

The Growing Time

Hon. Wm. Fielding's Budget Speech—Canada's Prosperity Under a Revenue Tariff—The Surplus of Nearly \$5,000,000 May Total \$7,600,000 This Year—Revenue Promises to Reach \$50,000,000—Preferential Tariff To Be Increased From 25 to 33.1-3 Per Cent—Beet Root Sugar Machinery To Be Free—Important British Concessions to Canada Re Investments—Patriotic Peroration—Thrilling Scene in the House.

Ottawa, March 23.—Hon. William S. Fielding, Dominion minister of finance, made his budget speech today, its reading evoking hearty and frequent applause. The only tariff changes Mr. Fielding announced were the free admission of beet sugar refining machinery and an increase in the preference on British goods from 25 to 33.1 per cent. The latter item, as well as his patriotic reference to the close relations between Canada and the mother country, had an electrifying effect on the house.

The Speech.

Mr. Fielding began by describing the year 1899 as the most prosperous in the history of the country, as shown by the returns of our trade, the receipts of railways and the activity of industries generally. The revenue for the year was \$46,741,249, an increase over the previous year of \$188,000. The chief increases were: in customs, \$3,611,946; excise, \$1,779,664; in the post-office department, a decrease of \$324,692; in miscellaneous receipts an increase of \$1,128,431, including the Yukon receipts and \$600,000 increased earnings of the government railway system. The decrease in postoffice receipts was due to the penny postage reform carried out by Mr. Mulock, but that deficit would not be continued, as he believed that in twelve months the revenue of the postoffice department would be as much as it was before the penny postage reduction.

SURPLUS OF NEARLY \$5,000,000. The revenues of the fiscal year, 1898-9 being \$46,741,249, and the expenditure on consolidated fund \$41,900,000, there remained a surplus of \$4,841,249. A capital expenditure of \$9,137,582 resulted in a net addition to the public debt of \$2,317,047. This was somewhat larger than he had expected, but still it was moderate, having regard to the large public expenditures that were in progress. He claimed that the additions to the public debt had not been very large during the present regime. In the period from 1873 to 1898 there had been a total addition to the public debt of \$118,155,382, or an average addition per year of \$5,618,075. During the three years 1896-9, the debt had been increased by \$7,776,013, equivalent to an average increase of \$2,592,000 per year. And even of this he claimed \$2,500,000 had been expended in meeting obligations incurred by the late government, and which they should have met.

A TELLING COMPARISON. If that amount were deducted it would make an average increase of the public debt of \$1,700,000, against an average of six and one-half millions added by their predecessors. There were good assets to show for this increase. In the three years 1894-6, the works, Intercolonial Railway and railway subsidies, a total of \$1,851,435, as compared with the sum of \$16,667,000, expended under these heads during the years, 1897, 1898, and 1899. Coming to the present financial year, 1899, 1900, Mr. Fielding said: "I estimate that the total revenue this year will pass the \$50,000,000 mark." (Government cheers.) As for the expenditure of the eight months ended March 1, it amounted to \$25,018,230, so that for the whole year it would probably be \$42,175,000. He therefore estimated that at the close of the year there would be a surplus (on consolidated fund) of seven and one-half millions—the largest surplus in the history of the country, or to borrow from the motto of his friend the postmaster-general, "a surplus rather than has been."

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE. As for the capital expenditure he estimated that it would be \$9,575,000 for the year, and he was of the opinion that during this current year they would be able to pay all the outlay and the interest on the railway subsidies, etc., as well as the service which Canada was rendering to the empire in South Africa, and yet not add one dollar to the public debt. And so far as he could see the next fiscal year would be an equally prosperous one, although he did not prophesy distinctly as to that.

THE YUKON. Dealing with the Yukon, the finance minister quoted figures to show that since 1896 the receipts therefrom had been, to July 1, 1899, \$2,372,646, and the expenditure \$2,372,646, leaving a small revenue. He claimed that while from 1893 to 1896 there had been a

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yearly deficit of \$1,898,253 from 1896 to 1899, there had been an average surplus of \$2,015,493, or a betterment of \$1,336,200, not taking into account the surplus of the present year, amounting to \$7,600,000. Within a short time it would be necessary to borrow \$100,000 to retire a portion of our debt. But even adding two million dollars a year to the debt in the meantime, by the year 1903 we would be able to float our new loans at such a lower rate of interest that we would be paying a less rate of interest on the public debt than we are today. He submitted that the war capital expenditure on consolidated fund was not, as some claimed, very high. It amounted to only \$7.88 last year, while in 1895, the exceptional year, he admitted it was \$8.50, and in 1898, \$7.84. The rate for last year was obtained, he said, by estimating the population at 5,312,500.

CANADA'S GROWING TIME. Dealing with the increase in trade, Mr. Fielding took three periods—the low tariff period of 1883-79, the National Policy period, 1878-96, and the revenue tariff period, 1896-99. The increase had been during the first period \$68,000,000, of 33.64 per cent for the 18 years of the second period, and \$82,000,000, or 24 per cent for the three years of the latter period. If, he said, we were to take the trade for the four years, 1896-1900, it would show an increase of \$183,227,000, or 96.6 per cent. The yearly increase of the aggregate trade amounted to 3.15 per cent, 2.14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively for the three periods. For the present year the increase was 14 per cent. The total trade for the past eight months of the present year showed an increase of \$22,000,000. As further proof of the prosperity of the country, Mr. Fielding quoted the banking statistics, return of savings banks, of railway traffic and of the sales of land.

IMMIGRATION. Immigrant arrivals from the United States last year numbered 11,945, and the value of settlers' effects was \$1,365,355. This connection he quoted the observations of Sir Charles Tupper, who, in a recent speech in Boston, said he had addressed 67 meetings throughout the Northwest and had met many prominent Americans there.

Next the finance minister dwelt with the growth of the iron and steel industry of Canada, referring with particular pride to the erection of the immense works in Sydney, C. B., in which some \$20,000,000 are to be invested, and which completed will make the old town of Sydney the Pittsburgh of Canada, and it was a matter of personal satisfaction to him that at this capital had been invested under the scheme of

GRADUALLY REDUCED BOUNTIES. Introduced by him last year, and also that it was the outcome of the coal mining policy he had pursued while premier of Nova Scotia against strong hostility, not only in the province, but at Ottawa.

TARIFF REFORM. The extent to which the present government had carried out its policy of tariff reform was, he said, shown by the following figures: Our imports for home consumption in 1899 were \$149,346,459, the duty collected therefrom being \$2,618,784, or an average ad valorem collected, \$20,219,037—an average duty of 19.19 per cent. This difference of 2 per cent represented the reduction in the tariff, and the average duty of 1896 had been levied upon the imports for the year 1899, the sum of \$3,017,000 more would have been paid in duties. Mr. Fielding further claimed that this reduction in the duty on imports caused an equivalent reduction of 2 per cent in the price of home products of the same class. He then went on to deal with the change that the present tariff was making in the old N. P. To refute this, he read from Sir Charles Tupper's speech when a tariff was brought down in 1897, in which the opposition urged that it was bringing ruin upon the industries of Canada.

Sir Charles arose and asked if the honorable gentleman thought it fair to the country that this tariff criticism of his was made under the same conditions that obtained now, because, after introducing that tariff, because, after subsequently changed it very largely.

Mr. Fielding said the tariff had been changed, and he thought that made it a good tariff. Still even then Sir Charles would not admit that it was all right.

WEST INDIA SUGAR TRADE. After quoting statistics of our trade with the British West Indies, he said that notwithstanding all our efforts it had decreased considerably from what it had been 15 years ago. In 1884 our imports from the West Indies amounted to \$1,739,000, and our exports to \$2,400,000; in 1893 imports were \$1,785,000; in 1899 we imported from the West Indies the value of \$955,471, and exported thither to the value of \$1,890,000; so that while there had been a slight increase under the preferential tariff of 1896, the reason for this was the simultaneous reduction in duty on West Indian cane sugar effected by the United States system of countervailing duties. Within three of the islands the United States had recently concluded treaties, but the colony of Trinidad rejected the treaty, so that Trinidad offered the best prospect for trade. Negotiations were therefore opened up. Mr. Fielding, the efficient deputy minister of trade and commerce, had visited that island as a commissioner, and two delegates from Trinidad had visited

Ottawa in January and discussed the matter of reciprocal trade in a hopeful strain. As a result the government was encouraged to believe that something approximate to free trade might be acceptable to the latter. Accordingly the following offer had been sent to the government of that colony and by arrangement would be laid before its legislature on Monday.

"In view of your recent representations, if details can be satisfactorily arranged, the Dominion Government agrees, subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament, to free interchange of the productions of Canada and Trinidad, except spirits, liquors and tobacco. Goods to be carried direct in ships between British West Indies and Canada. Detailed list of special articles representing principal productions of Trinidad and Canada to be made on which the duties against other countries are to remain as at present, or not to be less than the minimum rates to be fixed in the agreement. Both governments to be free to make similar arrangements with any other country with any other part of the British dominions. The agreement to be for five years, and afterwards to continue till terminated, one year's notice to be given to either of the parties."

To a question by Mr. Foster, the finance minister said that the principal productions of Trinidad were sugar and cocoa. He hoped the scheme would commend itself to the house. (Ministerial cheers.)

ANOTHER ITEM FOR THE FREE LIST.

The only other change in the tariff, he said, was to put another item on the free list, viz., machinery not of a class made in Canada, when the duty for the refining of beet root sugar. It was intended to establish at least one refinery in Ontario, the plant for which would cost about \$300,000, and the removal of the duty would be an important concession. The government was not now dealing with the question of a bounty on beet root sugar, but to the tariff as it stands, he by no means claimed it to be perfect, but the government might make it necessary to effect wider changes than were desirable. There were items from the United States on which the tariff might be lower, he said, but as Americans were taking the position that it was not in their interests to promote trade with Canada, and while they held that opinion, the government did not think the time opportune for making reductions on our side. Still, whether we have closer trade relations with the United States or not, or whether we reduce our tariff or not, what had already transpired must be convincing to Canadians that their interests will be safeguarded at every point.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

In regard to the preferential trade, he regretted that the opposition, instead of taking the government's view of it, so that the two parties might stand hand in hand, had fallen back on the old proposition that no concession should be made to the mother country that would not be made to the United States. The Conservatives had failed in getting preferential trade accepted by the United States. First, the Belgian and German treaties stood in the way, and although these had been abrogated at the instance of the present government, Canada, even now it was impossible for England to give up her fiscal sys-

tem and to tax the food of the people. What the Liberals had done was to say to England that, as you have admitted our goods free, and have protected us against the goods of other countries, we will give you this preference, and take our chances of getting a return.

CANADA A GREAT GAINER.

Canada, he claimed, had won honor and fame, and had gained credit and cents as well by that preferential tariff. As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, there had been an increase during the only eight months of \$5,500,000 in our imports from England, and if this was small, what would have been the condition of trade if we had no preference at all?

Mr. Fielding claimed, too, that our exports had been stimulated by the preferential tariff, the preference was in the hearts of British consumers, and yet the opposition demanded a quid pro quo. He did not say that England would never give a preferential period of the previous year, there had been an increase during the only eight months of \$5,500,000 in our imports from England, and if this was small, what would have been the condition of trade if we had no preference at all?

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Mr. Fielding said he was satisfied that this reduction would have no disturbing influence, would injure no industry in Canada, and that the demands of the people of this country for tariff reduction. Taking the highest rate of duty upon the class of goods imported from Great Britain, 35 per cent, and this would mean a reduction of 23.5 per cent, and as things are today in Canada, that was a fair revenue tariff, and he anticipated no reduction upon that class of goods for a reasonable time in the future.

CONCESSIONS TO CANADA.

Mr. Fielding next announced that the imperial government had consented to the admission of Canadian stock to the trustee lists of investments as the result of negotiations conducted by Lord Strathcona, to whom he incidentally paid a very high tribute, as well as to Mr. Courtney, the deputy minister of finance, whose assistance had been so valuable in the introduction of the Canadian stocks to the "trustee" class of investment in England. The result of this would be an advance of about 2 1/2 points in Canadian stocks, so that our loan would be almost on a par as investments with British consols. The practical effect would be that upon the loans Canada must place on the British market within the next 10 or 12 years there would be a saving of \$2,000,000 to the treasury. Canada, which would be sufficient to pay all which would have to spend for the send-

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David Murray, 506 Piccadilly street.
Mrs. John Blackwood, 456 William street.
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Mrs. A. McCallum, 635 William street.
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Mrs. Elizabeth Hilbert, 183 Hyman street.
Fred Wooley, 175 Hamilton road.
Mrs. Henry Hussey, 41 Colborne street.
J. Sage, 250 Burwell street.
George Taylor, 256 Talbot street.
Arthur Anderson, Arva P. O.
Mrs. A. Small, 160 Horton street.
Mrs. John Shane, 211 Wellington street.
John Bailey, 284 Simcoe street.
Mrs. George Crothers, 287 Horton street.
J. M. Weeks, 374 Horton street.
Richard Elliott, 31 Bruce street.
Mrs. A. Risdon, 172 Wortley road.
Mrs. J. Dunn, 73 Stanley street.
Mrs. Mary Judge, 174 Rectory street.
Mrs. William Case, 381 Hamilton road.
Henry Squires, 255 Hill street.
Joseph Addison, 379 Hill street.
Mrs. Bruce Johnston, 122 Simcoe street.
C. Matheson, 54 Stanley street.
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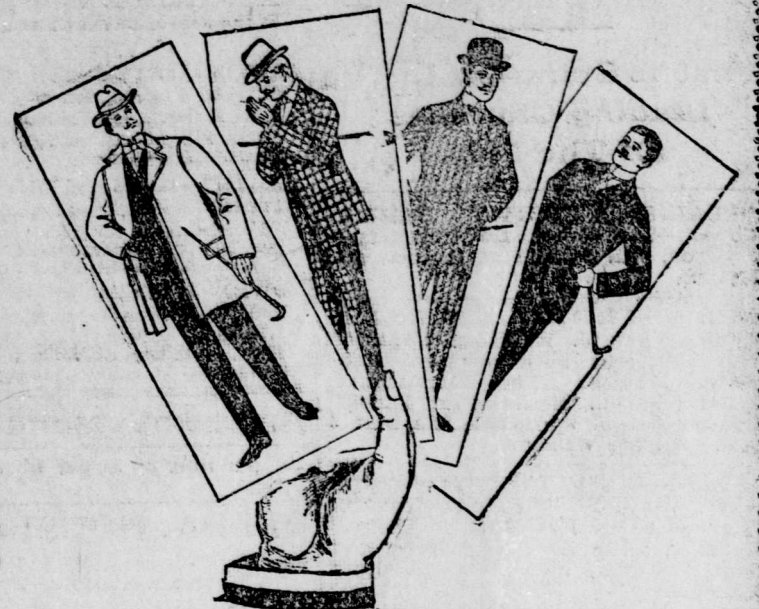
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Bargains for Saturday Shoppers

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And may wear entirely different. You can't tell all the good points of clothing until you've given it the test of wear. You know, if you've worn our kind, that it combines style with durability; good materials with good fit—the best points of exclusive tailor-made with the highest points of ready-to-wear. Here's an attractive list for Saturday shoppers. Every garment combines extraordinary good value with correct style for spring.



Mens All-wool, Light-Colored Canadian Tweed Suits, good linings and trimmings, sizes 36 to 44, special	\$ 5 00	Young Men's Dark Gray Tweed Suits, fine linings and trimmings, latest cut style, sizes 33 to 35	\$ 6 00
Mens Dark-Colored Tweed Suits, small, neat check patterns, sizes 36 to 44	7 50	Young Men's Fine English Black Clay Finished Worsteds Suits, French facings, satin pipes linings sizes 32 to 35	8 50
Mens Spring Weight Tweed Suits, fancy check and plaid patterns, French facings, Italian linings, sizes 36 to 44, special at	10 00	Boys' Three-piece Double-Breasted School Suits, dark check pattern, Italian linings, sizes 27 to 35	3 75
Mens Fawn-Colored Whipped Overcoats, short box back style, superior linings and trimmings, sizes 34 to 42	6 95	Boys' Blue Serge House Suits, trimmed with white or black braid, sizes 20 to 27	1 50
Mens Dark Blue Worsteds Spring Overcoats, very finest trimming, short box back style, sizes 36 to 44	11 50	Boys' Worsteds Serge Three-piece Suits, single or double-breasted style, good Italian linings, sizes 27 to 35, very special	5 00

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ing of our Canadian soldiers to South Africa. (Prolonged cheers.)

OUR STRONG POSITION.

In conclusion, he said he was rejoiced at being permitted to present so agreeable a statement to parliament. It was the story of a strong financial position, the Dominion having not a dollar of floating debt, and having been able to pass through the recent monetary stringency without borrowing anything. It was a story of a people occupying a vast territory from ocean to ocean, nearly all of whom were prosperous, contented and happy. It was a story of a people not only bearing cheerfully whatever burdens were required for their own public service, but whose devotion to the throne and person of her majesty had been so quickened by the inspiring events of recent years that they were now giving freely of both blood and treasure for the defense of the empire in lands far away.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

The conclusion of the budget speech in this patriotic strain had a thrilling effect. Somebody as the finance minister resumed his seat, started up "God Save the Queen," when every member on both sides of the house rose to his feet, people in the well-filled galleries also stood up, and all joined lustily in singing the "National Anthem."

In consideration of Mr. Foster's disposition, he was allowed to move the adjournment of the debate, and on motion of the premier, the house adjourned at six o'clock for the day.

THE BANK FRAUDS.

Montreal, March 24.—James J. Herbert, teller of the Ville Marie Bank, was again one of the witnesses stand in the Baxter-Lemieux conspiracy case, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. McMaster, for the accused. Witnesses became tangled up, and contradicted himself frequently, admitting that previous evidence given by him was false. He also admitted under oath, that no arrangement had ever been fixed between him and Baxter or Lemieux to defraud the bank. He had got money from Baxter while he was hiding, but he waited until he was out of the bank before he had given the greatest liberty. James O'Brien testified to having helped Herbert to conceal himself, but swore that Baxter or Lemieux had nothing to do with it.

"Fortune favors the brave." It is also favorable to those who purify their blood at this season by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

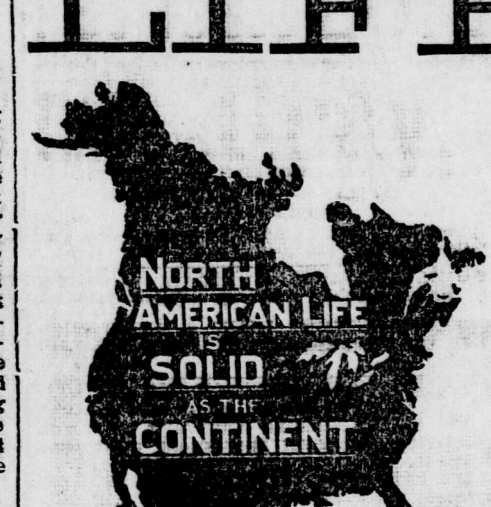
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LORD AVA

Letter From the Marquis of Dufferin to a Canadian Author.

EXAMINE

The Rev. J. R. Newell, rector of Markdale, has received a letter of thanks from the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava for his elegiac verses at the death of his eldest son, who fell fighting at the beginning of the present war. The verses were published some six weeks ago, and his Lordship had been to see them in the journal which printed them.

"Some kind of 'twas his Lordship," has sent me touching verses you have written in reference to the death of our poor boy, and Lady Dufferin begged me to express her deepest gratitude which I do, both in her name and in my own, for having paid so tender and generous a tribute to his memory. Nor are we less sensible of the friendly spirit towards ourselves which breathes through your beautiful poem." The following is the poem in question.

CANADA TO DUFFERIN.

The man whose name stands highest in the esteem Of those o'er whom he ruled in days gone by,
Do not forgotten, now that death's dark stream Hath quenched the hopes that once burnt proud and high.

Ah! who shall say how much the father thought— How oft the mother prayed as days sped on— And boyhood from that loftier manhood caught The fire Prometheus passed from sire to son.

And when at length the cry, "To arms!" was heard, And valiant deeds succeeded boasting words, Brave Ava rushed to battle—died and dared The hero's part against unequal hordes.

As now th' illustrious father bows his head, In manly grief beside that honored bier;

We, too, would sorrow for the noble dead, And mourn his loss with those whom we revere.

—J. R. Newell.

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During the second week of February exchanges at the London Bankers' Clearing House decreased £55,876,000 from the corresponding week in 1899—a decline of 28 per cent.

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SPORTING NEWS

Tans Defeated by Erne in the
Twelfth Round—Smith-Snyder
"Go" Stopped by the Police—
Other Sports.

FISTIC.

The Smith-Snyder "go" at the opera house last night came to a sudden wind-up in the sixth round, when the police stepped in and ordered it to be stopped. The contest was a 20-round "go" for the Canadian bantam-weight championship, and was made doubly interesting by the fact of the two men having met here some time ago, when Snyder got the decision, Smith breaking a bone in his (Smith's) left hand. When Detective Rider called upon referee Passmore to stop the crowd didn't like the turn of affairs, and started hissing the police. Detective Nickle and Sgt. Crawford accompanied Rider. Detective Rider gave as his reason for stopping the fight, that "the men were beginning to fight." Smith was called twice previous to this for landing "stiff punches on the break-away, and on doing the same thing a third time, after repeated warnings from the referee, the crowd set up the cry of "foul," which hastened the decision of the police. Many of the sports present who have had considerable experience in fistic mills, could not see that the "go" had at all developed into a fight, but contended that it was a pretty exhibition of the manly art. They however, agree that Smith fouled Snyder three times, and that the calling of the fight was just, but think the decision should have gone to Snyder. Smith wanted to continue. He appeared to be the cleverer of the two men, but his blows did not seem to have much effect on the tough little Detroit. Both men fought a different "go" for their last time here, and were much fresher at the end of each round than in the previous contest. The untimely end was not pleasant to George Black, manager of the London Athletic Club, but "the powers that be" ruled with a strong hand, and there was no help for it. During the afternoon, the whole party to the affair were placed under bonds not to engage in a prize fight. Before the bout between Woods and Lane, of Toronto, was a very tame affair.

ALL
SMOKERS
AGREE
THAT
UNNEED A CIGAR

is just about as good a cigar as you can get for 5c. Try one. For sale everywhere.

McLeod, Nolan & Co.
Manufacturers, London.

but don't propose to pay a big price for it. The length of playing season, dates for opening the season and the number of games will be decided upon, but the schedule will be left in the hands of President Powers to make public later. F. A. Abell and Charles Elliott of the Brooklyn Club were in consultation with several minor league magnates during the day. It was about farming out certain Brooklyn players. No deals were announced.

Detroit Free Press: It is hardly likely now that Saginaw will be one of the teams on this side of the river to join the International League, as the committee on grounds has reported that it was impossible to find a park that would be suitable or available at this time. The cost of preparing new grounds would be close to \$3,000, and the men who are at the back of the scheme have decided that they do not wish to expend so much money for the present. The Saginaw fans are deeply disappointed, as they have been looking forward to a season of first-class baseball this year. The teams that will probably be taken into the circuit will be selected from Jackson, Bay City, Battle Creek, and several others on the Michigan Central line.

FOR EVERY FARMER

Experimental Union Field Tests for 1900 Announced.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1900 they are again prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material for experiments with fertilizers, fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses and clover.

This system of co-operative experimental work in agriculture was started in 1886 with 60 plots, which were situated on twelve different farms in Ontario. Since that date, however, the work has increased from year to year, and in 1899 there were 12,035 plots, which were situated on 3,485 farms throughout Ontario.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS FOR 1900.

1. Three varieties of oats.
 2. Three varieties of six-rowed barley.
 3. Two varieties of hullless barley.
 4. Three varieties of spring wheat.
 5. Three varieties of buckwheat.
 6. Three varieties of field peas.
 7. Two varieties of bug-proof field peas.
 8. Three varieties of soy or Japanese beans.
 9. Three varieties of husking corn.
 10. Three varieties of manitobas.
 11. Two varieties of sugar beets for stock feeding.
 12. Three varieties of Swedish turnips.
 13. Two varieties of fall turnips.
 14. Three varieties of carrots.
 15. Three varieties of fodder or silage corn.
 16. Three varieties of millet.
 17. Three combinations of grain for fodder.
 18. Grass peas and two varieties of vetches.
 19. Dwarf Essex rape and two varieties of kale.
 20. Three varieties of clover.
 21. Sainfoin, lucerne and mammoth red clover.
 22. Five varieties of grasses.
 23. Three varieties of field beans.
 24. Three varieties of sweet corn.
 25. Four fertilizers and no fertilizer with corn.
 26. Four fertilizers and no fertilizer with manitobas.
 27. Sowing peas at four different dates to determine the injury done by the pea bug (Bruchus pisi).
 28. Planting potatoes the same day and five days after being cut.
 29. Planting cut potatoes which have and which have not been coated over with land plaster.
 30. Planting corn in rows and in squares.
- Materials for either No. 25 experiment or No. 26 experiment will be sent by express, and for each of the others it will be forwarded by mail.
- Each person in Ontario who wishes to conduct an experiment and is willing to use great care and accuracy in the work and report the results of the test as soon as possible after harvest, should select the experiment to be conducted and apply for the same at an early date. The material will be forwarded in the order in which the applications are received until the limited supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice for fear the first could not be granted. A. C. Zentgraf, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., March 19, 1900.

AGONIZING SUSPENSE

The Terrible Situation of a St. Vincent Lady.

St. Vincent, Ont., March 24.—No other man in Canada has gone through a more terrible and agonizing anxiety, alternating with despair, as Mr. Joseph McCullough, a highly-respected retired farmer, of this place, experienced during the past week. Last spring his family physician pronounced Mrs. McCullough to be suffering from an incurable case of Neurasthenia, a condition which was extremely nervous, hysterical and despondent. She had nervous rheumatic pains, palpitation and sharp pains in her left side and over the kidneys, her feet were perpetually cold, her face ghastly pale, urine high-colored, scalding and leaving a brick-dust deposit; sour stomach causing ringing headaches and pain after eating; could not sleep and lost flesh startlingly. It seemed to her friends that she was "going into decline." The physician said her only hope of relief lay in the Weir-Mitchell treatment. This being so costly was out of the question, and her husband believed there was no hope. He read a newspaper article highly recommending Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills about this time and decided to try them. Soon a change for the better came, and day by day the patient improved. Till now she is as well, strong and vigorous as she ever was. Her recovery is due entirely to Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills—the only remedy that cures disease by killing the germs that cause it. Every other medicine she used failed.

ATTITUDE WAS NOT NATURAL.

A certain lawyer, says London Tit-Bits, had his portrait painted in his favorite attitude, with one hand in his pocket. His friends and clients all thought it was a very picturesque pose. An old farmer dissented: "Tain't like, no tain't like," said he, looking out of the corner of his eye. "Tain't like," exclaimed everybody: "Just show us where 'tain't like." "Tain't like, no tain't like," responded the old farmer: "don't you see he has got his hand in his pocket. 'Twould be as like agin' if he had it in somebody else's pocket."

Mai Army at Bloemfontein

French May Fall in With Olivier's Train of 2,000 Wagons.

Death of Gen. Sir Edward Woodgate, Who Was Wounded at Spion Kop—Gen. Roberts Says the Country South of Bloemfontein Is "Settling Down."

Joubert Commanding the Boers at Kroonstadt—Report That Steyn Has Been Deposed—Rebellion in the Frieska District Suppressed—Boers Proud to Be Under "Bobs" Orders.

London, Saturday, March 24—4:15 a.m.—Lord Roberts' main army continues waiting at Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office from Bloemfontein under date of March 23, evening, as follows: There is no special news to report. The country south of this place is generally settling down. Numbers of arms have been delivered up, and the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of bringing in supplies for sale. The movement of the troops in the western district is being attended with good results.

Sir Alfred Milner, who is on a mission northward, has arrived at Dordrecht.

DEATH OF GEN. WOODGATE.
Advices received here announce the death in the Mool hospital yesterday of Gen. Sir Edward Woodgate, who was wounded in the engagement at Spion Kop on Jan. 24.

The late Gen. Woodgate was born Nov. 1, 1845, at Belbroughton, Worcestershire. He served with the Abyssinian expedition in 1868, receiving a medal; and served in the Ashanti war of 1873-74, receiving a medal with clasp, and being mentioned in dispatches. He served in the Zulu war of 1879 as staff officer (medal with clasp), and in the Boer war of 1899 as major. He was made a staff officer in the West Indies, serving there from 1880 to 1885, proceeding to India as regimental staff officer in 1885, and returning in 1889. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1893 and to colonel in 1897, and was placed in command of the regimental staff of the King's Own at Lancaster. In April, 1898, he was sent to command the troops in Sierra Leone, where the natives were in rebellion.

JOUBERT IS AT KROONSTADT.
A Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Thursday, says: A letter from Mr. Poulteney, an interpreter in the Free State courts, has been received by this office, in which the writer declares that Gen. Joubert is commanding the combined forces at Kroonstadt, where there is plenty of men, guns and food-stuffs for a determined resistance.

BOER CAMP, KROONSTADT, THURSDAY, MARCH 22.—Affairs are being put in proper shape, and the Free Staters who have been returning in crowds, are being mobilized in great numbers, and the men are more determined than ever.

FRENCH'S MOVEMENTS.
Gen. French's cavalry and mounted infantry, according to a rumor, are fighting somewhere east of Bloemfontein. This suggests more Boer bad news, as Commandant Olivier's command, with 2,000 wagons is reported on the Basuto land frontier, tolling northward toward Kroonstadt, via Ladybrand. This enormous wagon train is said to be moving 25 miles a day. Gen. French's cavalry post is at Kroonstadt.

The Type of the Prevailing Grip.

[From New York Herald.]
"Although Grip prevails in mild form during the late autumn months, it has now taken on an unmistakably virulent type in the extent and character of its new invasion. During the last fortnight thousands who have escaped heretofore have been stricken, and the disease is plainly epidemic over a very wide section of country. The type of the disease is essentially catarrhal and chiefly manifests itself in inflammatory affections of the membranes of the nose, throat and upper air passages. The attack is quite sudden, and there is generally a high temperature, with pain in the forehead, hacking and irritative cough, with general muscular pains and prostration. It is the attention to little things—the avoidance of draughts, the cultivation of habits of temperance in eating and drinking, the obedience to all hygienic rules—which can make any one reasonably safe."

Dr. Humphreys' Specific "Seventy-seven" meets the exigency of the prevailing epidemic. "77" restores the checked circulation (indicated by a sudden chill, the first sign of taking Cold; starts the blood coursing through the veins and so "breaks up" the Cold. Manual of all diseases, especially about children, sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c and \$1. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John streets, N.Y.

stretch from Bloemfontein eastward to the mountain BULLER.

Gen. Buller has not yet moved in Natal. The eighth division will go direct to Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts' effective disposition at the front, ten days hence, will be, it is estimated, 70,000 men, with the easy possibility of moving eastward, forcing the Boers to evacuate the Biggarsberg range and joining hands with Gen. Buller before continuing the promenade to Pretoria.

Maefeking.

EFFECT OF PLUMER'S RETREAT.
The sensational interest in the fate of Maefeking has intensified with Col. Plumer's forced retirement to Crocodile River, where he was two months ago. Relief from the north now divides to improbability.

Lord Methuen is accumulating with the Boers at Warrenton, 160 miles away. Although seemingly in force, sufficient to do pretty much as he likes, he has not advanced these five days. It is hoped that his military administration has a pleasant surprise in preparation for the Britishers by raising the siege with a strong column of cavalry and artillery detaching to Maefeking, while Commandant Snyman is drawn off to engage Col. Plumer.

FROM PLUMER.
London, March 23—2:21 p.m.—The war office has issued the following: "The following is from Plumer: 'Lobats, March 13.—The Boers advanced from the north in considerable force this morning. They first advanced from Gode's siding. After a sharp little engagement, Lieut. Col. Bode's advanced post was compelled to retreat. The retirement was excellently carried out to our main position. The casualties included Lieut. Chapman and a corporal, prisoners, and two missing, probably prisoners. Five troopers were wounded. Chapman's horse fell with him close to the enemy, who immediately surrounded him. The exact Boer casualties are unknown, but several were shot at short range."

The afternoon the Boers advanced further north and shelled our position from a ridge on the left. Our 12½ pounder replied, the artillery duel continuing until sunset.

"Lieut. A. J. Tyler has since died of wounds. One native was killed."

London, March 24.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Lorenzo Marquez, latest from Pretoria, says: "It is reported here from Pretoria that Commandant Elloff is isolating Col. Plumer's force near Gaberones."

REBELLION SUPPRESSED.
Bloemfontein, March 22 (Thursday).—The rebellion in the Frieska district has been suppressed and Lord Kitchenier is returning here.

MARTIAL LAW.
Cape Town, March 23.—It is understood that Sir Alfred Milner's mission northward is connected with the enforcement of martial law. He will use his personal influence toward the pacification of disaffected centers. The case ministry is locally supporting him. Martial law, in response to requests from loyalists, has been proclaimed in the Gordonia districts.

DELAGOA BAY.
London, March 24.—The Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration award is editorially considered in the morning papers. The approaching declaration of the findings of the arbitration is welcomed as coming at an appropriate moment and as bringing the acquisition of Delagoa Bay appreciably nearer.

BOERS LIKE "BOBS."
London, March 24.—Bennet Burleigh, sends the following from Bloemfontein, dated March 21: A d'patch rider who came from Kimberley reports that the road is safe, and that the Boers, who are working their farms, all speak in eulogistic terms of Lord Roberts, and declare they are proud to be under his orders. Steyn is held in general contempt. Our outposts to the north are strongly held. The railway bridge over the Modder River, 14 miles north of Bloemfontein, is destroyed, four 100-foot spans of ironwork being down. Trains still run north as far as Glen, and the south lines are open, including the Bethulle branch, and trains are running daily. It is announced that 400 more burghers are surrendering west of Edenburg.

The Queen

VISITS WOUNDED CANADIANS.
London, March 24.—A reporter visited the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich yesterday, and saw Private J. A. Mitchell, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, and Private J. W. Harnett, of the 68th Cumberland Battalion, Nova Scotia, both of whom had been on service with the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa. They had been suffering from enteric fever, and were brought from South Africa to Woolwich. Both young men expect to be discharged from the hospital in a few days. The first sign of taking Victoria paid her visit to the hospital on Thursday she noticed them. The Queen stopped and asked how long they had been in the hospital, and after they had given her the information, the Queen expressed her sympathy and hoped they would soon be entirely recovered. Her Majesty also inquired

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

STRENGTHENS THE KIDNEYS,
And Cures
Scalding,
Backache,
Albuminuria,
Dropsy and
Dreaded Bright's Disease.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE.
You are about to buy a bicycle? If you buy a National bicycle you will get the privilege of home guarantee repairs by the best local repairman in your vicinity at our expense. We know our bicycles—125 different Canadian-made wheels—so well, and we build them so carefully that we can give this privilege. The only bicycle worth buying is a National. We are vitally interested in building every National bicycle well. We do, too. Buy or write for names of agents in your vicinity. The National Cycle & Automobile Company, Limited, 24 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

for their Canadian comrades, and trusted that they had been in good health and spirits when the two sick ones left Africa. Both the young men were presented with a bunch of flowers by Queen Victoria.

BUGLE BLASTS.
The United States House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for copies of letters on file in the department from citizens of the United States complaining of ill-treatment while in the South African Republic.

Deputies Wolf and Lemisch have telegraphed to the Austrian premier, Dr. Von Klenner, demanding that he take steps to stop the exportation of arms to the German Government official, authorized to speak on the subject, said yesterday there was no justification whatever for the persistent press statements that Germany and the United States were making efforts in behalf of the restoration of peace in South Africa.

Recruiting at Toronto for the Hall's Regiment ceased Friday on orders from Ottawa, and the last 11 of the 150 men raised there for the regiment left for Ottawa.

BLAZE AT COMBER

London, March 23.—The large grist mill owned by R. J. Lind was destroyed by fire last evening at 6:30. There were no signs of fire when the mill was locked at 6 o'clock. The mill cost \$12,000; insurance \$5,000, divided among the Millers' Insurance Company, of Hamilton, Economical, Norwich Union and Anglo-American.

[Special to Advertiser per G. N. W.]
Comber, March 24.—The large grist mill owned by R. J. Lind was destroyed by fire last evening at 6:30. There were no signs of fire when the mill was locked at 6 o'clock. The mill cost \$12,000; insurance \$5,000, divided among the Millers' Insurance Company, of Hamilton, Economical, Norwich Union and Anglo-American.

TOWN WIPED OUT.
Victoria, B. C., March 23.—Kuskanook, a little town at the terminus of the Crow's Nest Pass and Nelson and Boundary rivers, has been destroyed by fire. Its population was over 1,000, and most of these people are now homeless.

TRUSTED.
What, though on perils' front you
What, though through lone and lonely
ways,
With dusty feet, with horny hand,
You toil unfriended all the days,
And die at last with man's disparage!

Would you have chosen ease, and so
Have shunned the fight? God knows
With trust of weighty work. And oh!
The Captain of the Heavens knew
His trusted soldier would prove true.
—Joaquin Miller.

Home-Made Mats and Rugs.

A Fascinating Work for the Home.
DIAMOND DYES
Always Take the Lead.

Every woman and girl in Canada should have the new illustrated "Diamond Dye Rug Book." This useful little book shows rich colored patterns of Door Mats and Floor Rugs that can be made from scraps of any kind. The book will tell you how to get any of the lovely designs.

Sent post paid to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Company, 200 Mountain street, Montreal.

Queen Victoria never removes from her hand the three rings connected with her courtship and marriage. A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer from indigestion after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

There are 90,000 trees in the city of Paris, including 15,000 willows, 17,000 chestnuts and 26,000 plane trees. The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc.

BICYCLE REPAIRING

We do all the different branches of bicycle repairing, and make specialties of the following:
Enameling, Nickel Plating,
Tire Vulcanizing.

HORTON & MANVILLE,
231 Dundas St. Phone 801.

Preserve Your Teeth

And teach the Children to do so by using CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder
6d. 1s. 1s 6d. and one-pound 5s. Tins, or
Carbolic Tooth Paste.
6d. 1s. and 1s 6d. Pots.

They have the largest sale of any dentifrices, and avoid imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants"—BABY.
Established Reputation.
NEAVE'S Food

BEST AND CHEAPEST
For INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—Lancet.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—Medical Magazine.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.
Wholesale Agents in Canada:
THE TORONTO PHARMACEUTICAL CO.,
Toronto.
Manufacturers: **JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co.,**
Fordingbridge, England.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicose, night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the system to its normal vigor. Dr. L. V. Knapp, 301 Bull Building, Detroit, Mich., gladly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in case that every man may cure himself at home.

Our New Assortment

Sweet Home Soap
Premiums

is the best yet, including Ladies' Sterling Silver Watches, Sterling Silver Thimbles, Orange Spoons, Sugar Shells, Butter Knives, Salts, Peppers, Napkin Rings, Chain Bracelets, Pen Knives, Scissors, Perfume, Sachet Powder, Cloth Bound Books, Popular Music, etc.

Read the Wrappers for particulars.

PREMIUM DEPARTMENT,
197-205 South Street,

THE LONDON SOAP CO.

London Advertiser.
ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1854.
Managing Director and Editor, **John Cameron**
London, Saturday, March 24.

A Glorious Budget Announcement.

Never before in the history of the Dominion has a Minister of Finance had the opportunity of making so pleasant and inspiring a budget speech as fell to the lot of Hon. Mr. Fielding yesterday. Of this opportunity, the speaker took brilliant advantage. His address was lucid, free from small discussions, and had for its close a stirring peroration, followed by the spontaneous singing of "God Save the Queen."

The announcements were important. Let us crystallize a few of them for busy readers:

The total revenue will this year pass the Fifty Million Dollar mark—a figure never previously attained.

The growth of the iron and steel industry in Canada has been promoted in a remarkable degree. The same with all other industries.

Such arrangements are being made by the Government, in conjunction with the Imperial Government, as will admit Canadian stocks to the "trustee" class of investments in England. This will mean an advance of 2 or 3 points in the values of Canadian stocks. It will also save millions to Canada in interest in the future through enabling us to get loan moneys at lower rates.

Trade between the Dominion and Trinidad will be promoted by practically a free interchange of products.

To encourage the production and refining of best root sugar in Canada—one plant of \$200,000 being ready even now to start up in Ontario—machinery for such manufacture (which is not now made in Canada), will be admitted free.

Manufacturers were assured that, nothing disturbing to them is contemplated, while keeping in view reductions in taxation as far as possible. Already, Mr. Fielding showed, the consumer had had a quite substantial reduction of his burdens in the shape of custom duties.

Then came the feature of features, namely, the announcement that from and after the first of July next, there shall be an increase in the preference of 25 per cent now in favor of British goods, to 32½ per cent; so that for every \$5 of duty imposed on the products of foreign countries, only \$2 would be imposed on the products of Great Britain coming under the preferential tariff. This step will immensely strengthen the bonds between the Mother Country and the Dominion; the feeling of goodwill engendered will bring us many incidental advantages, of which the admission of Canadian stocks to the "trustee" class is only one example; while it will mean another appreciable reduction to the consumer in customs taxation.

In concluding the budget speech, Mr. Fielding said he was "rejoiced at being permitted to present so agreeable a statement. It was the story of a strong financial position, the Dominion having not a dollar of floating debt, and having been able to pass through the recent monetary stringency without borrowing anything. It was a story of a people occupying a vast territory from ocean to ocean, nearly all of whom were prosperous, contented and happy. It was a story of a people not only bearing cheerfully whatever burdens were required for their own public service, but whose devotion to the throne and person of her Majesty had been so quickened by the inspiring events of recent years that they were now giving freely of both blood and treasure for the defense of the Empire in lands far away."

The conclusion of the budget speech in this patriotic strain had an electrifying effect upon the House. Every member on both sides of the House rose to his feet, people in the well-filled galleries also stood up, and all joined lustily in singing the "National Anthem."

A Lost Opportunity.

Mr. Watson Churchill is certainly a man who makes the most of his opportunities. His trip on the armored train landed him where he did not expect to go, namely, at Pretoria, but by making the most of his opportunities he found his way back to the Tugela, and was in time to see most of the hard fighting and the relief of Ladysmith. The following report that he makes shows that he can see opportunities for other people. He speaks of a church parade soon after the disastrous evacuation of Spion Kop, and says of the preaching:

"What a chance for a man of great soul who feared God! On every side were drawn up deep masses of soldiery—perhaps in all 5,000. In the hollow square stood the general, the man on whom everything depended. All around were men who within the week had been facing to face with death, and were going to face it again in a few hours. Life seemed very precious in spite of the sunlit landscape. What was it all for? What was the good of human effort? How should it befall a man who died in a quarrel he did not understand? All the anxious questionings of weak spirits. It was

one of those occasions when a fine preacher might have given comfort and strength where both were sorely needed, and have printed on many minds a permanent impression. What did these men get in their religious service? A chaplain in a raucous voice discoursed on the details of the fall and siege of Jericho. The soldiers froze into apathy, and after a while the formal, perfunctory service reached its welcome close."

Of course, "fine preachers" are not too common, but we would imagine that any man with a soul would have risen to an occasion so solemn and inspiring. No wonder that the officer who walked home with Mr. Churchill wanted to know why a church which spent so much on missions to the heathen did not send good men to preach in time of war, and why surgeons of world-wide fame were present to attend to the wounded whilst the care of sick souls was left to the village practitioner. There may be many answers to that question, but surely the question is pertinent. We are afraid that the war office or the bishops are not so much awake as they might be to the spiritual needs of soldiers. We are sure that good preachers would volunteer to serve their country as readily as good surgeons if their services were as likely to be accepted. But the bounds of red tape and the influence of caste are still strong in these matters. However, Mr. Churchill's story, while true enough and not lacking in vividness, is one of the dark shadows. There are welcome lights in what we have read of spiritual ministrations to soldiers in that department; also we have read of brave deeds and noble words. The brilliant correspondent of the Morning Post is not a vulgar fault-finder, and we trust that his faithful words will do good, so that the men who have to face death in their country's cause may hear living words spoken in inspiring tones.

The Peace Proposals.

The telegram sent from President Kruger to Lord Salisbury is certainly an extraordinary document. With all the benevolence and piety that it invokes it has a certain insincerity of tone. It does not require any special knowledge to say that the senders never expected a favorable reply to such a message. It is, indeed, only ostensibly addressed to the Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is really addressed to the powers that feel inclined to help the Transvaal and hamper British action. Note, however, what the message asks for as a basis of the terms of peace, namely, that the Transvaal and the Orange Free State shall be recognized as "sovereign inter-nation states;" that is, President Kruger wishes to retire from a disastrous war better than when he entered it. The Napoleons lost a crown by defeat, but President Kruger wishes to gain one by the same process.

We do not think that he deceives himself so far as to think that this is possible. There is no denying these two facts as to the state of things before the war: First these states were not "sovereign international states," and second, their independence as to internal affairs was a gift by Britain, seconded by convention; hence, it is not likely that Britain, after suffering the loss of blood and treasure, will give them a position superior to what they held before the war. That would simply be to reward them for their reckless attack upon a friendly power. To say that they waited until Britain had the advantage is in one sense true, for if Britain had not got the advantage they would not have asked for peace, but would have made the best of their victory. That they waited out of consideration for Britain's feelings is a ridiculous statement. Men who have wantonly destroyed property and shed as much blood as possible certainly showed wonderful consideration for people's feelings.

Suppose the United States was to grant internal independence to Cuba, and the Cubans were to store up arms and carry on intrigues with foreign powers and finally attack the United States territory, we know what kind of treatment they would deserve and receive. Let our American neighbors look at it in this light, and they will soon see how much claim the Transvaal has upon their sympathy.

This message is a message to the world and especially to the United States; it claims to come from men who are fighting for freedom. These Dutch patriots have, however, got to learn the lesson that the way to fight for freedom is not to pour troops into their neighbor's territory. No, the Boer is too one-sided for our taste. He seems to think that war is a good thing as long as he can sit behind a rock and shoot men down, or so long as he can starve out, or flood out, children and sick people; but war is an awful thing when he is driven from his cover and made to fight on equal terms! We are heartily in favor of peace, but not of a peace that is to reward the Boer for attacking us, and permit him to play the same old game. Australians and Canadians would never have joined in an unprovoked attack on the Boers. They crossed the sea and perilled their lives—yes, and many of them have given their lives—to save the empire in its hour of need, and it is due to them, as well as to all who have made such sacrifices, that the empire should be made secure against attacks from that quarter. There never was a time when it was more necessary to show quiet determination than now, so that the world may see that we want only what is right and just, and we are determined to have it. Krugerism is making its last stand, and if we are not mistaken many even of the Dutch will soon see that it is a thing not worth fighting for, and certainly not worth fighting for to the death.

Tactics of the Ontario Opposition

The Advertiser does not believe that electoral corruption is confined entirely to either political party. It also believes that each political party, in the main, does not desire to encourage either misdoing or corruption. There is no financial reason why any such thing should be wished by candidates on either side. What is needed is that the sensible men of each party should, without hypocritical revivings against each other, unite in discouraging wrong-doing.

Here is where the Ontario Opposition weaken their influence. All this crying "West Elgin! West Elgin!" is obviously born of desire, not so much to sweeten and purify the waters of politics, as to make partisan capital. When an Opposition stoop to basing their case on the purchased testimony of a witness in compulsory exile, they sink pretty far.

So much is the "West Elgin" babblement being overdone that the public are getting tired of it, and beginning to suspect the Opposition leaders and speakers of poverty of mental resources.

Such tactics are injuring the Province, by delaying the discussion and enactment of important practical legislation. The Government's Forward Policy is not calculated to be of advantage to all classes. For the farmer it proposes to promote better roads; the drainage of swamp lands; to make larger grants to farmers' institutes, and dairy schools, and to give a more practical education in agriculture in the schools of the Province; to help in preserving and profitably marketing perishable products of the farm, by collecting cold storage stations; and also to promote cheap and quick transportation of the products of the farm and workshop to Great Britain.

For the manufacturer it proposes to create an increased population—an increased home market—in Ontario; to open up and develop New Ontario; to promote the manufacture of all natural products, such as lumber, nickel, copper, etc., into the finished product within the Province. This policy is spoken of in high terms, as it deserves, in the Manufacturer.

For the mechanic this means more work and better wages. Is it not time the Ontario Opposition lent a helping hand towards the discussion and enactment of the practical questions relating to Ontario's development which cry clamorously for attention?

Hon. David Mills on the Binder Twine Question.

A speech of more than passing interest appears in our columns today, being an extended statement by Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, on the manufacture and sale of binder twine produced by convict labor, and the action of the Government regarding the same. It would be well for those interested in public affairs to keep this article, as the question dealt with is one of great importance, and will be coming up from time to time.

Imperialism and the Colonies.

Some of the Irish members of the British House of Commons seem to think that the colonies have a severe attack of jingoism, and as they seem to be so eager for war they should help to pay for it. Well, as a matter of fact, the colonies were not eager for war, and we do not believe that they were stampeded as some in our own land have said; and as a matter of fact they are helping to pay for the war in blood and money.

Mr. Redmond's view that this is an unjust war is too much colored by his general policy of being opposed to the Government for it to have much influence. Indeed, while we have the fullest sympathy with the just aspirations of Irishmen, we think that Mr. Redmond's view is altogether too limited, and the view of many men in the old land is necessarily limited—as a great poet well said: "They do not know England who only England know."

Britain and her policy need to be viewed from the circumference as well as from the center, and so we are not surprised to read in the Daily News such words as these: "We have before remarked that the colonies seem to have been swifter than the mother country in recognizing the vital issues involved in the present war. It is a great mistake to suppose that the spontaneous co-operation of the free democracies in the empire has been inspired merely by a spirit of vulgar jingoism. Rather they have sprung to arms to assert those fundamental principles of Liberalism which have secured to them their own freedom, and have alone kept them in willing loyalty to the vast system of which they form a part."

This we believe is a true statement. The colonies are not prepared to support a vulgar jingo policy, but when the territories of the empire were attacked by men who thought they could take advantage of temporary weakness, a thrill of sympathy went round the world, and men of British blood in many parts of the world were ready to take their share in the duty and danger of defending the empire, and there is something in the statement of "United Australia," even if it is rather Oriental in style, that "The binding constitutional threads which the written constitution had woven have been literally overlaid by veritable ropes of crimson, which have since declared our Anglo-Saxon unanimity."

Thus the Englishman learns from the Australian something of the real meaning of imperialism, and at the same time the speech of a Canadian Prime Minister is welcomed as sounding a significant note. We repeat that "our boys" not only died bravely;

they died in a good cause, and they have not died in vain. Canada and the old land are by such sacrifices drawn nearer together, and this increase of knowledge and sympathy will have a good influence on the life of the empire in days that are still in the far future.

STRANGE SERMON

London Coster Preached on Grass Pan's Bloody Field.

Cannon Roared as He Poured Out the Christian Story—Touching, Thrilling Scene From Stormy South Africa.

Much has been written of the part played in the South African war by the religious spirit, and of the religious feeling with which the Boer goes into battle. That the Boers have no monopoly of this state of mind is shown by this weird sketch of a war-time preacher and sermon written on the battlefield of Gras Pan by a correspondent of the London Daily News:

"He was standing at eventide, facing the rough and rugged heights of Enslin. The crimson-tinted clouds that emblazoned the sky cast a ruddy radiance around his head and shoulders. In his hand he held a little well-worn Bible; his other hand was raised high above his close-cropped head, while his voice rang out on the sultry, storm-laden air, like the clang of steel on steel."

"Prepare to meet yer God!"

"HONEST AND BARNESIT."

"No one who looked at the neat, strong figure arrayed in the plain khaki uniform of a private soldier, at the fearless, square-jawed face, at the gleaming eyes, could doubt either his honesty or earnestness. Courage was imprinted by nature's never-fading hand on every lineament of his Saxon features. So much one of Cromwell's stern-browed warriors have stood on the eve of Marston Moor."

"Prepare to meet yer God!"

"To the right of him the long lines of the tents spread upward toward the kopje; to the left the veldt, with its grey-green grass, sown by the bounties of the great rain yesterday, all around him, excepting where the graves raised their red-brown mounds, was a scene of unbroken peace. The old, old story of man's weakness and eternal shame, and Christ's love and everlasting pity. On the soldier-preacher's breast, a long row of decorations gleamed, telling of honorable service to the Queen and country. Before a man could wear those ribbons he must have faced death as brave men face it on many a battlefield. He must have known the agonies of thirst, the dull, dead pain of sleepless nights and midnight marches, the tireless watching of the enemy's post, and the onward rush of armed men up heights almost unscalable. On Egypt's sun scorched plains he must have faced the mad onslaughts of the Dervish hosts, and rallied with the men who held the lines at Abu Klea, well, the hills of Afghanistan must have echoed to his tread, and why the green and crimson ribbon that mingled with the rest? His eyes had flashed along the anxious lines of charging troops, led by Zulu chiefs. Yet never had they flashed with braver light than now, when, facing that half-mocking, half-reckless crowd, he cried:

"Prepare to meet yer God!"

"ROUGH, TERRIBLE SPEECH."

"Rough as the thrust of a broken bayonet was his speech, unskilled in rhetoric his tongue, yet periods of flying fragments of shrapnel shell; yet all who listened knew that every word came from the speaker's soul, from the marrow of his faith. The London slum had been his cradle, the gutters of the great city the only university his feet had ever known. Tall, coster's dialect was his tongue, yet no smug churchman crowned with the laurels of the schools could have so stirred the blood of those wild, head-bashed boys from the bush and lawless mining camps beneath Australian suns."

"Prepare to meet yer God!"

"And, even as he spoke, we, who listened, plainly heard the rolling thunder of British guns as they spoke in stern tones to the nation's foes from Modder River. It was no new figure that the soldier-preacher placed before us. It was the same indignant Christ that swept the rabble from the temple; the same great Christ who calmly faced the seething mob in Pilate's judgment hall; the same sweet Christ who took the babies on his knees; the same divine Christ who, with hyssop and gall and mingled blood and tears, passed death's dread portals on the dark brow of Calvary. The same grand figure, but quaintly dressed in words that aroused of stuns and soldiers' camps, and yet so hedged around with earnest love and childlike faith that all its grossest trappings fell away and left us nothing but the ideal Christ."

"Once more we heard the distant batteries speak to those whose hands had rudely grasped the empire's flag, and every rock and hill and crag, and stony light took up the echo, like a lion's roar, until the whispering wind was tremulous with sound. Then all was hushed except the preacher's voice."

"THE HOMEY SERMON."

"Prepare to meet yer God! I've come ter tell yer all about a general whose armies hold the City of Jerusalem, and who will send the ambulance of 'Is love, with Red Cross angels, and his adjutant, whose name is Mercy, to dress yer wounds. Throw down yer rifles 'nd surrender. No rebels can enter the City of Eternal Life. You can't storm the walls, or take the gates, 'cept the point of yer bayonet, for the ramparts are guarded 'nd the sentries never sleep."

"When their bugle sound their last reveille you will ever 'ear, 'nd the colonel, whose name is Death, gives the order ter march, you'll have nothink to fear about, if yer handlovers are full o' faith, 'nd yer rifles are sighted with good works. Yer uniforms may be ragged and you may not even have a corporal's stripe to show, but if yer can pass the sentries fearlessly you'll find a general's commission waitin' fer yer just inside the gate."

"But yer can't fool with my general. Remember this: 'Ther password is 'Repentance.' 'nd nothink else will do. This sentry on duty will see you comin', 'nd will challenge you: 'Who goes there?' 'Friend.' 'Advance, friend, 'nd give ther countersign!' If you say 'Good Works,' you'll find a bayonet against yer chest. If yer say yer forgot ter get it, you'll be in ther clink in 'ell in ther twinklin' of an eye; but if yer say, 'I'm clear, 'Repentance.' 'e will lower his bayonet, 'nd say, 'Pass, friend, all's well.'"

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

"Bill—I've been to see a palm reader. Bill—And did you believe what he told you?"

Bill—Yes, I did. He told me I was too easy and then charged me \$2."

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

This is for Monday Only.

Best Bleached Table Linens.

Our \$2.00 Linen Damask for.....\$1.60
Any \$1.25 Linen Damask for.....1.05
Any \$1.00 Linen Damask for......85

White Lace Curtains.

Any \$1.00 White Lace Curtains for.....\$.85
Any pattern \$2.00 White Lace Curtains for.....1.65

Ladies' \$4.00 Spring Jackets, for \$3.50

Ladies' \$5.00 Drawers, white cotton, lace trimmed.....25c

Ladies' Gowns, embroidered trimmed, tucked yoke; regular \$1.25, for.....85c

All colors, Taffeta Silks, regular 75c, Monday, for.....62c
Any 50c Black or Navy Serge for.....39c
Any 75c Black or Navy Serge, for.....64c
Our \$1.25 Black Silk Nap Henrietta for.....1.00
Our Best \$1.50 Parasol for.....90c
Embroidery Ends, 4½ yards each, regular 35c, 40c and 50c each end, Monday only, per piece.....30c

Tuesday and Wednesday Next Will Be Our First Millinery Opening.

Corsets.

Swell Special Black Satin Steel-Filled Corset, regular \$1.50, Monday.....75c
D. & A. Corset, gusset in hips, all sizes; regular \$1.00, Monday for.....\$1.20

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

Best \$1.50 quality for.....\$1.30
Best \$1.25 quality for.....\$1.15

Killarney Huck Toweling, 18-inch, special Monday.....8c
English Print Cambrics and American Percales, 36-inch light colors, Monday, per yard.....6½c
Crimé 32-inch Flannel, light and dark grounds, Monday.....8c
Any Gentleman's \$1.50 Hat, Monday for.....\$1.00
Any Gentleman's \$2.00 Tie, Monday, for......80
40c Black Cashmere Hose, Monday, per pair......30
Wide White Laces, worth 20c and 25c a yard, Monday, for.....10c

11 dozen only, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 20c and 25c each, Monday, two for.....25c
Fine Hemstitched Huck Towels, 25x45, worth 75c, each, for.....39c
Special Linen Towel, Monday, per pair.....20c
72-inch Bleached Sheet, plain or twilled, best make, Monday.....19c
44-inch Unbleached Table Linen, our regular 55c goods, for.....25c
60-inch Best Unbleached Linen Damask; our regular 50c goods, for.....35c

Shoe Department.

50 pairs only, Women's Fine Box Calf Button Boots, Goodyear welt soles, very flexible stock tips, and dangoes, with patent tips, stylish, dressy, spring shoes; regular price \$3.00, for.....\$1.99
23 pairs, assorted Men's Laced Boots, in fine box calf, cordovan and chocolate, viol kid, sizes 7½, 8, 9 and 9½ only, all Goodyear welts, with medium toe. No one lot with all the sizes, but all sizes mentioned in the assortment. Regular price \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. All one price.....\$1.99

Our First Millinery Opening Will Take Place Tuesday and Wednesday Next.

The Purians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street, London.

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SCREAMED WITH ECZEMA

Baby's Skin Red and Raw. Doctor's Medicine was Painful and Useless. A Stranger Advised CUTICURA. Cured in a Month, with Skin Smooth and Fair.

My little daughter, when six months old, broke out with Eczema. I took her to a doctor and he pronounced it "Moist Eczema," and prescribed for her. She screamed when I put the medicine on her, and I stopped using it. It was indeed very painful. Her skin was all red and raw, and moisture coming from it all the time. A perfect stranger to me advised me to use CUTICURA. I got CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, and they entirely cured her within a month. She is twenty-three months old today, and her skin is like a piece of silk, and fair as a lily. Mrs. E. J. KANE, 515 Ohio Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

PIMPLES CURED CUTICURA SOAP. I was afflicted with pimples and blackheads when I was fifteen years old. My face was covered. I spent about ten dollars for soap, medicine, etc., but they never did me any good. I used CUTICURA SOAP for two weeks, the pimples and blackheads began to disappear, and it only took three boxes of CUTICURA SOAP to cure my face. I have been free from pimples. JOSEPH E. CLARK, JR., Sept. 21, '98, 327 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J.

My face was covered with a pimply, ruptured, and itching skin. After using CUTICURA SOAP for six weeks, all the pimples went away, my skin cleared, and I was free from the itching. E. CROMBIE, 229 Melrose St., Chicago, Ill. Sept. 21, 1898.

Itching humors, torturing, disfiguring eczema, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp disease, with dry, itchy, and scaling hair, instantly relieved by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA Ointment. CUTICURA SOAP, the great cure and mild dose of CUTICURA SOAP, is the great cure of blood purifiers and humors cure, when all else fails.



Corticelli Skirt Protector with its soft, porous, elastic weave is the best kind of bottom finish for a winter skirt, because it dries out quickly. It is steam shrunk before it is dyed and it cannot draw or pucker the skirt bottom. Made of specially grown and spun wool. Sewed on flat—not turned over, one or two rows of stitching. Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard—See that it is labelled.

Corticelli

COMFORT FOR THE COOK

A fire that's always ready for any need at shortest notice—Much less fuel required—No worry—No poorly cooked meals—A perfectly ventilated oven—An oven that bakes evenly, because our patent flue keeps the heat away uniform—A draw-out oven rack, an oven thermometer, and a front draw-out grate.

These are some of the points you gain by buying the

IMPERIAL OXFORD RANGE

Why not call and see them?

J. W. CHAMBERS,

382 Richmond Street, - - London Agent.
The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fine.

Thoroughly Posted

ON NEW THINGS FOR SPRING.

We are thoroughly posted on new things for Spring. Three months in the old world markets placed us in touch with those who set the styles. We bought largely of such things as we knew our customers would want, and by buying largely we bought advantageously. In this way we are able to sell the newest products at remarkably low prices—in many instances as low as they will be sold for when fashion favors something else. Daily visits to our magnificent store are necessary to the lady who would keep thoroughly posted on the new things for spring. None of the fashion centers have secrets from us—and what we learn and what we gather, all is for and at the disposal of our customers.

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.

We are showing some very handsome designs in Figured Silk Poplins, the newest fabric for a very stylish dress. We have two patterns, 42-inch at \$1.25 yard; nine patterns, 42-inch, at \$1.50; six patterns, 42-inch, at \$1.75; and three patterns, 48-inch, at \$2.25.

We have received today a well-assorted stock of Priestley's Black Mourning Dress Goods in the following styles:

New Colored Taffeta—21-inch, in the following shades—White, cream, turquoise, sky, Nile, pink, yellow, heliotrope and cardinal. 50c

FINE COLORED DRESS GOODS.

These special offerings of Spring Goods are choice selections fresh from the makers. The prices tell their own tale, but it's only fair to pass an opinion when you have seen the goods and compared them with those you've seen elsewhere. Any other test would be incomplete.

42-inch Serge Mixture, three shades of blue gray, two of dark gray, three of brown, extra value; per yard. 50c
44-inch Serge Mixture, extra heavy, in grays; per yard. 65c
56-inch Check Homespun, gray check, very fashionable goods; per yard. \$1.00
54-inch Herringbone Homespun, in three colorings, helio, black and gray, brown and gray, and gray and black, something new; per yard. \$1.25
50-inch Check Homespun, in black and white, and blue, white and black, very stylish goods for skirts; per yard. \$1.00

Black and White Checks We are showing something very nice in these checks, black and white, and some cross-barred with brown and gray; lovely goods, which you should not fail to see; per yard. \$1.00

SOME LATE NOTIONS Just received some very pretty Pulley Belts, in black, tan, and gray leather; each. 75c

The very latest novelties in Black and Colored Dog-Collar Belts; prices ranging from. 35c to 75c

Also a large assortment of Belt Buckles, in cut steel, gilt and steel, and bright and dull gilt; prices ranging from. 25c to \$2.75

You pay here only what a thing is worth, and you get it good.

STORE CLOSÉS AT 7 P.M. SATURDAY. Do your shopping early and help along the movement.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

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Late Sporting.

BASEBALL. Secretary Bert Sheere received word this morning from President Cal Davis of the meeting in Detroit on Wednesday night, in the interests of the International League. President Davis thinks the chances are now good for at least a six-club, and perhaps an eight-club league.

London has six pitchers signed. Habit, who is playing with Los Angeles, Cal., will again be with the locals. Woodstock and St. Thomas will in all probability be in the proposed league. No arrangement has yet been completed for grounds in Baltimore and Washington for the Eastern League games.

George Black says that a meeting of the ball clubs interested in the formation of the International League has been called for March 28, at Detroit. Chatham, St. Thomas, Brantford, London and eight Michigan clubs have signified their intention of having representatives present. Out of these will probably be picked an eight-club league. Hamilton and Woodstock may also be represented.

Cleveland, O., March 23.—President Johnson of the American League is here today, and held a conference with President Robertson of the National League, and the parties interested in the new American club in this city. Mr. Johnson stated that an agreement had been reached with Mr. Robertson whereby the National League baseball park here would pass into the hands of his organization. He said that the papers would be signed tomorrow. He declined to name the consideration involved in the transaction.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review: Just now Woodstock is in the balance. Will we have a professional baseball team, or will we not? If we want one, all the probability is that we will have it. We have it. Mr. Eddy has assured us of that fact, and says he has a team all ready to put here. If we say no, some other town will get it, and we will be left without good clean professional sport this season. One sure thing is, that amateur ball will not supply the demands for hitting and a professional team here last season. We are, as it were, spoiled. Amateur ball is good, and worth seeing, but the higher standard is held upon us, and it is demanded by the sport-loving public.

Brantford Express: Brantford will not have a team in the International League, the local promoters having failed to get the necessary backing. About \$10,000 was required to place the team on a proper footing, and this amount could not be raised here. The New Yorks, it is said, will be left the season in Boston.

Manager Thebeau says that McGraw and Robinson will no doubt report to him about April 1, and he will be left here last season. We are, as it were, spoiled. Amateur ball is good, and worth seeing, but the higher standard is held upon us, and it is demanded by the sport-loving public.

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"Like Diamonds Raindrops Glisten."

Drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla are precious jewels for the blood which glisten in their use, and, like the rain, disappear for the good of humanity. Each dose when taken in a very short time thoroughly mixed with the blood and actively getting in its work of purification. Hood's never disappoints.

Running Sore—My mother was troubled with rheumatism in her knee for a number of years, and it broke out into a running sore. She took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is now well. Hood's Olive Ointment helped to heal the eruption. Mrs. JOHN FARR, Cloverlawn, Ancaster, Ont.

Dyspepsia—I was suffering from rheumatism, dyspepsia and pains in her stomach. She had medical attendance but did not get relief. She read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and tried it. Three bottles entirely cured her. She is now a well and hearty woman. T. W. COOPER, Cape Sable Island, N. S.

Eczema—I was run down with complaints peculiar to my sex. Large sores broke out on my body head and limbs. I could not do any work on account of the itching. My trouble was termed eczema and I doctored for it for a long time. I then tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and several bottles effected a cure. Mrs. J. G. BROWN, Brantford, Ont.

Swellings—I had a swelling on my chest. It caused me great pain and many sleepless nights. Physicians advised an operation but my daughter urged that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla instead. I did so and after using six bottles, the swelling went away and I have not had any more pains. Mrs. J. W. C. CROOKWORTH, 432 Front St., Belleville, Ont.

Organs Affected—I was run down in health and had spells of coughing which left me prostrate. My lungs, liver and kidneys were affected. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla upon advice and soon felt better. I continued the treatment and now feel like a new woman. Mrs. SOMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-digesting and only cath

We Are Ready

to show you the largest assortment of
handmade designs in.....
WALL PAPER
ever offered for the money.

Call and see them.
E. N. HUNT, 180 Dundas Street

ROYAL TEMPLARS

Discuss Insurance Rates and the Mat-
ter of Making Parliaments.

Hamilton, March 24.—The Dominion Council of Royal Templars spent all day Wednesday and up to a late hour Thursday night discussing the question of insurance rates. A majority of the delegates favored an increase in the rates, but it did not reach the two-thirds majority required by the constitution. The constitution was under discussion, and in connection therewith the question of removing the head office to Toronto came up. The feeling was strong in favor of the change, but on motion of Dr. McKenzie, of Toronto, the matter was left over for two years, and in the meantime the directors will ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of locating the offices in Toronto.

In pronouncing upon the temperance question, the Dominion Council expressed the opinion that the outlook on the great temperance question is brighter today than ever before. This state of affairs is credited to the work of temperance societies, the teaching of temperance in public schools, the circulation of the head office of the pulpits, the press, and the various voting campaigns or plebiscites on temperance measures. Special reference was made to the advanced state of temperance legislative agitation in Manitoba, where a majority of the members of the legislature and the government are pledged to pass a measure reaching as far as the provinces have such power.

On the general question of prohibition the following paragraph appeared:

"Your committee is in hearty accord with the Dominion Council's estimate of the present standing of the prohibition question in the Dominion Parliament. It is apparent that our political leaders consider that they have baffled us in our fight for this great measure. They are, however, feel assured that they will do nothing to restore the prestige of prohibition as a political agitation. It is theirs to undertake that governments, the present, ours to make parliaments, ours to organize and so vote as to hurl from power any and every government that would attempt to have no strength without the temperance vote. Ours it is to make this prohibition cause the stumbling-block to every anti-prohibition politician, and every anti-prohibition candidate for parliament, but a source of great strength to those who accord with our views. The political parties are at present divided by the issue. It is a mere struggle between the ins and outs. Both sides are eagerly reaching out for support. No more opportune time will be restored by prohibitionists to make their votes count for our cause. No better opportunity has been presented to us in recent years to strike a blow for God and home and Canada."

The plan of the Dominion Alliance to pledge 100,000 voters was approved in the report, which on the cigarette question said:

"The Dominion Council takes strong ground on the cigarette evil and instructs its division officers to make the petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, asking the Dominion Parliament to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in Canada."

In regard to the German bill in the Ontario Legislature, the Dominion Council passed a strong resolution against permitting the sale of liquors to guests at all times during prohibited hours, or of neighboring divisions during bye-elections.

An expression of strong approval was ordered to be sent to the minister of militia, thanking him for forbidding the sale of liquor on transports carrying soldiers to South Africa. The report was adopted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

The only
safe
and
pure
preparation
for
infants
and
children.

Children Cry for

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WHAT BOER ARMS WERE

England Nipped a Great Conspiracy in the Bud.

No War of Conquest on the Part of the Empire, Says James Barnes—The Situation Viewed From Between Two Battlefields.

The distinguished war correspondent, Mr. James Barnes, writing to the Outlook from Modder River, says: I am reminded, as I begin to write, of two Yankee soldier songs; one that harks back to the days of the revolution, and the other one by the 6th Cavalry brought home from Cuba. "Tenting tonight on the Old Camp-ground," though it was never a parlor melody in New England, and it describes our situation here on the Modder River in the middle of January as well as it did that of the Army of the Potomac. The second describes our feelings (at least it does mine), and, with a slight geographical variation, though it never was made here, under canvas. It runs thus, and it is not so much the words as the sentiment of the chorus that I have in mind:

Oh, the adjutant we had was the devil
His out on the parade ground before
And if you are late or somehow feeling
"Sergeant, take this soldier here
And give him extra drill!"

Chorus:
Oh, it's Home, boys, Home,
It's Home we ought to be,
Home, boys Home!
Where the oak and the ash
And the weeping willow tree,
They all grow together

Now, this does not imply that any one in the army or with it wishes to see the war given up at this stage of the game; they want to see it over with, and they want to see it over with, to assist to settle things in the very quickest manner possible.

A GOOD IDEA.

Of course, no sane man, who bestows a moment's thought on the subject, denies that it can be won by one and England must win, or "pop" goes the empire! And the British Empire is neither a balloon nor a bubble, and it is not a thing that can be blown up like a balloon. It is a mighty tight little island in close and loyal colonies marked out in soldier red, here and there on the map of the world, and they will send their free and loyal sons to fight for the idea that is called the Empire, as long as there are ships to carry them, and as long as the idea was not a good one, and its realization was not a success, they would not send a man! That is the unvarnished truth, and it is the only reason why the British Empire is so strong. It is the only reason why the British Empire is so strong. It is the only reason why the British Empire is so strong.

TROUBLE MAKERS.

Now, in England and America there are men who write and speak the English language so well that they have to pick up a pen or sit down and talk, and every one pays attention, no matter whether they agree or not, and some of these men have got the wrong end of this question and are making it harder for other men, who are not writing or talking, but who are fighting and dying on either side. They are helping to prolong a struggle that will have an inevitable end, the end of the South African war, with empty homes and the widowed and fatherless. Of course, those who are called "hereditary enemies of Great Britain" (and it is not so many years ago since the United States was reckoned in the list) would rejoice at the downfall of England's power, and the humbling of her arms; the small number of disloyal Irish are not counted in this category—it is but the power of England that saves them from their brothers. These wise men are constantly referring to England's mistakes in South Africa, to the past misjudgment of her colonial governors, to the failure of her rulers, or to the policy and treatment of the African-der Dutch. No doubt there have been mistakes; beyond question there has been bad policy. But the policy has changed in the course of years; injustice can be forgiven, and may be forgotten also. It is the living present we should think of, and the progress and advancement stand for liberty now.

NO TRIFLING WITH THE NERVES

It is the only safe and pure preparation for infants and children.

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Now, this does not imply that any one in the army or with it wishes to see the war given up at this stage of the game; they want to see it over with, and they want to see it over with, to assist to settle things in the very quickest manner possible.

A GOOD IDEA.

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TROUBLE MAKERS.

Now, in England and America there are men who write and speak the English language so well that they have to pick up a pen or sit down and talk, and every one pays attention, no matter whether they agree or not, and some of these men have got the wrong end of this question and are making it harder for other men, who are not writing or talking, but who are fighting and dying on either side. They are helping to prolong a struggle that will have an inevitable end, the end of the South African war, with empty homes and the widowed and fatherless. Of course, those who are called "hereditary enemies of Great Britain" (and it is not so many years ago since the United States was reckoned in the list) would rejoice at the downfall of England's power, and the humbling of her arms; the small number of disloyal Irish are not counted in this category—it is but the power of England that saves them from their brothers. These wise men are constantly referring to England's mistakes in South Africa, to the past misjudgment of her colonial governors, to the failure of her rulers, or to the policy and treatment of the African-der Dutch. No doubt there have been mistakes; beyond question there has been bad policy. But the policy has changed in the course of years; injustice can be forgiven, and may be forgotten also. It is the living present we should think of, and the progress and advancement stand for liberty now.

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When, in some years to come, the English army of occupation shall be withdrawn, and Modder River shall cease to be a military depot (for such it is destined to be, surely), the Dutch will long ago have forgotten the political leaders who misled and betrayed them; they will find as much liberty as is good for man. I doubt not that independence will be theirs. They will cease to hate a people who are too busy to bear malice, and who may knock a man down, give him a hand up, and forget him. They will have to work, if they do not wish to be left behind. Incidentally they will have to pay their taxes like Englishmen; and such is the spirit of the age that the country have been the best of the Boer character, and the new spirit of progress abroad, South Africa will bloom and blossom like a garden.

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Chorus:
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THE FAMOUS HYAMS TRIAL.

One of the Leading Witnesses, Under Oath, Makes a Statement That Clears Up a Great Deal of Doubt.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

"The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the finest pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand."
—Dominion Medical Monthly.

A copy of Miss Parlo's "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

How to Give Suitable Employment to Canada's Prison Population.

Manufacture and Sale of Binder Twine Produced by Convict Labor.

The Action of the Government Regarding the Same.

Important Statement by Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice—Some Unfounded Statements Refuted—Government Avoids All Unfair Competition With Ordinary Manufacturing.

Following is the substance of a statement by Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, regarding the manufacture and sale of binder twine produced by convict labor, and the action of the government in respect to the same:

Let me say that the criticisms indulged in in respect to the industrial employment of convicts in the penitentiary have not escaped my attention. On the contrary, I have noted with care everything of importance that has been said, and I am always prepared to profit by any suggestions that I believe would be advantageous to the public in the management of these institutions.

Sometimes matters which are indeed of a trifling character from a financial point of view, become sources of not a little political importance by reason of the personal interest which a large number of the community may have in respect to them. The binder twine industry is, in some measure, a matter of this sort. The manufacture of this twine was introduced into the Kingston penitentiary a few years ago, for the purpose of giving employment to a number of the convicts, and so enable them to earn, at least, a portion of the cost of their maintenance, and, to that extent, relieve the public treasury from what would be otherwise a necessary burden.

One of the difficult problems with which the state has to deal is, how is it to give suitable employment to its prison population. There can be no doubt that if those persons who have been convicted of crime, and who are, by their labor, would be entering into competition with every other laborer engaged in similar pursuits, in the country. But being neither honest, nor, for the most part, industrious, and honest they would be at large, and, by their labor, would be entering into competition with every other laborer engaged in similar pursuits, in the country. But being neither honest, nor, for the most part, industrious, and honest they would be at large, and, by their labor, would be entering into competition with every other laborer engaged in similar pursuits, in the country.

There is also another important question in connection with this one of convict labor to be taken into account. While many of those who have been convicted of crime, and who are, by their labor, would be entering into competition with every other laborer engaged in similar pursuits, in the country. But being neither honest, nor, for the most part, industrious, and honest they would be at large, and, by their labor, would be entering into competition with every other laborer engaged in similar pursuits, in the country.

generates, there are a large number of persons who, from want of proper parental oversight, it may be, or for some other cause in the first instance, or from association with the idle and the vicious, are drawn into crime, who are not necessarily of the criminal class, and who may be cured of their criminal tendencies, and made law-abiding citizens. One of the objects of the state must always be, acting on humane and Christian principles, to endeavor to reform this class; and in this it may be accomplished, especially in the case of those who are young, it is important that the pursuits in which they are engaged during confinement shall be of a kind in which they may find employment when they are either discharged from the penitentiaries, or from official surveillance, if they are already at large on parole.

Very great complaint was made at one time that the penitentiaries, by being converted into industrial establishments, were in danger of doing the business of those who had invested their own money, and were perpetrating an injustice to the branches of the penitentiaries came into active competition. Now, I am not going to enter into a discussion of this question further than to say, that it has been one of the aims of the government, in the management of the industrial side of the penitentiaries, to avoid, as far as possible, unfair competition with those who are engaged in similar pursuits, and who are giving employment to honest and industrious men. With this end in view, care has been taken, not to enter into injurious competition with ordinary manufacturing, and by dealing with the consumers at very reduced rates, to ruin the business of those who have invested their capital in similar enterprises, and who are paying fair wages to those whom they employ. Indeed, it is scarcely possible for an official institution to enter into active competition, in the way that has sometimes been advocated, and which we have been criticized for not adopting, and were the attempt made it would certainly fail in failure. The government cannot advantageously employ commercial agents, pay their expenses, and send them abroad through the country to make sales to retailers, and become an active competitor, without the risk of very great loss, and without incurring very great expense. I shall show you, our predecessors tried the experiment for two seasons, and the result of that trial, was not such as to induce us to make a further experiment on the same line. The certain results of such course, if persisted in, would be failure with discredit to the minister by whom such a policy was adopted. But it has been intimated, not so much that the system was wrong, as that there has been a ring formed for the purpose of bleeding the farmers who require binder twine, and of making enormous profits at their expense. No statement could be more unfounded, none more destitute of all foundation in fact.

The matter is of sufficient importance, in the face of the criticisms that were indulged in in the House of Commons last session, by Mr. Taylor, Dr. Dickey, and others, to justify me in going somewhat more into detail than I would be otherwise inclined to do. The experiment made by our predecessors in office, in 1895, was not one in which it was advantageous to the public interest, as a portion of the price was still unpaid. In February, 1896, the late government resolved to sell the binder twine by an agent to retail dealers. He was to be paid a commission of 10 per cent for his services. Let me ask you, whom this payment of 10 per cent was to be borne? Was it to be added to the price, or was it to be a loss borne by the public? But this by the way.

Some applications were received from Mr. Rees, Mr. Mucklestone, Mr. Chown, and Mr. Kelly, of Montreal. Mr. Rees wrote Mr. George Taylor, the member for Leeds, asking for his support. Mr. Taylor forwarded this letter to Mr. Dickey, and accompanied it with a commendation which stated that Mr. Rees was supported by the friends of the government in his locality. Mr. Mucklestone wrote to Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Taylor forwarded his letter to Mr. Dickey, and he added a note at the bottom, in which he informed the minister that he had written Mr. Mucklestone that, in his coming to the minister of justice he had pronounced him a first-class man for the position. And so Mr. Taylor persuaded both Mr. Rees and Mr. Mucklestone that he was actively supporting each of them, although he knew that the intention was to appoint but one agent. Both were grateful to Mr. Taylor for his support. Mr. Mucklestone was supported by Mr. Haggart, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. J. P. Wood, Mr. Uriah Wilson, M. P., and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald; but Mr. Macdonald was explicit in his statement that he supported Mr. Mucklestone for the appointment in Ontario only—that in Manitoba it was not advisable to intrust the sale of binder twine to an outsider—that the province was jealous of its rights—that the provincial feeling was unusually strong, and that it would be better to appoint some business man in the province, rather than to appoint a person from outside. At all events, it was felt that an active friend among the farmers, abroad at the time of a general election, to talk, cheap binder twine, would be an agent, not without political importance, and so a suitable one must be had. Neither of Mr. Taylor's men was taken.

An agreement was ultimately made with Mr. Kelly to sell for the government the output of the year. The first three months of 1896 seemed to have been taken up in deciding in which of the candidates for employment was to be preferred. Mr. Kelly, an employee of the Cordage Company, was to be agent for a period of five years, ending the 1st day of September, 1900. The agent was to be personally responsible for the aggregate value of the twine sold, at the price fixed, less 10 per cent of its value which was to be his compensation for his services. He was to give security for \$30,000 and the outstanding credit at any time was not to exceed \$20,000. Mr. Kelly was appointed, and the ostensible reason for this appointment was, that he was supported by a firm of contractors who were largely interested in the cordage business, and were identified with the cordage trade, and, it was said, that his appointment

(Continued on page 10.)

ROYAL GUESTS FOR CANADA

Duke and Duchess of York Intend Visiting This Country.

The Duke of Connaught Enthusiastically Received at Belfast—Resignation of an M. P. Demanded.

ROYAL VISITORS.

London, March 24.—The Duke and Duchess of York are planning a visit to Canada as soon as the war is over. They will tour through the country and extend their trip to all other British colonies which have contingents serving in South Africa.

The tour will be one of state, with all the distinctive characteristics of a royal visit.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT BELFAST.

Belfast, March 24.—For the first time in thirty years the Duke of Connaught and Strathmore, commander of the forces in Ireland, visited Belfast yesterday, on a tour of military inspection. He was enthusiastically received. The Earl of Dufferin proposed the health of his royal highness at lunch. The duke, in response, referred to the wonderful progress of the city since the onset of the war, and the devotion of the people to the war effort.

INVESTIGATION OF MAGERSFONTEIN AFFAIR.

London, March 24.—In the House of Commons, Mr. John Gordon MacNeill, Irish Nationalist member for South Down, made a statement in regard to the battle of Magersfontein, and Lord Methuen's relations with his officers and affairs in Kimberley, but the parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. George Wyndham, parried all questions. The only positive statement given by Mr. Wyndham was to the effect that neither dum-dum nor anything in the nature of expanding or explosive bullets had been used by the British troops in South Africa.

CONSERVATIVE ELECTED.

London, March 24.—Mr. J. E. Remant (Conservative) has been elected without opposition to the Holborn division of Finsbury, London, in the House of Commons, made vacant by the death of Charles Hall, Q. C. (Conservative).

AN M. P.'S RETIREMENT DEMANDS.

London, March 24.—At a meeting of the constituents of Dr. Gavin Brown Clarke, Liberal member for Calthness, and formerly consul-general of the South African Republic, his resignation was again demanded. A resolution was adopted drawing the attention of the House of Commons to the grave charges made against Dr. Clarke, in connection with the letters stolen from Mr. Boucher A. Hawkesley, solicitor to the British South African Company, in regard to the Jameson raid. Dr. Clarke was consul-general of the South African Republic prior to 1894, and has written pamphlets on the land question in South Africa, India, and some social questions. He was born in Scotland in 1846, and was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and at King's College, London.

BRIBED THE SENATOR.

A criminal case which will attract the greatest attention will be heard on June 11 before the Brussels tribunal correctional, says a Brussels cable. It will put to the test the accusation of corruption brought against the Pretoria Government against the Boer official in general and President Kruger in particular.

The parties concerned are well known financiers, who were accused of some years ago as lessees of the Transvaal Railway, which was to connect Komatipoort and Selat.

THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT COMPLAINS that by producing false and untrue statements, the company had obtained an amount of interest largely in excess of the capital subscribed or required. According to information given out, the company's directors, who are being prosecuted on this charge, allege that they were compelled to make the charge higher in order to conceal the bribes which they had to pay to President Kruger and his family and most of the members of the Pretoria household, including some of the generals now engaged in the war.

HORRID BUTCHERY!

A South Carolina Man Kills and Cremates Six Persons.

Raleigh, N. C., March 24.—Thomas, known as "Preacher" Jones, murdered Ida Jones and her eldest daughter, Ida Jones, and then set fire to the bed in which were the bodies of the murdered victims, and four other children, ranging in years from a baby one month old, to the largest boy, who was not more than five years of age. The weapon used was an axe. The house was completely destroyed by fire. Nothing remains of the bodies of the four youngest children, but the bones distributed among the ashes. The two girls who escaped with their lives are Laura Jones, 1 year old, and St. Jones, 4 years old.

Quebec, March 24.—A verdict of willful but unpremeditated murder has been rendered against Joseph Deschamps, alias Grospeil, at St. Aubert, L'Islet, for the killing of Albina Bourgault, by the jury at the coroner's inquest, after a deliberation of but five minutes. The prisoner heard the verdict while sobbing aloud, but when the verdict was read, he burst into a fit of hysterical laughter, and seemed to be more collected.

THE GOSPEL MURDER.

Frankfort, Ky., March 24.—A squad of seventy extra police and deputy sheriffs guarded the outer entrance to the court house, and a file of soldiers stood at the door and passed on the credentials of persons entering the room when the hearing of the murder of Governor Campbell was called. The general public was excluded. Those admitted, however, soon filled the court house, on the second floor of the building. The Lexington and Winchester companies, armed with Winchester rifles, were stationed throughout the various rooms. Not much more than the ordinary crowds were on the streets, and there was no excitement. The pri-

soners, Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. H. Cullton and John Davis, were brought into the courtroom. The commonwealth witnesses were called, numbering forty.

THE LEGISLATURE

Fair Wages Resolution Introduced in the Provincial Parliament.

Toronto, March 23.—Mr. Preston (Lib.), South Brant, has given notice of a resolution in the Ontario Legislature similar to that now before the Dominion House respecting the wages of persons employed on government contracts.

The attorney-general introduced a bill to double the jurisdiction of county courts. He described it as a temporary measure preliminary to a general rearrangement.

The premier, replying to Mr. McCampbell, said he was unable to say what was the actual time spent by the finance commission in examining the provincial accounts, owing to the absence from the city of the chairman of the committee.

Answering Dr. Jessop, Mr. Dryden said 41,107 trees infested with San Jose scale had been destroyed by the department. Except in a few isolated cases destruction had ceased.

In reply to Mr. Whitney, the commissioner of crown lands said that the dues on pulp wood would be increased from 20 to 40 cents per cord on the 1st of May next.

Mr. Mutrie's bill to compel owners to clean out drains in front of their property in rural municipalities was opposed by Mr. Stratton as likely to lead to difficulties.

Mr. Auld pointed out that in sections like Essex, where there was a complex drainage system, it would mean that the owners of low-lying farms would do the cleaning for the farmers on the uplands.

Mr. Laughlin also took this view.

On the suggestion of Mr. Gibson the bill was sent to the municipal committee in order that persons interested could be heard.

The house went into committee on private bills, with Mr. Graham in the chair.

The bill incorporating the board and trustees of the Presbyterian Church was passed, but the third reading was postponed until the private bill exempting the Presbyterian Church at Dundas town from the provisions of the act had been considered.

Among the other bills advanced to third reading without amendment was one respecting the town of Leamington, and another to consolidate the debt of Port Arthur.

The house then adjourned until Monday.

CAPITAL ECKOES

Promoters of the Grand Valley Railway Urge Their Scheme.

[Special to Advertiser per C. P. R.] Ottawa, Ont., March 23.—A bill respecting the Grand Valley Railway Company and to change its name to the Port Dover, Brantford, Berlin and Goderich Railway, was up before the railway committee today. The company applied for power to build a new line from Port Dover to Lake Erie, passing through Simcoe, Brantford, Berlin, and through the counties of Perth and Huron, to Goderich. The company also wanted branch lines to Elora, Listowel, and Stratford. The bill was opposed by Mr. McGivern, on the ground that it was paralleling the G. T. R.

Wm. Robert Eccleston, chief of the Canadian postal corps, has been granted the local rank of captain while in South Africa.

The companies of Halifax Garrison Battalion, who were to leave today for Halifax, will not go now until Tuesday, as the Leisters do not start until Wednesday.

WINTER'S RAVAGES ON VITALITY

Weaken the Body and Invite Nervous Diseases.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Make New Rich Blood, Fresh Strength, and Endurance—They Thus Fortify All Weak Places and Prevent the Entrance of Disease.

During winter the blood becomes thick, sluggish and weak. It cannot afford sufficient nourishment for the various organs; it circulates more slowly than it does in the summer, and the body becomes weak, and the health is more easily impaired. The fatty, heat-producing food we consume during the long winter months tend to produce this condition. They are much more difficult to digest than are the foods we use in summer, and the formation of new rich blood is consequently much slower.

This is why people are so liable to contract disease in winter, and require "blood medicines" in the spring. By assisting the digestive organs to perform their work promptly, we can hasten the digestion of food, insure the provision of a full supply of fresh, rich, nourishing blood, and so keep all the organs in perfect health, and the body in perfect harmony.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best, most reliable, and most thorough digestive agents known. They digest the food without the aid of the stomach. They insure the formation of a full supply of new, rich and nourishing blood.

Every organ thus receives all the nourishment it requires, and is fully capable of doing thoroughly all the work that is set before it.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets thus keep the body in perfect health and strength. New and healthy tissues are formed just as rapidly as the old ones are worn out, and every weak spot is strengthened against the attacks of disease.

TREATY RATIFIED.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The senate, in executive session, has ratified the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the estates of citizens of one country who die in the other, which has been under consideration for the past few weeks. Several amendments were adopted.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, caused by a persistent rasping cough. Pny-Factor quickly cures the most severe cases. It soothes the throat, never fails to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János PREVENTS HEMORRHOIDS and CURES CONSTIPATION

GET THE GENUINE.

Hunyadi János

WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

COSTLY PRIVILEGE

Ethel Young Pays Well to Have John Ward Locked Up.

Detroit, March 24.—John C. Ward, charged with breach of promise by Ethel Young, and now in the county jail on a capias in default of \$1,600 bail, is a native of Toronto, Ont., and traveling salesman for a piano house. Two months ago he came to Detroit on business, leaving his young wife in Canada. He met Ethel Young, who now declares that Ward promised to marry her.

Ward cannot be shut up with a common offender, because this is a civil suit, and he can be held only so long as the person serving the capias pays his bond, which must be in advance.

Ethel, the complainant, must pay the board, and, as the county jail rates are high, she is paying dearly for the privilege of keeping Ward locked up. Ward's wife has come from Toronto, and visits him every day.

EAT WHAT YOU LIKE.—This may seem a startling speech to make to the poor despondent dyspeptic who for years has been, oh, so careful not to eat. Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford, and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable—60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT South's Drug Store, corner Dundas and William streets. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Hartman, 90 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Johnson's Shoe Store, 106 Dundas street. No witnesses required. Residence 364 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence, 288 Dufferin avenue.

R. LICENSES ISSUED—MARRIAGE R. LICENSES issued, private office, 600 Dundas street, East London. No witnesses.

JOHN M. SHAW ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENSES at London South's Drug Store, Orange and Wootton road. Residence, 62 Orange.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Adkins Jewellery Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweller, 402 Richmond street.

Spiritualism.

GOOD MEDICINE, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT 300 Colborne street, one door east of Dundas. Sittings daily.

Legal Cards.

BUCHNER & MILLS—BARRISTERS at law, 85 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

PURDUM & PURDUM, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc., Offices northeast corner Dundas and Talbot streets, London. Ont. Thomas H. Purdum, Q.C.; Alexander Purdum.

STUART, STUART, ROSE & BUCKLE—Barristers, solicitors, etc., office over C. R. Elliot office, southwest corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Alex Stuart, Q.C.; Duane Stuart, D. C. Ross, LL.B.; E. T. Buckle, LL.B.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 180 Talbot street, near 11th ward. Money at lowest rates.

R. H. DIGNAN—BARRISTER, E.P.C., 118 Talbot street, London. Money to loan.

MAGEE, McKillop & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London; James Magee, Q.C.; J. B. McKillop, Thomas J. Murphy, Philip E. MacKenzie LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS at law, London. Office, corner Richmond and Carleton streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C.; F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING—BARRISTERS, ETC., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, H. A.

McEVROY, POPE & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Richmond street, opposite corner house. Telephone 974. Money to loan. J. M. McEvroy, LL.B.; H. C. Pope, LL.B.; F. E. Perrin, B.A.

W. H. BARTLAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Office, 60 Dundas street.

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER, 80 LITTON, etc., 36 Dundas street, London.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, Bond street, London. Private office to loan. A. Greenlees B.A.; H. C. Becher.

Architects.

J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, 2724 DUNDAS street.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, John M. Moore, Frederick Henry.

McBRIDE & FARMER—ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS, 218 Dundas street. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farmer, H. S. C. F.

Business Cards.

D. DODD & CO., PRACTICAL BUILDERS carpenters and joiners. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. Shop 154 Fuller street.

Veterinary Surgeons.

J. H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Treatment of dogs a specialty. We breed and have for sale pure bred collies. Telephone 273 and 625.

Viatic Treatment.

VIATIC TREATMENT—MRS. L. STEIN 547 Talbot street, at home Saturdays.

Musical Instruction.

London Conservatory of Music And School of Elocution, Limited. Reopens for Winter Term, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Subjects Taught: Piano, Harmony, Theory, Fletcher Music Method (simplex and kindergarten), Singing, Voice Culture, Violin, etc. No. 374 Dundas Street. Phone 1101.

J. T. WOLOCOFF, ORGANIST FIRST J. Methodist Church. Teacher of piano organ and composition. Address 5 Prospect avenue.

M. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST DUNDAS Outer Methodist Church, 1245 Dundas street. Organ harmony and composition 413 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1213.

CHARLES E. WHEELER ORGANIST ST Andrew's Church receives pupils in piano pipe organ, harmony and in singing. Elementary and advanced union given. Teaching resumed Sept. 4. Studio 24 King street.

Medical Cards.

DR. McLELLAN—EYE AND EAR SURGEON. Specialist—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot street. Phone 512.

DR. W. J. & H. A. STEVENSON, 381 Dundas street. Phone 510, next Congregational Church.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 360 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4; 6 to 8. Phone 612.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE 88 CLARENCE street. Residence, 618 Richmond. Specialties: Pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

R. O'NEIL, M.D., 25 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—688 Dundas street. Telephone.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S., ENG. Specialist, surgical diseases only, 439 Park avenue, 2nd floor.

DR. J. H. WHITE, WILL ANSWER ALL calls until further notice from the office at his residence, Telephone 1584. yvt

DR. H. A. McCALLUM REMOVED TO 402 Queen's avenue, corner Park avenue. Telephone 273.

DR. BICE, CORNER RICHMOND AND Oxford streets. Special attention skin diseases and digestive organs.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED TO 238 Queen's avenue. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. MACLAREN HAS REMOVED TO No. 19, Queen's avenue, a few doors west of his former residence.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 390 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 1230 to 1300.

DR. R. M. COOPER, L.R.C.P. AND R. ED. L.F.P. & S. Glare, Office and residence 402 Dundas street. Telephone 1001.

DR. MEER, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON Office hours, 12 to 2 p.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—OFFICE and residence 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 12 to 2 p.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

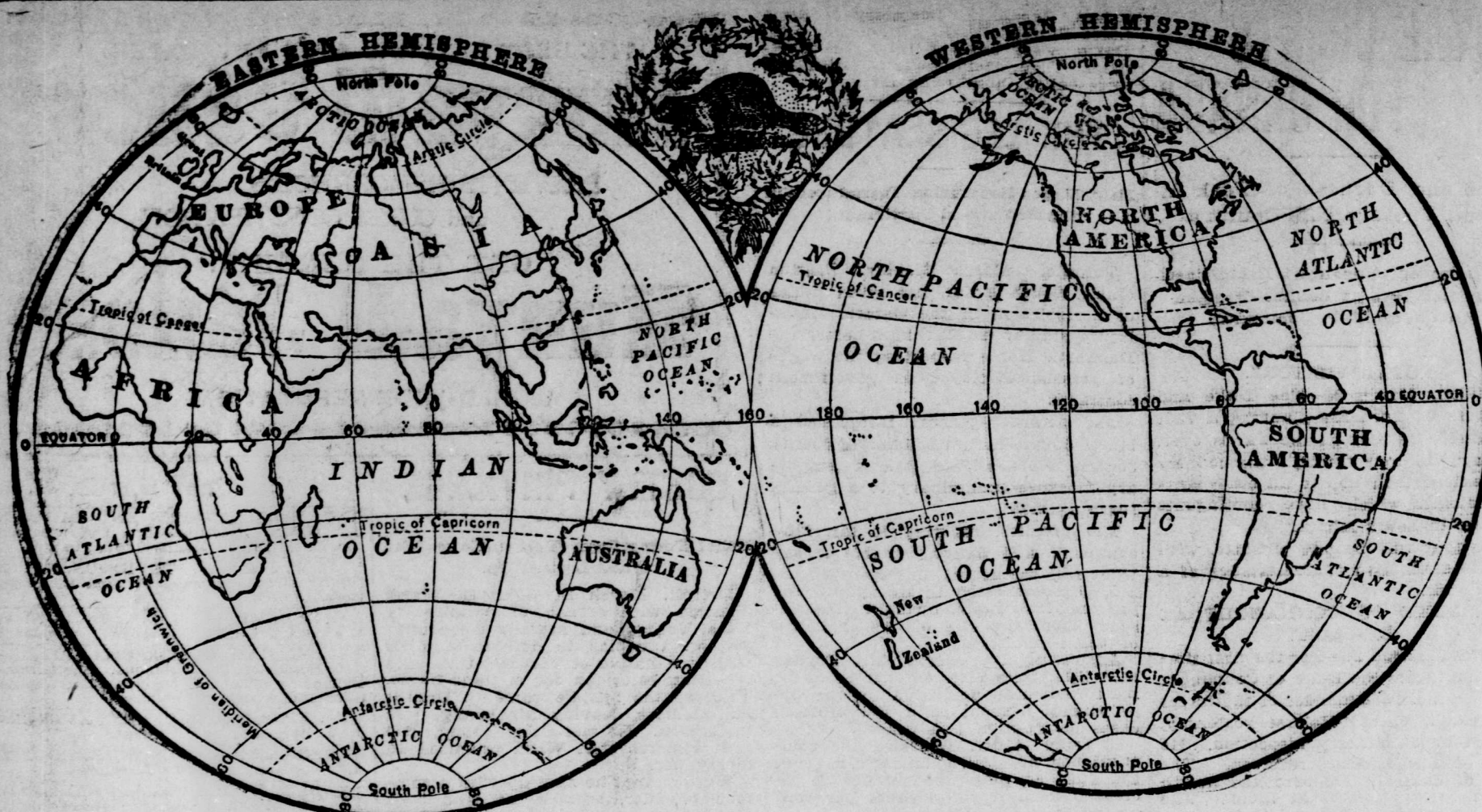
Hotel Cards.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, 203 and 205 DUNDAS, late the Hub. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Jerry Molloy, proprietor.

WHELAN HOUSE, CORNER TALBOT AND York streets; new and convenient stables. Wm. Collins, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. DE POT. Central location. First class in every respect. J



Canada on Top

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a Canadian Medicine with a world-wide reputation for merit. It is the only Canadian medicine that has met with unqualified success in all parts of the world. There is not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these pills are not on sale, and in all countries they are looked upon as the standard blood-builder and nerve tonic.

Merit—and merit only—has given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a greater sale than any other medicine in the world. It is proved that these Pills have cured diseases which, before their introduction, medical science said were incurable. Wherever they have been used they have made people bright, active and strong.

In the Company's offices throughout the world there are on file upward of half a million (500,000) grateful letters from people who have been cured, and throughout the world millions of people now use no other medicine. The merit of this medicine has made for it an enduring reputation.

We give below testimonials from some of the most prominent countries in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are on sale:

CANADA.

John McDonald, merchant, Cape North, N. S., says: "For years I was a sufferer from spinal troubles, which eventually resulted in partial paralysis. I consulted no less than six doctors, but with no good results. I invested \$30 in an electric belt, but it was money wasted. I spent two months in Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, under the best specialists, but left the hospital actually worse than when I entered it. My legs were as useless as two sticks of timber, and I could only drag them after me with the aid of crutches. Rev. Mr. McLeod urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using them for some months new life and vigor returned to my legs, and I am able to attend to business without the aid of crutches, or even a cane. My restoration through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has caused a great sensation in this section."

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. M. M. Peabody, Haverhill, Mass., says: "When I experienced the change of life that comes to all women, it left me broken in health and utterly miserable. I suffered with palpitation of the heart, extreme nervousness, severe headaches, and general debility. I seemed to grow worse each year, notwithstanding the fact that I was almost constantly under the doctor's care. At last my husband brought home half a dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My only regret now is that I did not learn the value of these pills sooner. They have restored me to good health and activity, and I have gained over 20 pounds in weight since I began their use. These pills are a blessing to women at a critical time in life."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lilly Ledger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ledger, Doncaster, says: "At the age of 6 was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance to such an extent that she was utterly helpless. She could neither move limb nor head, had to be carried about, and led like an infant. Neither parents nor friends of the family thought she could possibly recover. Her father read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to give them to the child. The effect was wonderful. In a few weeks she began to recover, and in the course of a couple of months there was not a headacher, livelier, or brighter child in the neighborhood. Her parents look upon her cure almost in the light of a miracle."

FRANCE.

Dr. Thierry Migz, Paris, a member of the Legion of Honor, says: "I frequently prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my practice, especially in cases of anaemia (poverty of the blood) and extreme nervousness, and always with the best of results. I have no hesitation in saying that these pills are an excellent tonic for people in a feeble state of health."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

J. de Torok, Budapest, says: "I was a continuous sufferer from indigestion, which reduced me in flesh, made me easily irritated, and I felt life was a burden. I had doctored for years with nothing more than temporary relief. Then I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in two months time every sign of the trouble had vanished, and I have been in perfect health since."

If you are weak or ailing, if you are feeling "out of sorts," or if you need a spring medicine (and most people do) Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are exactly what you require. But remember that you must get the genuine, and the world over the genuine bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around the box. If your dealer does not have them they will be sent postpaid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brookville, Ont.

PORTUGAL.

P. Gonzales, Oporto, says: "My wife was a great sufferer from ailments which afflict the sex, suffering in consequence from headaches, weak heart and dizziness. She tried many medicines without benefit until we received a little book telling about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then she tried this medicine, and it has given her new health and strength. We now always keep these pills in the house."

SWITZERLAND.

P. Doy, Geneva, says: "I warmly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to those who may not be well. I felt weak at all times, had a poor appetite, and even slight exertion left me worn out. My chemist said, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I took his advice. After taking four boxes I felt equal to any exertion, and in every way as well as ever I had been."

DENMARK.

T. Lose, Copenhagen, says: "Since Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been introduced in this country, I have sold more of them than any other medicine, and my customers all speak of them in words of great praise. I never hesitate recommending them to those enfeebled."

GREECE.

J. D. Joannides, Pirae, says: "I was troubled with insomnia and general weakness, and a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on his advice, and the medicine acted beyond my best expectations. I am now free from these attacks, and enjoy the best of health."

RUSSIA.

M. Stroboski, Moscow, says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for general debility, and have never found any other medicine to equal them. Since using them I feel like a new person; my blood is better, I eat and sleep better, and have gained considerably in weight."

SERBIA.

Mrs. De Gyurits, Belgrade, says: "I was an almost continuous sufferer from a severe form of neuralgia. My blood was poor and watery, my face would swell, and the pain I endured was something frightful. One day a small book advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was left at my door, and on reading it I saw the pills were recommended for the trouble from which I was suffering. I bought a box, and then one after another until I had taken eight boxes, when I felt I was cured. I have since had the best of health, and no return of the disease."

GERMANY.

J. Luoge, Bremen, says: "I have been a severe sufferer from kidney troubles and constant pains in the back, as the result of which I frequently passed sleepless nights. A physician who prescribed for me said my trouble was likely to assume a fatal form, which statement left me very hopeless. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised for this trouble, and decided to try them. The result has been a happy one for me, as the pains have entirely disappeared, and I am once more enjoying the best of health."

EGYPT.

Max Fischer, Alexandria, says: "I have handled Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since they were introduced into this country a few years ago, and I can truthfully say that not only have sales been wonderful, but they have worked some remarkable cures. From what I have seen and heard of these pills, I can understand the success they have met with throughout the world."

BELGIUM.

A. Derneville, Brussels, says: "I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, which frequently kept me in the house for days at a time. All the medicines I took gave me no more than a temporary relief, until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These seemed to have reached the root of the disease, as I have not had even a twinge of it for months. I heartily recommend this medicine."

MEXICO.

Mrs. Isidora Salazar de Langarica, of Guachinango, Mexico, says: "I had been sick now and then for a long time, but two years ago I began to grow worse. I had a severe pain in the left side of my body, which prevented me from moving my arm, and extended itself on that side through to my heart. After this my head became stiffened, I had trouble with my breathing, and every bone ached. As a consequence of all these ailments I had to keep to my bed, without being able to move at all, even my meals being fed to me. A physician of repute was treating me, and as his medicines did me no good, I was prevailed upon by Mrs. Lucia Amara to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which she had the kindness to get for me. Soon after taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I began to recover my health, and after having taken five boxes I recovered my health completely."

VENEZUELA.

Marias Y. Salas, Caracas, says: "For some years I suffered dreadfully with stomach trouble. Some doctors were of opinion that my disease was chronic catarrh of the stomach. According to others I had granulation in the lower part of the abdomen, and still others diagnosed something else, but none succeeded in curing me, notwithstanding my having followed their various treatments to the letter. No matter how wholesome the food, it would cause indigestion and flatulence. I had an anorexia and a poor appetite, all of white obliged me to give up my business. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me by so many persons that I decided to take them, which I did with the greatest success, and it is a fact that I owe my present health to a few bottles of these wonderful pills."

ROUMANIA.

Mrs. M. Youell, Bucharest, says: "Two of my daughters, aged 14 and 16, have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with grand results. They were weak, often dizzy, ate but little, and the elder especially suffered much from pain in the head, sometimes almost to blindness. I saw these pills advertised for such troubles, and got six boxes; then I got three more, and both daughters were made as well as ever they had been. I have recommended them to others with the same good results."

SOUTH AFRICA.

W. A. Bester, J. P., owner of Bester's farm, the scene of a recent battle near Ladysmith, says: "For a long time I was in very poor health. I always felt tired, was afflicted with violent headaches and swollen and painful legs, which made it difficult for me to walk. Often I would take dizzy and fall, and on one occasion remained unconscious so long that my Kaffirs had to carry me to the house. I was under the treatment of a doctor in Ladysmith, but did not get better. Mr. Hling, druggist, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These did me good almost from the start, and after using them about a month all my old-time vigor returned. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to humanity."

AUSTRALIA.

W. F. Byrnes, who home is a few miles from the city of Melbourne, says: "Two years ago I was afflicted with a large abscess in the right thigh. The doctor said it was an aggravated case of hip disease, and consumption of the tissues. I was removed to Melbourne hospital, and after being there a few weeks one of the leading doctors pronounced my case hopeless. I was then taken home, everyone imagining I was at the point of death. I was reduced to a living skeleton. A neighbor urged my friends to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They did not think any medicine could help me, but consented to do so. Under their use the wasting away ceased, and I began to gradually recover. I used the pills for about four months, and am again as well as ever I was in my life. The doctor who first attended me has told me he did not think anything on earth could have saved me, yet Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made me well and strong."

SPAIN.

M. Garcia, Barcelona, says: "Overwork made me nervous, irritable and weak in health. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised, and decided to try them. I used only four boxes, and am now in splendid health."

HOLLAND.

H. Snabille, Rotterdam, says: "My wife was weak and ailing for several years. She was often taken with severe headaches; her heart would palpitate violently if she took any exercise, and her appetite had almost deserted her. It was about this time I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended and procured for her a few boxes. Relief came in a few days, and in a few weeks she was again quite strong, and with good color in her face. Since this many of her female friends have used the pills and all speak well of them."

ITALY.

Antonio Meranda, Milan, says: "My son, twelve years old, was weak and ill. He could not run about and play like other children, and he had headaches, sometimes trembled all over and ate but little. A book came into my possession recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a box. These did him good, and I got two more, and before he had taken them all he was running about with the other children, as active and happy as any of them. I have proved these pills the best of medicines."

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

[Continued from page 9.]

would cause less friction with other manufacturers, than the appointment of any of the other candidates. The security which Mr. Kelly offered was a security against any fraud on his part, but not a security for the payment of the value of the twine which he received for sale; he declined to be answerable for the debts of the purchasers and so being unable to give the security required, the arrangements made by him were terminated in August, 1896. Yet, after this policy of a sale upon commission had been tried, and had absolutely failed, Mr. Taylor informs parliament that the sale by his predecessors in office had always been a sale by public tender in the open market, when it is perfectly clear that the course of action to which the late government was committed, did not admit of tender at all. It must be borne in mind, that the amount of twine manufactured at the Kingston Penitentiary is about 500 tons a year, while the amount consumed in the country is not less than eight times that quantity, and if we were to reduce the cost to the purchaser to the mere cost of the production, on this 500 tons, it could not relieve the consumers generally, for there would be still at least 3,500 tons or more yearly required for consumption that must be obtained elsewhere, and could only be obtained at the market value from those who engaged in the business who hoped to make reasonable profits upon the product of their skill, their industry and their capital. In fact, we might succeed in closing up the private manufacturing, and throw a very industrious population employed in them out of work.

Now, Mr. Taylor, in the House of Commons last session, undertook to show that there has been something wrong in the sale of the twine produced at the Kingston Penitentiary. In that effort I need not say he was not successful; he could not be, because there was nothing done that was not done in a straightforward manner, either by my predecessor, Sir Oliver Mowat, or since, by myself.

Mr. Taylor said that he would prove that the government sold the output of binder twine at the penitentiary as soon as it was made in 1896, without tender, and handed it over to the Hobbs Hardware Company. This statement is wholly without any foundation in fact. The sale was not made to the Hobbs Hardware Company, as he said, to Coll Bros., of St. John; it was a sale after tenders had been publicly called for by advertisement. It was made in December, 1895, and was due to the fact that the twine which had been produced during the previous winter and summer had not been marketed—that the attempt to make retail sales, as it was supposed for the accommodation of the consumers throughout the country, had been a failure—and so Messrs. Coll Bros. were purchasers, and could only be purchasers for consumption in the following year. Now, this sale which had been made to Coll Bros. was assigned by then on Jan. 25, 1897, to the Hobbs Hardware Company, who were dealers, in a large way, in binder twine. The Coll Bros. were free to sell to the Hobbs Hardware Company, and were to any one else. The transaction, so far as I know, was one into which the parties had a right to enter, and over which the government had no control. Mr. Taylor says the twine was sold by the department at 4 cents. The fact is, that the contract was as follows: Sisal, 4 cents; Beaver, 4½ cents; Maple Leaf, 5 cents. The Hobbs Hardware Company agreed to accept delivery of the twine, and to pay the department in conformity with the agreement that had been effected with Coll Bros. The object of the sale for cash was to make certain of receiving payment. The twine, I believe, was fairly good, when made, but it had been retained too long on hand, and the oil which is necessary to its pliability, and to its running smoothly upon the reels of the reapers, had, in a measure, dried out, and our experience was of such a character, as to make it most desirable thereafter to dispose of all the twine made in the penitentiary during the season in which it is manufactured.

Mr. Taylor says that the late government disposed of twine by supplying merchants all over the country, and sending their agents out, and forcing other manufacturers to do the same in order to get their goods on the market. Did they? How then was it that we find a whole year's production on hand, after the harvest season was over? Mr. Taylor also says that the government got paid for the sales which they made. This is a mistake. A part of the twine then sold is still unpaid for, and a suit by the crown for about \$3,000 is pending in the provincial court in respect to it. But, the system has been, in every way, most unsatisfactory, and far from successful, and the sale to Coll Bros., in September, 1896, of twine worth about \$100,000, was the only proceeding February or March, shows how complete a failure the system of the late government was. What, then, was the result of this effect to create a little political patronage, by the appointment of an agent who ultimately failed? Simply this: That on the 6th of August, 1896, the penitentiary warden represented that they had on hand 1,001,550 pounds of twine, when no sales could be made except for consumption in the following year, when, by the deterioration in quality, a loss would be sustained.

Mr. Taylor made a personal attack upon the prime minister. He said that he was under obligations to Messrs. Bate & Sons. This charge Mr. Taylor was compelled to withdraw the next day. Nor were the other statements Mr. Taylor made, in any degree, more accurate. The prime minister, I am certain, knew nothing about the tender of Messrs. Bate & Sons, nor the result. Mr. Taylor said that Messrs. Bate & Sons, besides purchasing the output of the Kingston Penitentiary, controlled the output of the Brantford factory, and that, as a consequence of this monopoly, the firm had sold their twine at 15½ cents a pound, and Dr. Sproule declares as high as 16 cents a pound. I need not say that for neither of these statements—either as to the monopoly or as to price—was there the slightest foundation in fact. I am perfectly sure that neither Mr. Taylor nor Dr. Sproule had in his possession any evidence that would justify the statement which he made. The only year in which the output of the Brantford factory was controlled by the purchasers of the Kingston product, was in 1895, under the preceding government. We sold the product of the Kingston Penitentiary in 1896 to Messrs. Bate & Sons. Their tender was the only one received, but it furnished us a small margin of profit upon the cost of production. They sold the twine not long after, to another party at a very moderate advance in price. In this, I believe, is the extent of their dealing in binder

twine. From no other manufacturer did they purchase. So much for the talk about monopolies.

I have taken the trouble to communicate with several dealers, and I have from them conclusive evidence that there was no ring, and no combination of any sort to put up the price to the consumer. The various wholesale dealers and manufacturers sold their twine to those engaged in the retail trade throughout the country, in such quantities as they were likely to find a market for in their own locality. The variation in the prices received, contradicts the story of any understanding between them, and shows that the price at which they sold to the retail dealers does not differ very widely from the price which we received from the wholesale purchaser. Of course, the retail dealer asks more for what he sells than the price paid. No one engages in any business without expecting to make a profit, and if he cannot do this he will not do it. Last year, owing to the war in the Philippine Islands, the price of the raw material was greatly enhanced, and the dealers who had twine on hand, which had been made when the price was lower, naturally took advantage of their opportunity to sell their twine at an increased price. I do not know any traders who do not, I do not know, otherwise, how they could continue in business. They are compelled to submit to losses when they sell in a falling market, and it is but reasonable that they should have an opportunity of taking advantage of a market when it is favorable to them. The farmer is not expected to sell the products of his farm for less than the market rate; they never rise beyond the price that he is willing to take, and so, what in no case would he do himself, does he deny others the right to make the best of their opportunities. The retail dealers in binder twine certainly ask more than they pay, because, in the first place, they take the risk of loss should the price fall; in the second place, they are not always certain that they can sell what they have purchased during the current season, and so may be obliged to carry a portion over to the following year, when they may lose both on account of lower rates and a depreciation in value.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.

I will take the transactions in binder twine in the county of Grey as an illustration, and I do so, because Dr. Sproule, who represents a portion of that county, is one of the adverse critics. There the Plymouth agencies sold their twine to numerous dealers, whose names I have before me in the following list: The village of Markdale, in which Dr. Sproule resides, binder twine at all from 5½ to 6½ cents a pound. The average which they received for the quantities that they sold in the county of Grey was, as near as I can ascertain, a pound. And the sales of the Deering Company, of Chicago, in the same county, averaged 5½ cents a pound, or a little less than the amount received by some of the other companies. The facts show conclusively that there was no combination amongst the wholesale dealers and manufacturers to put up the price to the consumers. If there was combination at all, it must have been by others after the article had been marketed by them, and after they had ceased to have any control over it. It requires but a moment's consideration to show that there could be no combination amongst the retail dealers. There are several thousands of persons engaged in the retail trade, which is an accommodation to the farmer, who seldom purchases the twine until he actually needs it, and to assume that there is any combination among the hardware men in any part of the country, who keep this article for the purpose of accommodating their farm customers, is to preposterously require any serious refutation. The truth is that from the commencement of the Spanish-American war, down to the present time, the price of cordage material has enormously enhanced in value. This increase of price took place during 1898, after most of the sales by wholesale men had been made; but towards the end of the season there was an advance in value. Early in March, 1898, the price rose by one-quarter of a cent per pound; towards the close of the month there was another increase of one-quarter of a cent per pound, and in June the price had risen from 9½ cents to 10½ cents per pound, according to the grade of the article. Those retail dealers who had contracted early in the season for a supply, when the price was low, no doubt made large profits on account of the advance resulting from the war; but they did only what every other member of the community does who has an article for sale—they obtained the best price of which the market would admit. I have before me the names of sixteen firms in the county of Grey and vicinity who purchased binder twine in 1898 for sale to the farmers, and I find

[Continued on page 11.]

Fainting Spells

Are peculiar to women. Men rarely faint. Many women are liable to what they term "fainting spells," and this liability is always most marked at the monthly period. This alone is sufficient to connect the "fainting spell" with a deranged or diseased condition of the womanly organs. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, and stops the drains which weaken the body. It builds up the nervous system, increases the vital powers, and so removes the common causes of faintness in women. There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription"; neither does it contain opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic.

It gives me much pleasure," writes Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, N.C., "to state that I received from the use of your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' I had suffered for three years or more at monthly periods. It seemed as though I would die with pain in my back and stomach. I could not stand on my feet without fainting; I had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better, had better appetite and slept better. Now I have taken two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all my troubles have been removed. I have tried all other medicines but failed to do any good."

Keep the liver healthy by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.



Consumption is not merely a disease of the lungs, as so generally supposed, but *before* the lungs become affected the blood has—from various causes—been crowded with the bacillus of Consumption. These germs are deposited in the lungs by the blood, causing inflammation, coughing and the spitting up of diseased mucopurulent matter. Shiloh's Cure arrests the ravages of the germs by destroying them—it purifies the blood and enriches it—allays the inflammation and irritation and sets up a healing process, which causes the sore parts to get well and cicatrize. **Shiloh's Consumption Cure** strengthens and tones up the whole system and makes it particularly repellent to the dreaded germs of Consumption.

J. H. Caldwell of Malta, Idaho, writes as follows to S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto. "I have used SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE many different times, and always received great benefit from it. I believe it saved my life in a case of congestion of the lungs—and saved me from an attack of consumption, as many people said I had it."

[Continued from page 10.]

children are sick children. Their inactivity and sober faces are not in keeping with robust childhood. They lack vitality and resistive power, and are very susceptible to colds and contagious diseases.

Scott's Emulsion
brings new life to such children. It enriches the blood; it restores health and activity; it gives vigor and vitality to mind and body.

50c. and \$1.00. all druggists,
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

I understand from Messrs. Bate & Sons, that of the twine which they purchased from us, Wood, Vallance & Co., bought about 179,000 pounds of pure manilla, and 174,000 pounds of mixed; that Massey-Harris & Co. purchased 200,000 pounds of each. There

give employment to convicts by the manufacture of binder twine, it must deal with the product in a business-like manner, and upon business principles. And we are already doing this. The binder twine made to create political patronage, a twine to deal with the retail merchants and binder twine throughout the country, is made on business principles. It is the harvest; was over, the department had the entire output of the year on its hands. I need not say that it would be impossible to continue the production of binder twine on business principles. plan. Binder twine always deteriorates in value by its retention. If large losses were sustained, the men who had undertaken to ensure the department's business would be ruined. On business principles, and relieving the public treasury from what would otherwise be an increased charge, would be the first to condemn the government for these actions. The employment of convict labor requires the most careful consideration. I must bear in mind that it is not our duty to give the convicts constant employment, but we must have a government of a kind in which it would be possible for them to devote themselves after their period of service is over to the work of the state. The government would indeed be failing in its duty towards society, and toward the classes, if from the character of the employment while in confinement, they returned to society with no means of their discharge. To have men who you have endeavored to reform, and whom you have endeavored to implant industrious habits, thrown again into the streets, and who are unable to do among these free men is not called for wandering about, unable to obtain employment, destitute of the necessities of life, you would be holding out to the public a bad example. It is not to seek once more their old haunts, and to return again to their old habits. I do not reason why we should not give as much cultural employment in the penitentiary as we can. As to those who are disposed to work on the farm, or to give mechanical employment, on the part of the government, for the sake of half of those things, we are not to neglect the men who are necessary for government use, thus bringing prison labor in as little as possible into competition with free labor outside, but to add to it, and to some do, in order to enable the manufacturer to obtain remunerative prices for the output of his factory, and then to create an situation that can supply both the market and to use its output to create

There Are Few Unemployed in Eng
land and Poorhouses Are Closing.

and nature to these fellows.

But be this as it may, those who are best able to judge in London point to the fact that the poor are deserving men in need, for the excellent reason that they are presumably working. In proof of this, one of the worstest houses of shelter in the East End, the "Lancet" has been shut up the shutters from sheer lack of applicants for charity. It is not intended to open again for a month or six weeks hence, when painters, decorators and carpenters (judging from their yearly observations) are likely to call for a little help to tide them over until the spring cleaning season, when the trades resume their innings. At the particular shelter no one can be sure for work, as the philanthropic promoters only hope to help those who will help themselves. Being satisfied on this score, some form of adequate relief is inevitable, and as good as certain. It is a labor bureau with the element of charity thrown in—being provided with tickets for meals in specified restaurants, or fitted out with a "coupon" entitling the holder to the chances of obtaining employment and impressing their new employers favorably. There have been cases of professional men, hopelessly down in the world, receiving the aid of the bureau, the intervention of their Burdett road benefactors, Beerbohm Tree, in a rush of kindly feeling, once came in to demoralizing the establishment.

Our visit left the result of our work with the express injunction that men should have a "jolly good dinner" as good as I am having to-night. Such is the nature of the institution.

As the "Lancet" is a weekly publication, all things considered, it is better closed, as its temporary suspension means one thing only—that there is a dearth of men who are out of work, who are willing to work. Thus ends the "Lancet" as a silver lining—Pall Mall Gazette.

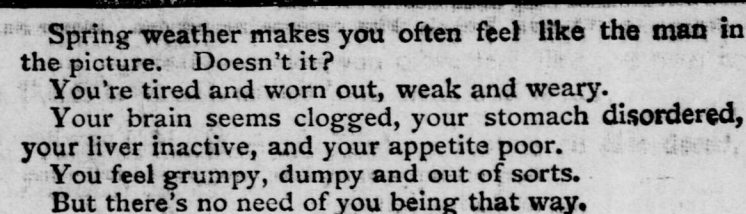
"A Single Fact."

Is worth a shipload of arguments. What shall be said, then, of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact, presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Indigestion, nausea are cured
Hood's Pills.

The population of Old London
creases yearly by 70,000.

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



can soon make you feel your old self again—brimful of life and energy.

Just read what people who have tried it say about B.B.B. as a "Spring Medicine."

Mr. Sandy A. McDonald, Gabarouse Lake, N.S., wrote the following:
Two years ago I was very poorly in the spring, had no appetite, felt weak and nervous, tired most of the time, and not able to work much.
"I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and started taking it, and in less than two months I was perfectly well and strong again.
"I consider B.B.B. a splendid blood purifier and spring medicine, and wish it the best of success."

Mrs. Annie Zerom, Morrisburg, Ont., sent this letter recently: "Last spring I was in miserable health, I did not care to eat, and was so weak and run down I could not do my housework. I was induced by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and less than two bottles made a complete cure."

Always ask your dealer for and insist on Burdock Blood Bitters.

COWAN'S
Hygienic Cocoa,
Royal Navy Chocolate
and Famous Blend Coffee

are absolutely pure and are sold
by all grocers.

The Most Durable on the Market.
For Sale Everywhere.

A WONDERFUL ANTISEPTIC COMPOUND

..NOVO..

A Medicated Toilet Soap of the Purest. Awarded Silver Medal Greater Britain Exhibition, 1897.

A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE NOVO.

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- 3.—It cleans floors without taking them up.
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- 6.—It will clean and remove paint, oil and grease stains from woolen and cotton clothing. Also cleans coat collars and hats.
- 7.—It contains no alkali and is strongly recommended for use on silk and satin as it imparts a silky and natural gloss to the hair, and is especially useful for children.

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A PERFECT HOME DYE
For sale everywhere

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for Ladies. **PILLS**

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royal, etc.
Order of all chemists or post free for 3d

from Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Q.
Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., or
MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
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SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT
 So as not to hurt the neck. Stand up
 are ironed without being broken in the w
 lies done to look like new. Give me a call
 you are not suited no pay. Washing retur

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FREE TO MEN.

THE writer will send, absolutely free to any man, a formula which restored him to vigorous health after suffering for years from the effects of the follies of youth, which caused a fall in the vitality of the system.

of the vital forces, and nervous exhaustion. If you are really in need of treatment, I will gladly send the formula free to weak, suffering men. Geo. McIntyre - Box O-12, Fort Erie, Ont. ywt

A simple line drawing of a bicycle, showing the frame, wheels, handlebars, and pedals. The drawing is minimalist, using only black outlines on a white background.

BOYD'S SWELL "FLYER"
1900 MODEL. New ideas, new design, 191in. tubing, flush joints, Springfield one-piece cranks, high grade in every detail. Fitted with 24" front tires, \$35.00. 24" x 28" Wrigley tires, \$35.00. With Dunlop tires, \$50.00. Men's 22 and 24 inch; Ladies', 20 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon color paint.
TO INTRODUCE these Bicycles, we will ship a sample, collect on delivery, and pay the balance on confirmation. The cost of the sample is \$2.00. The \$1.00 is as a guarantee of Express charges and is deducted from the bill; you pay the balance when the agent orders more wheels.
WE OFFER splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of cash or credit. Write for more information, according to the work done for us.
WHEELS SLIGHTLY USED, \$3.00 to \$25.00. Write for prices and conditions. Once.

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Scientific work, first-class appointments.

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in two to five days. No pain. This recipe
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Supply Palaces, Mansions, Villas, Cottages, Hotels, Railways, Steamships, Institutions
Regiments and the general public direct with every description of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

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Least Expensive to the
Finest in the World.

Which being woven by hand, wear longer and retain their rich satin appearance to the last.
By obtaining direct, all intermediate profits are saved, and the cost is no more
than that usually charged for common-power loom goods.

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Best Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 40c per yard
3 1/2 yards wide, 40c per yard. Roller Towelling, 18 inches wide, 6c per
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Glass Cloth, 1 1/4c per dozen. Fine Linen and Linen Diaper, 10c per yard. Our
Special Soft Finished Long Cloth from 6c per yard.

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Fish Napkins, 70c per doz. Dinner Napkins,
\$1.15 per doz. Table Cloth, 1 yard square, 60c;
2 1/2 yards by 3 yards, \$1.15 each. Kitchen Table
Cloths, 30c each. Strong Huckaback Towels, \$1.05 per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coats
of Arms, Initials, &c., woven or embroidered. (Special attention to Clubs, Hotels or
Mass Orders.)

Matchless Shirts
Fine quality Longcloth Bodies, with 4-fold pure linen fronts
and cuffs, \$3.52 the half-dozen (to measure 48c extra.) New de-
signs in our special Indiana Game Oxford and Usherkin
patterns for the season. Old shirts made good as new, with best materials in neck
bands, cuffs and fronts, for \$3.56 the half-dozen.

Irish Cambric Pocket-Handkerchiefs
"The Cambrics of Robinson and
Cleaver have world-wide
fame."—The Queen. "Cheapest
Handkerchiefs I have ever seen."—Sylvia's Home Journal. Children's, 30c per doz.;
Ladies', 40c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 70c per doz. Hemstitched—Ladies', 80c per doz.;
Gentlemen's, 90c per doz.

Irish Linen Collars and Cuffs
COLLARS—Ladies', from 80c per doz.; Gent
lemen's, 4-fold, all newest shapes, \$1.15 per
doz. CUFFS—For Ladies or Gentlemen,
from \$1.15 per doz. "Surplus makers to Westminster Abbey" and the Cathedral and
Churches in the Kingdom. Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the
merits of excellence and cheapness."—Court Circular.

Irish Underclothing
A luxury now within the reach of all ladies. Chemises,
embroidered, 40c; Nightgowns, 60c; Combination
Gowns, 80c. Undies, or Corsets, 40c; Bed
Trousers, \$2.50; Infant's Layettes, \$12.00. (See List.)

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Please mention this paper.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUE LOVE

"Was it too late to change?" she asked herself, wearily. "If she could summon up courage now, and try, step by step, to regain all she had lost, would it be of any use?" She was young, and she had a wish. It seemed hard that hope and happiness should gradually fade from her. The sunshine and the flowers seemed to shine upon her. Bending over the golden gladiolus—in whose fragrant bells the bees were humming—she said to herself that she would try.

An opportunity came that very day. During dinner, she had a wish. The evening, and laughed at the countless piquant notion of a committee.

"It is some distance to her house," Violante said. "How shall we go?"

As usual, Miss Leigh, who considered the formation of all plans her own particular province, spoke.

"It will be a fine evening," she replied, and walk by the Arno will be delightful.

"How fond you are of that river, Beatrice," said Vivian.

No one appealed to Lady Selwyn, or seemed to think she had any wish in the matter. Now was the time to try.

"If you have no objection," she said, turning her fair, flushed face to Miss Leigh, "I should like to drive. The walk is rather long for me."

They looked at her with some surprise—it was the first time she had dissented from any wish.

"Certainly," said Vivian. "Beatrice will enjoy a drive. We will consider it settled. I will order the carriage for seven."

It was Lady Selwyn's first triumph. She had not time to feel pleased over it before seeing the expression on Miss Leigh's face. It startled her, for it said that she should suffer for the contradiction, and she considered the victory dearly bought.

CHAPTER XXI.

Countess Sitani had, perhaps, given more attention to the arrangements of her house than any other woman ever cared to do. Everything was picturesque, beautiful, and graceful. Her saloons presented a combination of colors that charmed all eyes. She could arrange flowers, pictures, and statues as few others had the gift of doing.

But on this evening, when what she called "The Committee of Taste" was to meet she chose the prettiest spot in all Florence for the rendezvous.

It was a scene from Arcadia. The blue sky, the shining river, the tall, tufted trees, the vine-covered arbor, and the beautiful women, on whom the sunlight fell, mellowed and softened through the green foliage. Three women, so wondrously fair, that it seemed like a glimpse of the goddesses that they should have met together—Miss Leigh, with her grand, passionate beauty; Countess Sitani, radiant as a star; and Lady Selwyn, perfect in her pure English loveliness. The three were sitting together, bending over a book of costumes, and the two gentlemen stood looking at them.

Prince Cesare was a handsome, attractive man; he had the dark, melancholy face so common among Italians; proud, too, with gleams of light and tenderness that made him a favorite with all women. He had known Lord and Lady Selwyn for many months, and the more he saw of Lady Selwyn the more deeply he admired her.

Had she been free, Prince Cesare would not have hesitated a moment in asking her to be his wife. Her fair, pure face charmed his fancy; he thought her perfection, and envied any other man. He had no ridiculous or dishonorable notion of failing in love with his friend's wife; he was as noble and chivalrous as the grand old Romans from whom he descended; but he admired and liked her sufficiently to regret that he had not met her before she became Lady Selwyn. Countess Sitani, whom nothing ever escaped, watched with great delight the fealty and homage the young prince offered to the beautiful Englishwoman. He had been so proud, so sure of never loving any one, so confident in his own strength, that she was pleased to find him fallible after all.

Suddenly Countess Sitani raised her bright face from the book.

"I see nothing here that pleases me," she said. "I want something unique. Venetian costumes and Roman head-dresses. Genoese ornaments have no charm of novelty, and it is novelty I want."

"Novelty you shall have, countess," said Lord Selwyn. "If we can procure it for you. You suggested some tableaux from English history; nothing could be better—English history is full of grand situations."

"I read the story of your 'Fair Rosalind' the other day," said Countess Sitani. "We could make a magnificent tableau from that. Queen Eleanor, with a face full of wrath, bending over the shrinking, frightened girl whose royal lover was no longer near to protect her; she half crouching, half shrinking, wholly afraid. It would make a grand picture. Rosalind was a fair beauty; Lady Selwyn, you would represent her well."

"And you, Miss Leigh, must be Queen Eleanor," said Prince Cesare. "I could do just as she did," interrupted Miss Leigh. "Had king of mine played me false for a fair face I should not hesitate long."

"Hush, Beatrice," said Lord Selwyn. "You can but be jesting. Our friends will believe you, if you look so terribly earnest."

"Which did King Henry love best?" asked Lady Selwyn.

"Fair Rosamond," said the countess.

"His wife," replied Lord Selwyn, both in the same breath.

And Countess Sitani, bending over Lady Selwyn, said:

"You shall be fair Rosamond; you shall wear that same graceful dress, and we will let your golden hair fall over your shoulders. If you try to look frightened when the fierce queen grasps you, it will be a pretty group."

"That is settled, then," said Vivian. "And now for the second."

"May I suggest?" asked Prince Cesare. "I find more elements of tragedy in the reign of your King Harry the Eighth than in any other. Take a scene from it."

"Something about Katherine of Aragon," said Lady Selwyn; "I love her very much."

"Then I know the very thing," cried the countess. "Whether it is history of fiction I cannot tell; but I remember distinctly the little story. It is that before the hapless Spanish Queen had any suspicions that the king was untrue to her, she one day suddenly entered a room, and caught the royal Harry in the very act of kissing Anne Boleyn's fair hand. Speaking of her queenly dignity, her royal self-control, her regal power of self-command, the story told how she spoke no word, uttered no reproach, but looked at her husband as such sad, wistful sorrow that it pained even him. That would make a good picture; the patient, dignified queen—sorrow, despair, and the dawning of the coming evil all in her face; the bluff, handsome king, half ashamed of being caught, yet braving out the situation; and the beautiful Anne, flattered and proud. What do you think of it, Prince Cesare?"

"It will make a grand picture," he replied. "Lady Selwyn, you must be Anne Boleyn, the fair young rival of the queen."

"And I must be Katherine of Aragon," said Miss Leigh. "I do not like the role, but I suppose I must submit."

"You look so much like the queen," said the prince, with a low bow.

"But why are we always rivals?" asked Lady Selwyn, looking at Miss Leigh.

"You must be," said Countess Sitani; "you are both queens of different types, therefore you can be nothing but rivals. Then our second picture is arranged. You, Lady Selwyn, will be Anne Boleyn; you, Miss Leigh,

TAYLOR'S CLUB GLYCERINE SOAP
FOR THE TOILET
Manufactured by
JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
TORONTO

Queen Katherine; and you, my Lord Selwyn, will make a grand King Henry.

"Whom did the king love best?" again asked Lady Selwyn.

"History says Katherine, fiction says Anne. I should say neither," replied Vivian. "He broke Katherine's heart, and out of Anne's head; so you can draw your own inferences, Violante."

"He loved Anne best," said Countess Sitani; "he risked the most to win her."

"Then I am glad to be Anne," said Lady Selwyn, and the smile on her fair face was beautiful to see.

"Now, out of the picture," said the countess. "Let us keep to your English history, Lord Selwyn. No fiction can equal it. What of Elizabeth?"

"She, too, had a rival in the heart of the man she loved best," replied Vivian. "Lord Leicester certainly loved Amy Robsart best, although he was dazzled by the light that played around Elizabeth's throne."

"I should like to be 'Amy Robsart,'" cried Lady Selwyn; and this time Countess Sitani laughed aloud.

"You could not play properly the part of one the king did not love," she said.

"Not if the king was Lord Vivian Selwyn," said Prince Cesare, and he bowed low to the fair young girl, who did not seem to remember the existence of any other man except her own husband.

[To be Continued.]

Light and Shade.

Have you had a kindness shown? Pass it on.

'Twas not given for you alone—

Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

Not being able to think of anything better, the dear creature asked:

"Do you think there is anything in a name, Mr. Croucher?"

"Well," he returned, "you know yourself, now, that you'd rather be called Cecil Rhodes, than Dusty Rhodes, wouldn't you?"

Dr. Squills—What was the matter with that cab driver you were called to see last night?

Dr. Kallomell—As nearly as I can describe what ails him it is automobilousness.

When money talks there are always plenty of attentive listeners.—Life.

Mother—Now, daisy, you can tell me the name of the insignificant little worm which industry I am enabled to wear this slinky robe?

Daisy—I know! The insignificant little worm is papa!

A lawyer got a prisoner acquitted before a Welsh jury by a simple argument. "They have produced a witness," he said, "who swears that he saw the prisoner stealing the goose. I can produce here nearly two hundred witnesses who will swear that they did not see him steal the goose. It is one man's oath against two hundred." The man was acquitted.

AROUND THE LAMP

We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly.—Voltaire.

Of all the pretty, pleasing pictures that my eyes ever gazed upon.

With a snow-white apron on. Mixing up some dainty dishes. As she scorned my doubtful look. Saying, "When you're asked to eat, sir, you may then reproach the cook."

Since Miss Kathryn has been going some weeks past to cooking school. Where they measure the ingredients of a pie by metric rule. She will sit for hours reading. Feasts, she says, for me shall cook. Till at last I am asked to cremate.—Not the cook—Oh, no!—the book. —Boston Globe.

SPRING MILLINERY.

The common features are, first, the tendency to higher crowns, one Leghorn having a crown six inches high; second, having the brims rolled off the face, and third, the use of many flowered ribbons. The hats will be made of veritable flower gardens, and the art of millinery is nowhere more convincingly manifest than in the beauty of the flowers which will adorn millinery headwear during the vernal season.

A FLORAL MIRACLE.

"The most magnificent floral effect I ever saw in my life," said Robert N. Wilson, of the Morgan line, "was in Texas. They have a flower there called the rainflower, the botanical name of which is the Cooperia. It usually blooms three or four days after a rain. I was through the country to look after some land for a friend, and the thing that struck me in that particular locality was the utter barrenness of the whole landscape. There was a low piece of land, and there were some that were covered with low, black vines that were decidedly uninviting. Four hours later, after a heavy thunder shower, I passed that place. The vines were absolutely covered with what seemed to be the prettiest flowers I had ever seen. It was one enormous bouquet, and the fragrance from it was almost intoxicating."

"I could scarcely believe the evidences of my own eyes, but there it was, what seemed to be an unshiny waste, transformed as if by magic into a bower of bloom."

"I made inquiry of the natives, and learned that once in a long time the rainflower blooms. The few after a rain, though ordinarily the blossoms did not appear for three or four days, and then usually came in the night."—New York Commercial.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT BATH.

The Alexian brothers at their hospital in Chicago have an interesting electric light bath, which is essentially a large wooden box, the walls and top of which are lined with mirrors and studded with incandescent lamps. The interior horizontal dimensions of the cabinet are 3 1/2 by 4 1/2 feet, with a height of about 7 feet. The bottom, side walls and the ceilings are lined with rectangular plate-glass mirrors, between which are narrow wooden strips with porcelain sockets for the incandescent lamps. In the lower half of the cabinet there are 60 lamps, and in the upper there are 26. The cabinet is carefully insulated to prevent the radiation of heat. The door of the cabinet is in two parts, the lower one being filled with mirrors on the inside and the top one formed of clear glass. The temperature varies from 110° to 140° Fahrenheit, says the Western Electrician. The electric light bath

LADIES, ATTENTION!

**One Dollar's Worth
For Fifty Cents.**

THE LADIES' JOURNAL is an old established and thoroughly up-to-date home journal. It contains short and serial stories, poems, latest fashions well illustrated, fancy work designs, household recipes, in short something to interest every member of the family.

REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONE DOLLAR. We want to get a list of red thousand subscribers. We therefore offer The Ladies' Journal at half price.

Fifty Cents for a Whole Year's Subscription.

Try it for a year; you will not be disappointed. Only fifty cents. Send script, postal note, or express order. Send now, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time.

\$120.00 in Cash, Absolutely Free and other Valuable Prizes.
AN ENTERTAINING PROPOSITION. We frequently have something novel to interest and entertain our readers. Just now we offer \$120.00 in cash and other valuable prizes to our subscribers for the solution of the geographical problems given below. No charge for competing, but actual subscribers only can enter. Make out of the mixed up letters given below names of Canadian cities and Ontario counties.

LANEHIUROT FIDUNLOH LARTMOE FLAKNA TFODNRAB	RACUVEOVN AFKLAHI NOOTLOH TDNONL CRIVATIO LEWNIPGN	RAEFIDWDRCM NJTIANOHS UKMOASK TWNLOH EIVNLEBLG THSNGASI
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\$100.00 will be given to the sender of the first correct list of these names of cities and counties. If more than one correct solution is received the \$100.00 will be equally divided among the first five persons sending correct or most nearly correct answers.

Ten Ladies' Gold Watches to the senders of the next ten correct or most nearly correct solutions and one hundred other valuable prizes to the next one hundred persons who give the correct or most nearly correct solution.

The above gifts will be made strictly in the order the letters are received at the Ladies' Journal Office, so do not delay. Make out the names and send now, but you have a good opportunity any time before the close of the competition, March 31st, for not many will likely be correct.

As a consolation for late comers we will give \$20.00 to the sender of the last correct solution received. The latter must be postmarked not later than March 31st. Ten days after the close of competition will be the time for letters to reach us from distant points. If more than one correct solution is received we will divide the \$20.00 equally among four late comers. If not, then among three or less, but the \$20.00 will not be divided into more than four parts. The competition remains open only until 31st March next.

Bear in mind all these gifts will be surely made, for if no correct answers are received they will be awarded to those who are most nearly correct.

Every one competing must abide by the decision of the proprietors of The Journal, for it will be final. The names and addresses of those successful competitors will be given in next issue of The Journal after close of the competition.

Please state where you saw this advertisement.

THE LADIES' JOURNAL, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Canada.



Address

THE LADIES' JOURNAL, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Canada.

so blended are considerably cheaper and of less value than the Hudson Bay and are distinguished by a lack of the red tone occasionally displaying white hairs.

SNOWBALLING IN GERMANY.

Berlin schoolboys have been stirred to unusual lawlessness by this winter's snow. After Prince Henry's reception of hundreds of boys in the Lustgarten began by snowballing omnibuses and carriages, and then attacked people walking on foot. They bombarded the doors of the museum, which had to be bolted, and drove off the mounted and the park policemen. The reserve had to be called out to disperse the boys.

LADY ROBERTS.

In a few months, Lady Roberts has collected nearly £15,000 for the relief of the soldiers' and sailors' families. Lady Roberts and her daughters have for the last four years made their home in the Royal Hospital, Dublin. They left it on Feb. 14, to proceed to London and Cape Town.

PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHTER.

A principle that should be well inculcated into each and every human life is cheerfulness. I would have all know with what greater facilities one can overcome obstacles by a laugh than by a frown. To my mind a pleasant word, a kindly smile, a ray of hope sent to pierce the black clouds of despair have more of godliness in them than years of religious cantings or gloomy prayers—and do more for the pleasure of God's greatest gift, health, than carloads of medicine or volumes of hygienic advice.

SOMETHING ABOUT FUR.

How little the majority of people know about fur! The long, silver-tipped black lynx is more in fashion in America than in England, where white furs for coats and tips carry off the palm. Many tails characterize the boar of the season, as well as the head of the animal, which points after a barbaric fashion. Women who would fly before the fur-bearing animal were it alive do not hesitate to encircle their necks and wrists with sable embrace. Russian and Chinese sables

WOMAN'S PLUCK WINS.

A Lady Who Cured Her Husband of the Liquor Habit Writes a Pathetic Letter.

She writes: "I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Samaria Prescription for treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming at all hazards. I sent for your Samaria Prescription and put it in his coffee as directed next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more, and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me. A peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comfort, and everything else dear to a woman's heart for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff, and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from his promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

A pamphlet in plain, sealed envelope sent free giving testimonials and full information, with directions how to take or administer Samaria Prescription. Correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address the Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Ont.

THE LITTLE COAT.

Oh, this empty coat of his! Every tatter worth a kiss! Every stain as pure as mine! As the white stars overhead. And the pockets—homes were they Of the little hands that play among the stars—beckon thus. Now no more—Beckon us. —James Whitcomb Riley.

STRAWS, RIBBONS AND ROSES.

Some of the most attractive pastel combinations are carried out on coarse straws in ribbons and roses, the harmonies most favored being green, blue and mauve, two different shades of green, blue and lilac, mauve or pink; all the tints named being of an equally pale, low tone.

Preference is given to the greens over all others, for the straw, the shape proper being of sometimes one shade and the braids used to trim it of another. At the Maison Jame I was shown a charming selection of models built up after this fashion, also an admirable specimen of the Amazon

style in mauve straw with rouleau of the same on the brim, the trimming of which consists of ribbons of the same pale hue and of groups of short coarse—white shaded off to blue.

A dainty little capote, the front of which shows a corset made of bunches of cowslips in different shades of pasted green and mauve; a sort of rosette of straw forms the back, to which is attached wide strings of very diaphanous mousseline de soie, of a pale green tone, pleated down half their length. And, as representing the brighter side of the palette, a toque composed of ripe corn colored ribbon, the edge forming a sort of light turban decorated with a cluster of deep-hued pansies.—Millinery Trade Review.

SEND THEM TO BED WITH A KISS. O mothers, so weary, discouraged, Worn out with the cares of the day, You often grow cross and impatient. Complain of the noise and the play; For the day brings so many vexations, So many things going amiss; But, mothers, whatever may vex you, Send the children to bed with a kiss!

The dear little feet wander often, Perhaps from the pathway of right; The dear little hands find new mischief To try you from morn until night; But think of the desolate mothers Who'd give all the world for your bliss, And as thanks for your infinite blessings, Send the children to bed with a kiss!

For some day their noise will not vex you, The silence will hurt you far more; You will long for the sweet childishness, For a sweet childish face at the door, And to press a child's face to your bosom, You'll give all the world for just this, For the comfort 'twill give you in sorrow, Send the children to bed with a kiss! —New Orleans Mayenne.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.

A Four Years' Cripple From Acute Rheumatism—South American Remedy Cure Was the True Physician.

Mrs. J. H. Harte, of 223 Church street, Toronto, wife of Dr. Harte, suffered severely from rheumatism for five years. For four years she could not walk without the use of a cane. At times the pains were intense, and she suffered tortures. No remedy or treatment gave any relief. She was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. She used four bottles and today is free from pain, and she closes her signed testimony by saying: "I am entirely cured and can move about as blithely as ever in my life." For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

TO PREVENT BUTTER BECOMING RANCID.

After the butter is churned, well work the butter-milk out by washing it in pure water. Twelve hours afterwards work in one ounce and a half of fine salt to each pound; place it in perfectly air-tight casks or tins; when headed up, fill them full of strong brine. The butter will always keep sweet in any climate as long as it is immersed in pickle, and never will get any saltier, as the brine never penetrates, and the butter will always be most suitable for the table.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes ten pimples, freckles, moths, redness, and every blemish on the skin. It does it in 10 days, and every blemish on the skin is so harmless we take it to be properly made. A good deal of no counterfeit of similar kind is sold to a lady of the haut ton in Paris. "As you ladies will use them I recommend Gouraud's Cream" as the most beautiful of all the skin preparations. Also, under subtle names, superfluous hair will be getting rid of the skin.

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