

Six New Doctors

Receive Their Degrees Amid the Students' Cheers.

Convocation of the Western University Medical Department

In Music Hall—Interesting Ceremony—A Large Audience.

The fourteenth annual convocation for the conferring of degrees on the medical graduates of the Western University, drew a goodly audience to Music Hall last night. The medico is popular with the fair sex, and the ladies were in the majority. Scores of students filled the galleries and enlivened the programme with choruses, good-natured guffing and heaps of applause, giving a reasonable flavor to the bill of fare.

Rev. D. Watkins, provost of the University, presided, and on the platform were Dr. Moorhouse (dean of the medical faculty), Dr. Waugh, Dr. Hodge, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Meek, Prof. Harrison, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. English, Rev. Canon Smith, Rev. W. J. Clark, Dr. Williams, Rev. A. L. Russell and Mr. S. Woolverton. They were surrounded by beautiful flowers and foliage artistically grouped. The harpers rendered music, soft and sweet, in the intervals. The provost made a brief introductory speech, congratulating the medical department not only on its increase in numbers, but on the excellent quality of the students therein. (Galleries cheer.) The provost pointed out the necessity of students continuing their studies after securing their degrees. Gibson had said there were two education—the one secured in college, the other self-acquired after leaving it. (Applause.)

Mr. R. C. Smith, of Thorndale, was the valedictorian, and read his essay in clear, confident tones. They left their alma mater, he said, with a true and strong love. They had learned to love and respect their professors, not only for their kindness, but for their great mental caliber. (Applause.) They hoped that the Western would soon rank as one of the great universities of Canada. The speaker made a humorous reference in rhyme to initiation day, when

Down the board they had to slide,
With tears in their pants six inches wide.

He alluded with gratitude to the clinical instruction derived at the City Hospital, and paid a gallant tribute to the superintendent and the lady nurses. The need of an improved hospital in London was impressed, in conclusion, he hoped that their highest ambitions would be controlled by the master physician Christ Jesus, who went about doing good.

Dr. Arnott replied to the valedictory, thanking the speaker for the kind reference to the faculty. He mentioned the graduates were leaving one college to enter another—the great school of life, the course in which would be harder than in the first. The medical man must be thoroughly educated, as in these days he would meet people competent to judge of his ability, who were not to be deceived by a false show. He urged them to cultivate patience, and to be obedient to all calls regardless of pleasure and personal inclination.

The oath of fealty to the profession was then administered by Dr. Hodge in Latin, and the conferring of degrees began. The six candidates were Messrs. E. C. Weekes, gold medalist; W. J. Stevenson, silver medalist; A. Wind (honors); R. C. Smith, W. Morris and J. H. King. They were presented in turn to the provost by Dr. Moorhouse. The provost repeated the oath in Latin, and touched each graduate on the head with his cap, Canon Smith presenting the diplomas. The new doctors were lustily cheered by the students. The applause was renewed when Dr. Weekes and Dr. Stevenson received the gold and silver medals respectively from the provost.

Dr. Waugh read the roll of honor, and the dean presented the diplomas to the honor men. Mr. Clarke won the first year scholarship, Mr. Tillman the second, Mr. Bell the third, and Dr. Weekes the fourth.

Dr. Moorhouse delivered an interesting address, opening by a grateful allusion to the success of the arts course which had now 150 pupils. (Cheers.) It had flourished. The doctor pointed out the value of the arts department, showing that it was common to all others, and that colleges and universities of learning or science clustered around it. For instance, Oxford University had 21 and Cambridge 17 colleges. Near by all the great English statesmen, poets and professional men, and many English generals, were graduates of these two seats of learning. They had much to do with the greatness and solidity of that wonderful empire.

Rev. W. J. Clark spoke briefly and well, and earned a round of applause. He was well satisfied with the Western University because three of the faculty were elders of his church, an evidence that the education of the students was sound. (Laughter.) Ruskin had said that the man who looked upon his first and work second was a servant of the devil, while he who regarded his work first and his fee second was a servant of God. He hoped that

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would aim to do their duty as in the sight of the Maker of the Universe, and then they should receive the one crowning and over-arching thought, that the doctor in Ian Maclaren's book as a beautiful example of a man who cared not for himself so much as for others.

Rev. A. L. Russell was the last speaker. There was no department in which there was so much unexplored territory as in medicine, he said. There were vast regions where the doctor had never trodden, but there were many explorers out. If a London graduate came to a dark jungle he hoped he would not sit down and cry because nobody else had entered it, but that he would chop a way himself and make up his mind that a London man was as capable as any.

"God Save the Queen" closed the meeting.

The scholarship men of the first and second year, Messrs. Tillman and George Clark, afterwards gave a capital dinner to the first and second year students at the G. T. R. banqueting hall. Among the professors present were Dr. Moorhouse, Campbell, Neill, English, Mitchell, Williams, Seaborn and Mr. Harrison.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

LUCAN.

"Advertiser" agent, W. Hodgins. Lucan, April 8.—The annual vestry meeting in connection with Holy Trinity Church was held in the church on Monday night. Rev. R. H. Shaw, the rector opened the meeting with prayer, and presided over the large gathering, quite a number of whom were ladies. The minutes of the former meeting were read and approved, and the wardens submitted the annual report, which proved to be entirely satisfactory. The prospects for the ensuing year are extremely encouraging. The wardens, Mr. W. Hooper and Mr. J. Abbott, were re-elected, and Messrs. Ellwood and Stanley were chosen auditors. Messrs. R. Fox and W. Ellwood were delegates appointed to attend the meeting of the synod in June. Towards the close of the meeting a number of speeches, complimentary to the rector, were made by parishioners present, and a unanimous vote of thanks tendered him for the kindness and generosity manifested by him towards his people on all occasions. The meeting then adjourned until Monday night, April 20.

Mr. R. S. Hodgins will offer his beautiful residence for sale on the 28th inst., as he intends removing to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Maguire, of Ingersoll, are visiting friends in town.

Mr. Richard Cooper is again able to be around after a winter's severe sickness.

The written examination of the Lucan High School is as follows:

	Physic.	Literature.	History.	Geography.	Grammar.	Latin.	Arithmetic.	Total.
D. Elston	83	75	77	65	94	78	472	
A. Blackwell	71	55	52	62	58	65	456	
E. Gibbard	64	34	58	52	82	57	383	
E. McKay	70	67	59	54	76	48	422	
M. Elston	74	87	62	63	52	70	408	
R. Hamilton	73	52	65	47	93	78	408	
H. Culbert	76	73	44	50	63	95	407	
F. Stanley	59	61	71	60	57	65	393	
G. Munro	82	44	71	62	65	70	422	
L. Bradley	63	48	58	67	67	84	392	
H. Anderson	63	46	70	42	82	87	383	
F. Stanley	58	54	42	54	82	85	382	
G. Dodson	56	71	95	57	38	53	375	
F. Langford	70	80	60	29	44	80	353	
M. Marritt	81	66	53	67	57	65	357	
S. Lewis	39	63	65	64	65	70	354	
H. Langford	80	43	60	72	69	43	347	
M. Hodgins	51	52	62	42	37	60	344	
E. McKay	55	73	39	45	44	54	330	
W. Parkinson	57	41	65	48	65	67	323	
W. Mitchell	40	50	69	57	38	78	320	
S. McFalls	40	49	73	55	35	42	313	
M. Dempsey	32	53	58	57	38	60	320	
A. Dale	56	66	46	68	33	50	319	
B. Farrell	55	70	41	47	37	69	319	
W. Walden	51	53	58	45	34	55	313	
C. Rowe	58	75	39	53	32	45	313	
E. Lewis	26	70	54	66	43	50	309	
R. Ryan	48	43	39	47	33	55	295	
W. Easton	40	44	39	38	28	42	280	
G. Elce	45	45	39	39	22	38	263	
E. Guest	49	41	69	62	80	14	254	
C. Simpson	51	34	40	45	33	21	224	
C. Stanley	44	41	45	35	36	22	223	
C. McCosh	44	41	45	35	36	22	223	
C. McMehe	35	48	23	41	51	30	223	
A. McRoberts	49	44	40	57	47	27	227	
A. Dewar	40	39	39	39	14	62	219	
M. Carter	26	28	19	46	11	35	165	
A. Marshall	53	43	31	35	11	32	162	

LAKE SHORE, BOSANQUET.

April 4.—The mad dog scare continues.

Lake Huron is breaking up rapidly with the wintry storm that has been raging these three days. Alexander Whyte leaves for Manitoba next week.

Jim Brand is able to be around once more, after having been laid up all winter with rheumatism. Everyone is glad to see his smiling face again.

Catching fish in the creeks is a favorite pastime with numerous gallants around here.

Edmund Collins and his wife are both laid up with pleurisy. The former is scarcely expected to recover. Their son, James Collins, is a very delicate health in British Columbia.

Laura Howland is spending a fortnight on the Lake Shore with her relations.

AILSA CRAIG.

"Advertiser" Agent, C. Walker.

Ailsa Craig, April 7.—About 11 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the residence and store occupied by Mr. John Morgan, through a defective chimney. But for the timely aid of our fire brigade, who were on the spot within a few minutes, with hose and engine, much damage would have been done. The special collection in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday afternoon and evening in aid of the Armenian sufferers was well responded to by the congregation. Amount, \$55.

A TEMPERANCE VICTORY.

Denver, Col., April 8.—In most cities and towns of Colorado elections were held yesterday. The contests were entirely on local issues, although the Republicans as a rule put party tickets in the field, and in most cases polled their nominal strength. In many smaller towns the liquor question was at issue, and almost invariably the temperance element won. Women were well represented at the polls everywhere.

PREMIER GREENWAY AND ARCH-BISHOP LANGEVIN.

Winnipeg, April 8.—Both Premier Greenway and Archbishop Langevin left for the east yesterday. There is no political significance attached to the simultaneous departures, however. Premier Greenway goes via St. Paul to Toronto on immigration business, while Archbishop Langevin left by the C. P. R. to visit his aged father at St. Isidore, Que. Both deny that the school question has any connection with their visits.

Will Keep Him.

Mr. H. Matthews Retained as the School Board's Architect.

Warm Discussion Over a Proposal to Dispense With His Services.

Why the Motion Was Made—"Nigger in the Fence"—Settling an Account—"Building"—Increasing Salaries.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held in the council chamber last night, with the following members present: Trustees Dr. Campbell (chairman), Stephenson, Griffin, Bradford, Dr. Teasdale, Keenleyside, Anderson, Dr. Wilson, Buchner, Wilkins, Greenlees, Martyn, Sanders, Burdick, Johnston, Hunt, Bayly and Logan, Secretary McEllerhan and Sergeant-at-Arms Merritt. The only matter which was not shrouded through in a hurry was a notice of motion by Trustee Wilkins, "To dispense with the services of the present architect of the board, Mr. Matthews, and leave all work to be done this year open to public competition." In support of the motion Trustee Wilkins said it would be unfair to give the drawing of all the plans to Mr. Matthews, especially when so many new schools were to be erected this year.

Trustee Johnston seconded the motion, and said there were several buildings in the city, and if the board or other would not go inside of Mr. Matthews' office. If the board gave Mr. Matthews full charge of the new schools, and there were several buildings who would not enter his office, the School Board would pay pretty high prices for the buildings. Mr. Matthews did not pay a cent of taxes in the city, and Mr. Johnston contended it would be unjust to give him all the work and freeze out other architects, who pay taxes.

Trustee Buchner asked Mr. Johnston to name some of the builders.

"I can name four or five of them," said Trustee Johnston, "and when I make a statement at this board I can stand by it."

Trustee Greenlees opposed the motion. "It is an apparently innocent one," said Mr. Greenlees, "but if you turn it over you will find underneath it the name of a certain gentleman—I will not say his name, but it seems to me a scheme to turn Mr. Matthews out and give another man a position."

Trustee Buchner put up a strong defense for Mr. Matthews, saying that he had given satisfaction in all his work. "Dismiss Mr. Matthews," said Mr. Buchner, "and you will ruin him forever in his business."

Trustee Hunt supported the motion on the same grounds as Mr. Wilkins. Trustee Anderson, however, characterized it as the most unworkable piece of business that could possibly be conceived. It was brought in as an attempt to blast the reputation of a building just started in professional life. "What has Mr. Matthews done that the board wants to dismiss him?" asked Mr. Anderson. "Has he entered into a collusion with some builders to rob the board? There is something underneath the whole thing—a 'nigger in the fence'."

Trustee Keenleyside had, as he expressed himself, heard Trustee Johnston's "cock and bull yarn" about the contractors and Mr. Matthews some weeks ago, but he took no stock in it. Trustee Logan said underhand tricks had been resorted to by another architect, and he wanted the position. Such a person could not be trusted.

Dr. Campbell—Order! That is out of the question.

Trustee Logan—Very well. But I doubt if Mr. Johnston could produce any contractors who refuse to go into Mr. Matthews' office. I am willing to bet \$10 that he can produce the position. If there are any such men they are playmate contractors, who cannot do a decent job.

The vote was then taken, and the motion lost on the following division: Yeas—Trustees Hunt, Johnston, Wilkins, Martyn, Griffin and Stephenson—6. Nays—Trustees Logan, Bayly, Burdick, Sanders, Greenlees, Buchner, Wilson, Anderson, Keenleyside, Bradford, Teasdale and Merritt—14.

Mr. C. J. Beal, secretary of the trustee board of the Dundas Center Methodist Church, wrote that the board was not responsible for the delay in the settlement of the account in connection with the occupancy of the institute. Trustee Beal asked that a meeting be arranged between the trustees and School Board, when the matter could be fully settled.

The resolution of the communication caused a little argument as to the terms on which the institute was leased to the church for its Sunday services. Mr. Anderson made the retired farmer living at 832 Dundas street, London, who says:

"I have taken one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they have cured me. They have accomplished the purpose for which I took them. I have no hesitancy in saying that Doan's Kidney Pills are a grand medicine for all affections of the kidneys and bladder, and I am able to say from their action in my own case that I have never taken a medicine productive of such good results in so short a time."

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MEETING WITH THE CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES WAS DECIDED UPON. David Robb again applied to have his

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brother, Wm. Robb, allowed to attend the Collegiate Institute without paying the non-resident fees. Mr. Robb stated that his brother was being educated free of any cost to his father, who lived eighteen miles from any high school, and was unable to bear any expense in the matter.

A similar application was presented by Mr. Robb and refused some consideration the question.

Miss Lottie Tyrrell was granted three months' leave of absence on account of ill-health.

Trustee Hunt presented the report of No. 2 committee, which was adopted. It recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$142 57, and added that it had been found necessary to abandon a room at the Waterloo street school, as the owners required it.

No. 1 committee recommended that the establishment of a fifth form in connection with the public schools be laid over for three months. The arranging for the accommodation of the class which it had been found necessary to discontinue at Waterloo street school had been left with Inspector Carson and Trustee Griffin. Mr. S. J. Latta, principal of King street school, and Mr. Barron, music teacher, have received an increase of \$100 in their salaries. The committee recommended that the salary of the principal instructor at the Collegiate Institute be continued until the summer holidays, at \$50 per month.

The report was adopted with slight amendment.

When the report of the audit committee was presented, Trustee Logan asked why he had not been notified of the meeting. He had asked the secretary of the board a week ago to post him on the committee's meetings, but he did not reply.

"If they do not want me at the meetings," said Mr. Logan, "just let them say so, and I will stay away."

A notice of motion to increase the salaries of Principals Stewart Eckert, Kirk and McQueen was presented by Trustee Sanders, and caused another discussion, suitably arising over a proposition to raise salaries.

Trustee Stephenson strongly favored the raising of the salaries. "Mr. Eckert," he said, "has been teaching in the schools of London for 25 years; Mr. Stewart for 21 years; Mr. McKee for eighteen years; Mr. Kirk for eight years."

Trustee Logan and Sanders wanted the notice referred to No. 1 committee, which was decided upon.

"If we keep on making increases we will have the inspector and principal of the Collegiate Institute at the head of the parade," said Trustee Griffin. He gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a resolution to fix the salaries of the principals of the schools of eight rooms and over at \$1,000 a year, and the inspector's salary at \$1,500.

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God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Wednesday, April 8.

Why Was Not the Conciliatory Example of Great Britain Followed?

The account which Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, gives of his mission to Winnipeg is so cheerful in several ways as to suggest that at last the Dominion Government has discovered the way of settling the knotty question of the Manitoba schools. But to take that way is another and wholly different thing, and we have the word of Sir Charles Tupper that they will not. The Dominion Commissioners, Mr. Dickey, says in his interview with a Mail and Empire reporter, were met by the Manitoba delegates with courtesy and frankness. "They were exceedingly kind, and did everything in their power to show us goodwill." Premier Greenway did not abstain from meeting the commissioners because he was out of sympathy with a conference, as some of the Conservative journals have been alleging, but because his health was uncertain. "Having met these gentlemen in such a friendly way," Mr. Dickey told the reporter, "we now know one another much better than before. For my own part, I feel that I can now deal with them on a very different basis. I found a very kindly spirit existing, and am confident that the conference has been productive of a better understanding. I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Manitoba Government in its attitude in this matter. Our relations throughout the conference were cordial, and even confidential."

All of which is very nice on the part of Mr. Dickey, and is very suggestive of two queries: (1) Why was not the conference decided upon long ago, as had been suggested by Mr. Laurier? and (2) Why was it not continued longer, in order that a settlement might be reached? The Dominion Government had acted from the beginning until the time when this conference was arranged for two or three weeks ago in a brusque and arbitrary manner, as if the question had but one side. They had determined to restore to the minority in Manitoba the old schools and the old conditions whether the Government, the Legislature and the people of that province willed and desired it or not. They professed to know all the circumstances and all the points of view of the question, and there was only one solution of it, which was theirs. Had they pursued a different course and inquired into all the facts, or had they sent commissioners to Manitoba to confer with the Government, six or eight months ago, as is obvious now that they ought to have done, all difficulties might have been quietly composed, and no race or creed issue could arise. Mr. Laurier was right all the time, as members of the Government at Ottawa and their friends and supporters throughout the country must now clearly see; and if these two obstinate political mules, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper, were even at this late day sent on a healing and peaceful mission to Winnipeg, we are not without hope that even they might perceive the policy of withdrawing the Coercion Bill in favor of a scheme much more practical and remedial, although to perceive and to act are two wholly different things with such anti-Manitobians as they are.

The progress of the negotiations which were carried on less than a week, was so satisfactory that the differences between the parties were reduced to very narrow gaps. Why, then, were the negotiations broken off? The Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States had they behaved with the same haste three months ago, might have plunged both countries into war; but by exercising the arts of diplomacy in the way that capable and large-minded men know how, one objection after another has disappeared, and a satisfactory solution of their dispute is already in sight.

It is absolutely certain that the best way of settling the Manitoba school question is not by means of the Coercion Bill. That measure, if it were passed into law, would only accentuate the trouble in Manitoba, besides throwing a brand of discord into the wide field of Dominion politics. It is equally certain that the men charged with affairs at Ottawa, the Bowells, the Tupper, are quite incapable of effecting a settlement, for at every turn they have demonstrated only their own capacity of how not to do it. They

actually had the indecency to break faith with their own commissioners by their attempt to force their bill on in Parliament while the conference was being held at Winnipeg.

Two things now remain to be done. The first is to withdraw the bill, or hinder its passage; the second is to drive the Bowells and Tupper from the seat of power, and to put in their place a man with the judgment, instincts, tact and good-sense of a statesman. The latter course is the preferable.

Canadian wheelmen tell us that when bicyclists from the Dominion go on trips into the United States they are subjected to no such harassing regulations and impositions as are imposed by the new Ottawa customs regulations on United States visitors. And Canadian hotel men tell us that their best transient trade in the summer comes from United States bicyclists touring through Canada. These foolish attempts to prevent the development of holiday tourist traffic in Canada must be overturned.

Practical Friendship for Cuba

The passage of what is known as the Cuban resolutions by the United States Congress will afford much comfort to the patriots of that island, who have been fighting after long years of oppression, for the cause of local self-government. The resolutions affirm that it is the opinion of Congress that "a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States." Further, it is declared that the friendly offices of the President of the United States should be offered to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The effect of this resolution is to give the Cubans the same rights, so far as the United States is concerned, as are now enjoyed by Spain. For example, hitherto Spain could buy such munitions of war in the United States, the nearest base of supplies, as she chose, while the Cuban patriots, if they undertook to buy in the States, were subject to arrest, punishment and the confiscation of their purchases. All this is now changed, and the Cubans are placed on an equality with their former masters. It is not surprising that the new move is displeasing to the Spaniards. But what can they do about it?

Ontario Legislature.

The Provincial Parliament Prorogued—Speech from the Throne.

Toronto, April 8.—The Provincial Legislature was prorogued at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the usual ceremonies. The following was the speech from the throne:

Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly,—In relieving you from further attendance upon your duties as members of this Assembly, I desire to acknowledge the diligence and zeal with which you applied yourselves to the various matters submitted for your consideration. I cordially approve of the measures you have adopted for placing the municipal government of counties on a broader and more comprehensive basis by reducing the number of county councils, and at the same time widening the area of representation. This idea may be expected to add to the admitted usefulness of county councils, while reducing the cost of municipal government. The establishment of boards of control in our larger cities will also, I trust, prove effective in securing greater efficiency and economy in municipal administration of these larger corporations.

The bill to which I have assented for enlarging the jurisdiction of county courts will facilitate the transaction of judicial business of the province. Not only will the expense of litigation be reduced, but the relief afforded to the superior courts by the removal from their jurisdiction of many actions of a minor character will enable those courts to discharge the duties imposed upon them under conditions of increased promptness and efficiency.

It gives me great pleasure to assent to the bills which you have passed respecting issues of mechanics and wages of laborers on public works. The circumstances under which the workmen and mechanics of this province, as elsewhere, provide for the maintenance and protection of their families are at the best somewhat precarious. The means which you have adopted to secure to them their proper earnings will serve to improve their social condition and promote happiness and comfort of all who depend upon them for sustenance and support.

I am pleased to know that the act passed by the previous Parliament applying towards the maintenance of public hospitals and charities the proceeds of succession duties on the estates of certain deceased persons, has afforded substantial aid to the Legislature. In providing for the relief of our distressed and suffering fellow-citizens, I cordially approve of the steps you have taken to prevent any evasion of this act by the bill for that purpose, to which I have just assented.

I observe with pleasure the measures you have taken for the encouragement of tree planting, and for improving and beautifying the highways of the province.

Your efforts to extend the construction of electric railways and facilitate the transportation of produce of the farm and dairy to the markets, will, I am confident, meet the public approval.

The further improvement of the school system of the province has, I am glad to notice, occupied your attention. The means you have taken for enabling those who were previously prevented by local conditions from continuing their education beyond the public school will, I have no doubt, be appreciated by the residents of rural districts.

The establishment of an educational council, embracing the teaching profession in all departments, will contribute to the further unification of a system of education which has already done so much.

I heartily concur in the measure you have passed for the protection of game, and for the improvement of statutory provisions respecting agriculture and arts; for the realization and disposition of estates of insolvent debtors; amendment of Registrars' Act, for the protection of policyholders under our insurance laws, and for consolidating the laws respecting vital statistics. The advantages to be derived from these laws will, I have no doubt, fully justify the time devoted to their consideration.

I thank you for the liberal appropriations which you have made for public service. The supplies which you have granted will be expended with care, and in the interest of the public.

Another Detroit dispatch says: Dr. Carson delivered an address before the Protestant Irish Benevolent Association of Hamilton, Ont., in the Central Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Sunday evening, March 31. He had not been feeling well when he departed for Canada, but although suffering severely, remained until the Tuesday following. Before returning to Detroit, Dr. Carson visited Toronto on business, arriving in Detroit the following Thursday, much fatigued. During the week following his strength gradually failed him. On Saturday, March 28, he was so much worse that medical aid was called in. Symptoms of typhoid fever were evident, but toward the last peritonitis became more manifest and the trouble gradually gained mastery. His last words were whispered to his wife, and when the end came it was peaceful and calm.

Mr. Carson was born in Osgoode township, Carleton county, in January, 1845. He attended the Ottawa Grammar School and the Iroquois Academy, being a teacher in the latter for a time. He was called to the ministry in 1867, and ordained by the Rev. W. M. Morley Punshon in 1871. Mr. Carson held the pastorate of the First Methodist Church, Hamilton; Brant Avenue Church, Brantford; Woodstock Church; Centenary Church, Hamilton; Dominion Church, Ottawa; Toronto, Yonge Street North; the Elm street circuit, and in Kingston, where he held the latter place to assume the Presbyterian pastorate in Detroit. He was missionary treasurer of London Conference for four years, and held the office of executive of the senate of the Central candidates on apologetics and hermeneutics, and also held the office of chairman of district 1884-85. He has traveled extensively over this continent, and over nearly half the world.

IN CONGRESS.

The Cuban Resolutions—Labor Men for Free Coinage of Silver.

Washington, April 8.—The Senate current resolutions on the Cuban question, were delivered to Private Secretary Thurber yesterday by Mr. Platt, one of the executive clerks of the senate. Later in the day they were sent to the State Department, as the law requires.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Teller presented a large number of petitions from branches of the American Federation of Labor from various States, asking for the restoration of the free coinage of silver and expressing the opinion that such a course would promote prosperity.

Let the men wash, if they won't get you Pearline. Let them try it for themselves, and see if they don't say that washing with soap is too hard for any woman. This hard work that Pearline saves isn't the whole matter; it saves money, too—money that's thrown away in clothes needlessly worn out and rubbed to pieces when you wash by main strength in the old way. That appeals—where is the man who wouldn't want to have the washing made easier—when he can save money by it?

Beware of imitations. JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

GIVE plenty of Adams Tutti Frutti to the children. It keeps their digestion right, and makes them good. Sold everywhere, 5 cents. Beware of fraudulent imitations. For the return of one.

TUTTI FRUTTI wrapper and 2c. in stamps, a set of eight paper dolls, with movable heads and bodies, will be sent post-paid. Or send for free sample one, and give the children some.

Fun Free Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

Practice Now. Whitecaps and Richmond Clubs invited to compete in bowling contest. Doors prizes for highest score during week of April 4.

HUB BILLIARD ROOM

WRITE AND FIND OUT.

People who will Testify in Favor of Scott's.

Names and Addresses That Go To Prove All Claims.

Some of Those Who Have Benefited by Using the Greatest Spring Medicine and Blood Purifier in the World.

Nothing is claimed for Scott's Sarsaparilla that cannot be verified by the testimony of many leading and prominent people. Here are a few of them with full addresses given:

Prof. Geo. E. Brame, 418 Church street, Toronto.
Thomas Dewson, late manager Standard Bank, Bradford; 10 Melbourne avenue, Toronto.
J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen street west, Toronto.
Miss M. J. Gould, Lloydtown, Ont.
J. Morrow, merchant, Fullerton, Ont.
Wm. T. Thompson, Zephyr, Ont.
Geo. Denham, druggist, Petrolia, Ont.
W. S. Bond, merchant, Lloydtown, Ont.
Joseph Duncan, farmer, Petrolia, Ont.
Miss Hattie Delaney, 174 Crawford street, Toronto.
M. N. Duff, merchant, Zephyr.
Wm. Cornish, Fullerton.
Alfred Bigg, advertising agent, 633 Manning avenue, Toronto.
James A. Martin, 154 Robert street, Toronto.
J. Chapman Coombs, artist, 131 Shuter street, Toronto.
John Busby, 23 Denison avenue, Toronto.

Over 5,000 other names on application to the manufacturers, Edmansson, Bates & Co., Lombard street, Toronto. For all scrofulous and blood diseases use Scott's.

The greatest of spring medicines is Scott's Sarsaparilla. Give the children Scott's. They like it, and it drives away disease. Women whose complexions are bad can get a clear skin by using Scott's Sarsaparilla.

Does your heart palpitate? If it does, you may drop dead. Cure heart disease by the use of Scott's Sarsaparilla. There is no blood purifier made that equals Scott's Sarsaparilla. Remember that fact every time you want spring medicine.

See to-morrow's paper.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD.

General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

STARK'S BICYCLES

"THEY'RE OFF," THE WHITE LEADS

The ambition of every wheelman when purchasing a bicycle should be to secure speed, durability and appearance. These necessary points are all covered in

"THE WHITE." Examine and compare this machine with anything on the market. Full line of up-to-date wheels at prices as follows: \$45, \$55, \$65, \$75, \$85, \$95, \$100. Special discounts to agents. Send for catalogue.

Chas. Stark & Co.,
282 Yonge Street - Toronto, Ont.
Opposite Shuter Street. b&w

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU Bone Throat, Pimples, Copper Tones in Mouth, Discolored Hair, Old Sores, Eruptions, Itch, etc.? Write **COOK'S REMEDY CO.** 207 May Street, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cure. Capital, \$200,000. Worst case cured in 15 to 30 days. 100-page book free.

Stormer Bicycles

EQUAL TO THE BEST

Stormer Bicycles

EQUAL TO THE BEST

W. Payne,
Sole Agent,
Wortley Road, London South.

CHAPMAN'S

Spring Opening of Clothing.

With Easter Comes Spring

With spring the thought of new clothes, new Spring Suits, new Spring Overcoats. Then comes the thought of where to get them—the best, the most stylish, for the least money. This suggests the big Departmental stores.

HONEST GOODS AT HONEST PRICES

CHAPMAN'S

Our new Spring Suits are just such a line as you would expect to find in the big store. Our stock larger than ever. We are ready to clothe and please, and you have a right to be particular, if the prices are lower than other stores. Our specials—Men's Suits, \$3 95, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9.

\$10 TEN DOLLARS

Ten Dollars will buy a fine Scotch Tweed Suit, made equal to custom work, the linings excellent, and the cut and finish. Will keep other merchants in London busy to equal at \$15.

Suggestions in Spring Overcoats.

We have as fine a lot as was ever shown in London, in Fawn, Blue and Black Venetian, many lined throughout with silk, and are selling fast. Will show you a beauty for \$9.

In the Boys' Dept.

We are sure to make a friend of every London mother by the completeness of our Boys' and Children's Spring Wear. In the Suits we have the Norfolk, the Reefer, the Junior, the Sailor, the Fauntleroy, as well as long pants Suits. Then we have Blouse Suits in profusion. They were never so pretty and never so cheap and good. Bring along the boys. Suits for \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2, \$2 25, \$2 50, \$3, \$3 50, \$4, \$4 50, and \$5.

Special for Boys

Good-to-Wear Serge Pants for 35c.
For Correct Styles and Lowest Prices Go to

CHAPMAN'S

Importers and manufacturers of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Reliable Ready-Made Clothing.

Follow the Crowd to

John H. Chapman & Co.'s
126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.

Weak

Worn out, nervous women, receive criticism where they should have sympathy. They cannot help being nervous, if their blood is impure. When the blood fails to feed the nerves upon proper nourishment what can you expect but nervous prostration, debility and nervous headaches? If the cause is found in impure blood, the cure must be in making the blood pure. This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, and it has proved the true nerve tonic because it is the true blood purifier, and the source, comfort and defender of thousands of housewives,

Nervous

teachers, clerks and other sufferers of both sexes. Just read this letter:

"I think it is my duty to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me and my family. Two years ago I was in a weak, nervous condition and had dreadful palpitations or jumping of my heart, followed by sinking spells, which would last for several minutes. Sometimes it would seem as though I would never come out of them. I was treated by the best physicians, but only for a little time did they help me. I seemed to be growing worse instead of better. I would often seem hungry, but when I ate, no matter how little, it would cause me such misery that I was often wicked enough to wish myself dead. I had that

Tired

languid, all-gone feeling and suffered awful distress in my stomach. I had given up all hopes of ever being well, when my mother wished me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I consented, to please her, and before I had taken the whole of one bottle I could see I was improving, and soon was indeed very much better. Its effects have been truly wonderful and I hope this letter may be the means of helping other suffering men and

Women

to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and be benefited by it. We have used Hood's Pills in our family and find them very excellent, especially for constipation. Write to Hood's Medicine Co., 228 N. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial bottle. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic. 25c.

BLAZE AT HALIFAX. Halifax, N. S., April 7.—A disastrous fire, which occurred at the northern end of the city yesterday, destroyed the lumber yard and feed stores of John Davidson & Son, burned the residence of the senior member of the firm, and caused considerable damage to other dwellings. The total loss will reach \$60,000, about \$50,000 of which will fall on the Davidsons. They have only small insurance.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

The Unparalleled Success of Dodd's Kidney Pills Excites the Envy and Greed of Unscrupulous Imitators.

A kidney treatment in pill form was unknown until Dodd's Kidney Pills came into use.

If Dodd's Kidney Pills were not indeed "the best in the world," no one would imitate them.

Who is defrauded and who pockets the proceeds when a counterfeit coin is passed upon you?

Never let anyone persuade you to buy a substitute in imitation of the real article you need.

The genuine are put up in round, flat wooden boxes, white lettering on blue label with bands of red and white. You can get the genuine Dodd's Kidney Pills from any druggist or dealer in Canada at 50 cents a box, or by mail from the Dodd's Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

Steamers Arrived. From St. John, Liverpool, Hamburg, New York, Antwerp.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without provoking a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Pamel's Pills and directed to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose without distressing me in the least." These pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.



TRUST BEARINGS. MOST RIGID FRAME. EASIEST RUNNING.

Handsone Catalogue Telling all about these Matchless Wheels.....

SENT FREE. ANDERSONS 105 DUNDAS STREET

Night and Day.

Parliament Compelled to Sit Continuously.

Hon. Mr. Laurier's Fair Proposition Rejected.

The Manitoba Bill a Muddle, Even to Its Sponsors.

A Clause Discussed Twenty Hours and Held Over Because It Was Understood by No One.

Ottawa, April 8.—The physical endurance contest resolved on by the men in power here, as a result of their bungling, party quarrels, and incidental delays, has now been in progress for many hours, and there is yet no let up to it. In yesterday afternoon's debate, Mr. Charlton made the charge that the Government had secured a small majority for their coercion policy by the votes of men who had been promised judgeships, collectorships, postoffice inspectorships and other offices.

Sir Charles Tupper asked Mr. Charlton if he was aware that when a member had made that statement he had been called to order by the Speaker, and properly so.

Mr. Charlton—I don't dispute the propriety of the ruling, but it does not affect the truth of the statement.

Dr. Sproule (Conservative) told the Government that they would make better progress if they acted reasonably and allowed the committee to rise.

Mr. McMillen (Wellington) said that it would be better for the country if the bill was dropped for the present and a further effort made to effect a satisfactory settlement. Such a course would be to the interest of the minority, because any settlement that Manitoba did not acquiesce in would result disastrously to the Roman Catholics of that Province. He disclaimed any desire to impede the progress of the bill, but he would claim the right to discuss it. His sympathies were with the minority, but he thought the bill, if passed, would injure rather than promote their interests.

Mr. Laurier pointed out that nothing which had taken place in the House last night from 8 p.m. to 1:30 a.m., while he sat in the House, justified the determination to keep the House sitting all night. The Ministers, either because they did not understand the measure or because they did not desire to give explanations, had refused the House the needed information upon which to intelligently vote. If they had consented to give the fair and legitimate information that was asked for more progress would have been made with the bill. When the Government had insisted on going on after 1:30 a.m., it was fair to assume that they were determined to sit from Monday at 3 p.m. until 12 p.m. on Saturday. The Government should understand that this was not the business of the House. The Government had suited their own convenience about bringing in the bill. They had moved the second reading on March 2, and since then they had consulted the convenience of nobody but themselves in order to carry on the bill. He was willing and anxious that there should be a legitimate discussion of the bill between 3 p.m. and 2 a.m. or 3 a.m., but beyond those limits it was an outrage upon the rules of the House and a want of appreciation of what was due from one member to another to compel the House to sit. He suggested an agreement to that effect.

Sir Charles Tupper sitting silent.

Col. O'Brien (Conservative) expressed surprise that the leader of the House should refuse to give an answer to the reasonable proposition of the leader of the Opposition. The session, he said, would be marked by the temperate, ill-judged and petulant manner in which it had been conducted. But he (Col. O'Brien) and his friends were ready, if Sir Charles Tupper continued unreasonable, to accept the issue, and sit from now till Saturday night if need be. Col. O'Brien expressed the belief that Sir Charles Tupper was just as obsequious before the great people in England, of whom he was so fond of speaking, as he was discourteous to the House.

Sir Charles Tupper spoke a long time in reply. There had been ten hours of obstruction for which he did not now hold Mr. Laurier responsible. Sir Charles admitted the helplessness of the Government by saying that because of the early dissolution of the House in the hands of an insignificant minority to cause obstruction that under other circumstances they would be powerless to offer. He denounced those Conservatives who had handed themselves together to prevent his will from prevailing.

Sir Richard Cartwright came after the leader of the House. He said that he did not propose imitating, though the temptation was great, the Secretary of State in deliberately obstructing the business now before the committee. He was afraid, after Sir Charles Tupper had refused the most reasonable proposal of Mr. Laurier, which was to enable the Government to make progress, that he had made it manifest to every man in the House that the Government had no honest desire to pass the bill. Sir Richard reminded the House that Sir Charles Tupper was leader of the obstructionist tactics against the Mackenzie Government in 1878, though he simulated indignation at his own methods being followed by Conservatives now. Sir Richard said he doubted if ever a man had improved his position so much as Mr. Laurier had by the mainly course which he had taken in moving the six months' hoist, not merely in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and all the other English Provinces, but in the most of his own countrymen, among whom the Secretary of State had attempted in a manner he ought to be ashamed of to stir up animosities and prejudices against Mr. Laurier, declaring that he was a traitor to his race and religion because he would not help to pass a bill which he and every man knew to be a sham and a fraud. There was any honest desire to press this measure, why had the Government not summoned the session earlier, and why had the Ministers wasted time

when Parliament did meet by plotting and intriguing among themselves?

Mr. Patterson said it was discourteous to the House not to present the official papers on the Manitoba conference.

Mr. Dickey suggested the House could get its information from the papers.

Mr. McCarthy argued that the official record should be before members before further proceeding. He ended that the bill had been obstructed.

At 20 minutes to 6 Mr. Martin's amendment was disposed of.

Then Mr. Fremont's amendment, providing that the clerical authorities be consulted in the matter of the bill, was put, when Mr. LaRiviere moved an amendment to leave the selection of text-books with the Catholic Board of Education.

After reading Mr. Dickey expressed the hope that the friends of separate schools would not press the amendment offered by Mr. Fremont. The original clause in the range of choice sufficiently wide, and the great object was to ensure the efficiency of the Manitoba Catholic schools.

Sir Hector Langevin thought it well to amend the clause so as to provide that the books may be those in use in Manitoba public schools, or in the Ontario separate schools, or in Catholic schools in Quebec.

Sir Charles Tupper said that the Government would accept the suggestion that the books be those in use in the schools under its control, provided such are authorized for use in Manitoba schools.

After the discussion had proceeded for some time on these lines, Mr. Powell suggested that the clause be allowed to read that the Catholic Board of Education be empowered to select all books, maps and globes to be used in the schools under its control, provided such are authorized for use in Manitoba schools.

Mr. McCarthy agreed with the amendment, and had prepared an amendment on the same line.

Although the amendment completely changed the clause and was a volte face on the Government's part, Mr. Charles Tupper said he thought the amendment covered the ground, and would satisfy everybody all round. He would accept it.

Mr. LaRiviere, representative of the minority, rising, declared emphatically: "No, I cannot support it." (Laughter.)

Then the Government's own amendment was put and lost, and Mr. Powell's amendment, as an amendment to Mr. Fremont's amendment, was put to the committee, which was carried by 55 to 27.

Then Mr. McCarthy offered a further amendment to permit the use of any books in French or of any language necessary to teach English.

The matter had now become so complicated that the Government did not know where the stool stood. Mr. Dickey admitted the difficulties, and as between the question raised by Mr. LaRiviere and the amendment proposed by Mr. McCarthy suggested that the clause be allowed to stand until it could be considered.

The committee agreed to that, and so after the House had been kept sitting continuously for over twenty hours because it would not pass the Government's amendment, completely changing its effect, admit its difficulties and complications and ask that it stand over.

On the 7th adopted, leaving 107 clauses to take up.

Fighting to the Finish.

A Desperate War Ahead of the British in the Sudan.

Dervishes Rapidly Gathering—Will Kill All Prisoners.

Cairo, Egypt, April 8.—Each additional budget of news from the front increases the anxiety here in unofficial circles as to the fate of the vanguard of the Anglo-Egyptian forces operating up the Nile, as a preliminary to the advance in force upon Dongola, for which troops are being rapidly concentrated at Wady Halfa.

The news of the movements outwards of the troops has spread with that wonderful rapidity which has frequently been noticed as one of the hitherto unexplained attributes of the fighting in the Sudan. While the British Intelligence Department experiences the greatest difficulty in obtaining information regarding the movement of the Dervishes, the latter are rapidly spreading in all quarters, succeed in transmitting important news with lightning-like rapidity from any part of the country to the other. Thus, in some mysterious manner, the news of the Anglo-Egyptian advance has been communicated to the most distant quarters of the Mohammedan world, and the departure of pilgrims from Mecca has been suspended, which means that the Khalifa is calling upon his vanguard to advance to the aid of the Jihad (holy war), he is to be pushed with all the desperate energy of the Dervish. The Khalifa has decreed that the tribes immediately collect and forward to Omdurman a heavy war tax, that the pick of the warriors be hurried to that camp, and that all preparations be made for a long campaign. He expects, it is currently reported, to muster an army of 50,000 men, composed of the best fighting men in the Sudan, at Omdurman, by September, when the Anglo-Egyptian advance will be met by the Khalifa in person.

The latter has recalled the Dervish armies from Fashoda and Darfur, and it is believed that the siege of Kassala will shortly be raised, even if it has not already been raised. In order that the Dervishes now before that place may be utilized at Khartoum and Dongola, the Khalifa, writing to the Shuk of Darfur, has ordered that the Dervish la, said that he was always ready to submit to the authority of the Khedive of Egypt, as the representative of the Sultan, but that he would resist to the death any expedition coming from Egypt, so long as the British occupy the country. The Khalifa concluded: "If any man should desire to have me assassinated, but I have taken precautions that none of the European prisoners shall survive my murder."

Though Wady Halfa is really the base of the Anglo-Egyptian operations, Akasheh, a place of little importance, aboves the custom in the Omdurman. It is to that point that the light railroad is being pushed for the conveyance of men, supplies, etc., and there, it is believed, the first fighting will occur.

172 and 174 Dundas Street.

LITTLE THINGS.

The other day we spoke of great things. Today we want to talk of the smaller things. We believe in doing all things well—for as surely as the tiny drops make the mighty ocean, so do the little articles build the mammoth business.

Best English Pins, 2 papers 5c.
Best Hooks and Eyes, 3 papers 5c.
Best No. 1 Dress Shields, 10c.
Best All Right Dress Steels, 15c.
Fine Silvered, Black or Gold Belt Pins, 3 for 5c.
Fine Belt Buckles, new shape, 10c.
Fine Hair Nets, all colors, 5c.
Fine Quarter Elastic, better than silk, 8c.
Best Hose Supporters, 8c up.
Best Corset Laces, 2 for 5c.
Best Elastic Laces, 2 for 5c.
Large Cabinet Hairpins, 5c.
Enameled-Thimbles, 2c.
Fine Silver and Enamel Blouse Sets, 25c.
Miniature Belt Buckles in gold and silver, 25c.
Wide Heavy Silk Belting, 20c.
Jap Mats, per set, 10c.
Good Carding Pins, 1c.
Wool Mending, 2 for 5c.
Cotton Mending, 3 for 5c.
Linen Buttons, all sizes.
Good Leather Purses, 5c.
Side Combs, tortoise, 25c.
Curling Tongs, all sizes, 5c.
Mourning Pins, 2 for 5c.
Tape Measures, 2c.
Best Coriell Embroidery Silks.
Stamped Linen.

This is but a small list from a large and special department. We keep none but good articles at the very lowest price. It will pay to visit this counter.

Fine Dressmaking a Specialty.

BAYLEY'S

our telegraph communication with the vanguard occupying Akasheh has been twice cut off by small straggling parties of Dervishes, and the latter believed to be gathering in force in the vicinity of that place.

Women Defiant.

Ohio's Edict on the High Hat Scorned.

Cincinnati Ladies Wear Sky-Scraper Headgear and Await Developments.—The Men Are Timid, and Managers Who See Fines Confronting Them Are Relieved.

Cincinnati, April 7.—The new women of the Queen City who do not propose to be dictated to by "mean men" regard with scorn the edict of the city council that they shall wear hats in arms, and it looks as if they would declare war against the Fordick High Hat Law. The law was passed today. There was not a unanimous effort to enforce it, as the theater managers want to give patrons notice first.

The law provides that should any patron of a theater complain that a high hat "or other headgear" obstructs his view, he may have the manager of the theater arrested and fined from \$2 to \$10 for each offense.

SHUT OUT THE VIEW.

A party of finely-dressed ladies appeared at the Grand orchestra with sky-scrappers, apparently as large as they could purchase. They tossed their heads and looked about defiantly. No man had the temerity to complain, and Manager Rainforth was relieved. He says he proposes to enforce the law, but doesn't know just how.

Col. Fenwick, of the People's and Freeman's, said: "Yes, I will try to enforce the law, but suppose someone should wear a high hat and work a job just to get me into trouble? Then suppose some man should complain about a woman's hat and get into trouble with the woman's escort?"

Manager Deane, of Heuck's, said: "The hat removing duty will chiefly devolve on my ushers."

There were some so-called "umbrella" men, but nothing was done, as notice was not given. Notices will appear on the programmes hereafter that all high hats must be removed.

Manager Anderson, of the Fountain Theater, said: "If a patron comes out and complains to me that some lady in front of him is wearing a hat too big for him to see the stage, I will send an usher down to ask her escort to request the lady to take off her hat. Now what more can I do than that?"

ALL AT SEA IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, April 7.—The police department of this city and theater managers are all at sea as to what to do concerning the new high hat law which has passed the Ohio Legislature. Director of Police Abbott declares this afternoon that he would throw all responsibility of enforcing the law upon the superintendent of police, and the latter declared this evening that he would do nothing to enforce the act until he received an official copy of the law.

Manager Hertz, of the Euclid Avenue Opera House, said: "I don't see how I can do very much. If I attempted to remove anybody by force for violation of the law there would be trouble. Then again, who is going to tell what a high hat is? I shall have a large card printed calling attention to the law and warning people against its violation. The ushers will be supplied with small cards with the law printed on them, and if anybody complains about a lady wearing a high hat, one of the ushers will present the lady with a card. That is as far as I can go."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, HE SAYS.

Manager C.H. Henshaw, of the Cleveland and Lyceum Theaters, said: "The bill is nonsensical, and I don't see how we can enforce it. It would be very humiliating to us, and much more to the lady, if we were to make her to remove her hat. I should think it would be the proper thing to have the ladies remove their hats in the church before they sit in the custom in the theaters. About all I can do is to print a notice in my programme. Ladies without a

small bonnet and who do not wish to remove their hats will be timid about going to a playhouse, and in that way it will hurt us. I sincerely hope it will be declared unconstitutional."

A MISSIONARY'S WORK.

HIS ADVICE SAVED A YOUNG GIRL'S LIFE.

She Was Pale, Almost Bloodless, and Subject to All the Distressing Symptoms of Anemia—A Statement Every Parent Should Read Carefully.

One of the most melancholy features of our nineteenth century civilization is the large number of pale, listless young girls to be met with in every walk of life. Too frequently parents do not recognize that there is anything seriously wrong, until at last they are forced to admit that their child is in a decline, and when treatment is then taken up it is often too late, and a loved one is followed to an untimely grave. A pale or waxy complexion denotes anemia—in other words, poverty of the blood—which, if not corrected in time, by gradual stages leads to an early grave. Among the symptoms denoting poverty of the blood are severe headaches, loss of appetite, dizziness, fainting spells, violent palpitation of the heart on slight exertion, etc. The patient may have one, or more, or all of these symptoms; the more of them shown the more critical is the condition, and the more urgent the necessity for prompt and effective treatment. In this emergency Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are beyond all comparison the most valuable remedy known. They act promptly and effectively, supplying the blood with its lacking constituents, and assist in absorbing oxygen, the great supporter of all organic life, thus driving disease from the system, and restoring the bloom of health to pallid cheeks.

That the claims made on behalf of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not over-stated is amply borne out by the following letter from Rev. David Forbes, missionary, Poplar Dale, Algoma, Ont. Mr. Forbes writes: "I feel that I would be remiss in my duty did I not write to let you know the wonderful benefit derived by a young lady here from the use of your Pink Pills. Miss Mary Martin, the young lady referred to, was taken sick two years ago, and all the medical treatment she underwent proved of no avail. Visiting the family in my capacity as missionary, I saw with sorrow that unless something was done to avert the progress of her trouble, that she would not be long for this world. She was pale, almost bloodless, and subject to all the distressing symptoms which accompany anemia, and bring the victim to an early grave. I urged the parents to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They acted upon my advice, and I am rejoiced to say that they have fully and entirely restored her health, and the rosy checked girl of today you would not recognize the invalid of a short time before. The words of her grateful mother to me were these: 'We have to thank you, Mr. Forbes, for recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have saved our daughter's life, and we are more grateful than we can say, and freely give you permission to send this testimony in the hope that some one in similar circumstances may be benefited.'"

Rev. Mr. Forbes has done a splendid service in calling the attention of parents to the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will speedily restore the bloom of health to the cheeks of pale, thin and enfeebled daughters. They arrest irregularities, strengthen the system at a critical period, and bring joy and health and strength where before had been weakness and despair.

As a spring medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills far surpass all other remedies. Their action on the blood and nerves is prompt, and the effect is wonderful. Lassitude gives way to feeling of renewed energy, and the lurking seeds of disease, resulting from the indoor confinement of the winter months, are speedily expelled from the system. These pills are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." A pill, even if colored pink, offered in any other form is a fraudulent imitation, and should be promptly refused. Buyers will protect themselves against imposition by bearing this in mind.

ITALIANS KILLED.

Three Hundred Said to Have Been Slain in Battle-Tempestuous Encounters.

Massowah, April 8.—Later advices from the front show that the losses of the Italians in the fighting which followed the attack made upon the Italian native battalion at Mount Moran, on April 2, were much more severe than as at first reported. The first advices stated that 5,000 Dervishes attacked the Italian force at the place mentioned, and that Col. Stevani and forces from Kassala, went to the assistance of the battalion, surprised the enemy and drove them back. The Dervishes, however, were reinforced by several detachments from Turfud and returned to the attack. It is stated that they were again repulsed in an engagement which lasted four hours, during which the Italians lost 100 killed and wounded, and the Dervishes suffered heavily in killed and wounded, while many of their number were made prisoners. Now, however, it is stated that the loss of the Italians was ten officers and 300 men. It is presumed that this means the number of killed, as no reference is made to the number of the Italians wounded.

Dyspeptics who despair of a cure try Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound. It never fails.

Gentlemen: As a cure for dyspepsia I don't think Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound can be beaten. I suffered greatly with this trouble for a long time, and after trying numerous remedies, but without success, I took your Compound, and it has made me thoroughly better. My wife also has found your Celery-Nerve Compound most beneficial. she having suffered a terrible attack of the greatest distress. F. Steneland

Royal Hotel, 255 Yonge St.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

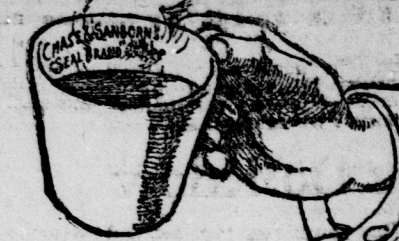
EPSS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the assimilation of food and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epss has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." (Sold Everywhere.)

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins. Beware of cheap imitations. JAMES EPSS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.



Mild Cured Delicious Flavor. HAMS BACON LARD. T. R. F. CASE, SEAFORTH.

KNIVES, FORKS & SPOONS

1847. ROGERS BBOS.

Genuine and Guaranteed.

by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

THE LARGEST SILVER PLATE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.



USE IT IN CHILDREN'S HEADS, SORES, CHAPPING, ETC. MAKES SKIN SOFT AND WHITE. 25c.

W. Chapman BUTCHER.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Poultry, etc. Goods delivered any part of the city.

269 DUNDAS STREET

Dunn's Mustard

MADE ABSOLUTELY PURE FROM RICH FLAVOURED ENGLISH SEED.

SOLD IN 6c. and 10c. TINS.

Ask for Dunn's Pure Mustard

LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

London, Canada.

Ask for our Paint and Varnish Brushes, which are fitted with Jenkins' Patent Bridle Catch.

Thos. Bryan

Send for Illustrated Price List

LUMLER

Mable, Basswood, Elm, Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Chestnut, Ash, Oak, etc. Largest stock in Western Ontario. Call and inspect. Prices on application.

F. G. RUMBALL,

Wholesale and Retail Lumber Merchant.

Office and Yard—York Street, west of Tecumseh House London.

217

Monarch Wheels

Best High Grade Wheel in America

F. W. DUNSFORD

London Agent—374; Richmond St.

DONT WORRY

If you have been unsuccessful in getting a good smoke for 5c, try

Joe's Special

It's one of our leaders. Others like it—maybe you will. Sold only by

Joe. Nolan,

Opera Cigar Store—Masque Temple.

21

AS SIMPLE AS A D.C.

Making a delicious cup of tea with

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Disappointment an impossibility.

Lead Packets Only. Black or Mixed. All Grocers

LOVE AND LUORE

They had been in the Straits less than a week when Inkspot dreamed he was in heaven. His estate visions became so strong and vivid that they awakened him, when he was not long in discovering the cause which had produced them. The dimly lighted and quiet fore-cabin was permeated by a delightful smell of spirituous liquor. Turning his eyes from right to left, in his endeavors to understand this unusual odor of luxury, Inkspot perceived the man Garta standing on the other side of the fore-cabin, with a bottle in one hand and a cork in the other, and, as he looked, Garta raised the bottle to his mouth, threw back his head, and drank.

Inkspot greatly disliked this man. He had been one of the fellows who had ill-treated him when the Arato sailed under Cardata, and he fully agreed with his fellow-locks that the scoundrel should have been shot. But now his feelings began to undergo a change. A man with a bottle of spirits might prove to be an angel of mercy, a being of benevolence, and if he would share with a craving fellow-being his rare good fortune, why should not all feelings of disparagement be set aside? Inkspot could see no reason why they should not be, and, softly slipping from his hammock, he approached Garta.

"Give me. Give me, just little," he whispered.

Garta turned with a half-suppressed oath, and, seeing who the suppliant was, he seized the bottle in his left hand, and with his right struck poor Inkspot a blow in the face. Without a word the negro stepped back, and then Garta put the bottle into a high, narrow opening in the side of the fore-cabin, and closed a little door upon it, which fastened with a snap. This little locker, just large enough to hold one bottle, had been made by one of the former crew of the Arato solely for the purpose of concealing spirits, and was very ingeniously contrived; its door was a portion of the side of the fore-cabin, and a keyhole was concealed behind a removable knot. Garta had not opened the locker before, for the reason that he had been unable to find the key. He knew that the key was concealed in the fore-cabin, but it had taken him a long time to find it. Now his secret was discovered, and he was enraged. Going over to the locker, where Inkspot had again ensconced himself, he leaned over the negro and whispered:

"If you ever say a word of that bottle to anybody, I'll put a knife into you. No matter what they do to me, I'll settle with you."

Inkspot did not understand all this, but he knew it was a threat, and he well understood the language of a blow in the face. After while he went to the contents of the bottle, he had no more heavenly dreams.

The next day Capt. Horn found himself off the convict settlement of Punta Arenas, belonging to the Chilean Government. This was the first port he had approached since he had taken command of the Arato, but he felt no desire nor need to touch at it. In fact, the vicinity of Punta Arenas seemed of no importance whatever, until Shirley came to him and reported that the man Garta was nowhere to be found. Capt. Horn immediately ordered a search and inquiry to be made, but no traces of the prisoner could be discovered, nor could anybody tell anything about him. Burke and Inkspot had been on watch with him from 4 to 8, but they could give no information whatever concerning him. No sailors nor crew for help had been heard, so that he could not have fallen overboard, and it was generally believed that, when he knew himself to be in the vicinity of a settlement, he had quietly slipped into the water and had swam for Punta Arenas. Burke suggested that most likely he had formerly been a resident of the place, and that it better than being taken off to unknown regions in the schooner; and Shirley considered this very probable, for he saw the man had always looked like a convict to him.

At all events, Garta was gone, and there was no one to say how long he had been gone, or how he had come. Arato went on her way. It was a relief to get rid of the prisoner, and the only harm which could come of his disappearance was that he might be sent to some other place where he might be sent in pursuit of the Arato; and, if

For Two Days

A Great Bargain

GALLON TIN

Canned Apples**20C****Fitzgerald,****Scandrett****& Co.**

160 DUNDAS STREET, W. W. W.

this should be the case, the situation would be awkward. But as a vessel on the schooner sailed out of the Straits, and no vessel was seen pursuing her.

To the northeast Capt. Horn set his course. He would not stop at Rio Janeiro, for the Arato had no papers for that port; he would not lay to off Stanley Harbor, for he had no money to send ashore; but he would sail boldly for France, where he would make no pretensions that his sufferings were merely by accident. He was known at Marseilles; he had business relations with bankers in Paris; he was a Californian and an American citizen; a vessel freighted with gold, which, by the aid of his financial advisers, would be legitimately cared for as disposed of.

One night, before the Arato reached the Falkland Islands, Maka, who was on watch, heard a queer sound in the night, and, looking down the companion-way, he saw, by the dim light of the swinging lantern, a man with a hatchet, endeavoring to force his head or it into the side of the vessel. Maka quickly perceived that the man was Inkspot, and, as he could not imagine what he was doing, he quietly watched him. Inkspot worked with as little noise as possible, but he was evidently bent upon forcing open the hatchet on the side of the fore-cabin.

At first Maka thought that his fellow-African was trying to sink the ship by opening a seam, but, as he saw that this notion was absurd, and so he let Inkspot go on, being very curious to know what he was doing. In a few minutes he knelt down with a slight noise, not enough to awaken a sound sleeper, a little door flew open, and almost immediately Inkspot held a bottle in his hand. Now Maka slipped swiftly and softly to the side of the big negro, but he was not quick enough. Inkspot had the neck of the bottle in his mouth, and the bottom raised high in the air, but before Maka could seize him by the arm, the bottle had come down from its elevated position, and a delicious exhalation crept over the face of Inkspot. There had been scarcely a teaspoonful of liquor left in the bottle. Inkspot looked at Maka, and Maka looked at Inkspot. In an African whisper, the former now ordered the disappointed negro to put the bottle back to shut up the locker, and go to sleep as quickly as he could; for Mr. Shirley, who was on watch on the deck, found out what he had been doing, Inkspot would wish he had never been born.

The next day, when they had an opportunity for an African conversation, Inkspot assured his countryman that he had discovered the little locker by smelling the whisky through the boards, and that, having no key, he had determined to force it open with a hatchet. Maka could not help thinking that Inkspot had a wonderful nose for an empty bottle, and could scarcely restrain from a shudder at the thought of what might have happened had the bottle been full; but he did not report the occurrence. Inkspot was a fellow-African, and he had been kindly treated by the former misdeed. It would be better to keep his mouth shut, and he did.

Against the north winds, before the south winds, and on the winds from the east and west, through fair weather and through foul, the Arato sailed up the South Atlantic. It was a long voyage, but the schooner was skilfully navigated and sailed well. Sometimes she sighted great merchant steamers plying between Europe and South America, freighted with rich cargoes, and proudly steaming away from the little schooner, whose dark green hull could scarcely be distinguished from the color of the waves; and why should not the captain of this humble little vessel consider that he was a big ship, and that he had passed a big three-master or a steamer?

(To Be Continued.)

Ontario Dairymen.

Meeting of the W. O. D. A. Directors—Next Annual Convention in Brantford, January, 1897.

The directors of the Western Dairyman's Association met on Monday, April 6, in the secretary's office, London. There were present: President A. F. MacLaren and R. M. Ballantyne, Stratford; J. S. Pearce, London; Harold Eagle, Attlebridge Station; J. N. Paget, Canboro; H. White, Hawkesville; John Prun, Harrison; Thomas Gibson, Fordwich; and J. W. Symington, Camlachie.

There was a large amount of business transacted in reference to the future work of the association and the coming cheese season. Owing to the probability of the British Dairy Farmers' Association holding a national meeting for 1897 in Canada, the board passed a resolution extending to that important body a warm welcome from the association. The directors of the Western Ontario should visit Canada next year. This organization is the most important farmers' association in the Empire, of which the Earl of Derby, formerly Governor-General of Canada, was president last year, and should its members decide to visit Canada in 1897 special efforts should be made to show them the importance of Ontario as an agricultural country.

Grants will be made this year to the dairy department of the following exhibitions and shows: Western Fair, London, 1900; Industrial Fair, Toronto, 1900; and the Dairy Show, 1900. The president and secretary were appointed to represent the association on the board controlling the fat stock and dairy show.

The next annual convention of the association will be held in Brantford on Jan. 19, 20, and 21, 1897. The secretary will correspond with a number of prominent speakers on dairy topics with a view to securing their services for this important gathering.

A circular letter will be sent by the secretary to the cheese factories in the west asking that the opening for the season's business be delayed as long as possible so as to lessen the output of early fodder cheese and allow the market to right itself before the later makes come on.

A further effort will be made to organize a syndicate of factories for more uniform inspection and inspection. The association is very desirous of having one of those syndicates in operation this present season as an object lesson to show that can be done by systematic effort, and is prepared to make a very liberal offer to factories willing to join a group this season.

A resolution of condolence was passed expressing the sincere regret of the board in the death of the late secretary, Mr. C. E. Chadwick, of Ingersoll. Mr. Chadwick was the first president of the Canadian Dairyman's Association, and the active secretary of the Western Association till his retirement in 1892, when he was succeeded by the present secretary, J.

On Vacant Lands.

Tax for Waterworks Purposes Proposed by Commissioner Cowan.

Tenders for Supplies—The Pumping Engineer's Report—Manned Over \$5,000.

Commissioner Cowan's proposition to tax vacant land for waterworks purposes was presented at the weekly meeting of the water commissioners yesterday afternoon, but action on it was deferred for a week. The proposition is as follows:

"1. Each separately assessed parcel of land within the limits of the city of London, in front of which water mains are laid, shall be liable for and shall pay for waterworks purposes annually, along with and in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as govern the collection of municipal taxes; frontage tax at the rates following:

"If within the district bounded by the River Thames on the west and southwest, Oxford street on the north, Adelaide street on the east, and South street on the south, at the rate of 5 cents net per foot, and in other portions of the city at the rate of 4 cents net per foot.

"But in the imposition of such rates there shall be deducted from the amount of the same the amount of regular water rates paid in respect of each such separate parcel of land, during the year previous to that for which the frontage rate is imposed, and the excess only of such frontage rates over the amount of said water rates shall be collected.

"2. Lands in front of which water mains may hereafter be laid shall be liable to the said frontage rates the second year after such mains are laid.

"3. The secretary of the waterworks shall have access to the assessment roll of the city for the purpose of making up his list of properties liable for frontage tax, and shall furnish to the city clerk previous to the making up of the collector's roll a list of properties liable therefor, and the amount of the same; but in the event of it being impossible or impracticable for this to be done, such list may be handed to the collector of taxes.

"4. The said frontage rates shall be added to the municipal taxes, and shall be payable to the collector of taxes for the city of London, by whom the same shall immediately upon receipt thereof be payable to the secretary of the waterworks, who shall pay the same over in the same manner as regular rates.

"5. All such rates not paid shall be and form a lien against the land against which the same may be charged in the same manner and subject to the same provisions for collection, enforcement of payment and charges, as municipal taxes.

"6. There shall be kept in the office of the secretary of the waterworks department a detailed list of all the streets, of all properties liable to frontage tax for waterworks purposes, under the provisions of the foregoing clauses.

"7. In the case of corner lots, or where other disputes arise as to the frontage taxable, the same shall be reckoned according to the frontage on the registered plan governing the property."

Tenders for the supplies for the year were received and accepted as follows:

Bookbinding—Reld Bros.
Flax—Hilling & Leathorne.
Hardware—Cowan Bros.
Brass fittings—Irwin & Goldhart.
Stop-cock boxes—Steven Manufacturing Company.
Lumber—Bowman & Co.
The acceptance of tenders for oil and coal was deferred.

Manager Carr of the street railway company, complained that the roadway at the corner of Wellington and Dundas streets has sunk considerably, causing the cars to frequently become derailed. The trouble was caused by the alterations to a water pipe, and it will be remedied by the commissioners.

The report of the Pumping Engineer Findlay for the week ending April 6 showed a total of 21,607,552 gallons of water pumped. The amount of water used was 4,890 pounds. On March 30, 2 inches of water was used over the dam, but this had dropped to 2 feet 6 inches on Monday night. The register at the reservoir showed a rise of 2 inches on March 31 to 13 feet on April 6.

The secretary was instructed to pay out \$5,000 to the city treasurer on account.

All the members of the board were present.

CAUSED BY GAS.

Explosion in a Bank at Galt—Four Men Injured.

Galt, Ont., April 8.—About half past nine o'clock yesterday morning an explosion occurred in the Mercantile Bank, which injured in four persons sustaining painful injuries.

Manager Jarvis noticed a smell of gas Monday, and remarked to the janitor, who said that it was coming from the vault, and always did when closed off for a few days. On entering yesterday morning the smell was stronger and the windows were at once raised to allow it to escape. Some time after this had been done, Mr. Nesbitt, the junior clerk, struck a match, and stepped inside the vault, with the intention of lighting the gas, when a sheet of flame rushed through the opening into the faces of Mr. Hyde, the teller; Mr. Crookall, the ledger clerk, who was standing in front of the vault, and Manager Jarvis who was passing at the time. Simultaneously a loud report was heard, followed by a shock which threw them all to the floor.

Messrs. Nesbitt and Crookall were, if anything, the most unfortunate, their faces being badly burned and hair and eyebrows scorched. Manager Jarvis sustained severe burns on the face. Mr. Hyde escaped with a slightly burned face and a singed hair, and a slight wrist. After recovering from the shock Manager Jarvis noticed that the interior of the vault was all ablaze, and with great presence of mind seized an coat and smothered the flames. No material damage was done.

A gas jet burned constantly in the vault, and it is supposed that the closing of the door on Saturday put the flame out.

A COMING MARRIAGE.

Toronto, April 8.—Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Catherine Robinson, grand-daughter of the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, to Mr. Lally McCarthy, only son of Mr. Adam McCarthy. The ceremony will take place at St. James' Cathedral on April 11.

Women Who Make the World Better.

The Suggestion of Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A Truth for Women to Ponder On!

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was a poet, a wit and a doctor all in one, said many wise and witty things which seem to grow wittier and wiser the more you think about them. One of his sayings which has been repeated a good deal was the remark that any disease is curable if you take it in time, but some cases have to be taken in hand two hundred years ahead. The serious truth that underlies this funny remark is that everything we do today has an effect upon tomorrow, and upon next week; and next year; and next century.

It will not be "all the same a hundred years hence." Whatever is done today will have a continually widening effect on future generations. What men and women do and what they

are, influences all who come after them, and more particularly their immediate descendants. When a thoughtful woman considers this fact seriously it brings her face to face with a great responsibility, and also a great privilege.

It is the woman's privilege to rear the men who shall govern the world, and she also has the power to largely determine their character. It is well said that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." A mother gives her own character to her children. She does this in rearing and in training, and even before they are brought into the world she impresses them with her own virtues and her own failings, her own strength and her own weakness.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

The responsibility of imparting to her children her best and most desirable characteristics is felt keenly by every good woman who hopes to become a mother. Only selfish and heartless women are indifferent to the influence which surrounds their expected offspring. Such women are in the minority, fortunately for humanity. The great multitude of intelligent women look upon maternity as a sacred trust, and the period of approaching motherhood as a time when they ought to be at their best both mentally and physically, in order to bestow upon the new-comer in this world of struggle, the largest possible inheritance of courage, cheerfulness and vigorous health.

It is the duty of every prospective mother toward herself, her husband and her children, to avail herself of every means toward insuring her own health, comfort and tranquility of mind during the period of trial. It ought not to be a time of discouragement and foreboding, and it need not be if Nature's laws are followed. Nature never intended that women in fulfilling their grandest duty toward the race should suffer exceedingly and needlessly.

WHAT SCIENCE DOES FOR MOTHERS.

Every woman ought to know how much enlightened medical science has done to relieve motherhood of needless and unnatural trials; every woman should know how wonderfully Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription has relieved the period of confinement and of labor; makes parturition absolutely free from danger and comparatively free from pain, provides a mother with recuperative energy and vitality, and insures the secretion of abundant healthy nourishment for the child.

The "Favorite Prescription" directly strengthens and imparts elasticity and tone to the organs concerned in parturition; invigorates and renews the entire reproductive system; reinforces the most delicate and important nerve-centers against fatigue and exhaustion, thus fortifying and building up the constitutional vitality and power.

The "Favorite Prescription" should be taken before confinement—the earlier during gestation, the better—to insure the most favorable conditions for both mother and child. It is the friend of mothers and the benefactor of their children; it supplies physical stamina and mental equipoise—a sound body and tranquil mind.

EVERY WOMAN'S FRIEND.

The "Prescription" is the friend of women always and under all conditions. It is the friend through every critical period of their experience; it brings health and strength to the delicate feminine organism in all its phases, and it is the friend of all women who know the value of the "Favorite Prescription," such a thing as "female complaints" would be almost unknown. It completely cures all inflammation and congestion, checks all unnatural drains and heals all weaknesses, endows the system with strength and elasticity to correct misplacement of internal organs, as "prolapsus," and kindred affections, in the natural way, restoring a normal condition of the organs both in their position, structure and functions.

For nearly 30 years Dr. R. V. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., where with his staff of specialists he has successfully treated, either by personal consultation or by mail, more than two hundred and fifty thousand cases of women's ailments. He has devoted the best years of his life to the study and relief of the diseases peculiar to women.

He has attained the highest eminence in his profession as an author on medical subjects and a specialist in women's diseases. His books have had a greater sale than those of any other medical author living. His Common Sense Medical Advice has had a sale of more than six hundred and eighty thousand copies.

No other physician in the world has been so successful in the treatment of the special class of complaints for which the "Favorite Prescription" is designed, and no other medicine has ever given such universal relief to womankind. There are not three cases in a hundred where it fails to effect a permanent cure. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

NO NEED OF EMBARRASSMENT. Modest women shrink from the stereotyped "examination," and "local treatment" with all its embarrassments and discomforts, and its large percentage of after failures. This wonder-working "Prescription," which accomplishes its purpose in an

agreeable, perfectly natural and thoroughly scientific manner, is a boon and a blessing to modest, sensitive women.

SPECIAL TREATMENT.

There are some cases of severe and long-standing ailments which require special treatment, and in such rare instances, where prompt relief and cure cannot be obtained by the use of "Favorite Prescription," Dr. Pierce will send, free to any woman who will write him the particulars of her case, sensible and fatherly professional advice for home treatment which will enable her to cure herself if her case is curable. In particular cases where records show that there are not three cases in a hundred which are not curable.

Any woman who has come almost to believe that her physical sufferings are a necessity of her sex which must be endured through life, may change her whole view of life and put herself on the road to health and strength by a trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which every druggist keeps on hand.

That this remedy is the prescription of a regularly graduated physician of wide experience and having a thorough knowledge of medicine and physiology and pathology. For these reasons, as well as for its unapproachably successful record, the "Favorite Prescription" has a superior claim to confidence over any remedy which a profit-seeking druggist may attempt to substitute for it.

Mrs. John H. Jones, of Peely, Luzerne Co., Pa., writes: "Having derived so much benefit from using less than two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I deem it my duty to make known my case, for the benefit of others who may suffer as I did."

"I am the mother of eight children, all of whom died at birth, except my last, a boy, who was born on Oct. 27, 1885, and is strong and healthy. 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. I purchased a bottle of it and used it as directed, but it did not cure me. I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I gave up the trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Good Goods Wear Longest.

The history of medical treatment for alcoholism for the past five years has been the story of the triumph of the Double Chloride of Gold system, and the hundreds of thousands of men and women emancipated from the thrall of whisky through its agency. The same period has witnessed the rise and fall of hundreds of mushroom enterprises which have deluded the public with promises of cure without being able to deliver the goods. Ontario has been the camping ground of not a few, but all have disappeared. These secured patronage chiefly by offering cheap cures, giving worthless guarantees and misrepresentation. The cheap cures have proved to be worthless ones, and many who thought they were saving are now sorrowing. Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, has always maintained a standard of excellence. Lakehurst Institute is the only prosperous and scientifically successful one in the province. Toronto office, 22 Bank of Commerce Building.

THE GERVAISE GRAHAM Dermatological Institute.

Hygienic Skin Food obliterates wrinkles, pits, eruptions, softens and whitens, \$1.50. Erysipelas, 25c. Hair Restorer, excellent, \$1. Hair Vigor, \$1. Light or Dark Brown Hair Dye, \$1.50, etc., etc. Send stamp for Book, "How to be Beautiful," and Circulars.

Face. Bleach removes pimples, freckles, yellowness, tan, liver spots and all impurities from the skin. Does not take away the natural color, but restores the true color. Jasmin Komee—Cleaning, healing, prevents sunburn and sunburn, 75c.

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