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Our London Price.	Our London Price.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.....35c 50c	Ayer's Pills.....15c 25c
Dodd's Kidney Pills.....35c 50c	Belladonna Plasters.....15c 25c
Dr. Ward's Pills.....35c 50c	Strengthening Plasters.....10c 25c
Doan's Kidney Pills.....35c 50c	Dutch Drops.....5c 10c
Chase's Pills.....15c 25c	Electric Oil.....15c 25c
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COUGHICURA

Sample Bottles, regular price 10c for 8c
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Quinine Pills or Capsules.

Our London Price.	Our London Price.
Chase's Catarrh Snuff.....15c 25c	Paine's Celery Compound.....65c \$1
Kellogg's Asthma Cure.....15c 25c	Burdock Blood Bitters.....65c \$1
Diamond Dyes.....8c 10c	Hood's Sarsaparilla.....65c \$1
Chase's Ointment.....50c 60c	Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....65c \$1
Agnew's Catarrh Power.....50c 60c	Dr. Pierce's G. M. Discovery.....70c \$1
Dodd's Tablets.....35c 50c	Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre- scription.....70c \$1
Bland's Iron Pills, per 100.....25c	

DR. ROSS' KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Our London Price.	Our London Price.
Chase's Catarrh Snuff.....15c 25c	Paine's Celery Compound.....65c \$1
Kellogg's Asthma Cure.....15c 25c	Burdock Blood Bitters.....65c \$1
Diamond Dyes.....8c 10c	Hood's Sarsaparilla.....65c \$1
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DR. ROSS' KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Are the best family kidney
And liver tonic.
Gentle, reliable, sure.

DRUGS

For the Queen's Plate

List of Entries for Canada's Stellar Turf Event.

Interesting Russian Ideas Regarding Horse Racing.

T. A. Shaw Wins the Canadian Racquet Championship.

Catcher Downey, of Boston, Signed by Hamilton—Variety of Other Sporting News.

TURF.

THE Ontario Jockey Club secretary makes public the entries for the Queen's Plate, and several other stakes events, and in every case the entry list is more extensive than heretofore. The Queen's Plate has 30 entries, against 27 in 1927 and 22 in 1926. The Juvenile Plate, 24, against 22 and 15 respectively. The Breeders' stake, 15, against 12 and 12 respectively, and the Maple Leaf stake, 14, as compared with 8 and 9.

The Queen's plate entry list, with breeding and weights, is:

Job Dickinson's b. h. Horatius, 5, by Manitoba-Lady Dayrell.....126	Job Dickinson's b. h. Flying Scud, 5, by Manitoba-Lady's Maid.....126
Job Dickinson's b. h. Japanee, 5, by Mikado-Aibani.....126	Robert Davies' ch. g. Carter, 5, by Regent-Buckle.....126
John E. Swort's b. g. Springbok, 5, by Springbok-Straightway.....126	J. J. Davies' ch. g. Investigator, 4, by Parisian-Aibani.....126
J. E. Seagram's b. g. Dalmoor, 4, by Louis XIII-Lady Dalmore.....126	Job Dickinson's b. m. Lady Dickinson, 4, by King Alfonso-Lady Dayrell.....121
J. E. Seagram's b. g. The Tar, 4, by Marauder-Lady May.....119	J. E. Seagram's b. g. Abbotford, 4, by The Abbot-Lady's Maid.....119
Wm. Hendrie's ch. f. Leading Lady, 4, by Cavalier-Minnie Palmer.....117	J. E. Seagram's b. f. Bon Ino, 4, by Marauder-Bon Ino.....107
Doran & Phipps' ch. f. The Bird, 3, by Running Bird-Alice R.....106	F. W. Brooke's b. c. Donnybrook, 3, by Sam Wood-Miss Mohican.....106
W. F. Maclean's b. g. Retriever, 3, by Marauder-Lady's Maid.....106	D. A. Boyle's b. g. Dumfries, 3, by Uncas-Arbiter.....106
D. A. Boyle's ch. g. Toronto, 3, by Favorite-Duplicité.....106	Robert Boyle's b. g. Scottish Chief, 3, by Admiral, Thistle.....103
Wm. Hendrie's ch. g. Disorder, 3, by Order-Irish Queen.....103	J. E. Seagram's ch. g. Sardonyx, 3, by Saragossa-Bon Bon.....103
M. Meagher's b. f. Canadienne, 3, by Marauder-Terrabonne.....101	Miss Elsie Queen, ch. f. Winsome, Maid, by Wickham-Fanny Carter.....101
Wm. Hendrie's ch. f. Night Alarm, 3, by Norwegian-Scottie Reel.....101	N. Dymont's b. f. Marlana, 3, by Courtown-Annie D.....101
N. Dymont's b. f. Jessamine Fox, 3, by Courtown-Annie D.....101	

A HEALTHY WOMAN.

It is said that nine-tenths of all the suffering and disease in the world comes from the kidneys. Yet how few people there are who take any care of these delicate little organs. Backache, lame back, headaches, listlessness, all signs of kidney trouble, are almost universal.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Tone and regulate the kidneys. Have cured hundreds of people. Will cure you.

Mrs. A. Pick, Delhi, Ont., says: "I have been ailing with weak and painful back for about two years—having so much about Doan's Kidney Pills as a cure for these troubles—I got a box. They relieved my great suffering, for all pain and weakness was promptly removed by their action."

Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists or sent by mail by addressing The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

drag him away. Choyinski claimed a foul, but it was not allowed. In the sixth Sharkey got the worst of it. He fouled his opponent, and repeated fouling in derision, but the referee did not say a word. In the eighth Sharkey rushed at Choyinski like a mad bull, and pushed him clean through the ropes, falling on the platform himself. The crowd was so disgusted at this performance that the referee declared the fight a draw. Sharkey's attitude as he rushed across the ring towards Green was so threatening that the police flooded the roped arena and escorted him out of it, much to his chagrin. Indeed, he wept from sheer disappointment. It is not thought possible that Sharkey will ever be given a chance to fight in this city again. Even his friends have gone back on him.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Montreal, March 14.—T. A. Shaw, Jun., of Boston, won the amateur racquet championship of Canada Saturday, defeating A. J. McTier in the last game of the series, by 3 to 1.

TEN EYCK'S PARTY GOES TO ENGLAND.

Worcester, Mass., March 14.—The en-

try of Edward H. Ten Eyck, of this city, for the diamond skulls at the Henley regatta was drawn up Saturday, and will be immediately forwarded. He will row under the name of the Wachusett club, as he did last year.

BALFOUR IN SECOND PLACE.

Montreal, March 14.—In view of the coming C. W. A. elections, the Star has taken a poll of the delegates, with the following result: Balfour, 715; Balfour, 610; Howson, 204. For vice-president: Rubenstein 735, Beaton 610, Bruce Walker 162, Duff, 157, Campbell 40. This is outside of the fact that the 1,642 votes represented by the clubs representing 33 votes, have dropped out of the C. W. A. Two clubs, representing 7 votes, have been suspended for non-payment of dues. Five clubs, representing 51 votes, for various reasons refuse to vote. Three clubs, representing 75 votes, have no choice for president. One club, representing 75 votes, has no delegates to send, and one club, representing 75 votes, will let its delegate go to the convention unaccompanied by any pledges or instructions.

Mr. Howson, on Friday, resigned in favor of Dr. Balfour.

Situation in Europe.

Outlined by Cable Correspondents—The Queen Striving to Preserve Peace—The Anglo-American Entente.

Her Majesty Going to France Not Liked—Britain Not To Be Bulldozed Out of North China—Her Immense Naval Force—Cape Colony's Elections Awaited With Interest—Letter to the Children from the Princess of Wales.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says: A general topic of gossip is to the effect that Queen Victoria is using her personal influence to keep peace between France and England and Spain and the United States.

Another correspondent says: Great political importance is still attached to the visit of Queen Victoria to France at this juncture. The spectator dwells on this point with great emphasis, saying: "The Queen's health and contentment are both of high interest to her subjects, but more so, perhaps, to her majesty has been well counselled in this matter. The greatest difficulty between London and Paris is the question of the Grand Canal. Hanotiaux does not believe in it, and it is simply impossible to make a resolution to fight rather than yield."

WON THE FRENCH CUP. Cannes, March 14.—The English challenger Gloria won the third and decisive heat in the contest with the defender Estel for the French cup. As a result of the first international yachting event of this kind in France, the trophy, which is held by Baron Edouard Rothschild's yacht Bettina, will remain with Mr. Harrison Lambert until a challenge is sent to the Royal Temple Yacht Club, to which the Gloria belongs. After sailing away in the first heat, and running neck-and-neck in the second, the Estel was only defeated by 15 seconds, not counting the 45 seconds allowed her.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14.—In a wrestling match at the People's Theater Saturday night, best two in three, Wm. Hendrie, of England, and Chas. Wittner and Duncan Ross, Wittner won straight, the first fall in 15 minutes, the second in 14 minutes.

McCoy WILL FIGHT TWICE A YEAR. New York, March 14.—Richard K. Fox received the following telegram from Kid McCoy, who signs himself "champion of the world." The dispatch is dated at Fort Wayne, Ind.: "Thanks for congratulations. Will accept all challenges and fight two championship battles if necessary every year with legitimate challengers to defend the title and keep the honors and the Police Gazette championship belt here."

THIRTY-FIVE BOUNDS. Pittsburgh, March 14.—Jack McClelland and "Yock" Henniger, well known light-weight pugilist, fought 35 rounds on a boat in the Ohio River, near Shannopin, Pa., Saturday morning, the bout resulting in a draw. Both men displayed wonderful ability, and staying qualities, and were so evenly matched that after fighting two hours and a half, with no possibility of either winning, the referee declared the contest a draw. The mill was for \$200 a side and the gate receipts.

A DRAW. San Francisco, Cal., March 12.—The fight between Tom Sharkey and Joe Choyinski, at the Woodward Pavilion last night, began and ended as all fights have started and finished that Sharkey has been engaged in, that is, in a disgraceful row. Squabbling over a referee delayed the beginning of the fight nearly two hours. Choyinski wanted to let the newspaper man name a referee, but this did not suit the sailor. George Green was finally selected, and proved himself to be about as bad a man as could possibly have been chosen. Until the fifth round the fight was a fairly decent one, with the honors about even. In that round, however, Sharkey began his dirty work. He struck Joe twice at close quarters, and sent him down, and then tried to force him over the ropes. It took the referee and two policemen to

and the rejection of the arbitration treaty.

NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED.

"The strained attention with which a crowded House of Commons listened to the few fragments of information which fell from Under Secretary Curzon's lips is indicative of the anxiety with which the whole British people is watching the Anglo-Russian duel in the far east," says the London correspondent of the Evening Post. "Thanks chiefly to the repeated alarms of the Times newspaper, they have been worked up into a state of active anxiety most embarrassing to the government, without having also to combat unnecessary alarmists at home."

The generally accepted idea in the highest circles here is that Russia, finding the Russian situation at home in Pekin in confidential relations with a high Chinese official member of the Russian mission, managed to get hold of this official, and through him has stuffed the guileless correspondent with whatever suited Russia's game, which game at this moment is to frighten England out of North China. But England does not mean to be frightened out of North China. The fact that the new Chinese loan is an Anglo-German loan, suggests another card that of joint action with Japan in defense of equal commercial opportunity for all in the far east. The reports of Japan's resolution to cling to Wei Hai Wei suggest yet another card, namely, that of joint action with Japan.

NEGOTIATIONS TRANSFERRED TO ST. PETERSBURG.

There is a strong, possibly over-powering, section of the cabinet who hold that the future of England and this British Empire is so bound up with the question of freedom of trade in the developed regions of the world that stand must for very life's sake be made sometime, and never was a better hand, Lord Salisbury's strong desire for Anglo-Russian rapprochement, and it is reasonable to hope now that the negotiations have been transferred to St. Petersburg, and now that England is making such a determined national stand, that diplomacy will work out a equitable compromise between the two powers in whose hands the future of Asia really rests.

THE SUN'S IMMENSE NAVY.

The Sun's London correspondent says: "It is important to point out again the unobtrusive but vast augmentation of the British naval force in the far east and at other points which is proceeding as rapidly as men can be found to equip the fleet. The Admiralty, which has now kept its word, is proceeding to equip the fleet. The Admiralty, which has now kept its word, is proceeding to equip the fleet. The Admiralty, which has now kept its word, is proceeding to equip the fleet."

JAPAN'S POSITION.

Harold Frederic, in calling to the attention of the British public the fact that Japan has recently brought the far eastern question round again to where it was when the commotion began in the middle of December, is once more pre-eminently a question of what Japan will do. On that point the British have very high hopes, but extremely little information. In the struggle for influence it can be seen that England and Japan are pulling in one direction, while Russia and France are tugging in the other, and when Germany interposes on one side or the other, that side which Germany, however, is doing nothing for sentimental reason, but cuts into the game when she sees clear gain.

IN RHODESIA.

Next Thursday's elections in Cape Colony are being awaited with keen interest here. To official minds the state resolves itself into a struggle between Mr. Cecil Rhodes on the one hand, and President Kruger on the other. Mr. Rhodes tells his friends here that he is confident of winning, and so securing British predominance in South Africa. Should he lose, the South African question would be likely again to become acute, for the movement to oust Britain from her supremacy there would have behind it a British colony, with all its constitutional powers.

BRITISH SAILORS IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce is responsible for the statement that since the Maine disaster at least a dozen British sailors have called at the American embassy in London, asking for news of relatives, who were serving aboard the Maine. The Journal proceeds to say that American ships of war are crowded with Englishmen and other foreign sailors, and it is not safe for a British ship or merchant vessel to allow its crew at liberty when an American ship of war is anywhere in the world. The Journal quotes anonymous authority for the statement that British bluejackets, when deserting, have actually been received aboard American warships in full uniform and enlisted in Uncle Sam's name. The Journal intimates that the real attraction is the lax discipline which is said to prevail on the American warships.

WELSHES IN LUCK. The Welsh colliery owners are having a good time. The British admiralty continues to place large contracts and orders are rolling in from

private steamship owners. British coal stations all along the long route to the far east are now overflowing with coal. The Italian Government has just contracted with British firms for the entire coal supply of the Italian fleet for the remainder of this year.

PRINCESS OF WALES' LETTER.

The Princess of Wales, in a picturesque letter, which is published in fac simile, in support of the Prince of Wales' hospital fund, applying to every child in the United Kingdom to assist, concludes as follows: "I need hardly say what real pleasure it would give both my husband and myself to know that all the children are taking equally a share in the great and good work. I feel sure, too, that the blessing of God will rest upon each little child which now stretches a willing hand to bring help and healing to the sick-beds of poor afflicted brothers and sisters."

PARLIAMENTARY INDIFFERENCE.

There is grave cause for reflection in that part that parliament is content to play at this momentous period in the nation's history. England in our time has not faced anything like the number of menacing and imminent complications now confronting her, and the country is profoundly aroused. But parliament somehow does not get into the picture at all. Individual members ask sporadic questions about foreign crises and sometimes Mr. Curzon answers them; sometimes he does not; but as for exerting any influence on them or illustrating them in great debates, the House of Commons does not dream of it. English history used to be written in parliament's debates, but the question now is, whether the house is going to occupy its time after the Easter recess, the assumption being that the army reform bill will be delayed very long in passage, that the government does not now care to pursue its scheme of legislation against the London county council, and that thus by the process of exhaustion the ministerial programme is in collapse.

THE NEW WATER-TUBE BOILER.

During the course of the debate on the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon, in referring to a bitter attack upon the new water-tube boiler in use in the British navy. He called attention to the breakdown of the first-class cruiser Powerful, which, he said, had not traveled to China as fast as many sailing ships. America, he said, was the enemy of rapidity, and he added that the ship did not dare to run the ships at full speed, and invited the first lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, to send the first-class cruiser Terrible, when commissioned, across the Atlantic at full speed in order to test the Belleville boilers.

Mr. Goschen said it was as impossible to return to cylindrical boilers as it would be to return to muzzle-loaders. The water-tube boilers had been adopted by Russia, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, and all naval authorities indorsed them.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes This Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated or restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY of Buffalo, N. Y. This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

SCIENCE TRIMMING THE LAMP OF LIFE.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer: They will send their costly and magnificently effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense and without obligation. Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—until the man is known to be cured and the cure is known to be permanent.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them. They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life. They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy. They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc. They give full rest to the mind and body and to every portion and organ of the body. Failure is impossible and age is no barrier. This "Erie" without expense is offered in short, by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing. Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

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London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

FOUNDER AND MANAGER, John Cameron.

London, Monday, March 14, 1898.

The St. Thomas Journal appears in a new dress of type, and not a fair maid at Easter is more attractive than our sprightly contemporary.

If the Dominion Government were to give up its all-Canadian route, at the threat of the United States Senate to abrogate the treaty of Washington—a course suggested by Sir Charles Tupper—the Administration would deserve the execution of every loyal Canadian.

An important measure has been introduced into the Dominion House of Commons by Mr. Bertram, Liberal M. P. for Center Toronto. It is a bill providing that union labels and brands be included in the category of trade marks and designs, with the same legal protection against infringement. Such labels are to be registered for the exclusive use of the association or union of workmen registering it, who "shall have the exclusive right to use such trade mark to designate articles manufactured by or through labor of the members of such association or union."

War has actually broken out between the United States and Cuba. Congressman Wm. A. Smith, of Michigan, has just fought the first round in the international mill. He tackled several Spanish soldiers who did not like his "title" in the streets of Havana, and put them to rout with his umbrella. This is a triumph without bloodshed or loss of life, and it need surprise no one to find some member of the Michigan Legislature proposing that a monument to the prowess of its valiant representative be erected in front of the Detroit City Hall at once.

Lord George Hamilton, who has not been a brilliant success as British Colonial Secretary for India, disclaims any intention of being crowded out of the Cabinet. He refuses to regard himself as a possible governor-general of Canada, though he says he would like to visit the Dominion at an early date. Old world political gossip now say that the British Government may ship the Marquis of Londonderry to Canada, if he will accept the position. He has been in revolt against the policy of the Government with regard to Irish land taxation, and a term of five or six years in Canada might make him more amenable to discipline.

An Armory for London.

As briefly stated in a telegram from our Toronto correspondent in Saturday's Advertiser, Col. Leys, M.P.P., having finished his business with regard to the new Normal School for London, went to Ottawa that day to interview the Minister of Militia as to the propriety of constructing an armory for the various militia forces in this city.

Some time ago The Advertiser made the suggestion that it was time some one moved to secure for London what most first-class cities in the Dominion aspire to have—a comfortable central headquarters for her citizen soldiers, and we are glad that Col. Leys, as a man of leisure and push, has taken the hint. The present drill-shed is no longer worthy of a city the size and importance of London. It is too small, it is in poor repair, it is in an excellent place for residential purposes, but it is unsuitable for the purposes of militia headquarters.

What this city requires, and ought to be provided with while yet suitable sites are available, is a downtown armory, with all the modern equipments. It ought to be as near the center of the city as possible, and be placed on one of our broad avenues, so that the block in front of the structure could be paved, and used as an outdoor drill ground as opportunity demanded. Thus the citizen soldier would be often in evidence, and an interest taken in him by the people at large that is not now possible.

Nor need the expenditure for a new armory be so great as to make the authorities at Ottawa feel that it cannot be made in the near future. It need not be made in the near future, indeed, it ought to have been provided for years ago. Shortly before its retirement from office, the late Government rented the old Carling homestead for the purpose of military storage, contracting to pay, for a term of five years, \$20 in rent, and expending a very considerable sum of public money for repairs and improvements of the building. It would have been more satisfactory to the militia if, instead of undertaking this speculation, the Government had built a new armory, large enough to provide space for the stores. That, however, was not done; but there is no reason why the new armory should not be provided and so turned to account, in part, as soon as the lease of the Carling property expires. With the rental now paid for this accommodation, the Government could provide for the annual interest on a capital expenditure of \$24,000, while the drill shed and its valuable site could be sold for a considerable additional sum. Thus the Minister has a very substantial nest-egg with which to provide the new militia headquarters, which Col. Leys so enthusiastically champions.

The citizens of London will rejoice if the Government can see its way clear to carry out the armory scheme at an early date, and provide not only a modern, fully-equipped headquarters for the military of London and district, but a commodious auditorium suitable for great citizen gatherings.

Can the Thames in Flood be Kept in Check?

Cities situated on the banks of Canadian rivers must expect to find their low-lying sections under water when a freshet follows an unusually heavy fall of snow.

Such conditions we have had this spring; and the result is that in West London, Gait, Brantford, and other sections of the country similarly situated, navigation opened yesterday with a briskness that was not relished by residents or by the taxpayers generally. Further east, between Ottawa and Montreal, the railways were flooded; and for a time suspended. London, therefore, was not alone in its exciting experience of last night. Nevertheless, the flooded-out residents will not find much consolation in that fact. One hundred years ago, a considerable portion of the land on which the suburb is built was permanently covered by water, for travelers of that day relate that when they came to the junction of the two branches of the river, they saw from the heights a lake in the hollow. As time went by, the lake entirely dried up, and in its bed was found the richest of soil. There can be no doubt that the river has shifted from its original bed, but that may have had little effect on the disorderliness of the stream after the melting of a heavy snowfall. The chief cause of the sudden rise in the stream lies in the cutting down of our woodlands. In the early days, when the district traversed by the Thames was largely covered by forest, the winter snows over a wide acreage melted very slowly. They acted as a blanket on the soil, retarding the radiation of heat, and permitting the snow to melt slowly. Thus the danger of flooding from sudden thaws was minimized, and the volume of water was maintained for a much longer period than is now possible. In the early days, indeed, on both branches of the Thames, timber rafting on the large scale was carried on until well on in the summer. Now the average of trees is very small, and is constantly being decreased. There are no large forests along the banks of the Thames to save the snow from the first sunshine and warm rain, and speedy thaws and injury from floods is a logical outcome.

We cannot expect to avoid the recurrence of very high water on the river. The Thames will periodically jump its banks unless kept in check by a strong breakwater from two to three feet higher than the present one. To be permanently effective the breakwater must not only be heightened, but it must be built of some more lasting material than wood, such as the present breakwater is composed of. The ideal breakwater would be at least two feet higher than the one now existing. It would be faced with a concrete wall, several feet thick, and be made broad enough to form a driveway along the river bank. To provide such a defensive wall would cost money, and a good round sum. But in the long run it would be money well spent, even if the property owners in the Western suburb submitted to a special tax to in part provide for it.

FRIVOLOUS LIBEL SUITS.

Some time ago the London Daily Chronicle published a stirring editorial on the organized effort of scores of disreputable lawyers, who exist by bringing suits for libel against reputable newspapers, usually on the slenderest grounds, and often in the hope that the case will be settled out of court. Since then the Daily News has been used by a man for printing a condensed account of the proceedings against him for breach of promise of marriage. Lord Chief Justice Russell scored the present state of things roundly. "Really, really," he said, "the more one sees of these more indignant one becomes. I cannot avoid expressing myself in regard to the presentation of these frivolous actions." Counsel insisted on a decision by the jury, whereupon Lord Russell said they would make a ridiculous case of it if they found for the plaintiff. Of course justice was done. In commenting on the case, the Daily News goes on to say that the block in front of the structure could be paved, and used as an outdoor drill ground as opportunity demanded. Thus the citizen soldier would be often in evidence, and an interest taken in him by the people at large that is not now possible.

FINALLY TO THE FARM.

(Montreal Witness.)

A great amount of gold is expected to come out of Yukon, but at present the amount going in there must be enormous. If a hundred thousand men go there this season, that number will mean at least \$50,000,000. What a lot of hard work will be required to take that value in gold out of the frozen earth! It is the deliberate calculation of those who know the African gold fields that more gold has gone into them than has ever come out. In that case, as in Australia and California, gold, while it has done little for its devotees, has given a continent to the world. The best service the Klondike can render to mankind will be the opening up of the Peace River and other vast agricultural regions to the populations there as to well able to support.

THE BUZZ SAW IN SURGERY.

(Boston Times.)

A buzz saw for the amputation of limbs is being installed at the Emergency Hospital by a firm which deals in electric specialties. An electric motor will furnish the power to run the device. The saw will be mounted on a flexible shaft like that which a dentist uses, only larger. The bearings in which runs the saw arbor are attached to a handle by which the surgeon is able to direct the saw at any angle.

Dr. Galvin and his assistants will be able to save considerable time by the use of this appliance. Not only does the saw cut much faster than a hand tool, but the heat of its rapid cutting sears the flesh and blood vessels, and the healing processes of nature are advanced to a stage which by

the old method is reached only after an hour or two. A circular saw of any small diameter may be used. The one to be tried first will be four inches in size. It will revolve at a very high rate of speed.

Continuous Preparation.

Making by the United States for a Brush With Spain.

No Report on the Maine Disaster—Long Conference at the White House—Day of Settlement Anticipated by Cuba.

Washington, March 14.—There is general activity at the Washington navy yard, three shifts of men working 24 hours continuously. The completion of the big guns there is being hastened ahead with all possible haste. The rush has led to a large demand for machinists of all grades, which up to now has not been met. An enlistment office for bluejackets is open at the yard. Some of the four-inch guns have been completed, and shipped to Indian Head to be tested. Not a day passes but what guns of some caliber are finished, and are taken down.

Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook presented a warlike appearance Saturday. The two batteries of seventy-five men each from Fort Slocum, Delaware, and two battalions from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, arrived there. With the three hundred men who arrived, there are now more men at the fort than at any time since the civil war.

The president held a long conference at the White House Saturday, with Secretaries Alger, Long and Gage. It is presumed that they discussed the situation, and the finances of the situation. After the conference the statement was made with the emphasis that has characterized every appearance of the subject by the president's constitutional advisers, that up to date the administration has absolutely no knowledge of the cause of or the result of any kind from the court of inquiry or anyone connected with it.

DAY OF SETTLEMENT.

New York, March 14.—The Press says: "The present intention is to recognize Cuba until the dispute over the Maine disaster has been settled. Cuba's independence was decided on before the American battleship was blown up. Cuba's freedom probably is all the satisfaction the United States will get from the loss of the Maine. Should the Maine incident be settled satisfactorily, the president instantly will begin negotiations to bring the war in Cuba to an end."

"Spain has surrendered on every point raised in the Cuba controversy since the beginning of the insurrection, and has succeeded in prolonging the dispute only by misrepresentation and promises. These the administration at Washington is determined no longer to countenance or permit. The day of settlement has arrived."

PRAISE FOR THE UNITED STATES POLICY.

London, March 14.—A diplomat, who probably is the recipient of more compliments than any man in London, has expressed himself as follows on the Cuban question: "If America had decided with a set purpose the events of the past week, she would have been able to develop anything which in its impressive dignity would have had such an effect upon Europe as the way in which the United States congress and the people have met the crisis and risen to the responsibility involved in dealing with the Cuban question."

Such is undoubtedly the general feeling. Everyone here now recognizes that the United States policy has been war, but is actuated by humanitarian sentiments and will not shrink from war if it is clearly shown to be right. The wrongs of Cuba and exact satisfaction from Spain. In the course of a long article the Speaker expresses the opinion that the \$50,000 appropriation for the national defense really makes for peace. The Speaker adds: "In the face of a possible bank crisis, and the suspension of the revival of industry, the United States has deliberately shown the world that it will not be trifled with by the mad patriots who do well to heed the warnings. If they try to retain Cuba by force, their failure is certain, and they will hardly less certainly bring down the fabric of the government in Spain."

THE SPANISH NAVY.

Madrid, March 14.—The Liberator gives the following as the present strength of the Spanish navy: Protected warships, 17; unprotected, 20; gunboats, 30; torpedo destroyers, 14; torpedo boats, 14; transports, 25.

SPAIN PREPARING FOR PRIVATEERING.

Berlin, March 14.—It is well known in diplomatic circles that Senor Sandoval, the Spanish military agent in Germany, Austria and Scandinavia, who returned to Berlin, after having been in London, is now in the city of coasting steamers at Fiume and two at Pola, with other Spanish representatives, has been purchasing outright or conditionally munitions and vessels for the privateer service, has placed large orders with the Krupp gun company during the last six weeks.

Col. Reinold De Sequer, the Spanish military attaché here, said on Saturday: "So soon as war is declared, a large and well-equipped fleet of privateers will immediately begin hostilities against the American commerce. Spain has not remained idle since the first misunderstandings. Ninety good steamers lie in the harbors of Barcelona and Valencia ready to sail and do extensive and successful business, powerful ones, who will assist us, if not with men, with money; but, in common with the Spanish Government, trust peace will be preserved."

ARBITRATION DISPOSED.

London, March 14.—The Daily Graphic, editorially, suggests this morning that there is time yet remaining that can be utilized to negotiate an agreement to refer the Maine matter to arbitration, to ascertain the "true facts," and to decide as to the nature of the indemnity, if any, due to the United States. "England," says the Graphic, "would sympathize with a war for the liberation of Cuba, but if the United States goes to war

it must be in a just cause, and after every effort to secure an honorable peace has been exhausted. The Graphic correspondent of the Daily Mail declares French support of Spain "would not exceed Platonic sympathy; and that there is no likelihood that friendship of Austria or Germany would extend further."

Paris, March 14.—The Paris says: "The European concert, which prevented the partition of Turkey, owes it to Spain not to allow her to become the first victim of pan-Americanism."

THE INVESTIGATION.

Havana, March 14.—The court of inquiry did a good deal of work Saturday. It is thought that the court will close its labors during the present week.

JAPAN WON'T SELL HER SHIPS.

New York, March 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tokyo says: "The Herald correspondent visited Marquis Ito today (Sunday) and asked him whether the Japanese Government would sell the cruisers Kasagi and Chitose to the United States. The premier replied: 'I think I may say that Japan prefers to get possession of all the ships building for her as soon as possible. Officers have already been requested to hasten their completion. However, I wish to have the United States understand that Japan retains the Kasagi and Chitose, not from a lack of willingness to oblige her, but because Japan needs them herself.'"

The Herald correspondent learns that Japan has offered to sell the Great Britain for all the warships building for her in England's private yards, consisting of three 16,000-ton battleships and three first-class armored cruisers of about 10,000 tons each. The offer has been refused.

JAPAN WILL BACK UP BRITAIN.

The Herald correspondent learns on unquestionable authority that Japan is a party to the negotiations now going on between Britain and Russia at St. Petersburg, and also that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have a definite understanding, and are acting in harmony. A high diplomatic official said to the correspondent: "You may say positively that Japan will back up Great Britain against Russia, and if Britain maintains a firm attitude all immediate danger of a war between Russia and Asia is resolved to fight at once. In view of Britain's great superiority at sea, and her possession of all the available capital in the eastern ports, Russia will probably take a conciliatory tone for the present."

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Mr. Walter Mills, of Ridgetown, took part in a concert at Blenheim Thursday night.

Spalding is soon to have an eight-page weekly newspaper. Mr. Buggins, of Plattsburg, will be the proprietor.

Eight of ten converts were immersed at the Disciples' Church in Chatham, Friday evening, and in the afternoon four were immersed at the lake.

Matthew Gibson, station agent at the Port Dover station at Tavistock, is dead. Deceased was up in years, and was well known in local railway circles.

The committee of the Guelph Hunt and Driving Club have decided to hold their annual dinner and invite the farmers of whose lands they ride on the first week after Lent. The day will be fixed later on.

Messrs. Cantelon & Wallis, Clinton, shipped about 400 bags of wheat on the last week. This represents two double-decked carloads. The price paid was \$4.50 to \$4.60, \$4.50 to \$4.60, and also shipped a car to Toronto Friday.

Jonathan Biggins, one of the oldest residents of Springfield, died at his home on Thursday after a lingering illness of several weeks. Deceased was in his 77th year. Besides his widow, he leaves one daughter, Mrs. A. Atkins.

At the present time, and for many years, W. C. Rhodes, of the Molsons Bank, Woodstock, has written to his friends describing the prospects of the very highest. Mr. Rhodes is a native of the highest. This town, together with Revistoke, Edmonton and Medicine Hat, he says, are going through the initial stages of a boom.

Wm. Duncan, one of the firemen who was asphyxiated in the Sarnia tunnel at the time of the terrible catastrophe some months ago, has returned to work. Mr. Duncan, so it is said, cannot remember anything about the accident, and has forgotten that he went to work on the day in question. Wm. Potter, who a survivor of the calamity, has also forgotten everything that occurred on the night of the accident.

One of the largest funerals that has ever visited the Kinross cemetery accompanied the remains of the late Jas. Johnston, of Kinross, on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was one of the oldest residents of the township, and was a man universally respected by all who knew him. He was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to Kinross over 40 years ago, where he continuously resided till his death at the ripe old age of 74 years, 6 months and 6 days.

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April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.—I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head nor put my hands behind me, nor even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as usual. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER.

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