fearless person, well able to take care of herself, and that, you see, is just the trouble.

Women are getting too independent, and are affecting an unbecoming air of independence. When they learn the lesson that their strength really lies in their weakness they will put off the manish manner and seem less self-reliant. There are always plenty of men ready to do things for a nice woman, and the girl who scorns their companionship, except it be given on the comradeship plan, makes a great mistake.

"I have been trying to teach girls this for ever so long.

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

I confess, is a wonderful creature, but she is losing much of her feminine charm in her freedom of speech and of conduct, to say nothing of her manner of dress which is exactly like that of a matron twice her years.

"The coronation girl, you may be sure, will wear simple gowns, which will indicate her unmarried station. She will not glitter with spangles and diamonds at evening parties nor put up her hair when she is only 16.

"She will cultivate reserve of manner and conversation. There will be a lot of things she knows nothing about, instead of knowing everything, as she does at present.

"The new order of things at the English court has far more significance than it would seem to have. Too many girls, English as well as American, have grown to look upon matrimony as a last resort. They will marry for money or for position, but the old-fashioned idea of marriage for love is becoming more unpopular each day.

"Not only among society girls, but in every class you will find girls who in contemplating marriage at once weigh the advantages in a worldly way, which will accrue from their union. The true significance of marriage is lost sight of and men have grown to accept this condition. The result is that you find them, not as in old times, paying courteous attention to girls, but hanging around the drawing-rooms of the young married women, where their presence cannot be construed as having serious intentions.

"It is this state of things, too, which drives young men today into society not even so desirable as that of the flirtatious matrons of society.

"Conditions have to be readjusted somehow as regards the sexes, and this setting the young girl back in the place where every natural law says she should belong to, is a movement in the right direction.

"In London, at all events, marriage will mean a certain dignity and the notice of the court, which is no small favor. The young girl cannot flaunt her up-to-date charms in the presence of matrons and elderly ladies, even if she wills to do so, and sad though it is the young women of today have relegated elderly people to the wall for many seasons back. They dictate to their elders and correct them by frowns and often by remarks. They have grown out of all the old customs.

"Welcome the coronation girl, then, if she is going to bring back to us the sweeter type of maidenhood which meant all that was beautiful in life, even though it will be a pose at first it is bound to do plenty of missionary work in society's ranks, where the girl recently have cultivated all that is forward and obtrusive in dress and speech."

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THE IMPERIAL BICYCLE IS AN ideal wheel. It is made from the finest material known to bicycle construction. The best seamless tubing, drop forged, steel frame connections, reinforcements throughout, special square forged crown, tool steel bearings, all bright parts heavily plated on copper, and frame finished in four coats, hand-rubbed enamel. It is a handsome, stylish wheel, not exceeded in quality or appearance by any wheel on the market. The price is all right, too, $35. There is none better at any price. Guaranteed catalogue. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street, London. 44tf-ywt

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YOU CANNOT LONG FOOL A WOMAN.

When the white man wants the black man's land he approaches the innocent black with "presents" of beads, colored cloths, ribbons, and other useless trinkets that catch the eye of the poor black—but that are no earthly use to him. These are all "gifts—free—gratis—for nothing! ! !" We all know who soon owns the black man's land.

Yet this system of conciliating the innocent is not practiced alone on the negro. How many women read that they can get a certain "present" with a certain purchase and forthwith they make the purchase to get the "present"—free—gratis—for nothing! ! ! The present may or may not be useful—but in this twentieth century are there those who believe they have not in the purchase paid for and often dearly paid for the "present"?

When you want a horse you cannot buy his teeth at ten cents a tooth, and get the horse thrown into the bargain.

When you buy a dress you do not buy the buttons, and have the dress thrown in.

And no more than you can thus get the present of a horse or a dress can you get a "present"—free—gratis—for nothing—of diamonds, gold, jewellery, and cutlery, with the purchase of a bar of common soap.

When you buy Sunlight Soap you are presented with pure quality in the soap itself. You do not pay for loading refuse at the price of soap. You don't wear out your clothes in half the time, and ruin your hands with Sunlight Soap, as with common soap.

If you want soap, buy Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—and you have paid for nothing but pure soap. If you want something else than soap, buy it independently of the soap, and you know what it has cost you.

"You may fool some people all the time;
You may fool all the people some of the time;
You cannot fool all the people all the time;"
You cannot long fool a woman. 615

THE DIADEMS OF THE CORONATION

History of Crowns To Be Placed on Heads of King and Queen.

Their Connection With Many of the Important Epochs in the History of the British Empire.

It will doubtless occasion surprise to not a few people to learn that at the coming coronation four, if not five, diadems will be placed in succession upon the heads of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Though the crowns in question are all comparatively modern in construction, the oldest dating no further back than 1661, yet, they are all magnificent in both design and ornamentation. On the way to Westminster-Abbey the King wears what is called his Cap of Estate, composed of red velvet. He removes this headgear on arriving at the sacrarium but replaces it upon his head during the sermon. The golden circlet worn by the Queen corresponds to the King's Cap of Estate. It was originally manufactured for the consort of James II., Mary of Modena, and is of an exceptionally chaste and beautiful design. It is alleged to have cost £110,000. It is composed of a crimson velvet cap, together with a richly jeweled rim, the upper edge consists of a row of large pearls, rising into a point made by a single diamond, beneath a rich floral spray in gold open oak, and large rosettes of gold-work and diamonds.

The Crown of England, which is, of course, the center of the whole ceremony, is technically known as

ST. EDWARD'S CROWN.

According to traditions, the crown of the great Alfred was actually handed down from one sovereign to another, being preserved either in the Treasury or the Abbey, or, as in later days in the Tower. Whether this be true or not, one thing is quite certain, that when in 1649 the Commissioners of the Long Parliament arrived for the purpose of "totaille" destroying the regalia, and all that savored of the detested monarchy, they proceeded first of all to compile an inventory, in which the following curious items occur: "King Alfred's crowne, of gold wyerworke, sett with slight stones and 2 little bells of 79½ oz. at £3 per ounce £248 10s. 0d." Owing to the fact that the Confessor must presumably have been invested with this identical diadem, it comes to be also designated St. Edward's Crown; and when in 1661 Charles set about restoring the havoc and ravages made twelve years previously, the new Crown of England was at once styled by the old time-honored name. From that date until now this crown has been placed upon the head of each successive sovereign by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and though some slight alterations have from time to time been made, it remains substantially the same ornament as that which first of all graced the brow of Charles II. It consists of a circlet of gold adorned with rosettes of precious stones, set in enamel arabesques of white and red, the edges of the circlet are marked by rows of pearls, from which rise cross-patees and fleur-de-lys alternately. From the four crosses spring two arches of gold, crossing each other, and curving deeply downwards, being edged with pearls and bearing clusters of gems, set in arabesques of red and white. At the intersection of the arches there is placed a mound, inclosed by arch and fillet, and surmounted by a large cross-patee and inset with colored gems. At the top of all there is a large spheroidal pearl, while from each arm of the cross there depends a pear-shaped pearl. Such, then, is the magnificent crown which will be solemnly placed upon King Edward's head by Archbishop Temple amid the thunders of cannons without and the cheers and plaudits of all within the Abbey.

As the ornament worn by the King is known as the Crown of St. Edward, so that of the Queen Consort is termed

THE CROWN OF QUEEN EDITH.

That it was extant at the time of the commonwealth is abundantly clear, for a second entry in the parliamentary inventory runs as follows: "Queen Edith's crown, formerly thought to be of massy gould, but upon triall, found to be of silver gilt, enriched with garnets, foure pearls, saphires, and some old stones, p[illegible] oz. 60½ oz. valued at £16 0s 0d." Judging, however, by its appearance in the picture of Queen Henrietta Maria, now in the National Portrait Gallery, the crown of Queen Edith must have been of remarkably peculiar shape. The necessity for supplying a new crown for the queen consort did not occur until 1685, when Queen Mary of Modena's coronation took place. A crown was then constructed, not unlike St. Edward's crown in general appearance. It is, however, no longer to be found among the regalia of England, for it was subsequently broken up, the materials being used for other crowns. A curious story is related in the "Greville Memoirs" in connection with Queen Adelaide, at the time of William IV.'s coronation:

"Rode to Windsor to settle with the queen what sort of crown she would have to be crowned in. * * * She looked at the drawings, meant, apparently, to be civil to me in her ungracious way, and said she would have none of our crowns, that she did not like to wear a hired one, and asked me if I thought it was right she should. I said: 'Madame, I can only say that the late king wore one at his coronation.' However, she said, 'I do not like it, and I have got jewels enough so I will have them made up myself.' The king said to me, 'Very well, then I will have to pay for the setting.' 'Oh, no,' she said, 'I shall pay for it all myself.'"

As a matter of fact, the incident terminated in no crown being constructed at all, one being supplied for the occasion by Randell and Bridge.

The crowns of St. Edward and Queen Edith are only worn until the conclusion of the coronation service. The king and queen then retire to the chapel of St. Edward behind the high altar, and there exchange these national diadems for what are termed the Crowns of State, preparatory to the final procession. That worn by Queen Mary of Modena may still be seen in the Tower, though it has been largely altered, most probably some four years later, for Queen Mary II., at her joint coronation with William III. It is composed of gold, set with diamonds and pearls.

THE CROWN OF STATE,

used by the actual regnant sovereign has, however, been altered and broken up times without number. Manufactured afresh for Charles II., it was slightly altered for James II., taken to pieces for Queen Anne, altered yet again for George I., and George III., until finally, at George IV.'s coronation an entirely new crown was made (though the old jewels were utilized). The value of this beautiful crown is said to have been estimated at £150,000; while it weighed five and a half pounds. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne her uncle's crown was found to be far too large. Accordingly, a new state crown was manufactured, which may be viewed in the Tower, composed partly of the old gems and partly of others furnished by command of her majesty. Probably it is without exception the most splendid and elegant crown ever worn by an English sovereign. A minute description of its beauties would doubtless weary our readers. It will suffice to say, therefore, that it consists of a richly jeweled band, from which rise alternate Maltese crosses and fleur-de-lys. The upper portion of the crown is composed of four imperial arches, suspended from which are four pear-shaped pearls with rose diamond cups. At the top of all stands a great mound with a cross, having a rose-cut sapphire for its center, surmounting it. Altogether it contains 277 pearls, 2,785 diamonds, 5 rubies, 17 sapphires and 11 emeralds. Among them are found a sapphire taken from the famous ring of the Confessor (supposed to give its owner the power of blessing crampings), and recut for Charles II. in the form of a rose; a sapphire bequeathed to George III. by Cardinal York, the last descendant of James II.; and, above all, "the fair ruby, great like a rocket ball," given to the Black Prince after the battle of Najara by Pedro the Cruel, King of Castile, and worn on the helmet of Henry V. at Agincourt.—St. James Gazette.

SANTOS-DUMONT IS AFRAID ONLY OF THE AMERICAN GIRL

"Was I frightened? Not the least in the world!"

Santos-Dumont looked at me very solemnly. But, as I afterward discovered, he has a habit of looking solemn.

We were talking of the perils of aerial navigation of his many falls through the air and I had asked him to describe the sensations he experienced at these more than dubious moments.

"No, I have never been frightened. Ordinarily, you know, an airship is not at all dangerous—not so dangerous, in fact, as an automobile. Of course, I know that people have a different idea, but it is only because they are not yet accustomed to traveling in the air."

M. Santos-Dumont leaned back in his chair—a large armchair in his apartments at the Hotel Netherland—and curled himself up comfortably. He is not large, nature possibly preferring the tabloid system of condensation in designing aeronauts, and he is not handsome. But he has an ingenious expression that would make the fortune of any chorus girl in New York. His light-brown hair is parted in the middle, and already shows thin on the temples; his forehead and nose are in no way remarkable, and his chin is weak and inclined to plumpness. But the baby stare of his large gray eyes makes one forget all this.

HE IS A FATALIST.

"The first time I ever went up in a balloon—that was over six years ago—I cannot remember being frightened. I will tell you"—M. Santos' voice grew suddenly eager. "Had I ever been a passenger in an airship I can understand that perhaps I might have been afraid, but you see I have to be working all the time. Even when the ship is falling I have no time to think: 'My God! I am going to be killed!' My one thought is, 'Try something to stop the fall'; then 'Try something else.' Keep working to the last. I have no time to be afraid. But if I were a passenger—yes—you see, I am absolutely alone. I know that there is no one to help me; I must work, work, work, work. Then, besides, I am what you call a fatalist—yes, I believe that one can die only once, and when the time comes—well, it comes, that's all."

"But, M. Santos, as a fatalist, why do you wear a charm, a medal of St. Benedict, I think?"

The aeronaut moved his wrist slightly, the motion revealing a bracelet formed by a series of tiny gold chains banded together, and a gold medal attached.

EIFFEL TOWER FIASCO.

"That is it. I had it on one day I took the airship from St. Cloud to the Eiffel Tower. I had reached it in 9 minutes and 40 seconds, and over two-thirds of the allotted half-hour remained for the return trip. But halfway back the motor stopped, the wind caught the ship on the broadside and drove me against the side of the Trocadero Hotel. My poor No. 5 exploded—popped open like an eggshell. After hanging on the ledge of the roof for perhaps half an hour—it was 45 feet from the ground—a carpenter living in the neighborhood threw me a rope. I passed it around my body, and was hoisted to the roof. Of course, I knew all the time that the people below—there were thousands—were frightened. You see, they had nothing else to think about. But I was not. I am used to all that. I have fallen so many times."

PERILOUS ADVENTURES.

In September of the same year, while starting for the Longchamps racecourse, the guide rope of the airship caught in some trees on the garden of the Rothschilds and went to smash against a railway embankment.

Several years before, while navigating a balloon in an early attempt to solve the problem of aerial navigation, the airship suddenly collapsed, M. Santos fell over 1,000 feet and must inevitably have been killed had there not been enough buoyancy left in the flattened gas bag to act as a parachute and break the fall.

But of these perils and the danger he quite recently escaped when, in February of this year, he attempted to sail around the residence of the Empress Eugenie, near Monaco, he did not care to speak. The last trip was perhaps the most perilous of his adventurous career, the airship collapsing in the presence of 20,000 terror-stricken people, who, powerless to aid, watched ship and aeronaut descend into the Bay of Monaco, whence Santos-Dumont was rescued in a half-drowned condition by the Prince of Monaco himself.

THOUGHT OF DEATH.

"There was a time, some years ago, at Nice, when I thought my time to die had come," said the young man, thoughtfully. "That was some time ago—the winter of 1899, in fact. I have given up thinking that now. I had just begun the ascent with my No. 3, when a terrible storm broke. The balloon was driven and smashed against a tree, then it fell, and, with the balloon wreckage, I was dragged violently along the ground. The airship struck a stone fence, but fortunately I had been spilled a few moments before I was picked up bleeding and unconscious. As a matter of fact I was considerably hurt in that accident. My side was injured and my head was cut open just here"—M. Santos-Dumont raised one hand rather languidly and touched his forehead. "I remember thinking, as the balloon smashed against the tree, that I was going to die."

"And what were your sensations?"

"I thought merely that I was going into another world where there would be many new things to see, perhaps some to discover."

"Is there nothing you are afraid of?" I asked after a brief pause, realizing that people who have faced death without a tremor have, sometimes, lurking in them a fear of something ridiculously disproportionate.

M. Santos is obviously of an obliging disposition. He thought gravely for a few moments, racking his brain for something to be afraid of. But it was no use.

Wishing to help him out a little I asked thoughtlessly: "Are you afraid of mice?"

The inventor looked a little surprised. But he did not smile. "No," he answered very sedately, "I am not afraid of mice."

"Of snakes?"

"Nor of snakes," he added, looking a bit discouraged. Then his low tone became a trifle apologetic. "I am used to them, you know. We have a great many in Brazil."

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

There was a pause. And when I had suggested trolley cars and M. Santos had dolefully shaken his head I was about to give it up.

Just then the famous young Brazilian had an inspiration.

"I don't know whether it can be called fear," he began, with some hesitation. "It is perhaps too delicious. But, yes, you may say that I am afraid of the American girl. She is so very pretty.

"It is not only since I have been in New York that I have noticed this. I have met a great many in Paris. They are charming, charming."

M. Santos-Dumont looked reminiscent as well as enthusiastic. And as the conversation had veered naturally around to girls I asked him about his reported engagement.

"No," he said, it is not true that I am engaged, or that I wear a lock of my fiance's hair next my heart when I go up in the machine. I have no fiance. I am not engaged—that is, yes, I am engaged—to my airship."

HOW TO SUCCEED AS A NOVELIST.

Lessons Drawn from the Life of a Well-Known Author.

The Late Sir Walter Besant Tells Young Writers How He Made His Reputation.

In these days, when every adult hopes to publish at least one novel, no more entrancing theme could well be found than the career of a man who wrote many novels, with uniform success, says the Chicago Tribune. Indeed, if the autobiography of Sir Walter Besant has one blemish, it lies in the fact that a good half of the volume is gives over to childhood and university days and the subject of the Palestine exploration fund, whereof Sir Walter was secretary in 1868, while the first steps in his literary career are not touched upon till chapter ix.

ADVICE TO LITERARY ASPIRANTS

Born at Portsea in 1836, of middle-class parents, the young Besant went through the usual school experiences of middle-class young men. Christ's College, Cambridge, ended his educational career. Thence he fell into a trap laid for all clever young graduates of insufficient means—a colonial professorship, which kept him hard at work for about seven years and left him more or less stranded when over 30. The secretaryship of the Palestine exploration fund came as a great good fortune.

All the time the itching to write lay strong upon him. He put his name to a novel while still teaching mathematics at Mauritius. His wanderings suggested numerous papers. He had produced a book on early French poetry, and in 1868 he made the acquaintance of James Rice, who was to collaborate with him in novels that have since become a household word wherever the English language is spoken. By 1873 he was in the position to have as many papers as he could write accepted. "I would beg the candidate for literature to consider how it was done:

1. I was not dependent on literature. I could spend time on my work.
2. I began by producing a book on the subject on which I desired to be considered a specialist. The work had a sucess d'estime, and in a sense made my literary fortune.
3. This book opened the doors for me of magazines and reviews.
4. The knowledge of French matters also opened the door of the daily press to me.
5. I followed up the line by a second book on the same subject.

BESANT AND RICE AS PARTNERS.

But even here were only the beginnings. Desiring, as he did, to relinquish his secretarial work, Besant saw no alternative but a precarious income out of literature—"a hack and a dependent, soured, poor, disappointed and bitter."

His first real effort at fiction, "Titania's Farewell," lifted him out of that rut. It brought Rice forward with a proposal to collaborate over a plot which "was simply the story of the Prodigal Son with variations." "Ready Money Mortiboy" was the result. That meant fame; but even then not actual riches. And Besant places his own share of the proceeds from the beginning to the end, at not more than £250. But the collaboration was to endure ten years and become more profitable. Out of the many well-known novels it produced, Besant records "The Chaplain of the Fleet" as his own favorite. Rice died in April, 1882, of cancer in the throat. After that Walter Besant was to be, as he himself described it, "The Novelist with a Free Hand."

"We worked without disagreement," thus Sir Walter sums up the methods of this famous literary partnership; "there was never any partnership between us in the ordinary sense of the word." The collaboration went on from one story to another, always without any binding conditions, always liable to be discontinued; while each man carried on his own independent literary work and was free to write fiction if he pleased by himself.

GROWING HORDE OF WRITERS.

Much is written in these pages about the methods and delights of novel-writing. We fear it may have an exactly contrary effect to that intended by the genial author. What can be more harmful than this account of the last eighteen years of Sir Walter's life, when he worked at fiction single-handed?

"During that time I have always been engaged for three years in advance. I have been relieved from every kind of pecuniary anxiety; my income has been multiplied by three at least; and I have had * * * the offer of a great deal more work than I could undertake."

At the same time he does not minimize the hardships and the heart-breaking episodes of the calling, any more than he cloaks the malignancy of reviewers, for whom, indeed, in this imperfect world no one ever seems to have a kindly word. It is in no spirit of retaliation that the suggestion is hazarded that perhaps this autobiography is too much of the "vade mecum" for rising authors, and speaks too little of the risen authors and distinguished people whom Sir Walter Besant met in his distinguished career.

CAN'T CHECK FLOOD OF NOVELS.

The delinquencies of some publishers and the consequent foundation of the Society of Authors are also matters which receive their fair share of attention. The good works of that society in protecting the young author from the depredations of unscrupulous middlemen are manifest today. In its defense let Sir Walter speak himself:

"We have been accused of fostering the ambitions of the incapable, and of helping to flood the market with trash. Far from it; we dissuade by every means in our power the incapable; we have readers who give them the plain truth; we advertise warnings against paying for the publication of MSS. But I confess that we can do little to keep down the swelling stream of aspirants. Thousands of pens are flying over the paper at this moment, and every moment producing bad novels and worse poetry. We check some of them; the rest must learn by bitter disappointment."

hands of ignorant people.

CONCERNING CHINESE LAUNDRY CHECKS

Ingenious Celestial Method of Identifying Customers.

The ingenuity of the Mongolian mind is well displayed in their system of accounts and checks in the laundry business. If their written language were as scientific and accurate as our own, it would be an excellent creation, but they labor under many disadvantages which are unknown to the civilized people of the world. There are no characters in Chinese for letters or any such simple variations as Roman and Arabic numerals. It is, therefore, impossible to translate or transliterate into Chinese such common marks as (A. 1) or (IV. 6). In place of this, the Chinaman uses the ideographs for the commoner facts of life, such as "house," "moon," "dog," "lion," "bear," "table," "chair" and "street."

In addition to these he employs the numeral characters from one up to one hundred.

A customer comes to a laundry unable to speak Chinese, and delivers his wash to a man unable to speak English. He receives in return a check containing two characters. One represents the day of the week or month, and the second one of the facts mentioned such as "moon" or "lion." The slip is torn through the middle, upon the principle of the legal indenture. It is impossible to imitate the torn piece so that it will fit the half retained by the laundry. Then upon the day-book of the laundry the proprietor enters under the day of the week or the month the ideograph moon or lion assigned to the customer, and beneath this the articles left to be laundered. He then takes down from a hook a lot of muslin tags on which are written in indelible ink moon or lion, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on. One of these tags is affixed to each article, excepting the cuffs and collars. To these, one tag is affixed, which is fastened by a strong thread or cord tied through the button-hole in each article. In addition to this they often put a private mark upon the article to be cleaned, although this is not very common. When the goods are washed and ironed, they are done up in a package, and the day and special character written on the outside. In addition to this, the half-ticket is fastened to it with a pin. When the customer enters, he gives his half-ticket up, and if he is known by sight, the package is handed over to him. If he is not known, or is suspected of being a confidence operator, his half-ticket is fitted to the laundry half-ticket before the package is handed over.

The day-book is often amusing reading. It is difficult to write Western names in Chinese characters, and in most cases impossible. The laundryman, therefore, writes down some salient feature of the customers. In doing this they manifest quick perception and considerable humor. Two-Gold Tooth appears on the same page with Red-Head-Scar-Check, Red-Nose Man follows Old Woman with White Hair, Man-Who-Looks-Like-Horse, Man-With-Much-Long-Hair, Very-Tall-Thin and Man Very-Fat-Jolly, are familiar entries. Often the customer is described by his calling, grocer, butcher, policeman, carriage-man, or expressman; doctor and dentist are frequent titles. Upon this system the little laundryman transacts his business with great smoothness and atisfaction. It may be asked if an American could do as well in the Flowery Kingdom.

NATIVES MADE FEAST OF HUMAN FLESH

Fate of French Explorers in the Wilds of New Guinea.

On Feb. 23 last Dr. Henry Rouyer, leader of the exploring party sent to Melanasia by one of the Paris newspapers, returned to Marseilles with the melancholy story of the fate of his expedition, wrecked by hostile natives in New Guinea. His party, after making investigations along the northeast coast of the great island, went to the south coast where the Papuans gave them a seemingly friendly welcome, though the event proved that they were merely lulling suspicion in order more easily to massacre the visitors. These cannibals live on the frontier between the Dutch and British possessions.

The explorers having penetrated a little ways inland were treacherously attacked on Jan. 1 last, by the hitherto friendly natives, who killed 25 men, four of whom were whites; 23 others were wounded, including Dr. Bouyer. His white comrades who were killed were Messrs. Hagenbeck, de Saint Remy, de Villars and de Vries. Dr. Rouyer says:

"It was 1 o'clock in the morning and we were all sleeping soundly when we were suddenly awakened by shouts. We had scarcely opened our eyes before we were surrounded by hundreds of natives. The night was so bright and clear that we could plainly see our native helpers being murdered by the cannibals, several of whom attacked each man. I had scarcely realized the situation when I was knocked senseless by a blow on my head. After the butchery had been completed some of the victims were taken away a little distance, and I among them, for the murderers believed me dead.

"Finally I regained my senses and opening my eyes a little I saw I was surrounded by the savages. My first impulse was to rise, but instinctively I shut by eyes and pretended to be dead. I was undoubtedly among the number whom the cannibals had reserved for the cooking pot.

"The body of Baron de Villars had been tied to a tree. His skull had been broken, all his clothing had been stripped off and his body was covered with blood. The savages had cut off the head of Count de Saint Remy and stuck it on a lance as a war trophy. Hagenbeck's body was being roasted by the cannibals who were busy preparing their feast. I could not see de Vries.

"Suddenly the sound of rapidly approaching men diverted the attention of the savages who sprang to their lances and war clubs. It was a rescue party led by Mr. de Remier, who, from our yacht Salvatti, had heard the screams of our men, they lost no time in landing with their guns and hurrying towards us. As they confronted the savages the latter began to hurl their spears but one well directed volley put them to flight though they outnumbered the rescuers ten to one.

"I owe my life to the prompt appearance of the rescue party. It was a long and difficult task to carry the wounded on board our vessel, but at last we set sail for the nearest point where we might obtain surgical assistance. Of course the expedition was ruined and there was nothing for the survivors to do except to come home."

Baby's Own Tablets

Quickly cure Colic, as well as Constipation, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Simple Fever and the other many illnesses that the little ones suffer from.

Mothers, do not be afraid of this medicine. There is not a particle of narcotic substance used in it—See the official analyst's guarantee printed herewith.

All children take the Tablets readily, and, crushed to a powder or dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. You can be sure, too, of a prompt relief and a very speedy cure.

What One Mother Says.

Mrs. H. G. Hutcheson, Dryden, Ont., says:—"My baby was a terrible sufferer from severe colic, indigestion and unsettled stomach. I gave her doctors' medicine and everything else I was told would help her, but they all failed to cure her. I was advised to get Baby's Own Tablets, and I am glad to say that before I had given her half the box she was a different baby altogether. I would not be without the Tablets now for anything, as I think they are the best medicine in the world for little ones. I would advise all mothers to keep them at hand in case of emergency."



Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists, or you can get them post paid at 25c. a box by writing direct to

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.
Brockville, Ont.
or Schenectady, N. Y.

A Guarantee.

"I hereby certify that I have made a careful chemical analysis of Baby's Own Tablets, which I personally purchased in Montreal. My analysis has proved that the Tablets contain no opiate or narcotic; that they can be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant; that they are a safe and efficient medicine for the troubles they are indicated to relieve and cure."

N. L. HERSEY, M.A.Sc., (McGill),
Public Analyst
for Province of Quebec.

The True Tragedy of Life

is ill-health, disappointed ambitions, usefulness destroyed. Pathetic! nay, tragic! Poor blood, weak nerves, a tired brain. Is there hope? Yes! Because there is a cure.

Ferrozone Tablets make blood; not blue blood, but the fluid that strengthens the whole body. Ferrozone does this quickly by improving digestion, stimulating assimilation and by imparting health and tone to the whole system. Mr. Strong, druggist, will tell you a great deal more about Ferrozone. Ask him to tell you of the wonderful curative properties of Ferrozone Tablets.

Prove it.

If there is any housewife, who doubts what we say about the quality of Pan Dried Oats we would be glad to submit some proofs. A card will bring you a good sized cooking sample and we will be quite satisfied to hear the result of the test. If there is anything else we can do we would gladly, for

Tillson's

STANDS THE TEST.

THE TILLSON CO'Y., LIMITED.

SOLD IN LONDON BY

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

Lee Hing Laundry

Telephone 1344. 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Cutting up ⅜ of a Yard of Velveteen into Strips

by hand was the old-fashioned method of binding a skirt. S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen is made from velveteen manufactured especially for skirt binding. It is elegant and durable, cut on an absolutely true bias in various widths, neatly and evenly joined, ready to put on the skirt.



Ask for S. H. & M. Redfern Bias Corded Velvet, and be sure the letters S. H. & M. are on the back of every yard. 203

C. C. Richards & Co.:

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the everyday ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,
Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

This is a "free country" still a law that compelled people to try Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea would do a lot of good.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

IN A SONG FACTORY.

There are several thousand ptople in the United States who would rather write the songs of the country than make the laws—if one may judge by the number of volunteer songs which are submitted for the consideration of music publishers.

Several of the largest music publishers have their headquarters and two, at least, of them receive an average of five unsolicited songs every day in the year. The fact that not one out of a hundred of them ever gets itself published has no effect on the number, which increases with each year.

A song which makes a great popular hit—like Harris' "After the Ball," or Paul Dresser's "Banks of the Wabash," may make a fortune for its composer, but the average song, even among those which are published, is lucky if it pays the cost of its production.

Music publishers are by nature and experience professional bears. Knowing that ninety-nine out of every hundred songs submitted are absolute rot, they look on the aspiring composer with an icy eye, and, if they shake his hand at all, it is with a clammy palm which chills all his ambition.

He was a young man with unclipped curls and a buoyant manner. He took the elevator to the second-story office of a music publisher on Dearborn street, and bustled in with an enthusiasm of a conquering hero. But as he opened the door a chilly current of air seemed to rush out and envelop him. In a moment he had lost his cocky air.

"I want to see the manager," he said.

"Sorry, but the manager is busy," answered the girl at the desk.

"Give him my card, please, and say I would like to see him for a moment."

The young man was discreet enough not to carry his tell-tale roll of music in plain sight, and therefore he got an audience.

"I've got a new coon song here that I want you to hear right away," he began.

"I'm busy today. Come back tomorrow," said the manager. As a matter of fact he was particularly busy, but as a matter of business principle he never allows himself to appear at all anxious. At the worst he is playing a hundred to one shot, and there is small chance of his losing anything even if the compoer doesn't come back.

Perhaps if the composer is persistent he gets an appointment, after he has made half a dozen fruitless calls, to come to the publisher's office some evening and sing his song to an extremely critical audience of two men, one the publisher, the other his chief musician and expert. Or, as is more likely, if at one of the earlier calls the publisher has gone so far as to ask the title of the new composition, he may be told that the market is full of songs of that character and sent about his business without a hearing.

If the song pleases the publisher when he hears its composer sing it there is likely to be a longer delay.

"Yes, that seems to be fairly decent," is as enthusiastic an expression as the music publisher allows himself. "If you want me to I'll end it down to our New York house and see what they think of it."

It is probable that there are one thousand manuscripts in the New York office which must all be heard and passed on before the new song gets its turn. There is perhaps one chance in fifty that the decision reached by the New York critics will be favorable, and then comes the business of drawing up the contract. As a rule the author of the song is promised 10 per cent of the nominal selling price of the song. That is, if the nominal selling price of the song and music is fifty cents, the author's share will be five cents a copy on all those sold, no matter at what price. Most contracts contain the farther proviso that the author shall receive no royalty on the first issue of his song, which opens the door for trickery on the part of unscrupulous publishers, for there is no way in which the author can be assured as to how many copies are embraced in the issue."

After a publisher has signed a contract to publish a new song he sets his advertising machinery to work. If he thinks the new song contains the possibility of a great popular success he first of all writes to some well-known actor or actress, and asks permission to put on the title page of the song the portrait of the song-bird, with a statement that the new song is "sung with great success by the famous serio-comic soprano, Miss Sophronis Salto." Usually vaudeville actors and actresses are willing to allow the use of their names in this way for the sake of the advertising it will give them. And it is said that hundreds of songs which bear on their title pages the names and portraits of professional singers, with the statement that they have been "sung with great sucess," have never as a matter of fact been sung at all by them.

If a publisher feels that a certain song has great possibilities he may even go so far as to pay some well-known singer to introdce it in his "act" or "turn," or to interpolate it in the musical comedy or comic opera in which he happens to be playing.

In this case the merits of the song may be tried at once, and if its melody "catches on" a great sale may follow.

REGULAR PRODUCERS.

Each of the music publishers has a number of regular "producers" on his staff. They are tried men who have written a number of fairly successful songs, and may be trusted to turn out a good average quality of work. By calling on them he is able to keep his stock on hand up to the demand, for there are changing fashions in songs, just as there are in shirt waists, for instance. If a sudden demand springs up for coon songs or motto songs the publisher calls in his staff of composers, and asks each of them to write him a couple of songs of the desired variety. Then begins a busy time, for the song writer is one of the most original and eccentric of men in his methods of work. If coon songs are wanted he is likely to hie himself to "darkest Africa," along the State street levee, where he can listen to the colored population and pick up if possible some striking or amusing phase, which will serve as a catch line for his new song. Perhaps after a long and vain search of this kind he may find what he wants in a casual conversation with a friend. And when it does come to him he is likely to act as though someone had just left him an unexpected fortune.

The musical composers are even more amusing in their moods and tenses. A good musical idea is likely to turn up in the most unexpected and inharmonious places. It is told of one popular Chicago song composer, that, having an order to write a song for Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davis, he racked his brains for weeks in a vain search for something which would serve his purpose. Finally one evening he went in to take a bath before dressing for dinner, to which several guests had been invited. As he sat in the bathtub the blessed idea he had been looking for flashed into his head. With a cry of delight he sprang up, and, stopping for nothing but his bath robe, rushed out to the music-room and sat down before the piano to put his theme into shape before it deserted him. There his wife found him half an hour later when she came in, bringing with her the guests who had been invited to dinner. And he was much provoked because she broke in upon and interrupted him with a warning that he was hardly in the proper costume to receive guests.

THE UNEXPECTED HIT.

It is one of axioms of the music publishing business that it is almost always the unexpected that makes a great popular hit and a fortune for everybody connected with it. So long as it remains true that the most despised and poverty-stricken composer is likely at any time to turn out something which will go sweeping through the country in a flood of melody, so long will the publishers continue to receive and to listen, no matter how grudgingly, to the offerings of every Tom, Dick and Harry who approaches him with the determination that he will be heard.

CHILD WEAKNESS.

You can worry for months about your weak child and not succeed in doing it a fraction of the good that comes from little daily doses of Scott's Emulsion.

The cure of child weakness is not the matter of a day but of steady common-sense treatment.

Children like Scott's Emulsion and thrive on it.

Perfectly harmless yet powerful for good.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, T...

How the Kaiser Starts Work.

Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany has just completed 14 years of his reign. The novelty of his sudden and almost startling apparition upon the European stage has long since passed away. Speculation has been followed by appreciation, and now the surprises he excites are those of admiration instead of alarm.

The old emperor, Bismarck, Moltke, and every notable figure among their coadjutors have disappeared. William has not only maintained their work single-handed, he has developed their achievement.

William attacks the morning at the outset with cheerful and vigorous alacrity. He is often up with the lark and always before the postman. He not seldom rises as early as 5 o'clock, and is in any case sure to be astir before 7. When he has braced himself with a cold bath he invariably dons uniform and then goes straight to breakfast.

In the circumstances of the meal is found the keynote of the way in which he combines a tranquil and charming family life with all the conspicuous energy of his public career. It is the pride of the German empress, and indeed of her husband, that she regards herself in the good old Teutonic fashion as being the first housewife as well as the first lady in the land. She herself supervises the preparation of breakfast, which, to suit the taste of the emperor, who abhors complex and insubstantial kickshaws, is a rather plain and robust meal, consisting of tea, bread and butter, cold meat and eggs.

In this, as in other things, there is quick dispatch, and before the kaiser quits the table the younger children come in to bid their father a brief and brisk "good morning." They are brought up with a keen discipline, but they probably know that the kaiser carries their photographs with him wherever he goes and there is possibly no household in the world whose members are on more loving terms. But there is no time in the morning for dalliance and after these pleasing little interviews all separate for work.

From that time till late at night every day in the year, excepting Sunday and holidays, it is work, work, al the time, with little time for recreations. Even when the emperor is on his outings, hunting and yachting cruises, he does not neglect the affairs of state.—Berlin Correspondence Chicago Chronicle.

Assist Nature.

You have been told to "hitch your wagon to a star" that Nature will assist you. That's all right. There are times, however, when you should assist nature, and the spring is one of these times.

Nature is now undertaking to cleanse your system—if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla the undertaking will be successful, and your complexion bright and clear.

BIBLE SALES QUADRUPLED

Since Robert G. Ingersoll Called It an Exploded Book.

Millions Are Sold Yearly, Yet the Demand Is Increasing—Some Uses for Old Bibles.

Not long ago a New York author had a roseate dream. Its radiant flush still illumined his face when he walked into his publisher's office the next morning.

"I've had the night of my life, Blank," he said. "I dreamed I was drawing royalties on the Bible."

A 10 per cent royalty on the Bible would provide more than a meagre income. The American Bible Society alone issued more than 1,500,000 Bibles last year. The British and Foreign Bible Society turned out more than 5,000,000 Bibles. Other Bible companies show correspondingly large outputs.

Several years ago, owing to fierce competition, Bibles were selling at cost and below cost. The International and Oxford companies cut prices, and other houses were obliged to meet the reduction. Various rumors were afloat. It was asserted that Bible sales were falling off, that the old Bible House on Fourth avenue was to go out of business; that a Bible trust was to be formed.

There is still keen competition in the trade, but prices have been adjusted. No Bible trust is in sight. The old Bible House is still doing business and constantly adding to the volume of that business.

"THE CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE IS STEADILY INCREASING,"

said Mr. Frowde, head of the American branch of University and Oxford Press. "It is all nonsense to assert the contrary. I've been in the business a great many years and have seen only steady growth.

"Twenty-five years ago I heard Robert Ingersoll say positively that the Bible was an exploded book, that its sales were bound to fall off rapidly and that within ten years it would be little read. Since that day six great Bible houses have been established and the sales of the book have been more than quadrupled.

"People read the Bible more. Possibly they may not all read it in the old devout spirit. Much of the reading may be done in a critical spirit, but it is done. The sales prove it.

"You've heard it said, haven't you, that Bible sales are bigger in hard times than in good times? That's an old theory. The idea from which it started was that in times of trouble people went to the Scriptures for comfort, but forgot the book during prosperity.

"Now that tradition is a mistake. As times improve, the Bible business improves. We have shared liberally in the general prosperity.

"Prices have been going down for the last twenty years, but machinery is even more largely responsible than competition for that state of things. The cost of production went down in company with the price.

"Now Bibles are a little higher in price than they were a few years ago. It costs more to manufacture them. Printing, paper and labor have all gone up in price.

"Still prices are not extravagantly high. We do not cater to the cheapest trade, yet today one can get an Oxford Bible for 30 cents. That is our cheapest publication and our great sales are in the more expensive books.

"In England one can buy

A BIBLE FOR SIXPENCE

and a New Testament for a penny. That is below anything in this country, though the American Bible Society comes pretty close to those figures with a Bible at 15 cents and a New Testament at 5 cents.

"The revised version has a slow but steady growth in sales. It is, however, little in use for general reading. The public won't have it, and it serves chiefly as a text book for students. The demand for it is particularly good in the United States. Americans are keenly interested in Biblical study.

The American Bible Society has not yet published its annual report, but the secretary of the society says that it will show an increase in all branches of the work. Of the total output of more than 1,500,000 Bibles, the United States takes about 800,000, the increase showing chiefly in the field of mission schools.

With the Scriptures selling at the price for which they do sell, and with free distribution in so many places, there is no reason today why anyone who cares to have a Bible should not own one. The Bible Society sells its books at cost, and, in fact, disposes of many of them at half cost. The English penny Testament also sells for below cost, and as millions of copies have been sold since it came out in 1894, it represents a very great loss to the publishers.

The field in which the sales of the American Bible Society showed the most marked development is in the Philippines. For 300 years before the American occupation of the islands the Bible had had practically no circulation in the Philippines. During the first year of American rule 10,700 Bibles were distributed in the islands. The second year called for 58,000 more.

The Bible is being

TRANSLATED INTO FIVE OF THE FILIPINO DIALECTS,

and as the British and Foreign Bible Society has already had it translated into three dialects it will soon be circulated in eight native dialects. In addition, there are, of course, the English and Spanish versions; but practically none of the natives can use the English Bible, and 95 per cent of them do not know Spanish, so the dialect versions were an absolute necessity.

Representatives of the Bible Society and missionaries report that the natives are tremendously interested in this "new book" in their own tongues, and that in many villages, where most of the natives cannot read, the few who can read, have to read the Bible aloud. The natives have even in many instances coined new words to describe the book and the new teaching.

The translations are made in Manila, where educated Filipinos are engaged in the work under the supervision of American scholars, but the books are printed in Yokohama. Copies of the separate Gospels in native dialects are published at what in our money would be equivalent to about five-eights of a cent.

It was to be expected that returns from China would show a large falling off in Bible circulation. Rather to the surprise of the society, the reverse is the case. More than 428,000 Bibles formed the issue for China last year. That was in advance of previous figures, but it is estimated that if the Boxer outbreak had not occurred the sales of Bibles would have reached a million copies. Fourteen of the Bible Society's colporteurs perished in the massacres, but there was no difficulty in reorganizing the staff, and strange as it may seem, the demand for Bibles in North China has been far greater than ever before.

The British and Foreign Bible Society prints the Bible in 400 languages, but about 30 per cent of the issue is in English. The Oxford and University Press and the King's printers alone have the right of printing the Bible in England, and their best efforts—with the Bagster Bibles—are the most sumptuous and popular Bibles on the market today.

The famous Oxford India paper, when it came into use in 1875, literally worked a revolution in the Bible trade. The process of its manufacture in still kept secret, being known to only three living persons. Its discovery is said to have come about primarily through an Oxford graduate who was a globe trotter.

In 1841 he returned from the Far East, bringing among his finds a small amount of exceedingly thin paper, which was tougher and more opaque for its thickness than any paper of English manufacture. He gave this to the University Press, which put it into 24 copies of the smallest Bible then printed.

The books were only one-third of the usual thickness and large prices were offered for them, but they were all used as presentation copies. This incident led to experiment, and in 1875 a Bible similar to the limited edition of 1842 was placed on the market. It sold in the most remarkable fashion, and the paper of that edition is the famous Oxford paper of today. Experiment shows that a slip of this paper three inches wide can support one-quarter of a hundredweight.

The steady output of Oxford Bibles is called the largest in the world. It is

RATED AT 20,000 A WEEK;

and although, according to old custom, a guinea is given to any person who can point out a printer's error in an Oxford Bible, the bill for printers' errors has never been on an average more than 5 guineas a year. More than 400,000 sheets of gold are used merely in lettering the volumes and the skins of at least 100,000 animals go into Oxford Bible covers each year.

Recently there was a run on Bibles at the public libraries. It is always so on Jewish holy days. The Astor Library has a number of Bibles on its shelves, but the English versions are seldom called for, save when someone working at the library happens to want to look up a Biblical quotation or commentary.

In this day of cheap Bibles, no one need go to a library for an ordinary English Bible. The Jewish students, however, devote extra study to the Scriptures at all holy seasons, and go to the library for the Hebrew Bibles with elaborate marginal notes, which are too expensive to be generally owned.

The Lennox Library is the storehouse for the valuable Bibles and has a wonderful collection of rare editions. Only recently a famous English Bibliophile bemoaned the fact that America was carrying all the most valuable Bibles and Shakespeare folios away from England.

The New York library in which the Bible plays the most prominent part is in a small basement room up on Ninety-First street. The Free Circulating Library for the Blind has more calls for the Bible than for any twenty other books on its shelves.

One curious fact in regard to the sale and distribution of Bibles was brought to a Sun reporter's attention by Mr. Bjerrguard, of the Astor library.

"You would be surprised," he said, "to know the number of Bibles

LYING IN DARK CORNERS

of the second-hand book shops of the city. Every second-hand book shop of importance has thousands of them.

"Of course, now when new Bibles are so cheap there is no regular sale for the second-hand copies. They will bring little money, but there is a way of disposing of them. I stumbled upon it when I was doing some Biblical work, making some parallel studies.

"I wanted large type Bibles to cut up. Of course, I didn't care to pay much for them. I went to a second-hand shop, explained what I needed, and bought all the large Bibles I needed at my own price.

"It seems that many students do the same thing. There were great stacks of Bibles in a little back room and I could get a big one for a quarter. A worn, shabby binding makes no difference to the student. He only wants the type."—New York Sun.

GOLD SOAP

Cleans the Clothes

Helps the Housekeeper

Behind the Veil.

Behind the veil of her womanly modesty and fortitude, nearly every woman suffers indescribably from time to time and continues to suffer in spite of all her efforts, because

Ordinary medicine is powerless to do good in such cases. Ordinary medicine may give momentary relief---even a purgative may do that; but the one great medical discovery capable of permanently curing and preventing a return of the ailment, is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People.

They are not an ordinary medicine; they are not a patent medicine or nostrum, but the prescription of a regularly practising family physician. They are invaluable for both sexes.

HOW THEY BROUGHT MRS. JOHN SHUTE FROM SORROW TO JOY.

Mrs. John Shute, Stokes Bay, Ont., says:—"It is simply impossible for me to praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enough. I have doctored for years, but they are the only medicine that has given me real, lasting benefit. For a long time I was troubled with a pain in my right side, which ultimately confined me to bed for some three months. While in this condition I was attacked with hemorrhage of the kidneys. The doctor who was attending me did not appear to be able to give me more than temporary help, and while he was treating me my condition became further aggravated by a severe cough, which all my friends thought would throw me into consumption. My feet were cold day and night and I appeared to be almost bloodless. I grew so thin that if I held my hand to the light you could actually see through it. The cough which troubled me frequently brought on vomiting spells, which would leave me so weak I could scarcely raise my head. At last I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and without saying anything to my friends bought three boxes. Before they were used my friends were telling me I was looking better. I then told my husband what I was taking, and got some more pills, and continued using them until I had taken nine or ten boxes, by which time I felt as well as ever I did in my life. Every trace of my trouble has disappeared and I have been a well woman ever since, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The Happiness of Health for Men and Women

lies in the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which act as a nerve tonic and supply new blood to enfeebled systems. They have cured thousands of cases of Anæmia, "decline," Consumption, Pains in the Back, Neuralgia, Depression of Spirits, Heart Palpitations, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, St. Vitus Dance, and Paralysis. But substitutes should be avoided if you value your health; see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ONE'S CONSCIENCE IS THE SAFEST GUIDE.

Honesty Should Come First; After That Anything You Can Get.

For God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man.—St. James, I., 13.

There are very few persons who have not been sorely tempted to do what neither reason nor conscience would approve. To resist is to add fibre to your character and to yield is to lose what it is very difficult to regain—your self-respect.

Temptation never comes out into the open and never argues fairly. It does not dare to tell the whole truth, but presents a subject in the light of false logic, gilds a bad argument until it looks like gold and always leaves its victim to immeasurable regret.

A despotic conscience which does not know how to surrender is the safest guide we can have, for one can look heaven and earth in the face; but for some promised good or pleasure we bid our conscience vacate its throne, happiness and peace of mind take their departure. There is, therefore, nothing on the planet of so much worth as a clean conscience. If you have it for a bedfellow your sleep will not be disturbed.

I have watched the subtle processes of temptation in myself and others. It comes in the guise of good advice in order the more easily to accomplish your ruin. It sneers at your moral sense, assures you that we are here to enjoy ourselves in whatever way opportunity offers, and declares that your scruples have no solid foundation. If you do not grasp the offered advantage someone else will, therefore do not hesitate. You are only too willing to listen, and while you do so your moral sense is being dulled. Reiteration of this false reasoning still further undermines your rectitude, and after a while you pretend to be convinced, but it is only a pretence. The deed is done, and then you wake up to find that while you have gained something you have lost still more. You have gained a well-filled purse or you have indulged in some demoralizing pleasure, but you have lost a well-flied heart and learned what it is to hate yourself.

It is a somewhat cruel world, because false estimates of what constitutes happiness have thrown so many temptations in our way. There is no overvaluation of money and no overvaluation of moral principle. The race is so eager, so wild, so intoxicating that we forget everything except to get ahead of our competitors, and the means we take to accomplish this are justified, we think, by the fact of winning. As a consequence the tone of life is lowered and we measure a man by what he has, not by what he is. The bank account rather than the character excites our envy. Riches and the pursuit of riches are the bases of orderly society, provided riches and rectitude are interwoven; but riches without the rectitude are of no benefit to anyone.

Men and women are too ready to pay a thoughtless, a reckless price for the goods they covet. Fame is worth something, so is reputation, if it is honestly earned, but if you compromise your honor you are practically selling your soul.

What we need in this generation is a heroic dose of that old-fashioned corrective—moral principle. The only real man, the only man who is recognized in heaven, is the upright and the downright man. It may be hard to persuade the public of this truth, but it is the truth, nevertheless, and cannot be evaded or ignored. If a nation or an individual is to live comfortably it must live virtuously. False standards mean false and wretched lives, and the logic of events will make that fact known with terrible emphasis.

Honesty comes first and after that anything you can get. When you give up the honesty, the purity of heart, in exchange for anything else you suddenly find that you have been cheated out of your best self. The object of life is not to acquire, not that solely, unless it be to acquire character. Your temptation to gash your conscience is based on a promise which will never be kept, or if the worldly goods are delivered you will be robbed of something worth a great deal more. Stiffen your conscience until it will not feel the force of temptation, and then you will be ready for life, for death and for any other world to which you may go when your term on earth expires.

The only thing to set men right and keep them right is the sermon on the Mount. It is the thought of others which consecrates the thought of self. A staff and scrip with a clear heart will do more for human happiness than whatever else you may desire, and until we get back to that fact and to a full appreciation of it we shall fall in the great essentials.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper



FATE.

It is very convenient to attribute the disasters which overtake us to fate. But for the most part man is the arbiter of his own fortunes. Business men are struck down suddenly as by lightning. The verdict is generally "heart failure." "His heart was weak. It was fate for him to meet this end." But if we went behind the "weak" heart we should find a "weak" stomach, probably, and back of the weak stomach is careless eating at irregular hours.

When the stomach is diseased the organs depending on the stomach for nutrition are starved. Starvation means weakness of the body and its organs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When these organs are cured, diseases of heart, liver, lungs and kidneys, caused by the diseased stomach, are cured also.

"In the fall of 1897 I was taken with smothering spells, palpitation of the heart, and a distressed feeling in my stomach," writes Mr. H. W. Kinney, of Knight, Doddridge Co., West Va. "I consulted a doctor and he said I had organic heart trouble. He gave me some medicine, but it did me no good. I then tried different kinds of patent medicines, but they only helped me a little. I then sent and got five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before the first bottle was gone I felt a change. When the five bottles were gone I began to work. I had not worked any for a year before.

"I am well and can eat anything now with the exception of pork and greasy food."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

HOW NATURE ADVERTISES

The Colors of Flowers Attract Insects and Birds.

Some Harmless Insects Which Endeavor to Make Themselves Appear Very Dangerous.

In the study of natural history the chief interest belongs, not to collecting and classifying, but to interpretation. We are surrounded by natural things, animate and inanimate, and each has a purpose beyond the universal one of being beautiful. To the human understanding is presented the fascinating problem of finding out what that purpose it. Brilliant minds, capable of original conceptions and accurate investigations, have long been busy to that end; and now in many domains light is dawning, though day may still be distant. Meanwhile, as ever, phraseology lags behind discovery. New truths anonymous and only to be described with roundabout verbal clumsiness.

Thus "advertising in nature" is but a make-shift nickname for a recently realized, and consequently unchristened, principle.

FLOWERS ADVERTISE.

They acquaint bees with the fact that honey is kept within. But the philanthropy of the thing is only on the surface. This advertisement is displayed in as strict a business spirit as is any manufacturer's printed notification concerning soap or pills. Behind the whole proceeding is a concern that the bee should, though without intent or knowledge, put pollen to its appointed use. The advertisements of flowers are sometimes as fatal as those of the turf tipster. Little birds are attracted to the arum lily's seed pod by the seduction of its scarlet coat, and Professor Bottomley spoke by the book when he characterized the business as floral murder. The decayed body of the treacherously poisoned bird makes just the proper little heap of nutritive soil for the germination of the seed. Then, too, insects advertise, as Prof. E. B. Poulton, in the interesting lecture he delivered at the Royal Institution, made abundantly manifest. There are countless little creatures upon this earth who are concerned to pass themselves off as something they are not in order to escape the consequences of being what they are. The result is attained by advertisements, and lying advertisements to boot. Take the case of a certain humble bee, and of a certain still more humble fly. The latter is a veritable Beerbohm Tree in his capacity to assume the appearance of the former. Art for art's sake does not enter into the situation. The performance of the fly originates in a consideration of self-preservation. Professor Poulton showed that this interested imitation does not stop even at copying the brown and hairy coat. The toothsome insect actually apes the antics of the stinging insect, and notably in the mater of leg action. Be it known that in the cool of the evening, if you go up to tease the particular bee, he as like as not will disdain to fly away, but will waggle a pair of legs at you in a menacing manner eloquent of anger. Under similar provocation this little fly will do the same, the better to convey an erroneous idea that he is a bee and armed with a sting. One fault in the imitation is worthy to be noted. The bee does not use his front pair of legs for this alarming demonstration. The fly does, and this circumstances is easy to account for. While all the legs of a fly are equally useful for walking with the front pair have got in the way of performing little extra duties. We have all seen flies washing their faces with the front pair, which have also a marked facility when outstretched for rapidly curling and uncurling round one another at the extremities—a performance which is probably directed to some other end than the promotion of circulation. Thus these forerunners were, by reason of their superior flexibility, singled out for this part of the strange business of fooling birds and other insect-eaters.

There are tasty

BEETLES THAT PRETEND TO BE WASPS,

and plenty of nourishing flies that try to palm themselves off as unsavory ants. There is even a spider that assumes the appearance of an ant. At first sight it would seem that the possession of eight legs would be a bar to the disguise, but the ingenuity of nature, working through the principle of selection, is capable of what one is tempted to describe as daring solutions of difficult problems. When occasion requires, up go the front pair of legs as counterfeit antennae. Some of our readers will be familiar with the quaint appearance of the caterpillar of the lobster moth—which to the ordinary eye is two-thirds caterpillar and one-third something else. The bulky appendage called by politeness a tail really seems, so far as unity of design is concerned, to have no relation to what goes before. And now note the explanation with which a distinguished Russian naturalist has staggered the entomological world. A fact patent to all observers is that the caterpillar of the lobster moth, when menaced by danger, will swing his tail over on to his back, and hold up his forelegs straight and quivering. Why he should behave thus has long been a mystery for to the scientific mind it never seemed a sufficient explanation that the creature perchance aspired, by this appalling contortion, to fill his enemy's heart with paralyzing terror. The distinguished Russian one day bethought him of the strong resemblance the caterpillar's tail bears to a certain plant-bug that is repugnant to insect-eaters. When one comes to think of it, how simple the matter seems. The caterpillar's extended, quivering forelegs of course complete the likeness by figuring as the bug's antennae. Is it likely a bird would swallow a caterpillar that has an unpalatable plant-bug glued to its back?

Instances might be multiplied. One South American fly which happens to be fashinoed in the appearance of a highly indigestible ant, the creature having a parallel in those pantomime performers who walk enveloped in the canvas and plaster guise of monsters. As for butterflies, there are, as Prof. Poulton pointed out, vast advertising communities among them.—London Daily News.

THERE IS BUT ONE SMALLPOX CURE,

That Is Compulsory Vaccination, Says Dr Azel Ames of Porto Rico.

While the United States and Great Britain are both suffering under the scourge of smallpox and in England, particularly, the disease has reached an alarming stage of progress, Porto Rico, which under Spanish rule was a hotbed of smallpox, is practically immune from the present epidemic.

For the ten years prior to American occupation of the island the deaths from smallpox averaged 621 per annum. Today in a population of 960,000, the annual death rate from the disease does not exceed two. Smallpox is practically non-existent.

The result is hailed by the friends of vaccination as demonstrating conclusively its triumph as a preventive of smallpox. After having set an example to the world by introducing general vaccination Great Britain four years ago modified her compulsory vaccination law by adding to it a "conscience clause," under which any person having conscientious convictions as to the harmful influence of vaccination was exempted from the law and the minors in the conscientious person's family were exempted with him.

In Porto Rico the very opposite policy has been followed. Early in 1899, immediately after the American occupation of the island, Gen. Henry, the governor, issued an order for universal vaccination and it was strictly carried out.

Now while magistrates in England under the influence of the smallpox alarm, are openly disregarding the conscience clause in the law and a strong agitation for its repeal is growing, in Porto Rico the American surgeons are rejoicing over the results of Gen. Henry's order and are lauding him as a far-seeing sanitarian.

Dr. Azel Ames, who was the director of Gen. Henry's vaccination department in Porto Rico, has written to the Medical News calling attention to the remarkable immunity of the island from the present smallpox epidemic on the one hand and the rapid and general spread of the disease here and in England on the other. Dr. Ames draws from these facts the conclusion that compulsory vaccination is essential to prevent a return of the epidemic.

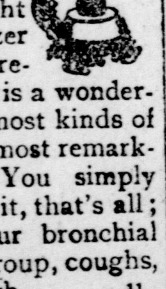
Dr. Ames finds the chief cause of the virulence of the present outbreak of smallpox in the diminished protection from the disease due to the existence of a large non-immune element of the population, which has neither outworn its vaccine protection or has never had any.

Contributing causes he finds in the unfamiliarity of the present generation of physicians with smallpox and the consequent exposure of patients through errors of diagnosis; the fancied security and consequent relaxed vigilance in enforcing protective regulations, due to long periods of immunity from the disease; and last "the growth of a more self-assertive and mistakenly aggressive individuality which, until more fully informed, often resents and resists the idea of any legal interference with personal liberty, and, lacking full knowledge, is credulous of all bugbears and distrustful of all vaccination, and other sanitary measures to suppress the disease."

With the present great factories in which single sparks of contagion readily light the wide spreading fires of an epidemic, Dr. Ames says, with unprecedented facilities of communication, increased use of public conveniences and common sources of domestic utility, and with the enormous growth of public assemblies in theaters, churches and schools, the task of fighting smallpox is no light one. He describes in detail Gen. Henry's vigorous attack on the problem in Porto Rico, and its success. In conclusion he says:

"Vaccination alone did it, and will do it effectively wherever compulsory legislation, properly enforced, secures its benefits to all."

Do You See It?



Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal to it. There's a lamp, that makes the heat. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful medicine. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe-in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough. 11

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE Co. 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD

A Plucky Young Lady Takes on Herself to Cure Her Father of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.



A portion of her letter reads as follows: "My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time, but then returned to it stronger than ever. One day after a terrible spree he said to us: 'It's no use. I can't stop drinking.' Our hearts seemed to turn to stone, and we decided to try the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, which we had read about in the papers. We gave him the remedy, entirely without his knowledge, in his tea, coffee, or food regularly, according to directions, and he never knew he was taking it. One package removed all his desire for liquor, and he says it is now distasteful to him. His health and appetite are also wonderfully improved, and no one would know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him, and we feel sure that the change is for good. Please send me one of your little books, as I want to give it to a friend."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Inclose stamp for reply. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY COMPANY, 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

OVER THE SAHARA BY BALLOON ROUTE.

French Aeronauts Planning to Send an Automatic Airship Across the Desert.

The project of crossing the Sahara Desert by balloon is being seriously debated by French aeronauts. M. Fes. Deburaux believes it practicable to make the passage from Tunis to the Niger by utilizing the northeasterly winds which prevail in that region and with Count Castillon de Saint Victor, another prominent aeronaut is anxious to make the experiment.

The expense attending such a project is the principal handicap to its attempt. To dispatch a large balloon with several aeronauts would entail a cost of $60,000.

It is proposed, therefore, to make a trial first with a balloon controlled by an automatic device. This can be done for $4,000.

The balloon planned for the trip is to be kept in equilibrium by a heavy guide rope of steel cable weighing 1,100 pounds. It has an automatic ballast discharge consisting of a tank containing 5,000 pounds of water ballast. An automatic device insures that if the balloon falls to within 150 feet of the ground the tank will discharge 150 pounds of ballast at once.

In the balloon is an interior airbag which will keep it in shape in spite of the leakage of gas. It is estimated that with the aid of this the balloon would stay in the air at least twelve days. The northeast winds which prevail over the central Sahara almost constantly between April and October would propel the balloon at the rate of at least twelve miles an hour.

In case the balloon should be wrecked it is calculated that it would be picked up by some of the nomads of the desert who would be sure to see it and to follow such a phenomenon so that news of the mishap would quickly reach civilization.

PILES — ITCHING, BLIND OR BLEEDING.

Symptoms: Moisture; intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists' or by mail, for 50 cents. For a free sample address Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal. wholesale agents.



A WARNING TO BACKACHE SUFFERERS.

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

A sudden twitch, a sudden pain. The Kidneys cause it all.

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

Cure your Backache by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

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

WOMAN'S IDEAL TYPE OF MAN

A Keen Observer's Views on an Interesting Question.

Merely Handsome Men Are No Longer Favorites — Qualities and Looks That Succeed.

There are two kinds of men who, by their personal appearance, instantly attract the attention of women—the very handsome man and the very homely man. The fellow of average appearance seldom counts.—The Maxims of Nizam.

"What type of man is most popular nowadays with women?"

The question was asked of an artist who has shown cleverness in portraying the men and women of society whom he uses as his models, although they are quite unconscious of his study.

"That is a rather difficult question to answer," he said, "far more than if you asked me what type of woman is most popular with men. A woman who is a belle will always have some decided charm of manner, will be either dashing or gentle, an accomplished sportswoman, or else a great beauty.

"There is always the apparent reason right on the surface why she should be the girl who has most attention from men. But with a man it is entirely different. Some of the men that have been worshiped by women during the last few years have not been particularly gifted with either brains or beauty.

"In fact, beauty is no longer the factor that it used be with women or with men. It will always remain a power with women, but I think it is quite safe to say that handsome men are not at all popular with women today. I mean, of course, the beauty man, that used to be the favorite 25 or 30 years ago.

"Then every man tried to be a dandy. He wore an enormous mustache or else abnominable whiskers; he affected fopperies in dress, he cultivated a waist and padded his shoulders, ogled and simpered in a manner that would be deemed idiotic today.

"Women admire strength in a man's face just as they admire his physical strength. For that reason the man who may have what might be called a pretty face finds no favor with women of the world. Invariably such men become unconsciously conceited to an extent that makes them unbearable to persons accustomed to the society of men of the right sort.

"Nor are excessive good manners any longer a charm which paves the way to feminine favor. Courtesy and good breeding are of course requisite, but I refer to the man who bows and scrapes and obtrudes his manners.

"That sort of thing is not in favor today and stamps a man as being unused to the society of sensible and well-bred people. It might have its effect in the servants' hall, you know, where offensively polite people often make a hit.

"Society of late years has of course veered a little bit to the other side so far as brusqueness of speech, slangy talk and familiarity in the manner of address go. But it cannot be denied that conditions are pleasanter than when men had to keep up the dancing school air of etiquette at all times.

"I should certainly say that the man of easy manner who never oversteps the bounds but who does not betray too much reverence for women is the popular chap today. He must have it in his heart and brain, but his speech must not constantly obtrude it.

"He must not jump to his feet every time a woman stirs in a room, nor does he rush to open doors and close them as in the old days, except for elderly women. Out-door sports have brought the sexes on a more sensible level. Women love a well-bred man, but they hate a man whose good manners are the only important part of his make-up. A few years ago the athletic man gained a great amount of feminine favor. There was a rage for football men just as there is among a certain class of women for matinee actors.

"But the athletic college man grew intensely conscious of himself and this destroys a man's popularity with women. They are a subtle sex and while they may like to take the adoring pose with their heroes, the hero must not assume that it is correct.

"The athletic chap is very often a bore intellectually. He is big and strong and healthy and wears his clothes well, but that's about his limit in very many cases.

"All his games and his sport and his out-door exercise take from him sentiment and finesse in dealing with women. He is a splendid type for a son or brother, but he is apt to be all muscle and no emotion.

"No one who looks at an assemblage of fashionable men can fail to notice that there is a great tendency to what may be called the coaching type. There is no other word which exactly describes the extreme of grooming, the closely shaved face, trained to serious expression, the nattiness of dress with just the faintest touch of exaggeration of style expressed in waistcoat or perhaps in jewelry, no matter how small and choice and tasteful it may be.

"The typical clubman is exactly this type. I could mention more than half a dozen well known names and every man has this particular style. The build is stocky, but never fat. Still it suggests good living, rather than extreme athletic exercise, and above all tubbing.

"This sort of man is always successful in gaining the admiration of women. He never capitulates to them apparently. He is apt to be immensely successful and often very rich. One of our best known millionaires is an exact type of such as I describe, and women admire him more than any other man in society.

"There was a time when lackadaisical men were popular, just as the dandy with his hat tipped rakishly was the chosen beau. Then poets and artists were in favor, and sickly, sentimental fellows cultivated the tame cat attitude. Women liked to have them around their drawing-rooms to hear them purr.

"Adventurers often adopted the style of the sentimental fellow who could sing tenor love songs and always had a flirtation on with his hostess of the moment. Usually chaps of this sort existed on credit, borrowed right and left and sometimes succeeded in making a marriage that set them on their feet.

"But the adventurer and the fortune hunter of today must be of a cleverer type than this. Women and men are keen now to realize what is what and who is who. Society as it exists today is largely a matter of sets and of mutual entertainment rather than hospitality of the old sort.

"It is give and take and the man who gets in must either have money or else his game is suspected. In fact a man without money is nowhere in gaining and degree of feminine popularity. It used not to be this way, but the girls of today are treated like queens and become used to all sorts of expensive and luxurious attentions.

"A man who is not able to indulge in cabs and theater parties and flowers had better take to the woods rather than attempt to make any impression on the girl of society. She is educated to these things and must have them.

"Her father gives them to her and the modern woman does not fall in love in the old tempestuous way. She is too well brought up, too well chaperoned and knows her world too well.

"Of course, I am not talking now of the very young men, the broilers of society, who are not taken seriously by mammas or by daughters except as partners in the cotillion. I am talking now of the older generation, if one can call them old.

"That is another factor in success. A man cannot afford to grow old too quickly any more than a woman. A man of 50 is at his best in society if he keeps up to date in dress and in manner and participates in the sports of the day.

"It is well for a man to cultivate some fad; to ride to hounds, to golf, to race horses, to coach, to take up some lively interest that will amuse him and take him out of the rut of his commercial life or of his profession.

"Men are only as old as they feel, and the grandfathers in society are the liveliest boys of the lot. Relaxation in business serves to keep a man up to date, and therefore popular with women.

"You see, it is not a question of looks at all. A man wrote once that only the very handsome men and the very homely men had any chance with women. The chaps who were fairly good-looking, he said, were not in the race. But I should say that looks are the most important factor, beyond the fact that a man must be clean-cut as to dress and have that clean, healthy skin that comes from cold water in the morning.

"Above all naturalness is in demand. The man with a pose might just as well take a back seat. A man who is amusing will always gain the favor of women if he makes fun for them, but not of them. But the chap who affects a pose either of art, of high breeding that will not lend itself to a lark, stamps himself as not in the know.

"Every one is conscious at once nowadays of the man or the woman who is posing for effect and nothing is so unforgivable in a man judged by feminine eyes. I know of several fashionable hostesses who have given such men to understand quite plainly that they would not be tolerated unless they entered into the general feeling of a party or set.

"Individuality is therefore not a requisite for favor from the fair sex. On the contrary, the man who is a good fellow unconscious of himself or his family or his money or his good looks or his ugliness is the man who wins. But he must win success first—that is essential."

IS NO EASY TASK TO GET MARRIED

New Difficulties Which Confront Modern Lovers.

Cases Where the Locksmith Gets the Merry Ha, Ha, and Others Where He Doesn't.

Love's laughing at locksmiths is as old as is the tender passion itself, but occasionally something unexpectedly modern and unlooked-for may break into the best-laid plans of bridegroom, bride and minister. Time was when papa's boot or mamma's hysterics was the worst thing possible to spoil a match; nowadays a dozen new possibilities may make an engagement look like a telescoped pie-counter.

Still, there is some laughing at locksmiths. For instance, when Mrs. Ellen Williams, of Chattanooga, Tenn., walked 111 miles to Knoxville in order to marry William Wise, of that city, the locksmith is supposed to have got the worst ha-ha of the season. Mrs. Williams was 30 years old and she had four children. William Wise was 45 years old and showed that there was something in the name. For when the engagement was announced and the date set, Wise sent Mrs. Williams the money to pay the half-rate fares of three of the children to Knoxville. One boy, 15 years old, would have been required to pay full fare, so he was elected to walk the 111 miles with his mother. Wise had rented a furnished house and the Knoxville police raised the money to pay for a license. The mother and son made the trip without spending a cent.

As to the happening of the unexpected, there are several examples that bear so closely on tragedies as to make Cupid nervous.

TRIED SIX TIMES TO ELOPE.

In one case, at Grange City, Ky., the lover was Jake Adams, who already has made five attempts to elope with pretty Julia McKenney. All these had ended in failure, however. Still, the pair were not discouraged, and the other night, driving a high-stepping horse to a buggy and listening to the sounds of pursuit behind, the two were rattling through the streets of Flemingsburg, when the horse took fright, ran away, and dashed both occupants of the buggy into the ditch. Before they had recovered from the shock papa took his bruised daughter to his arms again, giving the lover the boots. That Jake will try again, however, seems to be taken for granted by all who know him.

Two incidents of recent date show that, while the locksmith may be laughed at, the gunsmith is on another plane altogether.

W. G. Landers, of Atlanta, Ga., was preparing for the marriage ceremony and a friend was giving him a face massage, when suddenly a muffled explosion startled the two friends of the bridegroom who were in the room. A cry from the bridegroom and a spasm of pain in his face showed his sufferings, and when his brother and a friend opened his coat and vest they saw a powder burned hole in the young man's shirt. The bullet had made a serious wound in the abdomen, and the wedding is indefinitely postponed.

In Chicago, only a few days before, the story of how a special policeman, walking with his sweetheart, dropped his revolver and wounded her severely, is remembered. A worn pocket inside the officer's overcoat allowed the weapon to drop to the pavement, the heavy bullet piercing the calf of the young woman's leg.

ALL NOT DISASTROUS.

But not all weddings are interfered with in such ways. At the worst they are performed under unusual surroundings and sometimes while the couple are traveling at a high rate of speed.

C. B. Sutton, living near La Grange, N. C., procured a license to marry Miss Willie Smith. Papa Smith had objected, but Willie went out for a walk in the evening dusk and by appointment met Sutton and the local justice of the peace in the road near the northwest corner of the home "forty." With a rail fence on one side, a hedge on the other, and with an evening star for a witness, the two were married and have begun to live happy ever after.

Moving-picture marriages are unusually popular just now, the automobile marriage ceremony promising to lead in the near future. Mrs. Fannie Carlson and Prof. C. B. Greenup set the pace for the automobile marriage the other day, by having the machine traveling at a rapid pace over the Eads bridge while the matrimonial service was being pronounced. The lady in the case had been married three times already, but she insists that this was the most exciting and diverting ceremony that she ever took a principal part in. If this automobile marriage is to become popular the unexpected element in marriage ventures promises to be increased at least 100 per cent.

SOME TRAIN WEDDINGS.

The railroad wedding at 30 miles an hour always has been affected a good deal. Divorce is no more easy because of it, but the bridal tour begins from three to twelve hours earlier.

Fred M. Drake, of Warren, Ill., and Miss Augusta Ida Keener, of Newark, Wis., thus began a wedding tour before the ceremony was pronounced. The license to marry had been procured at Rockford, and, going aboard the Illinois Central limited train, the two were married before the car had crossed over the county line. Presiding Elder Burling, of Freeport, performed the ceremony, and in the return certificate of marriage the place where the ceremoney was performed is given as "on Illinois Central Railroad train, between Rockford and Seward."

Another train wedding was that which united Arthur Reister and Miss Alice Frisbie in a parlor car approaching Plainfield, N. J. Miss Frisbie, a student in Cornell University, was one of the favorites of Sage College. She had met young Reister and they had fallen in love. Reister is a business man in Brooklyn, and in their elopement from Cornell the whole college town was excited.

EXCITING ELOPEMENTS.

Elopements where paterfamilias is most concerned in opposition usually have like endings. A scene at Morristown, N. J., the other night will serve for all. It might be staged, indeed, for the real drama.

Frank Seymour Ainsley and Jennie Bodawalt Nugent, saying that they had come from Orange, appeared before the Rev. Samuel Batten, of the Baptist Church, showing such evidences of age, sincerity, and earnest affection that at 12 o'clock at night he was moved to make them man and wife. Then, after an after-theater supper, the pair left at 2 o'clock in the morning for the west. As they boarded a sleeping car at the end of the train, a fat man, considerably excited, was seen to drop from the rear of a day coach ahead. He headed for the station master on a bee line.

"Say," he called, "have you seen any spoony young couple around here trying to get married today?"

"Sure," was the reply. "I sent them to the preacher, they got fixed all right, and have just left on this train."

"What! Left on this train?" echoed the stout man.

Then, seeing the red lights of the disappearing train about 100 yards up the platform, he dashed away after it, and did not stop until the train had passed out of sight around the first curve. He came back to the station swearing and tearing his hair. Finding there was no other train until the morning, the man tried to hire an engine. Failing in that, he wanted a handcar, but that was not to be had. At last, somewhat calmer, he went to the operator, and with tears in his eyes sent a message to be delivered to Jennie Nugent on the train. The message was:

"Jennie, dear, come home. It is all right. Tell Frank I love him. Papa."

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RECOLLECTIONS OF A STERLING OLD ACTOR.

J. H. Stoddart Writes Interestingly of a Generation of Vanished Players.

The May number of the Century Magazine contains the first of two installments of "The Recollections of a Player," being extracts from an autobiographical work by J. H. Stoddart, the sterling old actor who has been seen in London twice this season as Lachlan Campbell in "The Bonnie Brier Bush." Mr. Stoddart makes no pretense at fine writing. He sets down in a straightforward, colloquial style his recollections of his connection with a generation of great artists who have passed away, and of whom he is, with the exception of Joe Jefferson, the sole survivor. The style in which Mr. Stoddart has set down his memories is all the more interesting as giving a truer picture of the genial, unaffected and great-hearted old gentleman who has done so much good work for his chosen art, and who is honored and loved by all who have ever had the privilege of meeting or seeing him. Mr. Stoddart's book will be published about November next. Some extracts from his article follow:

It was on the 13th day of October, 1827, begins Mr. Stoddart, in the town of Black Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, that I made my first appearance on this world's stage. My father, although not theatrically connected, having been brought up on a farm, became in after-time a well-known and, I think, a very fine actor. A Scottish nobleman, the Earl of Hopetoun, had an estate some distance from Moffat, in the parish of Johnstone, Scotland. He numbered among his tenant farmers many Stoddarts, and my father could lay claim to relationship with almost all of them. He, however, did not seem to fancy milking cows and following the plow, and so he made his way to Glasgow, where he was apprenticed for seven years to learn the carpenter's trade. In those days a person was deemed fortunate who had learned a good trade. My father became a constant frequenter of the theater, and in a short time he was thoroughly stage-struck. He joined an amateur theatrical association, and, after having served his apprenticeship, went to England, where he succeeded in getting an engagement in a regular theater. He remained, to the end of his days, an actor.

It was in the Yorkshire circuit, managed by Huggins and Clark, that my father first made his professional bow, and it was there also that he first met my mother, Mary Pierce. Thomas Pierce, her father, familiarly known by the diminutive "Tommy," had, with his daughter Mary, been associated with the Yorkshire circuit for many years, and in the four towns annually visited old Tommy Pierce was as well known as any native inhabitant. He passed nearly all his life in the Yorkshire circuit, amusing a simple lot of people, and was much respected. I suppose one of these circuit companies would now be regarded as a lot of barn-stormers, but those actors were happy, contented and respected people, and in the towns they visited yearly had hosts of expectant friends to meet and welcome them.

My father, having married Miss Mary Pierce, thought it prudent to seek his fortune in some wider field than the Yorkshire circuit, and he succeeded in procuring an engagement for himself and his wife in Manchester. They also played in Liverpool, Newcastle, Dublin and Belfast, and in most of the smaller towns of England. Time brought them a large family—seven boys and three girls. The girls and boys died in infancy, leaving George, James, Robert, Richard and Benjamin, all of whom attained to manhood and adopted the stage as a profession, each in his time playing many parts. For years we wandered through the small English towns, encountering the ups and downs of theatrical life, and being far oftener down than up. Alas! all now are dead, leaving the writer, in his 75th year, only the remembrance of loving brothers and of affectionate parents. I often think of the days when we were all "wee chaps," tramping through England and Scotland, scantily clothed, possessed of huge appetites, many times lacking the means to appease them; and yet those days stand out as among the happiest of my life. What, indeed, would I not give to recall them?

MY FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. John Henry Alexander, or "Old Alec," as the boys in Glasgow were wont to call him, was the most eccentric character known to the theatrical profession. He had, however, wonderful perseverance and energy. His first performances in Glasgow were given in a loft. Although he was laughed at and quizzed, nothing could daunt him. He held his own, and became not only the manager, but the proprietor, of the most gorgeous theater outside of London. My father and Alexander had been boys together, and, as fellow-apprentices, had "served their time" in Glasgow, and were close companions. They had also entered the theatrical profession in the same year. Alexander prospered; my father did not.

We were getting on so badly in England, and our prospects were so dark, that a letter was at last sent to Scotland, applying to Alexander for an engagement. His reply was awaited with anxiety. One day my brother George came running into the house with a letter, shouting: "It is from Glasgow, from Alexander." And so it proved to be. It was a friendly letter, saying that the writer would be glad to receive my father, but could not, at present, avail himself of my mother's services. "Never mind, Mary," said my father; "my salary will keep the pot boiling, and you will be fully employed attending to the youngsters."

We arrived in Glasgow in due course, and sought Alexander, who seemed very glad to see us. My father's salary was fixed at two pounds per week—not a large sum for the needs of so large a family, but when my father mentioned the amount we all thought it a fortune. Alexander had again expressed his regret that he had nothing to offer my mother, but, remembering "auld lang syne," he proposed to engage the young Masters Stoddart, whom, he said, he would use as frequently as the plays would permit, for children's parts, pages, etc. So it was arranged that, irrespective of age, we should each receive one shilling a performance when we acted speaking parts, and sixpence when we appeared in silent ones.

The varied and extensive repertory of my brothers and myself under this shilling and sixpenny arrangement would scarcely be credited. When we entered on our career with Alexander, our tender years confined us to children's parts, but, with advance of time, we were put on in the tragedies as pages, in the nautical pieces as young sailors, and in the melodramas my brother George and I, when we had reached the ages of 10 and 8 respectively, were to be seen as bloodthirsty young ruffians, wearing our own light hair, but with villainous black beards, done in cork, frequently by Mr. Alexander himself, fighting fierce combats at the rear of the stage. Alexander would say: "There; that will do; now go along. There are young ruffians, you know, as well as old ruffians." We got to be known as well as Alexander himself by the patrons of the theater, and the newspapers would often refer to us as "Alec's two young heroes."

A HILARIOUS DEBUT.

I cannot remember the first appearance of my brother George, but I vividly recollect my own. I was 5 years old, and was taken on to represent the child of Martin Haywood, in Douglas Jerrold's drama of "The Rent Day." In the last scene, where Crumbs, played by my father, seizes Martin's goods and chattels, and is about to turn him out of doors, I became fearfully excited, and when Martin, my stage father, began berating Crumbs, the real author of my being, I could stand it no longer. I ran from Martin and clung wildly to Old Crumbs. I had been announced as "Master Stoddart, 5 years old, his first appearance on any stage," so that my identity and my relationship to Crumbs were known to the public. The audience yelled with delight, and the conclusion of the act was, of course, completely upset. My debut, therefore, proved highly injurious to my prospects, for, some time afterwards, when other children were required, Alexander would say to my father: "Stoddart, don't bring 'The Rent Day' boy."

TRIALS OF A STOCK ACTOR.

We returned to Glasgow, and rejoined Mr. Alexander, passing another season in the same old way. Alexander was always careful not to offend my father, who had been with him so long, had such a "good study," and was so well up in all the current plays, that he was a most valuable member of the company. There were no type-written parts in those days. An actor had to write out his own part, and was allowed only a certain time in which to do it, having then to pass the manuscript or play-book on to some other member. Many and many a night, after the performance, when my brothers and I were all in bed, father and mother would be at work on new parts for hours, she reading and he writing. Often poor mother, tired out, would nod over her task and lose her place, saying, "Oh, dear! I have given you the wrong speech," and father would irritably reply: "Confound it! Give me the book, and I'll read it myself." But in the same moment he would rise, kiss her, and insist upon her going to bed, finishing the task by himself. Poor mother! God bless her memory! One of the most patient and tender-hearted creatures that ever lived, trying to clothe and provide for her children on so slender an income, and fighting a malady, cancer, that eventually ended her life; and yet so good, so cheerful, always making light of her pain.

Charles Mathews and Mme. Vestris played an engagement with Alexander one season, and years after Mr. Mathews recalled to me, when we were together at Wallack's, an incident of it. "I shall never forget your father," said he, "and the terrific work he got through with Alexander in Glasgow. Vestris and I were playing an engagement there, and your father was in all the plays. The entertainment on one occasion consisted of 'The Windmill,' 'The Loan of a Lover, and 'The Captain of the Watch.' Your father had struggled through the first two at rehearsal. When we came to the last play, 'The Captain of the Watch,' he seemed a little befogged. I said to him: 'Stoddart, do you know this piece, "The Captain of the Watch?"' 'No, sir,' said he, 'I do not.' 'Well,' I explained, 'this old baron that you play is a—well, he is a sort of mysterious old fellow, you know.' I shall never forget your father's expression. He looked at all the parts in his pocket, and then at me, and he said in his droll way: 'Mr. Mathews, you will find the baron d—d mysterious tonight.'"

WE GO TO AMERICA.

My brother George had received the offer of an engagement at a new theater in Boston, in the United States, under the management of a Mr. Fleming. George had already married Miss Ann Taylor, and they had an infant daughter (who is now, 1902, Mrs. Neil Burgess). Miss Taylor, like my brother, had been with Mr. Copeland for several years. As George had, therefore, an extra claim upon his exertions, and the American salary was nearly double that received in England, he resolved to make the venture. We all went down to the landing stage and saw him and his family off, doubting if we should ever see them again.

I made up my mind that I would go, but my other brothers thought they would wait to see how I succeeded before they made the venture. My father determined that if I went he would go with me.

My brothers Robert and Richard came down to the dock to see us off; my youngest brother, Ben, being too young to be left behind, came with us. On a bright morning in midsummer we set sail. We had comfortable quarters, and the captain seemed resolved to make things agreeable for us. We were all jolly for a time; but my mirth was short-lived, as the motion of the ship soon began to tell on me, and after we got to sea I became downright ill. I was put to bed, and I never knew another moment's comfort until the pilot boat took us in charge off Long Island. The voyage lasted six weeks. On a beautiful August day in 1854 I had my first glimpse of the shores of America.

JOY OVER MY ENGAGEMENT AT WALLACK'S.

I had brought with me to America some playbills containing my name in various casts for principal characters, and I was told by Mr. Charles Parsloe, who was at that time, I believe, the only dramatic agent in New York (he had an office in Chambers street), that he thought I might dismiss the idea of doing business with either Wallack or Burton, as each had a company which was fully made up and difficult to enter. He said that there was a company being formed by Mr. Forbes for the theater at Providence, Rhode Island, and he thought he might place me there. I told him that, in the event of my not succeeding in New York, I should be glad to go to Providence.

As I left him he said that he knew of no actor in the country who would not be pleased to play anything with Mr. Wallack, and at Wallack's own terms; but I was not to be discouraged, so I determined to approach Mr. Wallack, and thereupon wrote him a letter, in which I said that I had been a member of Mr. Copeland's company in Liverpool, had acted important parts both at the Amphitheater and the Theater Royal in that city, that Mr. Copeland had said that he was well known to Mr. Wallack, and had given me permission to use his name by way of introduction; also, that if he thought he could make room for me, I should be pleased to place myself under his guidance.

I received no reply for more than a week, and had given up all hope, when, one morning, a letter came from Mr. Wallack, to the effect that he would see me the next day. This letter created excitement. I dressed myself carefully in all my best. Mother said, "Good luck to you," and father, "Don't forget your playbills," and off I went. I had always understood that Mr. Wallack was one of our greatest actors, so I was a little nervous when I knocked at his office door. But the manner in which he received me put me at once at my ease. He shook me by the hand and asked about his friend Copeland, saying he was always glad to meet any one from England, at which his son Lester remarked (looking at me through an eye-glass): "Yes, and there is little doubt as to where he comes from; look at his hat and his boots."

Mr. Wallack then asked me what I thought I could do best, and I explained to him that, although a young man, I had always played old men. I then presented my playbills, which he examined, and noticing that of "As You Like It," said: "Ah, I see you have been on for old Adam." I thought his words, "been on for old Adam," suggested a doubt of my ability to play it. Fortunately, I had a newspaper clipping containing some favorable mention of my performance of that part, and this I presented. It did not seem to impress him. At last he said: "Well, Mr. Blake plays the part with me. You, of course, never saw Blake," I was forced to admit that I had not. "Oh, a great actor!" said Wallack. And afterward, when I had seen Blake, I fully agreed with his opinion.

Mr. Wallack continued that he did not know what he could say to me, as his company was very full, in fact, as he said, comprising almost every one of any note in the country. "My company is large," he said, "and expensive, and my theater small, but if, as you say in your note, you are willing to place yourself under my direction, I will give you fifteen dollars a week to begin, and if I find you answer my purpose, why, in time, I may do better by you." I thanked Mr. Wallack for his kindness, assured him of the gratification it would give me to feel myself under so able a director, and bowed myself out.

MY FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.

In a few days a meeting of the company was called. Mr. Frederick Chippindale, who was to have played quite a long part in the afterpiece on the opening night, could not act on account of the death of his child. The name of the play was "A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock," and the part was Mr. Sowerby. In Mr. Chippindale's absence I was put on for this character, and in it I made my first appearance in New York, Sept. 7, 1854. The performance was opened with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the company being discovered upon the stage at the rise of the curtain. There was a lady, Miss Matilda Phillips, who sang the last verse of the national song and afterward played in the last piece, in whom, even on this our first meeting, I at once felt much interest—a deep and lasting interest, which has continued to the present day and can never be effaced.

The first night's performance seemed to please. The first piece was a comedy, "The Irish Heiress," I remember that, after it, Mr. Wallack was called before the curtain, and he made a speech, thanking his patrons for their kind reception of the old favorites, and incidentally alluding to a gentleman from England, who had yet to appear, and who, he hoped, would find a place in their affections. I was sorry he thus drew attention to me, as it interfered with my efforts. However, I got through tolerably well.

COURTSHIP.

I had a kind and sympathizing friend, Miss Phillips, of whom I have previously spoken. As far as I dared I began to become very fond of her and to pay her all the attention I could. Her position in the theater was considerably in advance of my own, added to which I thought her very handsome, and I knew that I was quite the reverse. We were about of an age, and there the resemblance ended. I heard she was the principal support of her mother and brothers, and was domestic, a trait peculiarly to my liking. Before joining Wallack's Theater she had been a favorite at Mitchell's Olympic.

Miss Phillips lived far from Wallack's Theater, and Mr. Chippindale, who was an old friend, was in the habit of escorting her to her home after the performance. I thought, therefore, that it would not be injudicious on my part to hang on to Chippindale; so we would get out of the theater a little in advance, have a glass of ale together, and hurry back that he might meet the lady. After a time I got to be so frequently with both that I ventured to remark to "Chip," as he was familiarly called, that if I should be permitted to walk home with them, we might have another glass, or even more than one, after we had left our charge. I was rather ungrateful, for I began to plot how I might rid myself of his company, terminate our joint attentions in seeing Miss Phillips home, and convince the lady that a single escort was all-sufficient, and that escort myself. So, one evening, "screwing my courage to the sticking-point," I approached her and asked to be permitted to see her home. "Why," she said, "I thought you had been doing so for some time." "Oh, yes," I replied; "but please don't have Chip." She would not at first consent to his dismissal, but as Mr. Chippindale was a married man with a family, and, I think, began to see how the land lay with me, he soon after took his glass by himself, and left me in full possession. It was thus that I became acquainted with a dear, good woman, my partner for forty years, a comfort and a blessing through all my life, until the time of great sorrow when I lost her.

An interesting member of Mr. Wallack's company, at that time, was Mr. Edward Southern, who has adopted the stage name of Douglas Stuart. He played the principal business after Lester. His opportunities not being all that he could desire, at the end of the season, there being then a vacancy of about eight weeks, he conceived the idea of forming a company of his own. With this in view, he spoke to me and a few others, wishing to procure our services. As I was re-engaged for the next season at Wallack's, I was glad to fill the time before my reopening in this way. We visited Canada, opening at Bytown, now called Ottawa. As Sothern's main object in making the venture was to gain more experience, the pieces played were principally done for him, and even then I considered him clever. I thought Bytown a pretty place. We also went to one or two minor towns in Canada. The business was tolerably good during the entire eight weeks, and we all enjoyed ourselves greatly during the trip and had a jolly time. At the end of my second season Mr. Sothern had made arrangements to play at Halifax. I was now married, and both my wife and I were members of his company.

Late in 1855 Miss Laura Keene returned to New York and opened the Metropolitan, a theater in Broadway, opposite Bond street, which she rechristened "Laura Keene's Varieties." That theater, which afterward became the Winter Garden, soon passed out of her hands, and a new one was built for her in Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston streets. Mr. Wallack also made an arrangement with Mr. William Stuart by which the latter was to occupy the Broome street house during this season. Miss Keene wrote to us, offering a joint engagement for her new house, and as Mr. Wallack had, in consequence of his arrangement with Mr. Stuart, in a measure retired from active management, we felt at liberty to entertain her proposal. So, after communicating with Mr. Wallack, who was willing to release us, we entered on an engagement with Miss Keene.

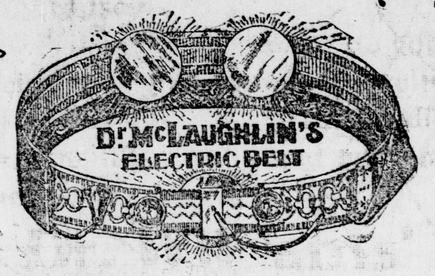
Mrs. Stoddart was not with Miss Keene during her second season, but had accepted an engagement with Mr. Duffield at the Mobile, Alabama, theater. Mr. Wallack, who had retained me when he did not particularly require my services, but, as he said, in order not to separate me from my wife, had his revenge for our leaving him, since matters fell out so adversely that I found myself alone in New York, and my wife by herself in the south. In consequence of the financial trouble of 1858, business at the theater was not good, and the money paid to us was of such doubtful value that I felt anything but cheerful; so that when Mrs. Stoddart wrote that an actor who had been engaged to play the second old man in Mr. Duffield's company (Humphrey Bland was playing the first old man) had disappointed the manager, and asked if I would care to take the position, I immediately wrote that I would do so.

As salaries were not promptly paid at Laura Keene's theater just then, I knew, or suspected, that if I told Mr. Lutz, our treasurer, that I was about to leave, my chances of getting any money would be small; so I made known my plan to my brother George, and said that I intended to leave on a Saturday night. I forget the play then current, but my part in it was unimportant, and I knew that my absence would not distress the management. As I depended on my week's salary to get to Montgomery, which was my destination, I was much distressed when Mr. Lutz informed me he could give me only a portion of it; but I was determined to make the start. My brother offered to break to Miss Keene the news of my departure after I had gone, but I thought this would be unpleasant for him, and so I addressed a note to that lady, endeavoring to explain that I had missed Mrs. Stoddart much, that a position had been offered to me at the Mobile and Montgomery theaters, where she was, that I had determined to join her there, and that I hoped Miss Keene would forgive me.

When I rejoined her, years afterward, she told me that she did not think the manner of my leaving her had been either considerate or honorable, but, as I had been married only a short time, and was naturally desirous to be with my wife, she would forget and forgive; and she added that if my married life had been of a longer duration, perhaps I should not have made so precipitate a departure. We were with her for a long time afterward, and she treated us with great kindness and consideration.



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

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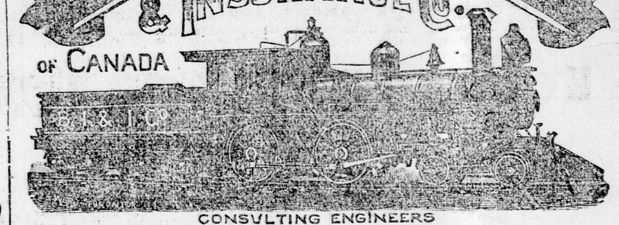
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WHEN NATURE IS AWAKENED

The Old But Ever-New Phenomenon of the Springtide.

How the Trees and Flowers Feel the Mysterious Summons From the Southland.

Some time after the second week in April, nature in these parts reaches almost the bounds of her self-restraint and makes ready for that sudden burst of growth and greenery that never fails to astonish even the oldest observers in the weeks between mid-April and mid-May.

It was in those days, while yet the flood of spring is held in check, but when the miracle of resurrection and growth reveals itself on every hand to him who will take the trouble to open his eyes, that all the subtle indications of what is coming are especially dear to the real lover of outdoor things.

Whose glances then through the woods with intelligent eyes is aware of the course of the invisible stream by little islands of new-sprung leaves, which mark the reappearance of semi-aquatic plants. At the same time many of the trees when seen singly are apparently as dead as in winter, though in the mass they show an undertone of rich warm purple in all their twigs, the sign of the mounting sap.

Other trees show little change of color from February, but reveal to a close observer swollen leaf buds. Still others are tasselled and reddened with blossoms.

The trees that have advanced a little further than any of these, however, are a special delight to the lover of the greater vegetables. Scores of varieties have their appropriate marks of identity.

The neutral trunks and branches of the hickory have no special message of spring, but the hickory leaf buds show great white cones, tingling with life, and ready with the coming of warm nights to unfold into delicate fans. The blackhaw, whose blossoms are swelling and covered with sorrel-colored skin, has put forth tiny varnished leaves with a color between green and yellow and a warm suggestion of red. The red leaves of autumn, indeed, mark a sort of second childhood, for many of the early spring leaves are red as with fresh blood.

The twigs of the oak look at the ends like ostrich feet with their three and sometimes four slightly swollen toe-like leaf buds, the fourth usually almost abortive. Maples are thick with just unfolding leaf buds, pliant and intense with life.

Those least developed are as if frosted with powdery white; those that are far enough opened to show the form of the young leaf are shiny and sorrel colored. So, too, the tulip poplars have burst the bracts that enclose the leaf buds and show the group of young leaves still tightly furled and pale green.

Sometimes you may see the outer leaf of the group exhibited as if by way of signal to indicate what is to come out of the big tuft of green. If you will stop to examine you will find how wonderfully the tiny young leaves of the tulip poplar are packed, each with its protecting system of bracts.

The swollen leaf buds of sassafras, the tattered, overspent blossoms of the elm, the pointed new leaves of the wild cherry, not yet unfolded, the great tuft of bracts and furled young leaves that mark the lindens, the giant leaf-buds of the horsechestnut, newly-varnished and yet damp, are each in is way as characteristic of the tree as the full foliage of sumer, and are full of interest for those who are curious as to the way in which the rebirth of spring takes place.

Not less interesting than the trees are the shrubs and vines. The raspberry canes are green from end to end with young leaves, out of which the crease of their winter-long packing has not yet been pressed. The delicate young heart-shaped leaves of the lowly wild ginger scarce erect above the ground, are almost transparent.

The new leaves of the hepatica, whose jewel-like blossoms are almost spent, are still hidden in the long, dawny hair that springs about the roots of the plant. By and by they will spread into tender leaflets resembling animal tissue and by their color justifying the plant's popular name of liverleaf, as well as the more learned name, hepatica.

At this season, the robin, the high hole and the song sparrow furnish most of the bird music, the first named singing morning and evening, the second clamorous with his cackle all day long, the song sparrow piping up in sunshine and in rain.

It is the mating and nest-building time. A few robins indeed are sitting. It is not the time of the great flood of bird music. Here as elsewhere the season yet exercises a certain self-control. It takes the heats of May to set all the birds singing, as it takes the torrid days of mid-July to silence them all.—New York Sun.

THEY CLEANSE THE SYSTEM THOROUGHLY.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

THE NEVER failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

BIRD'S EGG COST A PRETTY PENNY

Product of Great Canadian Hen Must Go 'Way Back.

At an auction sale in London the other day an egg of the great auk was offered for sale. The fact had been well advertised and quite a number of persons interested in these rare prizes was present. The egg was knocked down for $1,260, a very good price, though eggs have been sold in London as high as $1,650. Not over 70 of the eggs of this extinct bird are known to be preserved in collections. About 20 skeletons and 80 skins are also among the treasures of various museums.

These few remains of the great auk are highly prized because the bird was annihilated by the greed of hunters about 60 years ago. The time was when great numbers of this sea fowl lived along the shores of Iceland and Newfoundland. They fairly swarmed during the years of the early settlement of Newfoundland, and for some generations they were largely used for food by colonists and fishermen. The bird was strictly aquatic in its habits, coming ashore only to breed. Its wings were so small that it was quite incapable of flight.

It was found in time, when its downy feathers were very desirable, and then it began to be killed to supply European markets with this new commodity. As it bred only in a few localities and was helpless when on land, it did not take very long to exterminate the species. The last blow came when its most secure breeding place, a small island off the south coast of Iceland, was destroyed by a volcanic eruption. The birds removed to a spot that was more accessible to hunters, who soon made an end of them. The last specimens were taken for their skins.

According to Prof. Helder, a good many other birds are in danger of extermination. He tells of deserted localities in Florida where 40 years ago birds were seen in thousands. The great marsh by the sea in Southern California, which a number of years ago was the winter home of innumerable white herons, now sees them no more. According to all reports, the bird of paradise from New Guinea is doomed. The supply is decreasing so rapidly that it is now difficult to get the number required by the European feather markets.

HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Simply apply Swayne's Ointment. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. ywt

THE MASK AND LYRE.

Notes on the Plays and Their Players.

Gossip of the Stage and Platform.

Realism.

Hear the wild and howling tempest burst
In fury on the stage,
Hear the wind sweep o'er the housetops,
and the rolling thunder rage,
See the flaring, flashing lightning glaring
through the window wide,
To reveal the scowling villain, lamping
from the dark outside,
While the rain is pouring, pouring, and
the hero, warmly cloaked,
Pauses briefly on the threshold to ob-
serve that he is soaked.
See the canvas houses tremble in the fury
of the gale,
And the heroine, poor creature, look all
terrified and pale.

Oh, the dread of those dark moments,
there amid that awful din,
Which is shaken by the stage hands from
a few square yards of tin.
Oh, the terror of those vivid sheets of
blinding lightning, which
Are produced by quickly turning off and
on a rubber switch.
But the hero weathers safely all the fury
of the storm,
Braves the shot that makes the rainfall,
and escapes quite dry and warm,
While the villain, like an Ajax, gives the
thunderbolts the smile,
And amid those blazing flashes smokes
the prop man's pipe the while.

Hear the solemn curfew ringing at the
tender close of day,
As the molten notes go floating o'er the
hill and far away.
See the peasants streaming homeward
through the ruddy twilight's glow,
Listening to the bell's soft ringing as
along their way they go;
How the solemn spell is carried till it
thrills the very air,
And o'ercomes those simple people as
they stand bareheaded there.
What a flood of sweet emotion that melo-
dious music brings,
As it's hammered from a crowbar that's
suspended in the wings.
—Portland Oregonian.

A Good Actor Gone—"Garrulous Gossips"—Skinner's Next Play—Pretty Story of Great Actor—Death Angel Busy Among the Profession—Companies Close.

The passing away of Sol Smith Russell at Washington on Monday removes from the American stage a personality and an influence which it can ill afford to lose. The name of Sol Smith Russell on a play bill was sufficient guarantee that the play was not only entertaining, but as clean and wholesome as the most exacting could desire. Those who saw him in "A Poor Relation" and "Peaceful Valley," the two plays which will always stand as being distinctively his own, cannot soon forget the homely charm and the heart-winning quality with which his roles in each were invested. His creation of other roles in "John Empey, Gentleman," "A Bachelor's Romance" and "Hon. James Grigsby" were also notable stage characters, while he deserved great credit for his revivals of some of the old standard English comedies, among them Sheridan's "The Rivals" and Coleman's "The Heir-at-Law." Sol Smith Russell will be long held in affectionate remembrance by hosts of admirers when the names of more pretentious, and perhaps more talented, performers have been erased from memory's tablets.

"I was very glad to see the roast you gave certain members of the audience at 'Francesca da Rimini,'" said an enthusiastic play-goer to the writer of this column. "I was given an excellent opportunity to appreciate the truth of your remarks, for I had the misfortune to sit right in the midst of a garrulous gang of gossipy geezers," he continued, with unintentional alliteration and perhaps reprehensible slanginess. "They evidently could find nothing to talk about when the curtain was down, but the moment it rose they started in and made everyone in their vicinity thoroughly disgusted. I hope they read The Advertiser afterward." Even if they did read it, it is to be feared that they would profit little by the perusal, for people who are so lacking in breeding and intelligence as to be guilty of such an offence, are not likely to have their sensibilities awakened by anything so mild as The Advertiser's utterances on the subject. Such people are a striking illustration of the urgent need for the power for which Burns uttered his famous prayer,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us,
It would from mony a blunder free us."

The following item will interest those who witnessed Otis Skinner's performance in "Francesca da Rimini," easily the most important offering of the local season:

"Joseph Buckley, manager of Otis Skinner, has made arrangements by which he secured the dramatic rights to the successful new novel, 'Lazarre,' by Mrs. Catherwood. The new play will be dramatized by Otis Skinner himself, assisted by Aubrey Boucicault. 'Lazarre' is a play of the Napoleonic period. It will be produced in September at the Grand Opera House, Chicago. Otis Skinner's season in 'Francesca da Rimini' closes in Harlem on May 17."

An exchange relates the following pretty story of Otis Skinner:

Otis Skinner in company with a friend boarded a street car recently in an American city. When the conductor presented his coffee pot, Mr. Skinner rummaged in his pocket for car fare, with the resultant discovery of a dime and a $10 bill. He glanced at the dime, and hastily secreted it in his pocket, proffering instead the $10 bill to the conductor. The man of fares was indignant. He looked at the bill without touching it, and then at the leonine head of the actor.

"Here," said he, gruffly, "you ain't no woman, be you?"

"I hope not," said Mr. Skinner, meekly.

"Well, then, what you givin' us that thing fer?"

"Because I haven't anything else," said Mr. Skinner, with dogged determination.

The conductor exploded internally and boiled over. "Then you've got to get off and get something," said he, sternly.

At this moment the friend, who had been watching the incident with amazement, intervened by paying Mr. Skinner's fare."

"Now, Skinner," said he, when the conductor had gone back, "perhaps you'll tell me why you made all this row?"

Mr. Skinner extracted the dime furtively from his pocket and said, in a low, mysterious tone: "Sdeath, man; see you the date upon this coin?"

"I do," replied the friend; "it's 1899."

"Exactly," replied Mr. Skinner. "Our little girl was born that year, and my wife and I have made an agreement that every coin minted that year, and coming into our hands, from a quarter down to a cent, shall be put away for the baby. That's the reason I wouldn't let this one go. That baby has nearly $100 in the bank now."

Mrs. Catherine De Luce Holland, widow of the late Geo. Holland, and mother of Joseph, E. M. and Geo. Holland (the latter here this season in "A Brace of Partridges"), died in New York on April 25, aged 65 years. Funeral services were held from "the little church around the corner," Rev. Dr. Houghton officiating. A quartet composed of McKenzie Gordon, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Eugene Cowles and Edward Stanley (the three latter were heard in London this season), sang at the funeral, and many prominent players were present or sent floral tributes. It was when the elder Holland died, in 1870, that Joseph Jefferson and E. M. Holland went to Rev. Dr. Sabine, then pastor of a church in Madison avenue, to request his offices at the funeral. Dr. Sabine, however, upon learning that the dead man had been an actor, declined to hold services in his church, and referred them to "the little church around the corner," where arrangements where promptly made. Thus came into being the name that has clung ever since to the Church of the Transfiguration, so dear to the hearts of all players.

David Hanchett, one of the oldest of American actors, died at his home in Brooklyn on April 20. In the height of his career he played with Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman and other distinguished stars. In recent years he taught dramatic art in several cities. His last public appearance was in "The Penitent," and he will be remembered here for his work as "Parson Christian," one of the bright spots in that otherwise unhealthy and unsatisfactory play.

Frederic Collins, for the last four years a member of the Bostonians' Chorus, and also librarian for the troupe, died in New York on April 22, of blood-poisoning resulting from a pin scratch.

The following companies, seen in London this season, are closing as follows: "A Gambler's Daughter," Peoria, Ill., May 11; "The Devil's Auction," Sunbury, Pa. April 26; "A Cavalier of France," Cincinnati, O., April 24; "The Belle of New York," Johnstown, Pa., May 10; "When London Sleeps," May 24; Otis Skinner, Harlem, May 17.

Frederic Conger, the Toronto boy, seen here last season as Horatio Drake in "The Christian," is light comedian of the new Teck Stock Company in Buffalo. Miss Ruth Berkeley and Theodore Friebus, of Andrew Robson's "Richard Carvel" Company, have also been engaged for the Buffalo organization.

Arnold C. Baldwin, leading man of the Tom Marks Company, and Miss Mabel Grace Purdom, of Joe and Alex. Marks' Company, were wedded at Flint, Mich., on April 8. Both players were seen in London this season.

Ellen Terry has secured the English rights to Chas. Henry Meltzer's historical comedy, "The First Duchess of Marlboro," played here by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, and will produce it shortly.

Theatrical Tittletattle.

E. H. Sothern will sale for Europe May 23.

Nat. Goodwin is now said to aspire to Robert Downing's old role of the "Gladiator."

When Mrs. Patrick Campbell comes to America next season she will be her own manager.

The regular season in New York, it is said, will close earlier than usual on account of the dearth of good shows.

Next season the Bostonians are to revive "Robin Hood," with as many of the original cast as can be got together.

Wilson Barrett's new melodrama, recently published in Australia, is called "The Never, Never Land." It may "land" nevertheless.

Dave Warfield was born in San Francisco of humble parentage. While many suppose him a Hebrew, his mother only was of that faith.

"The Last Appeal" failed to please the New Yorkers, and it will soon be replaced by Ed. Rice's "The Show Girl," a musical comedy.

The death of Georgia Cayvan, who has been in a private sanitarium in Flushing, L. I., for some time past, is expected at any time.

John Henshaw, who has been playing Francis Wilson's old part in "The Strollers," has made a big hit, and the piece will go out again next season.

A well defined report comes from London to the effect that Lawrence Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving, is to wed Alice Nielson, the comic opera singer.

Lillian Nordica has brought suit against the Southern Railroad for $50,000 for alleged injuries received some time ago in a railway collision in the south.

Rose Osborne, once the leading lady of Thomas W. Keene, committed suicide last week by jumping in the East River at New York. Her mind was unbalanced.

"San Toy" will tonight close its engagement at Daly's Theater in New York, on which occasion it will celebrate its 200th performance at that playhouse.

Jerome Sykes, of "Foxy Quiller" fame, the man of preternatural sagacity, is reported to have been buncoed out of $10 in New York at the ancient flim-flam game.

A new burlesque, "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," written by Frank Baum, a Chicago newspaper man,, will have its first presentation in the Windy City about June 1.

Marion Manola is very ill in the city hospital at Boston. She was taken there on an emergency call and has been treated since for internal trouble. The physicians report her condition as serious.

Again it is announced that "Sis Hopkins" is to be relegated to the rear and made to stay in a box. According to report Rose Melville will really appear next season in "A Hoosier Cinderella."

George Lederer's "The Wild Rose" was given its first presentation in Philadelphia last week, and is said to have scored a big hit. Edith Foy, Irene Bentley, Marie Cahill and Albert Hart all had congenial roles.

The Theatrial Republic, New York, closed its doors for the last time two weeks ago, and when it reopens again about Sept. 1, it will be known as Belasco Theater Republic. Mrs. Carter in "Du Barry" will be the opening attraction.

The run of "Du Barry" in New York will close May 31, although from present indications the piece could continue far into the summer with undiminished patronage. Mr. Belasco, however, does not wish to endanger the health of Mrs. Carter and will close before the intense heat sets in.

Daniel Frohman will star Bertha Galland next season in Paul Potter's "Notre Dame." The piece was originally written for Miss Galland, but had to be utilized by the stock company. William F. Owen, Frank Bangs and Frank Losee will be Miss Galland's support.

Estelle Darling is the new prima donna of "The Sultan of Sulu." She is claimed to be a discovery of Henry W. Savage. Her predecessor, Miss Margaret McKinney, seen here in "The Chaperones," has been transferred to "The Prince of Pilsen," now in rehearsal.

Richard Mansfield has announced that he intends to give next season the grandest revival of Shakespearean drama Americans have seen since Booth and Barret. Beginning in Chicago about October, Mr. Mansfield says that he will produce nothing but the works of the immortal bard. Among these will be a stupendous revival of "Julius Caesar," with 400 people on the stage. His repertoire will include besides "Julius Caesar," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richard III." and "Henry V."

Kirke La Shelle's four new plays for next season's production are Elwyn Barron's "For Love of a Lady," Augustus Thomas' "The Love of the Miller," A. R. Hovey's "O Kiku San" (a modern comedy of diplomatic circles in Washington), and Eugene Walter's "Comrades in Arms." Mr. Barron wrote the "Romola" dramatization for Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber. Mr. Hovey wrote "Josephine" for Rhea.

The London Sketch says: "Sir Henry Irving, who has returned to England in the best health he has ever known, has not, I am officially informed, ever had any option of producing a 'Dante' play by Sardou or any one else—at least, not for many years past. Sir Henry is much amused at the persistent rumors which have been printed concerning this 'Dante' drama. Sir Henry will, I am assured, produce no new play whatever this season, but will confine himself to 'Faust,' to 'Becket,' and to one or two other interesting revivals."

William Collier will be a member of the Weber & Fields' forces next season, somewhat filling the void created by the desertion of Lillian Russell and De Wolf Hopper. Mr. Collier's salary is said to be in the neighborhood of $1,500 per week. In addition to paying Jacob Litt $30,000 for the release of Collier, Weber & Fields announce that they will give their new star a theater of his own, to be known as the Collier Theater. It will be devoted to the production of modern farces on the order of "On the Quiet" and "The Diplomat," and Mr. Collier is to have the unrestricted privilege of chosing with Weber & Fields is for ten years.

DARK WAYS OF SOME BRIC-A-BRAC DEALERS

Purchasers of Antiques Must Keep Their Eyes About Them.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are as ingenious as they are dishonest, said a well-known collector of antiques to a writer in London Tit-Bits, the heathen Chinese might well take lessons from some of our dealers in bric-a-brac. In fact, some of their tricks are so clever that even an expert may at times be deceived, while the average purchaser runs the greatest chance of being "sold."

This is, perhaps, especially the case in antique furniture, for which there is such a craze nowadays that the demand far outstrips the legitimate supply, and nothing is more certain than that the supply will never be allowed to fail so long as the demand exists.

The truth is that there is very little genuine old furniture to be picked up nowadays, and the dealer must either turn away good customers or fabricate the furniture, an amiable art in which he excels. For example, a man will pick up an antiquated bedstead for a few shillings in a country cottage and will fashion from it an antique cabinet which would deceive anyone but a connoisseur, and quickly find a purchaser for it for perhaps £30 or £40. By means of sulphuric acid and French polish, he will make it as black as ebony, and a few minutes with a shot gun will riddle it with worm-holes in a most artistic and realistic manner.

In this way an old chest of drawers or an old wardrobe can be converted into a costly piece of furniture which has every appearance of being a well-preserved example of sixteenth or seventeenth century work, and by a little manipulation a single genuine piece of old furniture can be converted into quite a number of pieces, each of which woll fetch many times the cast of the original.

A favorite method of disposing of these furniture frauds is to send them to remote country cottages, where their custodian, coached for the purpose, will explain to the unsuspecting collector that they have "been in the family for centuries." The collector has no reason even to suspect this statement, which the circumstances all seem to corroborate, and he adds a few bogus treasures to his collection and congratulates himself on his luck.

Occasionally the dealer discovers quite a treasure house of real ancient furniture in some out-of-the-way corner of the world. Probably its owner knows little of its real value, and regards it as no better than lumber. When, therefore, the dealer approaches him and offers to refurnish his house in the latest style, in exchange for the "rubbish" to which he has "taken a fancy," the rustic is more likely than not to consent, and thinks that for once he has outwitted a townsman. He little knows that all his brave new furniture is not worth a twentieth part of the "lumber" he has so gladly got rid of.

The purchaser of old silver is quite as likely to be deceived as the buyer of antique furniture. A common plan is to cut the mark out of some piece of genuine old silver, such as a spoon and introduce it skillfully into a large piece of very modern metal, the value of which is thus increased immensely. This very common fraud would easily impose on any but an expert, who would detect the imposition at once when he observed the difference in color between the dark old silver and the whiteness of the modern metal, or the smallness of the mark in relation to the size of the piece of plate. This transference of marks from old to new silver is the commonest of all traps for the unwary, and purchasers should be on their guard against it.

One would think that ancient armor would be sacred from the arts of the "forger," but I can assure you that very many of the suits which are proudly pointed out as having been "worn by one of my ancestors at Otterbourne or Agincourt" were not even in existence a dozen years ago. These old suits of armor and ancient weapons are turned out wholesale at certain factories on the continent.

Fortunes, too, are made by supplying ancient tapestry which, faded and discolored, ragged and patched, has all the appearance of having been worked by the hands of chatelaines half a dozen centuries ago. In truth, it would be the easiest thing in the world to fill your house with antiques of all kinds, costing thousands of pounds, not a single one of which would be anything but a "fraud."

FISHING ON GRAND BANKS

Drudgery and Peril Every Day of the Season.

Interesting Details of the Hunt for Halibut and Cod.

The dories radiate from the schooner like spokes from the hub of a wheel. The fishing gear consists of trawls—ropes several hundred feet long, to which, at intervals of a yard, hooks are attached by smaller lines about two feet long. The trawl is submerged by anchors almost to the bottom ,and there buoyed, the hooks having been previously baited with the smaller fishes which the greedy cod or voracious halibut, nuzzling for food in the sandy bottoms, will promptly bolt. The trawls are set in the afternoon and remain undisturbed all night.

Once begun, the toil is incessant, and when the fishing is good the men rarely ever sleep. Awakened at 2 a.m. to fill their bait "kits" or tubs, they start at daybreak to lift these trawls and remove the over-night catch, rebaiting hooks again. There are about 3,000 hooks to handle, and this often occupies until eventide, when the boats row back. After unloading the deck is piled high with the glittering mass of fish. To eviscerate this and stow it in the hold keeps them until midnight, when they snatch an hour or two of sleep. Some can go without sleep for a week, others will rub wet tobacco in their eyes, so that the pain may keep them wakeful a few hours longer. Others again will work till they drop from sheer exhaustion, and sleep as they lie, until aroused by comrades. A Chinese torture is to keep men without sleep, and "banking" does this to an extent to satisfy even the most exacting Celestial. The men sleep in their underclothing; when above decks they can never leave off their oilskins, for on the Banks it is rarely fine; mist and murk prevail, and the rigging and sails drip water always.

The process of preserving the catch varies with the season. In winter cod and halibut are large fish running from 160 to 300 and sometimes 500 pounds. The entrails are removed and replaced with powdered ice, the fish being then stored in ice-packed "pounds"; in summer halibut are gutted and salted or iced. Cod are packed in ice in winter; gutted and salted in summer. Halibut are very difficult to catch owing to their size and strength. When fishing in the deepest water the process is easiest, as the fish are "drowned" from their struggles ere reaching the surface. In shoal water, where they are gamey, they often upset a dory, and the occupants meet a watery grave. If fishing is good a dory is soon filled. Overloading the boats is a frequent cause of disaster. Men pile them to the gunwhale and they ship a sea and swamp. The occupants, if they can so contrive, turn the skiff bottom up and clamber to it, where they remain until rescued or washed off by the seas to perish miserably. Henry Forrestal was last year in this plight with a comrade. The latter was weakening, and cried: "Don't let my body be lost." When he died and dropped off, Forrestal followed, caught the sinking body and tied it to the sternfast. Then, much exhausted, he carefully worked his way back on the precarious raft, where he spent the night. When rescued next morning, he pointed to the body, ejaculted, "I didn't lose him," and dropped in a faint on the vessel's deck.

Trawling is continued until the ship is well fished. A halbut catch on the grand banks lasts about a month, and 50,000 or 100,000 pounds is a good fare. To take and salt 100,000 to 300,000 pounds of cod in a two months' trip is equally good work. Sometimes ill luck prolongs the venture indefinitely. The banker that was out one year from Feb. 3 till Oct. 21 was an exception, but a four months' trip is not rare. The men share half the proceeds, sometimes making $1,200 apiece in a season. The personal interest they thus have in the vessel's success is a great incentive, and they will stand by her under all circumstances, almost until it is too late to escape from the yawning vortex she makes as she goes to the bottom, carrying with her the proceeds of a season's toil. They live well, as they need to, seeing the work they do and the hardships they face. The owners never stint their fare, knowing it poor policy; and the men would not stand it if it were tried. Intoxicants are tabooed, and the labor and endurance which can be generated on tea and coffee is a text for temperance orators. The French carry liquors with them, and sometimes when fishing is poor, boats from other vessels will board a French ship for a spree. The men will fail to return, and an upset dory will be the only clue to their fate.

The American firshermen deserve a special word of praise. They are by far the most adventurous, sailing to the remotest regions in quest of new fishing grounds. Jacobs, of Gloucester (a Newfoundlander born), rounded Cape Horn and went up to Seattle, the Pacific fishing center. Chace, of Provincetown, sailed to South Africa and Cape Colony had to pass a law prohibiting selnes, to get rid of him. Dixon, of Boston, brought home from Greenland where he had been trawling, the personnel of the ill-fated Miranda expedition, 93 in all—university professors and students, clubmen and tourists, seamen and stokers, who slept for fourteen days on a sail spread over the salt in the ship's hold. Other vessels went to Iceland, the Azores and to Europe. "We had it so hot one year," said a pioneer captain, "that the heat melted the tar out of our seams, and the next year it was so cold as to blister our hands and ears." It was the same worthy who, on being asked how he could get men to undertake such perilous ventures, replied: "If you cleared out for hell and gave a month's assurance, you'd have a dozen crews looking for the job."

Their heroism is no less remarkable. It is the characteristic of the individual and of the aggregation. These men will face any danger and sacrifice their ships and their own lives to save a comrade. Three years ago a Banker sighted another, waterlogged and dismasted, a few wretched survivors on the deck. A hurricane was blowing, but the ship under control made toward the derelict. A dory was launched, two men volunteering to attempt a rescue. Scarcely had she left the side when she was engulfed, with her rowers. Two others, undismayed by this tragedy, launched another dory, only to meet a like fate. A third pair, whose courage overbore the horror witnessed by both ships' personnel bravely faced the elements in a fresh endeavor. They were fortunate enough to escape the voracious maw of the angry ocean, but only to see the derelict swallowed up as they neared her, with the helpless wretches on board. As the two drifted sadly toward their own ship, which tacked to meet them, the same fate almost befel them. Comrades on the alert hove them lines as they came which they rapidly fastened around their bodies. As the "scend" of the waves threw their splintered boat against the side, strong arms plucked them, bruised and bleeding, from the very jaws of death itself. The skipper modestly observed when they reached land, that he guessed 'all hands would have gone but the cook and rheumatic Jake. He was going himself in the next dory."—P. T. McGrath, in Ainslee's.

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Mrs. A. Lobb, 204 Rectory Street, London, Ont., states:—

"I was troubled to a great extent with sick headache, and in fact I was so bad that I became very nervous and unable to rest or sleep. I had not used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food long before I noticed that my sleep was better and the headaches less severe. I can say now that I am as well as I ever was and give all the credit to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."



Mrs. Thomas Peacock, 23 Hiawatha St., St. Thomas, Ont., and whose husband is conductor on the Wabash Railway, states:

"I was quite run down in health, was very nervous, did not sleep well and had frequent dizzy spells. Believing this to be the result of an exhausted nervous system I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this medicine did me a world of good. It entirely freed me of the symptoms stated above, built up my health generally so that to-day I feel that I am quite well again."



Mrs. P. Brown, 19 Queen Street, St. Thomas, Ont., and whose husband is a shoemaker, states:—

"I suffered a lot with nervous, sick headache, my digestion was not good, and my nervous system generally was quite out of order. I am pleased to say that I found Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most satisfactory nerve tonic and health restorer that I have ever tried. I can fully recommend this preparation knowing it to be very beneficial in my case."



Mr. Wm. Baker, 220 Queen Street North, Hamilton, Ont., and who is employed with the Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., states:—

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