4 O'clock Edition
All the news that's fit to print.

London Advertiser

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VOL. XXXIV., NO. 124. MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1897. WHOLE NO. 10461

Born, Married, Died.

BORN.

COWAN—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, the wife of D. J. Cowan, of a son.

DIED.

FALLAHE—In this city, on March 6, Elizabeth Fallahe, beloved wife of James Fallahe, aged 52 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., from her late residence, the Richmond House, at 9 a.m., to St. Peter's Cathedral. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

BARTLETT—On March 3, 1897, at Windsor, Annie Rebecca Bartlett, daughter of the late Elija Bartlett, London South.

Funeral tomorrow (Sunday), to Mount Pleasant, at 2.30, from her late residence, High street, South London. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

DROMGOLE—In this city, on March 7, James Dromgole, aged 89 years.

Funeral (private) from the residence of his son, John Dromgole, 522 Colborne street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, on Tuesday, March 9, at 9 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line each insertion.

TONIGHT — CONCERT — MISS MORRIS, elocutionist; Miss Donald, soloist; Messrs. Stockwell, Gibson and others. St. James' Presbyterian Church. Tickets, 15 cents; double, 25 cents. 60u

TONIGHT — AUDITORIUM — LONDON Vocal Society's concert in aid of India famine fund. Miss Eva Roblyn, Miss Edith Hartson, Mr. George Angus and Mr. J. W. Fetherston. Popular prices, 35c and 25c. Plan at Y. M. C. A. b

ALERT BASEBALL CLUB CARNIVAL—Wednesday evening, March 10. Grand programme; races. Holden jubilee singers. Full band Seventh Battalion. b

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—TOMORROW night—"Brian Boru." A few good seats left. Prices, $1 and $1.50. Admission, lower floor, $1; balcony, 75c; gallery, 50c. b

SPECIAL—TO TICKET HOLDERS FOR Jarvis-Alexander concert. Plan now open. b

THE X-RAYS — LECTURE BY F. W. Merchant, Esq., M.A., Friday, March 12, 8 p.m. Upper Assembly Hall, Collegiate Institute. Fully illustrated by experiments. Admission 25c. 61i

ALERT BASEBALL CLUB CARNIVAL—Princess Ice Palace, Wednesday, March 10. Senior and junior races, prizes. Holden's Jubilee Singers. Full Band. Admission 15c. 56l

AGENT ALLAN, BEAVER, AMERICAN, Cunard and Red Star Atlantic lines. FRANK B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street, next Advertiser.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—SPECIAL term for gentlemen beginners commences Monday evening, March 8, at 8 o'clock. Reduced rates for this term. Apply early. Academy open every evening. DAYTON & McCORMICK.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention given to the waltz, two-step, court waltz, two-step Jersey and the cycle. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lessons any hour.

Meetings.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

JOHN G. WOOLEY, ON CHRISTIAN Citizenship, St. Andrew's Church, March 9. Silver collection, 10c and upwards. Crowds expected. b

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE W. A. M. A. will be held at Bishop Cronyn Hall, on Tuesday next, March 9. Holy communion and an address by his Lordship the Bishop at St. Paul's Cathedral, at 10:30 a.m., on Tuesday evening. A meeting in Bishop Cronyn Hall, addressed by Miss Montizambert, provincial corresponding secretary, and the Ven. Archdeacon Phair. General missionary meeting, to which all are invited, on Wednesday evening at Bishop Cronyn Hall, at 8 o'clock, the Lord Bishop in the chair. Addressed by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Niagara and Rev. J. T. Kerrin, of Mitchell. 61c

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. References required. MRS. MEREDITH, 565 Talbot street. 55tf

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANTS, housemaids and kitchen girls; good places for reliable girls. Ladies wishing good, reliable girls with references can find them at the Osborne Intelligence office, 56 Dundas street. Telephone 386.

RING 1121 FOR THE OLD RELIABLE Dwyer's agency, for cooks, housemaids, generals, nurse girls to assist in housework, housekeeper, wanting, dining room girls for city and out. Good help always wanted at 591 Richmond street.

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WRITERS WANTED TO DO COPYING at home. Law College, Lima, O. 60u

WANTED—AN IDEA—WHO CAN think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Agents Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE — TO SELL the Vitograph, sample 10c; JAMES MUTCH, London, Ont. 60u

AGENTS NOT MAKING $10 PER WEEK and not asking $50 (no idlers wanted), write for particulars. J. L. NICHOLS & Co., 23 Richmond west, Toronto. 58tf-d&w

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANvassers to call on private families, or lady or gentleman well acquainted in the city. State salary expected. Apply drawer 546 city.

Business Cards.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer: repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 230 South street, London. Telephone 883.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING paper hanging and house decorating 153 Oxford street. Telephone 758.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 549 Dundas street east, corner William. Trolley cars pass the door. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTRAM, 99 Dundas street.

WM. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bonds required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN Jeweler 402 Richmond street

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TO LET—7-ROOMED COTTAGE COMfortable, rent moderate; No. 629 Central avenue. Apply 588 Adelaide street. 60u

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODern conveniences, 277 Piccadilly street. Apply J. P. THOMPSON, care Pocock Bros. 56tf

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—619 Richmond; baker's oven complete. Apply 201 Mill street. 53tf

TO LET—A COTTAGE ON QUEEN'S avenue (No. 639), or for sale. It has been newly whitewashed and papered. Rent moderate. Apply at 521 Dundas street. 43tf

Real Estate.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY terms of payment, two good improved farms of 75 acres each, in township Westminster. Apply WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company 2wt

S. CHADWICK & SON — REAL ESTATE Agents. Homes. Investments. Speculation. Call Room 2 Albion Building.

Lost and Found.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

LOST—BLUE BELTON SETTER DOG—Return to C. PORTE, Oxford street, opposite Military School. Reward. 59c

Articles For Sale.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, WOOD AND iron working, pulleys, hangers, machinists' tools, blacksmith's tools, gas fittings and pipes, steam pipes and fittings, wood workers' benches cheap. PATTERSON & JOLLY, Ridout street. 48tf

SAFE FOR SALE—N. F. WILLMOT, 227 Dundas street. 61u

PIANO EXCHANGE OFFER — WILL exchange second-hand piano, in good condition, for suitable goods, if a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be made. Price very moderate; or will be sold cheap for cash. Address "Piano Exchange Offer," care Advertiser office, London, Ont. 59n

FIVE PACKS OF CARDS FREE—ONE pack, May I. C. U. Home; one pack, Escort; one pack, Flirtation; one pack, hold to the Light; one pack, Our Sofa Just Holds It. One sample book full of Novelties. Send 5c silver for postage. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S. 57n

A FEW GOOD RANGES, TWO ORGANS and general assortment of furniture at the Ark, Market Square.

BATHS, SINKS, PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, steam and hot water boilers SMITH BRO., 265 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD PIANO—OF excellent tone. Can be seen by calling at J. W. Jones' Auction Rooms, Dundas street. Can be had at a bargain. 43tf

TWO MANUAL PEDAL ORGAN CHEAP —Also Decker Bros. (New York) upright piano. Heintzman & Co., warerooms, 236 Dundas street. H. W. BURNETT, Manager.

A FEW SECOND-HAND STOVES—MUST be sold. At Keen's, Masonic Temple, Market Square.

FOR SALE—ONE 30 HORSEPOWER automatic "Brown" engine, built by Goldie, McCulloch & Co., Galt. Cylinder 10 inches, stroke 24 inches; can be run at 60 revolutions, or as high as 90 revolutions; also one tubular exhaust feed water heater. The engine can be seen at H. PORTER & Co.'s storage warehouse, Carling street, London, Ont. 61f-3tf

PIANOS, PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND HAND, also a beautiful assortment of music and musical merchandise, and two good organs cheap. Anderson's Book Store, Ordnance's Piano Agency, 183 Dundas street.

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS — RAZORS sharpened; guns, rifles revolvers and locks repaired. D. MCKENZIE & Co., 388 Richmond street.

Business Chances.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE OR rent—In the village of Kintore. Possession April 1 next. Apply A. GRANT, Kintore, or JOHN GRANT, Aberfeldy. 57n

FOR SALE—CARPENTER'S SHOP—24x60 feet; machinery, business, windmill power; splendid opening. Apply personally or by letter to FRANCIS BROOKS, Granton, Ont. 57t

Situations Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIenced housekeeper wants to get a situation; good references. Address box 385, Petrolea, Ont. 59n

Educational.

MR. J. W. G. ANDRAS PREPARES pupils separately for all university and professional examinations, 808 Waterloo street. 20tf

Architects.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE — ARCHITECTS and Surveyors, 213 Dundas street. H. C. MCBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE, H.S., C.E.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers. Members Ont. Ass'n. Architects; members Ont. L. Surveyors' Ass'n.; members Am. Waterworks Ass'n.

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—(formerly with C. C. Haight, New York), Carling Block, Richmond street.

Pawnbrokers.

T. FOX, ORIGINAL PAWNBROKER lends money on diamonds, watches and jewelry; business strictly confidential; highest price paid for cast-off clothing. 383 Clarence street.

WANTED—300 SECOND-HAND OVERcoats—Highest cash prices paid. A. P. SAINSBURY, 90 King street. Mail orders attended to.

Artists.

MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS, 189 ALBERT street, receives pupils oil and pastel painting.

Accountants

M. A. DILLON, ACCOUNTANT 537 Talbot street. Telephone 163.

Livery Stables.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 965.

STAR LIVERY—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT —Hacks, coupes, etc. Light livery a specialty. THOS. TREBILCOCK, 633 Richmond street. Phone 42?

A Critical Moment.

The Time Has Expired for Greece to Reply to the Powers.

Reports That She Will Reject the Ultimatum.

Radical Meeting in London in Favor of Greece.

Twenty Thousand People Assemble in Hyde Parke.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH GREECE.

London, March 8.—A large Radical meeting was held in Hyde Park yesterday to give voice to the feeling in favor of Greece, which generally obtains among the masses of England. Among the speakers were Joseph Havelock Wilson, M. P. for Middlesborough, and Edward J. Morton, M. P. for Davenport. Resolutions were adopted, amid much enthusiasm expressing sympathy with the Cretan Christians in their struggle for freedom, congratulating Greece upon her firm resolve to protest the coercion of Greece by the powers.

One of the resolutions urges Lord Salisbury to refuse to disgrace the British fleet by lending it to support the Turks. The weather was not favorable for a large out-door gathering, it being dull and threatening, but nevertheless there were fully 20,000 persons in the park, including the onlookers. Harold James Reckitt, M. P. for the Brigg division of Lincolnshire; Edmund F. Knox, M. P. for Londonderry city; Thomas Lough, M. P. for the west division of Islington, and Francis A. Channing, M. P. for East Northamptonshire, also addressed the meeting. Among the audience were Lord Tweedmouth, who was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Rosebery Cabinet; Lord Carrington, joint hereditary Lord Chamberlain of England, and several members of the House of Commons, including the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

Athens, March 8.—The ultimatum of the six powers to Greece, insisting upon the withdrawal of the Greek troops and fleet from Crete, which was presented on Monday last, expires at 4 p.m. today. At that hour, if Greece is still obdurate the Ministers of the six powers will leave this city. No hostilities or coercive measures are possible until Wednesday, as the foreign admirals must first be advised of the departure of the Ministers. The admirals are now engaged in drawing up a general scheme of blockade. From the fact that the Greeks have landed large supplies of provisions in Crete, thus revictualing the army for three months, it would appear that no attempt to blockade the southern coast of the island has been made by the combined fleets.

GREECE STANDING FIRM.

The King today has announced boldly that he will stake his crown on the issue. The Crown Prince, in an interview yesterday, said: It is Germany and Russia who are insisting on offensive measures. These two nations, I believe, are responsible for the language of the ultimatum, which was phrased in such a manner as to compel Greece to decline the suggestions or humiliate herself. Greece is united. King, Parliament and people. We will not seek for war, but if war is forced on us we are prepared. It is not our intention to attack the Turks, but if they attack us we will not shrink from the conflict. The bulk of our army is now concentrated on the frontier of Macedonia. I do not pretend to be ignorant of the fact that a great uprising against the Sultan is imminent, and that our Greek volunteers are ready and willing to march across the frontier. I have asked permission to take command in the field, but until war is unavoidable our army will remain passive. I believe that the powers will see that some other proposition regarding Crete must be made. They may succeed in bringing on the very war they desire to avert."

The whole nation is now aroused, and recruits march into Athens singing and dancing in the streets.

BRITISH SYMPATHY ACKNOWLEDGED.

London, March 8.—King George of Greece has sent to Sir Charles Dilke a telegram conveying his heartfelt thanks and sympathy to Sir Charles and the other members of the House of Commons who signed the telegram sent to the King from the House last week, assuring him and the Greek nation of the desire of themselves and of Englishmen and Irishmen whom they represented, for the success of the Greek cause in the Cretan imbroglio.

CHANGE IN GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

As far as Germany is concerned, there are some signs of a change of attitude. The National Zeitung and the Berlin Post contain statements apparently inspired, to the effect that it will be impossible for Germany to hold out in her contention if the other powers show a disposition to give way so far as to negotiate further with Greece or to insist that Turkey also withdraw her troops from Crete.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The British Minister at Athens has wired home his belief that a peaceable settlement will now be arranged.

AUTONOMY NOT SUFFICIENT.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—The Greek representative on Saturday conveyed the message that Greece cannot accept autonomy for Crete. It is still hoped that Greece may come to her senses and not count, as she appears doing, upon the sympathy of the powers whose forbearance she has already so much abused.

POSSIBLE REPLY OF GREECE.

London, March 8.—A dispatch to the Central News from Athens gives the following summary of the reply to the ultimatum of the powers, which Greece will hand to the diplomats to-morrow when the time expires in which a reply can be made: It will recall that Greece in 1896, in deference to the wish of the powers, used her influence with the Cretans to induce them to accept reforms offered by Turkey. It will point out that the continued unsettled state of the island is proof of the futility of the measures of reform. With regard to the autonomy of the island, the reply will state that it is for the Cretans to decide whether they will accept it or not. It will declare that the evacuation of Crete by Greece is impossible, because peace, to restore which Greek troops and warships were sent to the island, remains seriously disturbed.

WAR FORESHADOWED.

Canea, March 8.—It is believed here that the reply of Greece to the demands of the powers will be a positive refusal to obey, and that a bloody struggle is therefore inevitable, unless the powers recede from their position. It is known that Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, has received instructions from King George to hold all the positions in the island now occupied by the Greek troops, and to prepare to resist to the bitter end any attempt on the part of anybody to dislodge him.

THE PORTE ASSENTS.

Constantinople, March 8.—The diplomats here have received the answer of the Porte to the collective note presented on Tuesday last, setting forth the desires of the powers regarding the granting of autonomy to Crete under the suzerainty of Turkey. The Porte assents to the terms of the powers, and says it hopes that there will be a definie understanding between itself and the powers respecting the details of the autonomy to be granted.

POINTING TO PEACE.

London, March 8.—The Stock Exchange this morning opened distinctly buoyant, on the general opinion that the Cretan question will soon be peacefully settled. Improved prices were noted throughout the house. Consols went up one-half point, and foreigners quickly rallied.

THE REPLY OF GREECE.

Athens, March 7.—(5:15 p.m.)—The answer of Greece to the identical notes of the powers was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet and approved by King George today. It is reported that the reply is a refusal to recall the Greek fleet and troops from Crete, on the ground that the recall would be a signal for pillage, incendiarism, and murder. The complete text of the note will not be known until it is presented to the ambassadors of the powers tomorrow.

In diplomatic circles it is said that the Greek answer may lead to negotiations based upon a proposal for cooperation which has been presented by France.

Athens, March 8.—1 a.m.—Though the exact character of the Greek reply to the powers is not yet made known, it is understood that in addition to the ground of refusal to comply because of the fear of pillage, incendiarism, and murder in Crete, the note points out that the Cretans, who alone should be regarded as entitled to determine their fate, have declared their unalterable resolution to be annexed to Greece as the only solution that will finally pacify the island.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

A Bothwell Well Yielding 100 Barrels a Day—Refining Works at Sarnia Change Hands.

Chatham, March 8.—The oil strike at Bothwell is being richly participated in by N. H. Stevens and Frank McKeough, of Chatham. Their well is reported to be pumping at the rate of 100 barrels a day.

The Bushnell Oil Company (a branch of the Standard Oil Company) has purchased and will reconstruct and operate the Alpha refining works at Sarnia, the town council having pledged themselves to grant tax exemption. The Observer says: "The properties actually purchased by the new oil company include all the old refinery properties, including pipe line, the Peterson block of eight lots adjoining the refinery on the south and extending from King street to River street, and bounded on the east by Tecumseh street, and all the lots in the block bounded by King street, Tecumseh street and Park street, south of a line drawn from the north boundary of the old oil company's property eastward to Park street. It is also understood that the company has secured the machine shop property on the south side of Tecumseh street, consisting of four lots fronting on King street.

Oil was struck in the well being bored at the Rodney roller mills on Saturday, at a depth of 310 feet.

An old gas well that was sunk over 30 years ago on the Hawkins farm near Tilsonburg, was opened out recently, and there has been a strong flow of gas ever since. The well had been buried for a number of years under four feet of earth and gravel, and when this covering was drilled through the gas shot up with a roar, throwing the contents of the pipe many feet in the air. A lot of oil followed the debris that was thrown out, after which came a strong pressure of gas, which was set on fire, and has been burning brighty ever since. There is no doubt but that there is lots of gas in this vicinity, and all that is wanted is capital and push to demonstrate the fact.

Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED—YOUNG BLACK COCKER spaniel dog. Address Z., this office. b

LADY DESIRES TO RENT FURnished room, without board; private house. Address 21 Advertiser. 60c

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED BY young man, within five minutes walk of Richmond and Dundas. Write, stating terms, Box 27, Advertiser. 60c

WANTED—25 BICYCLE RIDERS TO get their low frames made high at HUTCHINSON'S, 651 Dundas street.

Storage.

STORAGE—MERCHANDISE, PIANOS furniture; reasonable rates; most convenient. Western Storage and Commission Company, 420-422 Ridout street.

Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 497 King street, London, Ont. Phone 502.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the auction rooms of Mr. J. W. Jones, 232 Dundas street, London, on Tuesday, the 9th day of March, instant, at the hour of 2:30 p.m., the stock of King & Sullivan, Guelph, as follows:

Tweeds and cloths	$ 439 90
Waterproofs and clothing	302 75
Underwear and furnishings	59 97
Trimmings and buttons	156 08
Hats and caps	189 17
Shop furniture	283 00
Total	$1,431 57

Terms—One quarter down, balance 2, 4 and 6 months, approved indorsed paper, interest at 7 per cent. Stock sheets on the premises after Wednesday, March 3, and with GIMMONS, MULKERN & HARPER, Solicitors for Trustee, London, Ont. C. B. ARMSTRONG Trustee, London, Ont. 58t ywts

To Crush Out Socialism.

Emperor William Says It Must Disappear From Germany.

Balfour Pushes the Question of Irish Finances Aside.

English Volunteers Offering to Serve in the Greek Army—Arrival of the Cambrian With a Broken Shaft.

SAFETY OF THE CAMBRIAN.

London, March 8.—The British steamer Cambrian, from London, Feb. 4, for New York, has been towed into St. Michael's by the British steamer Capenor, from Pensacola. The Cambrian's shaft was broken.

TWO VESSELS LOST.

London, March 8.—The British brig Plymouth (Capt. Donnelly), from St. Johns, Nfld., on Jan. 30, for Liverpool, has been lost at sea. The crew was saved.

A Turkish gunboat, believed to be the Euphrates, has been wrecked on the coast of Epirus.

EIGHT DROWNED.

London, March 8.—Since the abandonment of the scheme for the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, the shaft that had been bored at Dover has been used as a coal mine. Saturday, while a number of men were at work in the mine, the shaft was suddenly flooded, and eight of them were drowned.

TROUBLE WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

London, March 8.—The St. James' Gazette says it is rumored among persons within the Ministerial circles that Mr. Chamberlain has sent an emphatic intimation of President Kruger, of the South African Republic, that the alien act, in operation in the Transvaal, is in contravention of the provisions of the London convention in 1884, and must be withdrawn. The Manchester Guardian says the relations between the British and the Government of the Transvaal are very much strained.

BALFOUR [illegible]ELVES THE IRISH [illegible]EVANCES.

London, [illegible]ch 8.—Mr. Balfour, the Government [illegible]der in the House of Commons, has taken advantage of the weakness of the Irish leaders to chouse them out of all effective discussions of the Irish financial grievances. The one great Irish question of the session is virtually shelved, so far as it can be made use of against the Government's new financial relations commission. Mr. Balfour pledged himself at the opening of the session to no precise date for the hearing of the case for Ireland. He still declines to fix a date. Mr. Dillon's organs palliate the futility of his lead in this matter by referring to a pledge which Mr. Dillon obtained from Mr. Balfour that the Irish grievances shall be debated before the appointment of the commission. As a matter of fact, the committee has been appointed, though not publicly gazetted.

SOCIALISM MUST GO.

Berlin, March 8.—Throughout the past week the latest anti-socialist speech of the Emperor at the Brandenburg banquet was echoed and re-echoed all over Germany. It appears that the speech was much more violent than the official report showed. His Majesty said that socialism must be outrooted to the last trace, and he described it as "that pest which infects our whole nation." He further referred to his grandfather's (William I.) co-workers, Bismarck and Von Moltke, as "mere tools of his august will," and concluded with remarking: "I shall be glad to know that everyone's hand is in mine—that of the noble and that of the serf."

The Socialist press has replied to the challenge. The Vorwaerts says: "German socialism will know how to defeat projected attempts hidden under the cloud of loyalty and patriotism to undermine the sacred rights of the people. Down with the revolution from above!"

In another issue the Vorwaerts furnishes historical proof in William I.'s own letters that William I was a tool of Bismarck and Von Moltke. Instead of they being his, and says: "He was the pushed one and not the pusher."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

All of McKinley's Cabinet nominations have been confirmed by the Senate.

Ex-President Cleveland has declined a banquet tendered him by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The London Times announces that when the King of Siam visits England during next July or August he will be received by the Queen.

Reports from 100 towns in the Northwest indicate that another great snow storm is raging, perhaps the greatest of the winter. A serious blockade is on in South Dakota.

President McKinley has officially summoned Congress to meet in extra session, March 15.

A Japanese consulate is to be established at either Montreal or Toronto and vice-consulates at other points in Canada.

Dipped in the River.

Six Candidates for Baptism in the Thames.

An Interesting Ceremony on the Foot of Maitland Street—A Large Audience Present.

The interesting baptismal services in connection with the Horton Street Baptist (colored) Church were held yesterday.

In the morning a most impressive service was conducted in the church by Mrs. (Rev.) Johnston, who took as her text, St. Matthew, iii., 13.

After the service the congregation repaired to the house of Deacon Hodge Duncan, which overlooks the Thames at the foot of Maitland street, where a prayer-meeting was held and preparations made for the baptismal ceremony. Rev. B. B. B. Johnson read a part of the 18th chapter of Isaiah. Hymns were sung, and Mrs. (Rev.) Johnson read from John xiii.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, the congregation went down to the river. The banks at this point was covered with ice, upon which a number of boys were disporting themselves. There was, however, a small opening along the east bank, and here the candidates were to be dipped. Although it was generally understood that the proceedings were not going to start until much later in the afternoon, fully 500 people were assembled on the banks of the river, and on the bridge and railway track, overlooking the scene. It was a lovely, bright afternoon, but a cold, raw east wind compelled the onlookers to keep their overcoats buttoned up, despite the warm rays of the sun. Notwithstanding the novel and dramatic feature of the proceedings, the best of order prevailed throughout. Only once was a rebuke necessitated, and that was in the case of a small boy who undertook to vary proceedings by indulging in a whistle and a burst of laughter.

Six candidates presented themselves and were baptised in the following order: Henry Moorhead, Harry Fountain, Joseph Owens, Mrs. Sarah Brown (widow of the late Wm. Brown), Mrs. Alice Fountain, and Mrs. Mary Logan. Several others were expected, but did not appear, and will be baptised later. Deacon Hodge Duncan conducted the ceremony. As each candidate came forward, with a white outer robe over his clothing, the deacon chanted "Glory to the King," and pronounced the solemn words, "I baptise thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." As these words were uttered the devout brother or sister plunged voluntarily into the river. This was the signal for the colored friends lined along the bank, who burst out into the chorus, "John baptised in the river." As each one arose, blowing the water from mouth and nose, the deacon led the chorus, "Glory to God." The intensest religious enthusiasm prevailed among the brethren assembled, who kept breaking in with songs. Bro. Henry Moorhead, although he was the first one dipped, stayed in the icy water throughout the ceremony, and assisted the deacon, despite the penetrating wind. The newly-baptised brothers and sisters, after they had gone through the ordeal, hurried up the hill with the white baptismal robes clinging to their undergarments and the water trickling down their faces, dripping from their clothes, and swishing through the eyelet holes in their shoes. But the happy smile on their faces showed that the religious joy within more than atoned for the physical discomfort. Last of all, came the worthy deacon, carrying in his hand a staff with a dripping white cloth attached, the white flag under which the baptisms had taken place.

As the crowd scattered they could hear the strains of hymns coming from the cluster of cottages where the happy souls were giving expression to their feelings.

Communion services were held in the evening, over which Rev. B. B. B. Johnson presided.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

London Delegates to the Grand Lodge at Brantford.

The Grand Lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent Society convenes tomorrow at Brantford. London's six lodges will be ably represented. Col.-Sergt. Cooper, of Wolseley Barracks, is said to be slated for the district deputyship. The local delegates are:

Trafalgar Lodge—Bros. Madge and (Ald.) Parnell.

British Oak—Bros. Gramlich and Cullis.

British Lion—Bros. (Ald.) Nutkins and Cooper.

Chelsea—Bros. Spettigue and Wray.

Piccadilly — Bros. Essery and Heaman.

It is understood Kensington Lodge will not send delegates, preferring to apply the expenses to the sick benefit fund.

AN ISSUE OF $350,000.

London Street Railway Company Floating a Loan on the English Market—Receipts and Expenses.

The Canadian Gazette, of London, England, announces that the London Street Railway Co., of London, Ont., will receive applications for $350,000 worth of first mortgage 5 per cent gold debentures, which forms part of an issue of $750,000, being at the rate of $16,666 per mile of street railway.

The expenditure caused by the conversion of the system from horse to electrical power is a reason assigned for the issue.

The prospectus says that the gross earnings of the company in 1895 amounted to $56,536 52, and in 1896 to $84,194 19. The net revenue of the company, after providing for all charges, except the fixed charge, amounted in 1895 to $16,893 34, and in 1896 to $40,023 31. The statement continues:

"For fifteen years prior to 1895, with the exception of the year 1889, the company regularly paid a dividend on its share capital, but the net earnings during the period of reconstruction were devoted to capital expenditure on extension, improvements, etc. Dividend payments on share capital have, since the reconstruction, been resumed, the company having declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum for the half year ending 31st December, 1896.

"The company has power to extend its system and may issue the remaining $400,000 debentures for the purpose, but its total debenture issue must never exceed the subscribed share capital of the company for the time being, or in the aggregate $750,000."

The company is obliged to redeem 5 per cent of its total debenture issue, by drawings at par, on March 8 in each of the ten years preceding the year 1925, and the unredeemed balance after the drawing for the year 1924, is repayable at par on March 8, 1925.

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CALLED HOME.

Death of Mrs. (Rev.) Henry Ward Beecher at the Age of 85 Years.

Stamford, Conn., March 8.—Mrs Henry Ward Beecher, died at 10:45 o'clock this morning. She was 85 years old.

Stamford, Conn., March 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was born in Sutton, Mass., August, 1812, her father being Dr. Bullard, who was a farmer as well as a physician. There were seven sons and two daughters in the family. One brother, the Rev. Ebenezer Bullard, and her sister, the wife of Dr. Jones, of New York, survive. Miss Bullard became the wife of Henry Ward Beecher on Aug. 3, 1837, just prior to the ordination of the bridegroom, who became the foremost pulpit orator and one of the most notable figures of his time. The couple departed immediately after the wedding for Lawrenceburg, Ohio, where Mr. Beecher was a pastor for three years. Six years were spent in Indianapolis, and then Mr. Beecher assumed the pastorate of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Beecher was the mother of eight children, four of whom, three sons and a daughter, survive her. These are: Mrs. Samuel Scoville, with whom she had spent most of her time in recent years at Stamford, Conn.; Col. Henry Barton Beecher, and William Beecher, of New York, and Capt. Herbert Beecher, of Port Townsend, Washington. The late Mrs. Beecher had contributed many articles to magazines, principally reminiscences of her distinguished husband and discussions of the province of woman.

SIMCOE.

High School Boys Organize a Cricket Club.

Simcoe, March 6.—The high school boys have organized a cricket club, and are selling honorary memberships to raise funds to enable them to make a tour.

Col. Coombs, of the Thirty-ninth Battalion, has been confined to the house for several weeks with lameness of the back.

It is likely the town and bankers' hockey players will have another match soon for an oyster supper.

D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, will address the Simcoe Horticultural Society on Tuesday evening next, in the council chamber.

Mrs. Dey and Miss Imrie and Fred Dey are all laid up with illness.

Editor Pierce, of the Waterford Star, has retired. His son, P. George, succeeds to the business.

LEFT $15,000,000.

Boston, Mass., March 8.—Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who died Thursday, left a fortune estimated at $15,000,000. Mrs. Thayer was the widow of the founder of the great banking house of John E. Thayer & Brother, of which Kidder, Peabody & Co. became the successors.

The Wabash Railroad

If you are contemplating a trip to the gold mining country, please consider the merits of the Wabash Railroad, the short and true route via Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul, to all points in the Kootenay district. Passengers leaving London and points west by a.m. trains, reach St. Paul next day at noon, where direct connections are made for all points in the gold fields. Quickest and best route to Hot Springs, Ark.; Old Mexico, California, and all western points. Tickets and time-tables of this great railway from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 53 tf

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Cabled Comments

On the Principal Happenings of the Hour in the Old World.

Diversity of Views on the Cretan Situation.

The Outcome of Salisbury's Policy a Matter of Doubt.

The Powers Divided on the Question of Coercion.

Growing Feeling That a Turko-Grecian War Is Inevitable.

English Volunteers Start for Athens—Excitement in the Soudan—Oscar Wilde to Settle in Passy, France—Smoking Prevalent in the Ladies'(?) Clubs of London.

A WAY OUT.

London, March 7.—The midnight dispatch from Henry Norman, the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens, has created an excellent impression here. He said there are grounds to believe that the Cretan situation is improving, that more than one power has intimated unofficially that an amicable exit from the difficulty is still possible if Greece is willing to meet the powers half way, and that Greece is willing to consent to a temporary suzerainty over Crete if the powers will allow the inhabitants of that island, when order is restored, to decide their own fate by a plebiscite and will appoint a Greek Governor for the present. The good impression caused by this message is due to the fact that the latter part of it is believed, rightly or wrongly to have emanated from the Greek Government and is looked upon as giving promise that the matter may yet be compromised without bloodshed.

THE POWERS DIVIDED.

The advices from Athens and Constantinople indicate that while the powers are agreed as to their general policy, they are divided as to the character of the coercion to be applied to Greece. Two currents of feeling prevail. Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria, on one side, are sympathetic to Greece, and favor mild methods, while Germany and Russia insist upon vigorous measures. The powers first named insisted upon the insertion, in their opening declaration that Crete would not be annexed to Greece, of the words "at the present juncture." This implies that the four powers are disposed to acquiesce in the annexation of the island to Greece when the warlike feeling shall have subsided. Russia only agreed to this on obtaining the insertion of the words "will not hesitate to take any coercive steps" in the identical notes presented to the Greek Government. Thus the last clause of the note was made to read: "Therefore Greece is solemnly warned that unless the aforesaid withdrawal of the Greek troops from the Island of Crete and of the Greek ships from Cretan waters) or from points where the powers are in occupation) occurs within six days, the powers will not hesitate to take any coercive steps necessary to enforce it, and their decision is irrevocable."

A MATTER OF DOUBT.

The British Prime Minister seems to be in doubt as to the outcome of his vigorous policy, which has called forth heartfelt condemnation from many English newspapers, and it is said he will propose to the other powers that before blockading the coast of Greece that country shall be given an extension of time to consider her response to the collective note demanding her withdrawal from Crete. It is thought Greece does not need any further time to reply to the powers. Small and weak as she is, it is judged from the dispatches from Athens that she is thoroughly determined to maintain her present attitude, and defy the powers to do their worst.

KING GEORGE'S PAY.

Though the current of British sentiment flows strongly in favor of Greece in the Cretan embroglio, it is apparently not strong enough to develop the diplomacy of Lord Salisbury. He may pretend to bow to the popular will, but really he is taking his own course. King George, since his settlement on the throne, has been drawing annually from England, France and Russia, a pension of $60,000, each power giving $20,000 per annum, under the understanding that that sum shall continue during the good behavior of himself and subjects. Some persons look upon the Greece-Cretan trouble as a prearranged scheme to have the King escape from a revolution, which would embarrass the King; and his guarantors.

ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.

The Greek Charge d'Affaires in London says he is receiving every day offers of volunteers to go to Greece, and he adds that he has also received subscriptions for the Greek cause amounting to $60,000. It is further stated that some of the English volunteers have already started for Athens. Several retired officers of the English army have offered their services, and a body of 100 volunteers, commanded by English officers, will start for Greece next week. The Greek consul at Liverpool has also received offers from volunteers.

CRETAN DISTRUST OF GREECE.

As to the Greek claims, racial and religious, there are now voices heard protesting that the modern Greek is the merest mongrel, making fraudulent use of tradition, and ever wanting Crete for the purposes of robbery. It certainly can be affirmed with accuracy that the Ionian Islands, ceded to Greece through Mr. Gladstone, regret the change from prosperity and no taxation under Britain to diminished trade and heavy imports under Greece.

A letter issued by the Geographical Commercial Society of Paris from a correspondent declares that the Cretans distrust Greece, and want autonomy. Under the Turks the Cretan Christian has been exempt from military service, has paid with much irregularity the imposts, and has long had a quasi independence. Annexed to Greece, he would be liable to military duty, be burdened with taxation, and a mob of Greek functionaries would rule over him and collect the taxes. This is, of course, ex parte evidence, and does not in any way agree with the statements of the leaders of the Cretan insurgents, who declare that they will fight to the death to free themselves from every semblance of Turkish rule, and who protest that they desire annexation to Greece.

WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE?

The feeling on the continent appears to be that war between Greece and Turkey is inevitable. According to the Gaulois of Paris, if Greece does not withdraw her troops from Crete in obedience to the mandate of the powers, Turkey will immediately declare war.

The feeling in political circles in England, however, is that the powers will succeed in warding off war.

At the same time a large number of "Unionists" are dissatisfied with the position Great Britain has been placed in. They say that in the Marquis of Salisbury's dread of war he is yielding far too much to the powers, who are anxious that the integrity of the Turkish Empire should be maintained, regardless of what may happen to all the eastern Christians, and they blame the Marquis of Salisbury for not insisting that both the Turks and the Greeks quite Crete together.

EUROPE ALARMED.

Another correspondent cables: There is no doubt about it—Europe is badly frightened. The present war scare is the worst she has experienced since swords were last sheathed, 25 years ago. Every country fears it is about to be dragged into a great conflict, which will stain the seas and bathe the continent in blood. Everywhere except in Greece the prospect is looked upon with dread, if not horror, and both public and official minds are willing to make great sacrifices in order to escape the threatened calamity. Such is admittedly, the situation at the present moment. As a matter of fact, the situation is not really so desperate as is generally believed. I will not deny that there is danger of a war and that things will probably become worse before they improve. Greece will undoubtedly refuse to obey the ultimatum of the powers. Many believe that before replying, and probably within a few hours, she will regularize her position in Crete by declaring war against Turkey. It does not follow that the six powers, if they fail to prevent that war, will forthwith spring at each other's throats. If they do, it is their own affair, and the responsibility also is theirs.

ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT.

The anti-German sentiment in England, it is hardly an exaggeration to say, is as strong as it is in France. It has been growing for years, based chiefly upon commercial rivalries, and it reached almost a culmination in the Transvaal crisis a year ago. It has now been added to by two facts that have just been learned—that the joint note to Greece was changed at the last moment from a friendly tone to a threatening ultimatum by the refusal of Emperor William otherwise to remain in the concert. Today also comes news of Emperor William's startling demand for $50,000,000, with which to build warships. This, of course, is directed solely against Great Britain, and is already regarded in this country as a counter move to England's equipment of the flying squadron a year ago.

William's action in sending a decoration on his birthday to a Transvaal politician, who is known to fame as a passionate enemy of the English, is taken note of here almost with satisfaction. The English don't want him to undo anything he has done against them in South Africa, much less to apologize and seek a reconciliation. They desire nothing so much in the world as to see him smashed into powder, and if at all convenient, they would be overjoyed to assist in the process. For the moment, however, there is a lull in excitement about the Transvaal, but those who are nearest to sources of official information continue most convinced that trouble is inevitable.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

On Thursday a remarkable scene was enacted in the House of Commons. Mr. Massingham, of the Chronicle, was seen hurrying to and fro among the members with the draft of a telegram to King George, assuring him of the English appreciation of the services he and his people have rendered to civilization in Crete, and expressing fervid hopes for the future safety and welfare of the Greek kingdom. All the labor members at once signed. The Government whips angrily protested against the action as extremely unpatriotic, and misleading Greece into the belief that England will stand by her in her armed resistance of the powers. Some irritated Ministerialists called on the Government to stop the telegram, but 100 signatures of Liberals, including two ex-Ministers — Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. A. J. Mundella—and one Unionist, Mr. C. J. Monk, were speedily secured, and Mr. Massingham dispatched the message to the king. The Chronicle's assistant editor, Henry Norman, is at Athens making himself the mouthpiece of the king in addressing the English people. Thus the chain of communication is complete, with what outcome time will show.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS.

The report that Greece has arranged a common plan of action with Servia and Bulgaria has been current in many quarters, but it may be dismissed as untrue up to the present. The interest of these three little powers in Macedonia are too conflicting to be reconciled at short notice.

TURKEY HAS MONEY.

The Porte has obtained money somewhere—not much, to be sure; but, if report speaks truly, enough, among other things, to pay some outstanding bills to certain patriotic firms in Birmingham and to obtain renewed credit in that quarter. Nobody seems to know whence the money has come, but a good many people would like to know. The effect of the ready cash is already apparent, too, in the military movements in Macedonia, which are now continuous and orderly under the direction chiefly of Austrian and Swiss officers, and the European officers in the Sultan's service declare that if war is once commenced by Greece nothing but the intervention of the powers will stop the Turks from entering Athens. That, too, is the opinion generally held by military experts here, and in France and Germany. The Greek soldiers must win at the outset, or they will soon be overwhelmed. Others, however, believe that Turkey's boasted military power will prove as unreal as that of China in the recent war with Japan.

CANADIAN INTERESTS AFFECTED.

The critical state of affairs in the southeast of Europe is keeping at least a hundred British Columbia and Ontario mining companies from coming out. Unless the outlook clears it is expected the Canadian mining boom will not come off this spring. Of the few recent Canadian mining concerns which have braved the unfavorable state of the market, only about half are taken up by the public yet. Yesterday the prospectus of a strong new company, The Gold Fields of British Columbia, was issued. The capital is £600,000, in 600,000 £1 shares, of which £400,000 are now issued at par. The Earl of Essex and the Earl of Huntingdon are on the board. The vendors are the Gold Exploration Development Syndicate, who will sell several properties at Trail Creek and elsewhere, and some town sites to the company for £400,000, of which 200,000 shares form part payment.

EXCITEMENT IN THE SOUDAN.

News from the Soudan shows that great excitement prevails there. The Dervishes are making great preparations in view of the projected advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition on Berber. The Khalifa is relying on Osman Digna to repel the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces up the Nile, and has appointed him Governor of Berber, with the title of Emir of Emirs. Osman Digna has taken up his quarters at Berber and has called out upwards of 25,000 Dervishes, many of whom are well armed with rifles recently purchased by the Khalifa from the Abyssinians.

Advices from the Egyptian spies, however, indicate that the mass of the Dervishes are reluctant to fight, and that Osman Digna has been compelled to dispatch a force of 3,000 men to traverse the country, calling upon the Arabs to join his standard under penalty of death.

The first news in ten months has also been received from the European prisoners at Omdurman, the military camp of the Khalifa, near Khartoum. They are in a state of tremendous anxiety and fear they will be massacred directly the Khalifa finds he is unable to resist the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

GERMANY'S NAVY.

The gigantic naval proposals of the secretary of the Germany navy, Vice-Admiral Von Holtmann, are the sensation of the day. The verbal explanation was purposely deficient, it is understood, by direct instructions from the Emperor. The indication is that the Reichstag will reject them and appeal to the country at the new elections. The opinion exists, however, that the country will go solid against the scheme of the admiralty. A memorandum submitted to the budget committee places the normal annual expenditures for new vessels at 45,500,000 marks, but as the estimates for 1897 have not exceeded the 26,500,000 marks of the preceding year, Prince Hohenlohe has found it necessary to overstep the normal sum for the next three years in order to find the deficiency in the navy, and will therefore demand for the navy alone in 1898, 62,166,000; for 1899, 59,000,000; for 1900, 56,250,000 and for 1901, 60,500,000.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND CECIL.

The Prince of Wales' demeanor towards Mr. Rhodes during and in the interval between the latter's examination before the South African Commission has been that of a friend and admirer. The Prince has invariably shaken hands with emphatic heartiness on meeting Mr. Rhodes in the commission chamber. He has dined and supped with him, and is known to have privately congratulated him on the way he has faced up to his questioning opponents. That the Duke of Fife, the Prince's son-in-law, is a Chartered Company director may have had something to do with the Prince's ostentatious friendship.

McKINLEY.

President McKinley's reference to arbitration, while cordially liked here, has not disarmed criticism of him as a representative of anti-English tariff policies. English distrust of McKinley seems instinctive. He is accused of gathering around him a Cabinet of millionaires and of going in for rabid protection.

BISHOP KEANE.

Right Rev. John J. Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, has definitely settled at the Canadian College in Rome. At the last reception held by the Pope, His Holiness asked Bishop Keane when he would take possession of the Church of St. John Lateran, to which he was recently appointed. The bishop replied that he would probably assume the duties of office on March 7. In addition to his appointment as canon of the Church of St. John Lateran, Bishop Keane has also received the appointment as consultor of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide and the Congregation of Studies.

OSCAR WILDE.

Oscar Wilde, who will be liberated from prison next month, will settle in Passy, France, and resume his literary work under an assumed name. The managing editor of an important Paris paper who was and remains, an admirer of Wilde's literary work, is ready to accept prose or poetry from him.

LADY SCOTT.

Lady Scott, who was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for libeling her son-in-law, Earl Russell, has again been examined by a medical specialist, assisted by the regular physician of the Holloway Prison. The report shows her suffering so much from confinement as prematurely to injure her health. Her release is expected.

LADY (?) SMOKERS.

Two of the ladies' clubs in London, the Writers and the Pioneer, have pronounced against the members smoking. The Writers' Club, the membership of which is exclusively composed of women journalists or authors, taboos tobacco altogether. Some of the members accustomed to cigarettes or cigars, openly indulged therein after remonstration. Then a meeting was held, and a great majority decreed that "any lady found smoking must resign membership." At the Pioneer members may smoke under retirement in a crib, into which non-members are not allowed to penetrate. There are other ladies' clubs where the cigarette is under no ban. In the most select private class cigarettes for ladies appear simultaneously with cigars for men.

CABLE NOTES.

The Education Bill is advancing slowly but surely under closure.

There have been a number of sensational suicides among the German soldiers during the past week. A recruit at Munich committed suicide owing to the brutal treatment of a sergeant, and at Spandau an artillery-man blew out his brains on account of the persistent unjust treatment he had been subjected to.

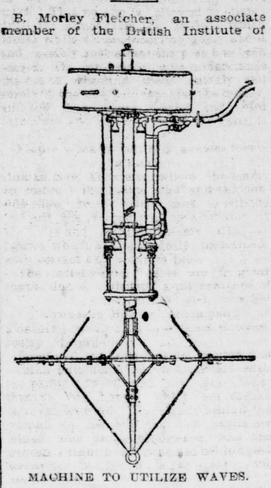
A big flurry of enlisting fever is reported among the volunteer regiments. It is worth noting that in the Queen's Westminster Regiment such a lot of picked young fellows have lately joined that the requirement of height is now put at six feet one inch.

Ambassador Bayard, who has returned from his visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, denies a report that has been circulated that he received a present from her Majesty.

UTILIZATION OF WAVE POWER.

A Machine Built by a British Engineer to Get Work Out of the Sea.

B. Morley Fletcher, an associate member of the British Institute of



MACHINE TO UTILIZE WAVES.

Civil Engineers, has been engaged for some time in carrying on experiments in England looking to the utilization of the force developed by the rise and fall of the waves of the sea. Many attempts have been made to use this enormous power for mechanical purposes, and it has been estimated that a very small fraction of the energy developed in the sea by the winds would suffice for all human needs. Mr. Fletcher has succeeded in making an experimental machine which promises to be of real utility for many purposes.

The machine is simply a pump arranged in an ingenious manner, so that the waves shall work it up and down, and the force of the stream of water thus propelled may be used either directly for operating engines or be carried to reservoirs and used from these for producing engy. Mr. Fletcher's machine consists, first, of a strong metal rod, the lower end of which is held stationary at a fixed distance from the bottom of the sea by means of chains and anchors. Near the upper end, and built so that it can slide on the rod, is a big round, hollow float, shaped like a cheese box. Attached to the lower side of this float, one on either side of the central rod, are the barrels of two long pumps whose piston rods are made fast to a cross-piece on the central rod below. It is evident that if the central rod is held firmly the rise and fall of the floating cylinder at the top will work the pumps. The difficulty to be overcome lies in the fact that the central rod would naturally rise and fall with the float. To overcome this tendency Mr. Fletcher has carried the lower end of the central rod down into the sea below the zone of wave action, and there fastened a great flat disk to the rod. This disk offers so much resistance to movement that it holds the central rod practically still while the float rises and falls and does the pumping. A small machine which was used at Dover had a float about four feet in diameter, and a stroke to the pumps of four feet; and this, when in full action, developed 3.7 horse power.

A VERY HARD BLOW.

The Kansas Man Describes a Cyclone That Was Indeed a Wonder.

The gentleman from Kansas was conversing with the lady from New York at a small kettledrum, or bass drum, or something like that, which is eventuating four or five times a day and once or twice on Sunday in the social circles of the capital, and she was especially interested in the meteorological movements incidental to the picturesque and moving climate of the Sunflower State.

"Your cyclones," she said in such eagerness that she almost twittered in her speech, "are a perfect wonder to me."

"Yes'm," he responded, with the uncertain and retiring manner of the west when it confronts the east on its native heath, "there's a good deal to 'em. Never seen one, I guess. Did you?"

"No. But I should dearly love to."

He looked at her pityingly.

"I guess you mean through a telescope, don't you?" he said.

"I'd love to see one anyway, so long as I could only have the opportunity of seeing it," she said, without recognizing or realizing the irony of his speech. "Tell me something about them. Aren't they magnificent?"

"They're powerful, ma'am. The last one that swept over our country killed 75 people right in one neighborhood, ma'am, and the very one where I live."

"Dreadful! Awful! How did it happen?"

"Just like they always do, ma'am—mighty sudden. But this one was suddener than usual and caught the people away from their dugouts."

"Dugouts?" she questioned.

"Yes'm, dugouts. You see, ma'am, for safety we dig holes in the ground, which we run into and hide till the fury of the storm is past. In this way our lives are saved dozens of times every year. These holes are sometimes like a cistern, only not so deep, and they haven't any lining or anything in them. They're just holes in the ground, that's all. Well, in my neighborhood, where this last one was so fatal, I guess there was about a hundred dugouts, and when the storm come it come so quick that before the people could get to them the cyclone had blowed every darn one of them holes clean out of the ground and over into the next county. Of course that left the poor people without any protection, and the wind done about as it pleased with them."

"Couldn't they get them back again?" asked the lady, as guileless and sympathetic as women always are.

"To be certainly, ma'am. But you see it couldn't be done in time to save the people." And the gentleman from Kansas seemed to show a faint quiver in his lip as he turned away to hide his grief.—Washington Star.

FOOLING WITH A PISTOL

A Minister's Son Shot Dead at Jerseyville, Brant County.

Brantford, March 6.—Willie Yorston, aged 16 years, the son of Rev. John Yorston, Baptist minister, of Jerseyville, was accidentally shot and died instantly yesterday. The revolver from which the message of death sped was in his own hand, and was discharged whne he was alone in an upstairs room of his father's house. Willie had taken his brother's revolver out of a trunk and was handling it in the presence of his sister, a girl of 14. The girl was sensibly cautious of the instrument, and when the boy pointed it at his heart in a careless way she begged of him to put it away for fear it might go off. She went away then, leaving him still playing with the revolver. A moment later there was a report, and the family rushed upstairs to find the lad lying on the chair motionless, blood flowing from a wound over his heart. Dr. Gibson was sent for, and soon arrived, but said that death had been instantaneous. The bullet passed right through the heart.

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Mongolian	April 22	April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin Derry and Liverpool, $52 50 and $60; return $100 and $110. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, $34. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, $24 50.

Glasgow-New York service — From New York: State of California, March 27; State of Nebraska, April 14. Cabin, $40 to $60; return $80 to $110; second cabin, $30; return, $55.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

For Information as to Rates and Special Train Service to the

Canadian Northwest, Manitoba, etc.

Call on Grand Trunk Railway System ticket agents. In London, E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or G. T. R. depot; or write to M. C. DICKSON, district passenger agent, Union Station, Toronto. zxv

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

IS THE DIRECT LINE TO THE

GOLD FIELDS .....OF.....

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

And for all points in

"KOOTENAY and CARIBOO."

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS to British Columbia every Thursday and Friday.

The Second-Class Rates from all stations in Ontario, west of Sharbot Lake or Kingston, are: To Rat Portage $21.00, and to Nelson or Rossland $55.50, and proportionately low rates are made to all other points. Get full information and free pamphlets from any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent; or write C. E. McPherson, 1 King street east, Toronto. zxv

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

S.S. MAJESTIC, March 10
S.S. GERMANIC, March 17
S.S. TEUTONIC, March 24
S.S. BRITANNIC, March 31
S.S. MAJESTIC, April 7
} 12 noon

Rates as low as by any first-class line.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner. zxv

RAILWAY Time Tables

CORRECTED FEB. 10. 1897.

It is requested that local railway officials keep the ADVERTISER posted as to changes whenever made.

L. E. & D. R. R.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Leave London	6:25	10:05	2:30	7:00
	p.m.			
Arrive London	8:45	2:05	.....	10:35

Note—Trains leaving London at 10:05 and 7:00 run to St. Thomas only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Going East.

Depart—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London	4:15	8:00	4:35
Woodstock	5:03	8:54	5:29
Galt	6:00	9:58	6:22
Guelph	.....	.....	7:45
Toronto	8:15	12 m	8:55
Peterboro	11:22	.....	11:35
	p.m.		a.m.
Kingston	4:20	.....	5:50
Ottawa	4:55	.....	7:40
Montreal	7:20	.....	a.m.
	a.m.	.....	p.m.
Quebec	6:30	.....	8:10
Portland, Me	8:25	.....	8:30
Boston	8:00	.....	8:30
Halifax	10:10	.....	.....

Trains arrive from the east at 11:18 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

Going West.

Depart—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London	8:15	11:25	3:40	8:10
Arrive—	m.	p.m.		
Chatham	12:30	1:02	10:15	
Detroit	.....	1:50	11:15	
Chicago	.....	9:45	7:55	
		a.m.		
St. Louis	.....	7:52	7:52	
		p.m.	a.m.	
Kansas City	.....	6:20	7:00	

Trains arrive from the west at 1:10 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 4:25 p.m.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Southern Division.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*Lehigh Express (b)	3:30 a.m.	3:35 a.m.
Wabash Express	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation	.....	8:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (a)	12:25 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Day Express	10:25 a.m.	2:25 p.m.
*Wabash Express (a)	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m.
Mixed (c)	7:10 p.m.	7:55 p.m.
Detroit Express	11:20 p.m.	.....

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE	DEPART.
†Chicago Express (a)	3:03 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	.....	7:00 a.m.
†Lehigh Express	11:07 a.m.	.....
Wabash Express (a)	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Accommodation	12:40 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
†Pacific Express (a)	6:25 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
Mail	9:50 p.m.	.....

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Lehigh Express (b)	3:30 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	8:05 a.m.	.....
Atlantic Express (a)	11:30 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	2:20 p.m.	.....
Mixed	5:35 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	7:50 p.m.	.....

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Chicago Express (a)	.....	3:10 a.m.
Accommodation	.....	7:40 a.m.
Lehigh Express (b)	.....	11:12 a.m.
Accommodation	.....	2:30 p.m.
Pacific Express (a)	.....	6:35 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Mail	6:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	9:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
(b) Passenger	.....	11:10 a.m.
Express	1:10 p.m.	.....
Express	5:40 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Express	10:35 p.m.	5:35 p.m.
(b) Mixed	.....	8:30 a.m.

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton—Depart—							
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	...	p.m.	p.m.
*7:00	9:10	11:20	12:39	3:40	....	h*7:00	8:05
Hamilton—Arrive—							
...	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
...	12:40	9:05	10:10	n 3:20	5:35	6:30	8:15	11:59

* These trains for Montreal.
† These trains from Montreal.
(a) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(b) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(c) Carries passengers between London and Paris only.
(d) Runs to St. Marys only, connecting for points on main line west.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner, Richmond and Dundas streets.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RY.

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East

	Leave London.	Leave St. Thomas.
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:50 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
New York and Boston Special (daily)	7:40 p.m.	10:05 p.m.
Fast Eastern Express (daily)	7:40 p.m.	3:30 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West

North Shore Limited (daily)	.....	6:25 a.m.
Fast Western Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Detroit Accommodation, except Sunday	.....	7:35 a.m.
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:50 p.m.	3:40 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily)	7:40 p.m.	8:35 p.m.
Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily)	7:40 p.m.	4:10 a.m.

Trains arrive at London 7:55 a.m., 1:10 and 6:55 p.m.; depart 9:30 a.m., 2:55 and 7:40 p.m. [NOTE.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.]

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 395 Richmond street.

Headquarters for Baby Carriages—beautiful designs, beautiful colorings, and prices finer than ever. It costs you nothing to see them at TRAFFORD'S, 95 and 97 King street, city.

Whiskard's

Rebuilding and Alteration Sale,

228, 230, 232 DUNDAS STREET.

LONDON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

In Buying Dress Goods

You'll find that very cheap and very good don't really often go together, in spite of advertising. This store's reputation rests on something more than cheapness. We sell at low prices, but we know the quality of our goods is above criticism. Take our DRESS GOODS that our customers have been buying so freely. Examine the quality. Did you ever see such Dress Goods for the price? We venture to say such Black Dress Goods were never offered before at these prices. Call and see them, ladies; it will pay you.

People Often

Save money for themselves, but we save money for others. It's all the result of our REBUILDING AND ALTERATION SALE. We open the door of economy, but you must do the walking in. Such prices for such goods are seldom or never seen in London. Such goods at such prices are a magnificent discovery in cheapness. No time like the present to take advantage of such prices as these.

Honeycomb Bed Spreads, large size, 69c.
Extra Large Size, very heavy, fringed, $1.
Fine Large Blankets, in white, 69c pair.
Fine Large Blankets, in gray, 72c pair.
Very Large Blankets, white, 95c pair.
Children's Crib Blankets, 25c pair.
Toilet Covers, 10c, 12½c, 15c each—just half price.
See our Wide Flannelette, 5c yard.

"Every item a positive money-saver." That's the key-note to our wonderful success in this Great Rebuilding Sale.

Reflect on These Prices:

Ladies' White Underskirts, 23c each.
Ladies' White Underskirts, deep frill of embroidery, at 39c, worth 60c.
Ladies' White Cotton Underskirts, wide frill of embroidery, tucks, worth $1, for 69c.
Ladies' White Cotton Night Dresses, at 25c, 35c, 39c, 59c, 63c, 75c.
All special goods at special prices.

Have You Seen:

Our Thirsty Water-Soaking Linen Huckaback Towels, large sizes at 5c, 10c, 12½c?
Fur 60-inch Damask Table Linen, 23c yard?
Our Damask Table Linen at 17c yard?
Our Butcher's Linen, for aprons, 15c yard?

Western Ontario.

Serious Accident in the Public School at Leamington.

An Oxford Young Man Killed by a Falling Tree—Bravery of William Branton.

Tavistock has organized an astronomical society.

A movement is on foot in Wingham for the formation of a children's aid society.

Rev. W. H. McKibbin, of Millbank, intends to resign the pastorate of Knox Church there.

The test well at Dutton is now down 815 feet, and neither rock nor water has been reached yet.

A shipment of Kent horses, purchased for the English market, left Chatham, Ont., Saturday for St. John, N.B.

Mrs. Trumper, who received serious injuries from a runaway horse at Brantford, died from the effects of the injuries.

Mr. Alex. McLaughlin, of Salford, charged with attempted criminal assault, has been committed for trial. The case will come up at the spring assizes.

Two Mount Forest hotelkeepers petitioned the council at its last meeting to have a bylaw passed imposing a license on all vendors of cigars or cigarettes.

Tilbury has had five fires within one month. The last one destroyed Walsh's elevator, at the C. P. R., containing about 600 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of corn.

Robert Buller, Howard, acting for an American company, has been instructed to lease 5,000 acres of oil lands in Kent and Elgin, and is now operating near Wallacetown.

A lad named Roseburgh fell off the Cockshutt bridge into the mill race at Brantford on Saturday. The life-saving crew was called out, and they succeeded in rescuing the boy.

The uniform promotion examination for the county of Huron will be held in the several school houses on Thursday and Friday, March 25 and 26, of which all interested are requested to take notice.

It is said that some $15,000,000 is likely to be distributed to the Bird family through the decease of a relative in England. John Bird, of Brussels, expects a million, and a lawyer is looking up the case.

A 4-year-old son of William Bulmer, of South New Bridge, managed to climb up into the attic, where some Paris green was stored. The little fellow ate about a teaspoonful of the poison and died from the effects.

Mr. Lydiatt, late of Wallaceburg, wants Leamington to give him a free site of three acres, and he be supplied gas at the rate of $25 per week, and in return he will establish a glass factory and employ from 60 to 80 hands.

Thamesville Herald: "There has only been one new case of hog cholera in Essex county for a month past, and not over half a dozen cases in Kent, but the quarantine will be rigidly enforced until every danger is past—probably three months yet.

Mrs. Wm. Skelton, an aged settler of Kinloss township, Bruce county, is dead. She came to Canada from Scotland in 1829, and in 1851 gave birth to the first white child born in the township, now Mrs. Proctor, of Lucknow. She leaves six sons and six daughters.

Death visited the home of Mrs. Martha Stark, con. 5, Chatham township, the other day, and carried away one of the three baby boys born Jan. 30. Up to a short time ago the boys were in the best of health. The other two boys are remarkably healthy, and promise to live the average of man.

Messrs. McKenzie & Petch, general storekeepers, of Watford, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The insolvents made an offert of settlement of 25 cents on the dollar, which was refused. The assets amount to $9,850, of which $7,700 is stock, and $1,651 are book debts. There are about forty creditors in the estate.

The death occurred recently at Wingham of Mr. Alex. Dawson from an attack of quinsy. Mr. Dawson came to Canada in 1864, going direct to Wingham. He afterwards lived in Goderich, Cookstown and Toronto. Twenty-six years ago he returned to Wingham. He always took a lively interest in the welfare of the town, and for twelve years sat at the council board.

The appeal taken by the children of the late Mrs. Maria Jordan to the Court of Appeal, to recover $2,000 on a policy in the Provincial Provident Institution of St. Thomas, was dismissed by the Court of Appeal on Thursday. The court holds that although Mrs. Jordan did not know she had cancer at the time of obtaining the policy, the fact that she had it vitiates the policy.

Mitchell Advocate: Mr. John Knechtel sold this farm in Logan to John Messerschmidt for $5,000. Charles Heiden, of Ellice, has sold his farm to John Knechtel, of Logan, for $5,600. Mr. Thomas Pounder, of Dublin, has sold the farm, part lot 29, con. 5, Logan, to Johnston Bushfield, for $2,000. Mr. Thomas Kenney has sold lot 33, con. 1, Logan, to Mr. Thomas Pounder for $4,500.

A Thamesville correspondent writes: On Tuesday last John Bateman, of the 12th concession, Orford, was cutting timber in the woods with his stepson, a youth about 20 years of age, named Heriot. A falling limb struck Heriot on the head, but with Mr. Bateman's help he walked home, and no fatal result was feared, although medical skill was called in. The young man, however, grew rapidly worse, and died in 24 hours after the accident.

At the annual meeting of the patrons of the Willowgrove cheese factory, the report of last year's work showed 1,141,161 pounds of milk received; 105,888 pounds of cheese made; 102,066 pounds sold, distributing $6,925 among the patrons, the balance of the make being used in home consumption. Counting what was consumed at home at the average price—nearly 9 cents—for what was sold, the total output of the factory would be $9,470 99. The results seemed to be very satisfactory to the patrons, and full confidence was expressed in the maker, Mr. Stacey.

The citizens of Chatham will move the Royal Humane Society to secure a medal for Wm. Branton, who risked his life Thursday evening in the river in the rescue of Willie H. J. Bellair, who fell in while crossing the ice. Three times he was seen to go down, and three times he came up, but the majority of the spectators were too horrified to have any presence of mind, and if it had not been for Branton, the lad would still be lying in the Thames. As he came up the third time, Branton, at the risk of his own life, crawled dangerously near the edge of the ice, and holding the boy with a pole, hauled him out.

A Leamington correspondent writes: A serious accident happened Thursday afternoon at the public school to Master Eddie Fox. Principal Smith, noticing the odor of escaping gas, sent Eddie Fox downstairs to the furnace-room to investigate the matter. When he arrived there he found that the fire was out. Then he struck a match to light the fire, but a loud explosion instantly followed, the furnace-room being full of unburned gas. His hair and clothes were badly scorched, and one side of his face was terribly burned. The explosion was so severe that it shook the floor of the room immediately above the furnace. The gas had been dampened with by two boys, who had been allowed to go near the furnace to get their feet dry.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

The Queen's "kitchen" wages are about $50,000 every year.

Coleman's CELEBRATED DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD AND FARM SALT
PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED
CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION
CLINTON, ONT. 6

City Pulpits.

References to the Liquor Traffic and the New Law.

Ordination of Elders—New Members Received.

An Attractive Men's Service at the Auditorium—The Attic Alluded to—Famine Collections—A Baptist Anniversary

ANOTHER MILÆSTONE PASSED.

Twelve years have just passed since the small but energetic and earnest band of Baptists who used to meet in the dilapidated frame structure on Adelaide street, near King, dedicated their present comfortable and commodious place of worship. It was in 1876 that 44 members of the old York Street (now Talbot Street) Baptist Church decided that there was a good opening for a mission in London East. They met for divine worship in the old building mentioned, and two years later were regularly organized as a church. The pulpit was at first supplied in turn by Rev. Dr. Cooper, Rev. Mr. Montgomery and Prof. Torrance, pastors of the parent church. Their first regular minister was Rev. P. A. McEwen, now of Berlin, who was followed by Rev. Joseph Forth, and he by Rev. Thos. S. Johnson, the present pastor, during whose ministry the new church edifice was planned and erected. It was a somewhat hazardous undertaking for the young church, whose members were (and are), with few exceptions, working men and women, with small means and uncertain employment. Good management, systematic giving and considerable self-sacrifice have, however, enabled them to meet their obligations with regularity, until, with the exception of a $2,000 mortgage, all liabilities have been met, and a property worth $10,000 acquired. The membership is now 310, while the Sunday school has for some time included over 300 scholars, with indications that there would be a much larger attendance if there were only room to accommodate the children. The church is prospering under the ministrations of its former pastor, Rev. T. S. Johnson, and, looking backward and forward, its members feel that they have reason to thank God and take courage.

Yesterday's anniversary services were well attended, Rev. R. R. McKay, of Woodstock, occupying the pulpit. Mr. McKay is well and favorably known in London, where he spent a large part of his boyhood days, and married the wife whose loss he now mourns. In spite of ill-health and other discouragements, he has developed into a preacher of marked ability—studious, practical and earnest in his work, and favored with a large measure of success. The preacher took for the text of his morning discourse, Hebrews, xii., 27: "And this word yet once more signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are made, that those things that cannot be shaken may remain." After showing that the Epistle to the Hebrews was written at a time of transition, when the old ceremonials of the Jewish law were being set aside for a new dispensation, as the scaffolding around a new building is torn down when the structure itself is completed, he pointed out three things that were lasting in forming the solid rock on which Christianity was founded. These were the revealed Word—the Bible—which God has given as a record of himself. Then the kingdom of God—the Church of Christ—was permanent, and lastly the Gospel, or the message of God, was a permanent force and factor in the life of man. If the Word of God was a permanent message, if the church was a permanent institution, and if the Gospel was a permanent force, and Christians were faithful to their trust, the preacher held there was a day of such triumph before the church as had never yet been known. As God triumphs in His children's heart, so will God's kingdom spread in the earth.

At the evening service Rev. Mr. McKay took for his text, I. Peter, 4., 10-11 (new version): "Concerning which salvation the prophets sought and searched diligently, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you, searching what time or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did point unto, when it testified beforehand of the sufferings of Christ and the glories that should follow them." The sermon was a forcible exposition of the wonder of divine grace, the wonder of Christ's sufferings, and the wonder of the glories that followed Christ's resurrection, in which His children are to share. The preacher closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to accept God's offer of grace and pardon through Jesus Christ.

A marked feature of the occasion was the special music given by the choir, under the efficient direction of the organist, Miss Nellie Rendell. The anthem in the morning was, "The Lord is My Shepherd" in which the opening part was taken by the tenors and bassos, Messrs. Maynard, Bragge, Moorhead, Gillies and Woodburn, the piece being given with excellent effect. In the evening "Consider the Lilies" was sung with marked sweetness and spirit, Miss Edith Johnson taking the solo part. A good collection in aid of the building fund was taken up.

REV. MR. HOBBS TALKS.

Rev. Richard Hobbs, of the Askin Street Methodist Church, had something to say about the new license law yesterday. He said he would let party go to smash if he could help to make the world better by so doing. It had been said that the bill was all right because neither party was satisfied. The liquor people wanted only a few amendments, but the temperance people wanted a great deal more than they were getting. The measure did not keep up with public sentiment. Mr. Hobbs made the statement that the new bill would give us more bar-rooms than at present.

DRINKING CUSTOMS CONDEMNED

At the Dundas Street Center Methodist Church last evening, Rev. E. B. Lanceley followed up his gambling sermon of last Sunday by a condemnation of the drinking customs of society.

After asserting the right of the pulpit to deal with such matters touching the life of the people, he went on to condemn in the strongest terms the liquor traffic in all its forms. When a young man became a frequenter of a bar-room he not only lowered himself in his own self-respect; he fell in the eye of the public. The reputation which it had taken years to build up could be lost in a moment. When it was said of a young man that he drank, a practical obstacle to success in life was presented. No store wanted such a man as a clerk; no office wanted such a man for a cashier; no dying man would appoint such a man as executor. So well was the pernicious influence of the drinking habit appreciated by the public. The speaker stated that while he had sympathy for the victim and pity for the dealer in the deadly drug, for the institutions themselves he had no toleration. "Nothing," he said, "would rejoice my heart more than to see those two breweries in the city go up in smoke." So far as the victim himself was concerned, he not only lost the respect of others, but he tried to live up to the life he had entered upon. He would say and do things which otherwise he would never have thought of. There was a time when a man could not control himself any longer. He was virtually dead, but not buried. His prospects were spoiled for this world and for the next.

Mr. Lanceley proceeded to discuss the political aspect of the question. He complained that while much had been done for the protection of industry, nothing had been done for the protection of the home against the iniquitous liquor traffic. The political parties were both open to censure in this regard. In Ontario the Grit party had been in power for twenty years and had done nothing except what was wrung from them by the temperance people of the country. In the Dominion House the Tory party had been in power for over fifteen years, and had done far less than the Grit Government had. What both feared was to antagonize the liquor vote. The disgraceful attic episode in the recent election in this city was also referred to.

In conclusion Rev. Mr. Lanceley dealt with the proposed amendments to the Ontario License Law, claiming that the measure did not go as far as the promises of the Government had led the temperance people to hope.

AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Bright addresses and good music at the Sunday afternoon meetings in the Auditorium have led to a result which certainly justifies their announcement as "men's popular meetings." The Imperial Quartet lead the vocal music and the instrumental is furnished by an orchestra, of which the pianist, Hubert Traher, is a remarkably clever young musician. Yesterday Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was the speaker, and he took as his text: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," from Ecclesiastes, a strange book, he said, but one which had for one with anything of the poet or philosopher in his nature, a strong fascination. That its authorship was unknown mattered not. It was a book of power and comfort, in the sad moments of life particularly. The text was as acceptable to agnostics as to orthodox Christians. It meant simply to do that which we have power to do. Despite the extraordinary diversity of people in almost every respect, there was one thing in common—all had a work to do. Mr. Clark dwelt upon the responsibility of people for only what they could do; the opportunity to do what might have been done here would not be given hereafter. The present satisfaction of well doing was also the ground for future happiness.

DEACONS ORDAINED.

The King Street Presbyterian Church was well filled yesterday morning, when the ordination of the recently elected deacons took place. The elders ordained and received into office by the laying on of hands were: Messrs. Alfred E. Passmore, Thomas McHattie, Joseph H. Saunders, James Duncan and Wm. McLean. Mr. John Grieve was formally received before the ordination, having been ordained at the Presbyterian Church, Westminster. "The Church Eldership," was the theme of Rev. Thomas Wilson, who took for his text I. Timothy, iii., 1: "This is a true saying. If a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work."

The preacher invited the attention of his hearers to three questions: 1. What is an elder? 2. How are elders chosen, and set aside? 3. For what purposes are they set aside?

Mr. Wilson dealt with the historical ordination at the time of the apostles, and with the qualities necessary to make a man a good deacon. There were only two officers spoken of in the Bible as in connection with church government. They were apostles and evangelists—the former a permanent office and the latter a temporary office. To be an apostle nowadays was an impossibility, and the Presbyterian Church had never recognized an evangelist. If a man went out as such he did so on his own responsibility. The apostles were chosen by Christ and the evangelist chosen by the apostles. The permanent officers all the way down had been elected by the vote of the people, and set aside for the work by the laying on of hands. They were counseled to look well over the flock to which they had been appointed overseers. There were two kinds of elders—the teaching and the ruling. It was the duty of the first named to preach and teach the Gospel, while the ruling elders were to act, as it were, as shepherds with the teaching elder, and also oversee the affairs of the congregation.

The deacons were then inducted, after which they were addressed briefly on the responsibility devolving upon them. In closing, Mr. Wilson said the day marked a new era in his work there, and he asked the blessing of God upon the services they had been privileged to enjoy.

NOTES.

Rev. M. Dickenson, of Selkirk, Man., preached ably at the First Methodist Church yesterday morning. He is on a visit to Ontario, and is the guest at present of Mr. Robert Wonnacott, of Clarence street.

Rev. T. S. Johnson, of this city, took part yesterday in the opening services of the new Baptist Church at Petrolea.

Twenty-eight new members were received at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday, 24 at St. Andrew's, and 5 at Knox. The Friday evening preparatory service at St. Andrew's were conducted by Rev. Mr. Fowler, of the Christian Church, and at Knox by Rev. Mr. Pedley of the First Congregational.

Throughout the diocese of Huron $2,575 44 has been collected to date for the India famine fund.

At the Dundas Center Methodist Church last evening nineteen new members were received.

Rev. George Jackson, of Colborne Street Methodist Church, preached anniversary sermons at Hyde Park yesterday.

Rev. J. W. Baird, B.A., Methodist minister at Newbury, has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Delaware circuit for next conference year.

FOR RESTORING THE COLOR AND PROMOTING the GROWTH
LUBY'S
PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER
has no equal; cleans the scalp, cures dandruff, promotes the growth of the hair, gives it a lustre, healthy appearance. Sold by all druggists, 50 Cents a bottle.

Fateful Flames.

Child Burned to Death in Tilbury West.

Destruction of the Andrew Keefe Homestead in Biddulph—Other Fires.

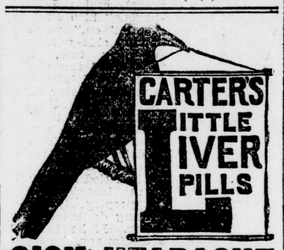
Comber, Ont., March 8.—On Saturday afternoon the 2 1-2-year-old son of Mr. Henry Brown, Middle road, Tilbury West, was frightfully burned while playing with the fire. Mrs. Brown was absent from the room at the time. The cries of the little one brought its mother to the scene, only to find the child enveloped in flames. Mrs. Brown threw her dresses around the child and soon smothered the flames. All that kind nursing and medical skill could do was done to relieve the little sufferer. The shock, however, was too great for him to stand, and he succumbed to his injuries at an early hour yesterday morning.

Lucan, Ont., March 8.—The dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings known as the old Andrew Keefe homestead, one-half mile north of Elginfield, in Biddulph township, were totally consumed by fire between 2 o'clock and daylight Saturday morning. The premises were unoccupied.

Quebec, March 8.—A disastrous fire occurred Friday night at the corner of Crown and Joseph streets, the buildings being occupied by the dry-goods firm of the Syndicate of Quebec and Myrand & Pouliot. The syndicate's loss is about $35,000; Myrand & Pouliot lost $45,000.

St. Catharines, March 8.—Fire yesterday morning destroyed the coal sheds of E. C. Rogers, at the Welland branch of the G. T. R.; also badly scorched two cars of lumber standing on the siding. Loss, about $300; covered by insurance.

Ottawa, March 8.—Fire took place last evening in the drygoods establishment of L. J. Richards, corner of Dalhousie and St. Patrick streets. There was about $300 damage to the building. Loss on stock, $5,000.



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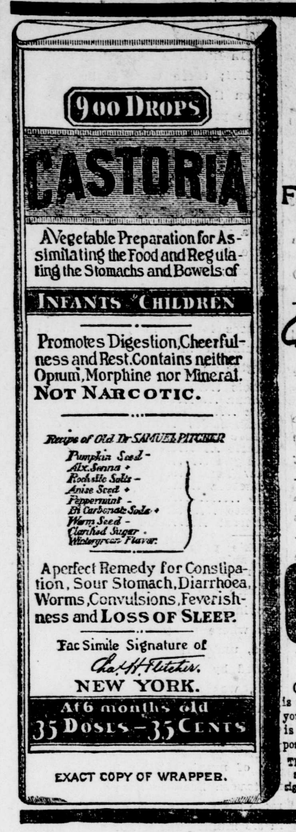
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W. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., 189 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

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Progress in Ontario.

A correspondent, who says that he has only lived in Canada for five years, asks us to tell him something about the record of the present Government of Ontario with regard to temperance reform. He says he has heard many avowed political opponents of the Government say that the Administration has done nothing to advance temperance, and he desires to know if these men tell him what is true.

The answer is that no one can deny that during the years in which a Liberal Government has held sway in Ontario there has been continuous legislation, in response to public sentiment, providing more stringent legislation and more effective control of the liquor traffic. Anyone who was in Canada prior to the adoption of the present license law can never forget the condition of affairs. Then the traffic in places like London dominated the municipal councils, which gave out the licenses at the bidding of the "bosses," and the result was that an excessive number of licensed establishments existed throughout the province. In this city and elsewhere "free-and-easies" existed at almost every turn, and the traffic was practically uncontrolled. One of the first acts of the Liberal Administration was to repeal the law which prevailed prior to and after Confederation, which allowed original packages from the manufacturer, containing not less than five gallons, or one dozen bottles of liquor, to be sold without a license. That branch of the traffic was then placed upon the same basis as saloons and shops, necessitating a license, and also demanding conformity to the rules and regulations applicable to other branches of the business.

Since then, by the aid of the legislation passed, backed by public sentiment, there has been a continuous reduction in the number of places selling liquor. In the year before the Crooks Act was passed, the licenses issued were numbered as follows:

Taverns	4,792
Shops	1,307
Wholesale	52
Vessel	33
Total	6,185

In three years afterwards, the numbers had been reduced to the following:

Tavern	3,199
Shop	757
Wholesale	72
Vessel	22
Total	4,020

The last figures at hand are those for the year 1895, and they show further satisfactory progress:

Tavern	2,779
Shop	327
Wholesale	26
Vessel	...
Total	3,131

It will be observed that in the last twenty years, under this Administration, the number of licenses have been reduced by about one-half. Not a license has been issued for vessels since 1890; the number of saloon licenses have been reduced to less than 40; and in the new law provision is made for wiping these entirely out.

When we examine the returns for individual municipalities, the striking character of the changes effected are made even more manifest. In Toronto, under municipal control system, which opponents of the Government pine for, there was a condition of affairs of a most extraordinary character. Let us give the returns of liquor places in that city then and now:

	1874.	1895.
Tavern licenses	369	150
Shop licenses	184	50
Wholesale licenses	21	8
Vessel licenses	16	0
Total	590	208

This reduction has taken place, too, in face of the fact that the population of Toronto has more than doubled in the interval. In London, the population has also doubled in the last twenty years, yet here is how the license situation stands in this city:

	1875.	1895.
Tavern licenses	75	35
Shop licenses	75	6
Wholesale licenses	3	2
Total	153	43

A similar change is noted in the counties. In Middlesex, for example, 206 licenses were issued in 1874; in 1895 the number had been reduced to 73. In Lambton there were 134 licenses in 1874; there were 66 in 1895. And so on throughout the province.

The proportion of liquor licenses issued to the population in the province was, in 1875, one to each 278. By 1895 the proportion had been reduced to one to each 623, and the licenses are being decreased at the rate of about 100 a year. In this city, for example, there is but one license to every 900 persons; and in Toronto one to every 1,200 of the population. As showing how we stand in the number of liquor licenses issued, in proportion to the population in neighboring states, let us give a late return:

Illinois	One license to each 183
Indiana	One license to each 247
Iowa	One license to each 289
Massachusetts	One license to each 386
Quebec	One license to each 635
Ontario	One license to each 652
Michigan	One license to each 239
New York	One license to each 134
Minnesota	One license to each 301
Ohio	One license to each 203
Toronto	One license to each 1208
Montreal	One license to each 349

*This proportion has been considerably changed by the passage of the restricting Raines law.

There are 808 municipalities in the Province. The number of municipalities where no tavern licenses are issued, under the local option law, also passed by this Government, or otherwise, was at last accounts 185. The number of municipalities in which only one and not more than two tavern licenses were issued was 228. The number of municipalities in which either no tavern licenses were issued, or not more than two are granted, is 413, while in 528 municipalities not a shop license is issued.

As a result of legislation by the present Administration, we have a better class of houses, better accommodation, and a less number of licenses, the saloons almost abolished, a total separation of groceries from liquor shops, no licenses for steamboats or vessels of any kind, and less bar drinking. The age limit when the Government came into power was 14. It was raised to 16, then to 18, and under the new license law no person can sell liquor to anyone under 21 years of age, under a severe penalty. Then we have had a general weeding out of unfit premises and persons, a prohibition of sales by druggists on Saturday nights or Sundays without a doctor's order; we have comparatively early hours for closing, instead of practically an uncontrolled traffic. We have an absolute limit to the number of licenses that may be granted in any municipality, and the municipal council, by bylaw, may still further limit the number of licenses to be granted by the commissioners. Formerly there was no limit to the number of licenses that could be granted. The council can also by bylaw limit the number of shop licenses to be issued, and the people can increase the license fees to whatsoever extent they desire. The people have been given the power by a majority to forbid by means of a petition to the commissioners the granting of a new license in, or the transfer of an old license to their subdivision. Before a tavern or shop license can be obtained, the petition must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a majority of the electors entitled to vote in the subdivision. The colorable sale of liquors by "clubs" incorporated under the act respecting benevolent and other societies, and also the colorable prescriptions or certificates by medical practitioners is also prohibited. The relatives of a habitual drukards are given authority to prohibit the sale of liquors to him, and the liquor seller offending is liable to severe penalties. Frequenting of bar-rooms during prohibited hours is strictly forbidden, and those who do so are put under a penalty.

And to crown all, if any city, town, village or township desires to prohibit the sale by retail of intoxicating liquors, the majority of the electors are empowered to do so under a law which has been in force since before Confederation, and which has been revived during the last few years.

These are the main advances made in the control of the sale of intoxicants under the Administration now in power. The advance has been steady. It has been always well-considered, and made just as fast as the statesmen at the helm found that public sentiment would maintain it. There have always been among us zealous, well-meaning persons who were anxious to go further than the Administration deemed it prudent, in the interests of the whole people. We had a demand made by the Opposition in the Legislature three years ago, that the Government of Ontario should pass a prohibitory law first and let the test of whether it was constitutional be made afterwards. The Government declined to do so, and they were abused as non-progressive. But they believed that they had not the power to pass a prohibitory law. If it had been passed, it would have been resisted. There would have been lawlessness and demoralization, an unlicensed traffic, and a large unnecessary loss to the municipal revenue. The result has proved the wisdom of the Government. The British Privy Council has decided that the Province has not the power to prohibit, but to restrict. On that understanding, the measure for the further restriction of the traffic has been presented to the Legislature. It does not go so far as some people would like; but it is a misrepresentation to say that it does not go a long step forward.

Amusing Blunders.

Many That Have Been Written by Prominent Authors.

Even Thackeray and George Eliot Fell Into Traps.

If John B. Gough had had Mr. Geo. H. Westley's article in a recent issue of The Home Journal, he would have found plenty of material for a new lecture on his old subject of "Blunders." Mr. Westley writes on literary blunders alone, and divides them into blunders of translation, blunders of grammar, errors of construction, blunders geographical, blunders historical, zoological, indexical, and quotational.

He begins by calling down William Watson for the title of his poem, "Abdul the Damned." Abdul is not a name, but means slave or servant, and Abdul Hamid means "the servant of God." After chronicling some strange translations into English by French novels, such as "a dinner-wagon of baseness" (etagere de bassesses), and "he was thunderstruck in the back" (il a ete foudroye par derriere), and the rendering of "so wo-begone" into French as "ainsi, douleur! va-t' en," we are treated to the following side-splitters:

"In Fenimore Cooper's tale, 'The Spy,' Mr. Wharton, one of the characters, lives at a place called 'The Locusts.' This a French translator rendered 'Les Sauterelles.' Evidently he had not heard of a tree called the locust; hence his mistake. But mark the ludicrous blunder that followed. Presently the translator came to a passage in the story where it was stated that a visitor had tied his horse to a locust. We can imagine him scratching his head perplexedly over this, and having strong doubts about his previous rendering. If he turned once again to his dictionary, he evidently found no assistance; so he wrote with a bold hand that the rider had secured his steed to a sauterelle. Then, taking a fresh dip of ink, he clinched the matter by gravely informing the reader that in America these insects grow to an enormous size; and that in this case, one of these—dead and stuffed, of course—had been stationed at the door of the mansion for the convenience of visitors on horseback.

"But perhaps no work ever suffered more at the hands of the mistranslator than Dickens' novel, 'Our Mutual Friend.' This was secured to appear serially in L'Opinion Nationale, of Paris, but the translator made such a botch of the job that, after a few chapters had been printed, the readers of the paper protested against the continuance of the story, and it came to an abrupt close. They claimed that the work was packed with absurdities, and no wonder, as the reader may judge from the following examples. The author wrote: 'There was an innocent piece of dinner furniture that went on easy castors.' The French rendering of the last five words of this sentence, translated back into English, would read, 'shod with large beaver slippers.' Again, Dickens, describing Podsnap, said: 'He had red beads on his forehead,' a sentence which, by some strange process, was made to read: 'He had a row of red buttons on his stomach.'

"Next to the blunder translational, we note the blunder grammatical. Some of the greatest writers have been guilty of this. In 'Ivanhoe,' for example, we find the following: 'A tulchan is a calf's skin stuffed and placed before a cow who has its calf, to induce the animal to part with her milk.' Then, in one of Thackeray's novels, we read: 'Neither of the sisters were very much displeased.' Even Ruskin, considered one of the greatest masters of English prose, erred in this respect. He wrote: 'I could have wished to have given more examples;' and again 'It means the most total destruction which a building can suffer.'

"As for errors in construction, take the following from Thackeray: 'He had his top-boots in his room in which he used to hunt in the holidays.' And this from George Eliot: 'She disentangled her foot from her netting and wound it up'—surely a very surprising anatomical feat. One of the most amusing blunders in syntax is to be found in Morse's old geography. According to it a certain town contained 'four hundred houses and four thousand inhabitants all standing with their gable ends to the street.' A good second to this is the following passage from a story by an author who is anonymous. He wrote: '"Quite a fight goin' on," conversationally drawled the soldier with the chicken whose trouser's leg was half gone.'"

A poem that won a prize in the French Academy had a line that ran: "And from the freezing to the burning pole." Prof. Fisher speaks of President Polk's "second term," Browning writes of a "black lynx," Mme. D'Arblay derives phlegm from Flemings, and a Scotch writer finds the origin of "canteen" in the French pronunciation of "tin can," with the words reversed. An Indexer is told about who made these entries:

Patti, Adelina.
" oyster

Another made an entry as follows: "The Lord Chief Justice, his great mind," the passage indexed being: "The Lord Chief Justice said he had a great mind to commit the prisoner for contempt of court." We close with the following:

"A very common blunder is the blunder quotational. Perhaps the most general blunder of this class is in connection with the quotation: 'He who runs may read.' Tracing this back to its source, we find that the original phrase means something entirely different from that for which we employ its tortured representative. 'And the Lord answered me and said, Write the vision and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it' (Hab. ii., 2)."

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a plumonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.

JOLLY SPORT ON THE ICE.

New Game That is in Great Favor Among New York Fashionables.

For the best-liked game on skates this season posts are set up at one end of the rink, five in all; from these flutter many gay ribbons, each about a yard in length. They are so arranged that they can be easily detached, and the object of the sport is to secure the greatest number of the silk trophies as you skate rapidly by the posts. Only one ribbon can be taken at a time, and from one post only, and speed must not be slackened in detaching the ribbon. The skaters follow one another round the rink at a rapid pace and seize the ribbon as they glide past, pinning it upon the breast.

Finally the ribbons have all disappeared but one —a long, fluttering white scarf. This no one is allowed to touch until the signal from the leader, which comes while all are whirling gayly about and possibly just after the post has been passed. The contestant who understands the art of wheeling about quickly and surely is the one who captures the trophy, and the first prize. Second and third prizes are also awarded, and the game is voted the merriest sort of fun.

Figure work by skillful skaters forms part of the evening's entertainment at the rink in New York city, where the smart set resort. The inside edge and the outside edge, from inside back to outside forward, the serpentine or a change of edge, qs and reverse qs—are all club figures which are gracefully performed, with correct and accurate pose.

The side-by-side figures are in great vogue, and to witness a performance of this kind by some pretty girl, notably Miss Townsend Burden, accompanied by a dashing cavalier, is to witness the very poetry of motion.

In one of the side-by-side figures, the woman puts her hands behind her with the palms upward, and the man takes them in his hands, which are turned palms downward. He stands behind the woman to her left, the left hands are joined and brought forward, and the woman's right hand is passed behind and across her back, and is so held in the man's right.

When the man is to the right of the lady, the position is, of course, reversed. This is the Austrian method, and was introduced at the club by a young woman who spent last winter at the Austrian capital. For many of the improvements and innovations in figure skating the world of sports is indebted to the progressive spirit of the St. Nicholas Club.

When it comes to fancy skating, the men carry off most of the first prizes, but they find clever competitors among the maids and matrons.

Miss Van Allen, Mrs. Astor's granddaughter, is enough of an English girl in training to be thoroughly athletic in tastes, and as a skater she has quite a reputation at the club; turning easily and gracefully is the great test of a good skater, and in this she excels.

Miss Edith Morton, daughter of ex-Gov. Morton, is devoted to this sport, and she can do the dutch roll backward with a certainty and long, easy stroke that makes other skaters thoughtful and envious.

Miss Kate Brice, in the most chic and Frenchy of costumes, can do that most difficult gyration on ice, the double Philadelphia grapevine, in most graceful style. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her little twin-daughters are always at home on the ice; Mrs. Jack Astor is an expert at all manner of figure skating, and is always resplendent in a fur-trimmed gown and a coquettish toque; Miss Madeline Cutting is a picture as she goes skimming along, doing the cross roll backward with "Dickie" Peters, and one fair skater who always attracts much attention has more jewels in her skates than most belles wear at a ball.—Boston Globe.

Historical Hair.

It was a singular fact that the late Marshal Canrobert, the last of the French marshals, offered in himself a constant example of the violations of the regulations of the army in which he was so conspicuous an officer.

Throughout almost the whole of his military service Canrobert wore long hair flowing down upon his shoulders, and this hair was a sort of oriflamme to the soldiers.

But ever since the year 1833 the French army regulations have positively required that every officer and soldier shall wear closely cut hair, "without any tufts, curls or ringlets whatsoever," and severe penalties are provided for persistence in letting the hair grow long.

Canrobert had a profuse mass of hair which he was very proud of. It was cropped to his great grief when he went into the military school of St. Cyr in 1826; but when, as a young officer, he went into the Algerian war in 1835, he profited by the relaxation of many regulations there to let his hair grown down his shoulders again.

Several years later, also in Algeria, Colonel Canrobert, bareheaded, led a heroic charge at Zaatcha, and his long, floating hair, in the thick of the combat, served as a rallying sign to the Zouaves as they swarmed through the breach.

After this war Canrobert's head of hair had already become so famous that no superior ventured to command him to cut it off, though General Pelissier, who hated him, once called him "professor" in a cafe in Paris, and by way of excuse affected to have mistaken him for a doctor of philosophy on account of his hair.

The Emperor Napoleon III. did once venture to remonstrate with Canrobert for wearing long hair. The marshal's response was very "Frenchy."

"Sire," he said, "my hair belongs to history!"

He did not cut it. It floated all through the French and German war, becoming legendary among the soldiers. It became snow-white and fell upon the old marshal's shoulders in his declining days; and it clustered about them as his body lay in state in Paris after his death.

Her Own Charges.

One of the prettiest stories that Mrs. Ballington Booth told to the prisoners in Sing Sing was about her 3-year-old daughter Theodora. Theodora, it seems, takes a keen interest in her mother's prison work. "Mamma," she asked one day, "where did you get your prisoners?"

And Mrs. Booth replied:—

"God sent them."

"Has he got any more?" the wee lassie wanted to know.

"Oh, yes."

Theodora gave a satisfied little grunt and said, "Then, mamma, when I grow up I'm going to have prisoners too."

"You may have some of mine, Theodora," the mother generously offered.

But the little missionary was not to be satisfied with any secondhand charges.

"No, mamma," she urged, "you must please keep all yours. I want my own prisoners."—New York Press.

The genuine Angostura Bitters cure indigestion and restore the appetite. Every druggist keeps them. Dr. J. G. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

THE WONDERS OF MODERN CHEMISTRY

SARSAPARILLIAN AND ITS ASSOCIATES

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT cures with astonishing rapidity diseases hitherto considered incurable, and invests those marked with the seal of death with new life, vigorous health and strength, with the purest and richest blood that ever flowed through the veins of man, woman or child.

For years Dr. Radway has been laboring in the vineyard of medical science in improving the process of obtaining the active properties from medicinal substances without heat. This great desideratum he has successfully accomplished, so that every ingredient used in Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent and the Ready Relief and Radway's Pills are the pure, unadulterated, active properties. In Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent one teaspoonful contains more of the pure curative principle of Sarsaparilla than will be found in a quart bottle of the weak decoctions of the advertised Sarsaparillas.

SEND FOR OUR LEAFLET (FREE) "RADWAY ON OVARIAN TUMORS

In Tumors, Nodes, Hard Lumps and Syphiloid Ulcers; in Dropsy, in Venereal Sore Throat, Ulcers, and in Tubercles of the Lungs; in Gout, Rheumatism, Rickets; in Mercurial Deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is a torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to new life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will, in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

TUMOR CURED.

Dr. Radway, New York—Dear Sir: For the encouragement of others in similar circumstances to what I have been, I think it right for me to return my heartfelt thanks to you for the benefit I have received from the use of the Radway medicines. I had been afflicted over six years with tumor in the abdomen. Had been to six of the best doctors I could hear of in Iowa. They all told me the same story, that my trouble was out of the reach of medicine, and that it would in time kill me. I happened to see in your Almanac about tumors being cured. I immediately, as a last resort, resolved to try your treatment. To my great surprise I soon experienced good effects, and with only using three bottles of the Resolvent, one of the Ready Relief, and by continuing on with the Pills longer, I was completely cured. I was so enlarged that I was 4 feet 2 inches around, while now I measure 2½ feet around. Before using your medicine I had not laid down in six months. Now, if this sketch will be of any benefit to suffering humanity, I am willing to have it published. Yours with respects,

M. HOCKETT,
Motor, Rooks County, Kansas.

P. S.—When Afflicted I lived at Salem, Iowa.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the cure of pain. Price 25 CENTS a bottle.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

For the Blood, and Chronic Diseases. Price, $1 00 a bottle.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Price, 25 CTS. a box (at Druggists' or by mail).

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Be sure to get "Radway's," and see that the name is on what you buy.

Book of advice sent on application to

RADWAY & CO.,
7 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Back-Ache, Face-Ache, Sciatic Pains, Neuralgic Pains, Pain in the Side, etc.

Promptly Relieved and Cured by

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster

Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster for severe pain in the back and lumbago, I unhesitatingly recommend same as a safe, sure and rapid remedy; in fact, they act like magic.—A. LAPOINTE, Elizabethtown, Ont.

Price 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD, Proprietors, MONTREAL.

THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

We claim that it is equal to ANY and surpasses ALL in many respects. We will send one to any responsible firm or person on ten days trial, and if not found as we represent it may be returned to us. Half the price of others. $55.00. Agents wanted.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Chas. A. Colt, agent, 314½ Dundas street, London, Ont. zw

INSECTS IN COLD STORAGE.

Temperature Below 45 Degrees Kill Some Destructive Ones.

Cold storage companies derive a large income in summer from keeping valuable furs, woolens and rugs which might be injured by the larvae of clothes moths, clothes beetles and other insects which feed on such goods. It has been the common practice of the companies to keep the goods at a temperature of 42 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer.

Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, made a number of experiments with destructive insects and froze them to death at various temperatures up to 45 and 50 degrees. As the insects died at a moderately low temperature, it is evident that the cold storage companies which put their stores in 20 degrees or 12 degrees temperature are wasting a good deal of energy, as a 40 degree temperature is low enough to protect the goods.

The insects which shivered in the interests of science and cold storage companies were the common clothes moth, the cabinet beetle, the black carpet beetle, the dark meal worm and the leather beetle. It is said that the black carpet beetle on feeling the temperature going down wrapped itself in a Turkish rug, hoping to weather the unusual frost. It was frozen stiff in the rug, having the general appearance of a mummified beetle when unwrapped. The meal worm was equally unfortunate. It tried to keep up its circulation by eating wheat.

One Minute Cure for Toothache.

Magical in potency and power, penetrating at once to the diseased nerve. Nerviline—cures ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6..... Nerviline—nerve pain cure—cures toothache in a moment. Nerviline, the most marvelous pain remedy known to science, may be used for all nerve pains. Test at once its efficacy.

"I am afraid the man who aspires to your hand is too weak-kneed to make you a good husband," said her father. "Oh, papa, he's not that! He has held me on them for hours at a time!"

CHAPMAN'S.

MAJESTIC

is the name of the ship on which our buyer returned from the European markets. Majestic is the proper appellation to describe the stock which he reports to have purchased, as regards volume, variety and beauty, and which will be on our counters in a few days.

STORE LIFE HERE IS IN A STATE OF TRANSITION. LOOK OUT FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This Week

Table Linen, 52 inches wide, unbleached damask, for 20c per yard,

And Three Other

very special lines in Cream Table Damask, 56, 58 and 60 inches wide, at 25c, 30c and 33c; also better ones at 40c, 45c, 50c and 56c.

Where But Here

can you find such elegant Bleached Table Damask, pure linen, ranging from 60 to 80 inches wide, and selling for 45c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 75c, 90c and $1 10? Examine the goods, learn the prices, and you will be surprised at the value.

Napkins, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Drapes, Towels and Towelings, in great variety.

We Were Lucky

in securing another case of that wonderful Bleached Cotton at 8c per yard. The first case we sold out in a few days and very many will be anxious to secure more of it. Come this week and get $1 25 worth of beautiful Cotton for $1.

Bleached Sheeting

Two yards wide, plain or twill, soft finish, at 20c.
Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, plain or twill at 25c.
Bleached Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, for 30c.

Pillow Cottons

Special value at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 17c and 18c.

Unbleached Sheeting

Double fold, plain and twill selling for 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c.

Unbleached Sheeting, cotton, 36 inches wide, extra value, at 4½c, 5c, 6c, 6½c, 7½c, 8½c.

One Table

New Prints, light and dark colors, warranted fast dye, worth 10c, for 8½c.

Still Another Table

Beautiful English Prints, 32 inches wide, best 12½c goods selling for 10c.

The opening season finds us full of enthusiasm. The methods that have given us years of continual advancement shall be further developed, and we bid for still greater things.

CHAPMAN'S

Insist

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply

Upon

the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And only Hood's. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Commercial.

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
London, Monday, March 8.

Wheat (red), per bu .. ..72c to 74c
Wheat (white), per bu .. .. ..72c to 75c
Oats, per bu..........13 1-2c to 19 1-2c
Peas, per bu....................36c to 42c
Corn, per bu....................25c to 31c
Buckwheat, per bu........24c to 26 1-2c
Rye, per bu......................22c to 28c
Barley, per bu...................20c to 29c
Beans, per bu....................25c to 40c

Only a few loads of grain and hay came forward today, which sold at Saturday's prices.

General quotations as follows:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, fall, per 100lbs....	1 20	to	1 23
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs......	1 20	to	1 23
Wheat, spring per 100 lbs..........	1 20	to	1 23
Oats, per 100 lbs	40	to	56
Peas per 100 lbs	60	to	70
Corn per 100 lbs....................	45	to	50
Barley, per 100 lbs	42	to	60
Rye, per 100 lbs....................	40	to	45
Beans, bu...........................	25	to	40
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	40	to	50
PROVISIONS.			
Honey................................	8	to	12
Cheese, per lb......................	5	to	6
Eggs single dozen...................	12	to	13
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz.....	11	to	12
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz..	10	to	11
Butter single rolls per lb.......	17	to	18
Butter, per 1 lb rolls, baskets,	16	to	17
Butter per lb, large rolls or crocks.........................	13	to	15
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins....	10	to	14
Lard, per lb........................	6	to	7
Chickens, per pair.................	40	to	60
Ducks, per pair....................	75	to	80
Turkeys, per lb....................	9	to	10
MEAT, HIDES, ETC			
Beef, quarters, per lb............	3½	to	5
Mutton quarters, per lb.........	5	to	6
Veal, quarters, per lb............	3	to	5
Lamb, quarter......................	8	to	9
Dressed hogs, 100 lb..............	6 00	to	6 50
Live hogs...........................	3 00	to	4 25
Hides, No. 1 per lb...............	6½	to	6½
Hides, No. 2, per lb..............	5½	to	5½
Hides, No. 3, per lb..............	4½	to	4½
Calfskins, green...................	4	to	6
Calfskins, dry, each..............	..	to	..
Sheepskins, each...................	75	to	90
Lambskins, each....................	50	to	70
Wool, per lb........................	18	to	18
Tallow, rendered, per lb..........	3	to	3
Tallow, rough, per lb............	1½	to	2
HAY AND SEED			
Hay, per ton........................	7 00	to	7 50
Straw, per load....................	2 00	to	2 50

HAMILTON SELLS

Pure Crushed Oats, Hay and Staw, all kinds of Food for Poultry, Bird Seed (mixed or separate) 5 pounds for 25c. Try us. We can please you.

A. M. Hamilton & Son,

373 Talbot St., Opposite Market. Phone 662.

THE APPLE TRADE.

A. R. Fowler, of Portland, received the following cable under date of March 1:

Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., quote today's Liverpool market as follows: Baldwins, Spies, Phoenix, 8s to 11s; Greenings, 6s to 9s; G. Russets, Ben Davis, 12s to 15s; R. Russets, 11s to 14s; Spitz Seeks, C. Reds, 9s to 12s; T. Sweets, 7s to 10s. Only choicest fruit brought the highest quotations. Fruit out of condition rules 2s to 3s less than the quotations for sound. The market opened weak, and gradually weakened, closing with 6d to 1s decline. Excessive supplies are compelling us to accept lower figures, but condition of fruit would not allow of our holding for a recovery. As soon as the market feels the lessened supply we expect a recovery in prices.

The shipments of apples for the past week were: Boston to Liverpool, 28,940; to London, 3,496; to Glasgow, 2,696; Portland to Liverpool, 4,900 barrels; St. John to Liverpool, 1,551 barrels; New York and Halifax to hear from.

English Market.

London, March 6.

Cargoes off coast — Wheat steady; corn, quiet.

Cargoes on passage — Wheat, quiet and steady; corn, steady.

Country markets—English, firm; French, eady.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—12:45 p.m.

Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; futures quiet and unchanged.

Corn — Spot firm; futures quiet and unchanged.

Bacon — Firm; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 28s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 26s 6d; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 26s; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 25s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 25s; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 24s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 26s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 24s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 40s 6d.

Tallow—Fine North American, 17s 6d.

Beef—Extra India mess, 58s 9d; prime mess, 48s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 45s; medium western, 40s.

Lard—Steady; prime western, 21s 6d; refined in pails, 23s.

Cheese—Steady; demand poor; finest American white (Sept.), 57s; finest American colored (Sept.), 57s.

Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.

Turpentine spirits—21s.

Rosin, common—5s.

Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 3d.

Linseed oil—15s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d.

Refrigerator beef — Forequarter, 4d; hindquarter, 5¾d.

Bleaching powder, hard wood, f.o.b., Liverpool, £6 15s.

Hops—At London (Pacific Coast), £3 15s.

American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 6.—Not quite as much apprehension over the eastern political question was felt in the wheat market as yesterday, the effect being shown in the course and in the action of prices. A net loss of ¼c to ⅜c was quotable at the close. Other matters were, however, very little in consideration, and the decline was due more to the belief in the peaceful solution of the Cretan affair than to any bearish interpretation of the statistical news or to the wheat situation. The corn market was steady generally, the opening, however, being easier partly through the influence exerted by the quiet tone of the cables and partly in sympathy with wheat. The large exports from both coasts for the week—3,255,000 bu—were a factor in affording sustaining powers. The trade in oats was light, and the tone about steady.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 March, 76c; May, 76c to 76⅛c; July, 73⅛c; Sept., 71⅛c.

Corn—No. 2 March, 23⅝c; May, 24⅞c; July, 25⅝c; Sept., 27c.

Oats—No. 2 March, 16c; May, 17⅛c; July, 18⅜c to 18⅛c.

Mess pork—May, $8 37½; July, $8 47½.

Lard—May, $4 20; July, $4 30.

Short ribs—May, $4 40; July, $4 50.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 75c to 75⅛c; No. 3 spring wheat, 73c to 74c, by sample; No. 2 red, 75c to 87½c; No. 2 corn, 23⅝c to 23⅞c; No. 2 oats, 16⅞c to 16⅝c; No. 2 rye, 34c to 34½c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; mess pork, $8 25 to $8 30; lard, $4 10 to $4 12½; short rib sides, $4 30 to $4 50; dry salted shoulders, $4 50 to $4 75; short clear sides, $4 45 to $4 62½.

Receipts—

Flour..............	7,000	Wheat..............	17,000
Corn...............	219,000	Oats................	302,000
Rye.................	2,000	Barley..............	42,000

Shipments—

Flour..............	5,000	Wheat..............	43,000
Corn...............	120,000	Oats................	192,000
Rye.................	....	Barley..............	12,000

The Oil Market.

PETROLEA

Petrolea, March 8.—Oil opened and closed at $1 52.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., March 6.—Oil option not quoted today. Standard's price, 91c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 257 head; no trading; steady.

Calves—Receipts, 26 head; sold at $6 50; steady.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,664 head; sheep and medium to fair lambs were slow and weak; good lambs steady and choice stock firm; poor to prime sheep at $3 to $4 50; fair to choice lambs, $5 10 to $5 50; extra, $5 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,726 head; nominally at $4 25 to $4 40.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; left over, 1,000; active and 15c higher than Thursday; light, $3 75 to $3 90; mixed, $3 70 to $3 87 1-2; heavy, $3 35 to $3 85; roughs, $3 55 to $3 60.

Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; strong.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,339; steers slow, but steady; oxen and bulls unchanged; cows firm to 10c higher; poor to prime native steers, $3 75 to $5; oxen and stags, $2 25 to $4 30; bulls, $2 60 to $3 50; inferior to choice cows, $1 80 to $3 45.

Calves—Receipts, 32; firm; medium to prime veals; $6 25 to $7.

Shep and lambs—Receipts, 4,776; sheep dull and weak; lambs slow but steady; fair to prime sheep, $4 20 to $4 50; bucks, $3 50; common to choice lambs, $4 75 to $5 50; clipped do., $4 80.

Hogs—Receipts, 384; steady, at $3 85 to $4 25, for good heavy to choice light hogs, and $4 20 to $4 35 for pigs.

Cables from British markets quote American steers, 10c to 11 1-4c, dressed weight; sheep, 9c to 11c, dressed weight; American refrigerated beef, 7 3-4c to 8 1-2c.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 6.—Cattle —3 cars on sale; one car of Canada stockers of 798 lbs, sold at $3 45; balance of offerings were native, mixed butchers.

Hogs—22 cars on sale; active and 10c higher; best Yorkers, $4 07 1-2 to $4 10; with pigs and heavier Yorkers, $4 05 to $4 07 1-2; packing and mixed, $3 95 to $4; extreme heavies, $3 90 to $3 95.

Sheep and Lambs—28 cars; slow, but steady; prime export lambs, $5 25 to $5 30; sheep, steady to strong for best; one load of heavy sold at $4 50; bulk of mixed sheep, $4 to $4 25.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 5.—The cattle trade was fairly active today, with good attendance of buyers. Receipts, 70 cars, including 1,200 hogs, 125 sheep and lambs, 40 calves and 14 milch cows.

Export Cattle—A cablegram stated that the steamship Lake Winnipeg had arrived in England, after a stormy passage, with all the deck load of cattle lost, including 70 head shipped by Mullins & Dean, and 40 head by Lavack, Toronto. They were insured, but shippers stand to lose one-third of their value. Trade was fair; prices steady, at 3 1-4c to 4 1-4c; some good butchers' cattle were taken for export; dealers were about supplied till the end of next week. Butchers' cattle—Market unchanged; quite a few common offered; good cattle sold early; prices ruled for good to choice, 3c to 3 1-4c per lb; mediums to good, 2 5-8c to 2 7-8c; common at 2 1-2c; choice butchers are wanted, but inferior grades are difficult to sell; the market will be quiet till the Lenten season is over. Bulls were in fair demand; shipping bulls sold at 2 3-4c to 3 1-4c; feeders, weighing 1,100 lbs, sell at 3c to 3 1-4c. Stockers—Demand for Buffalo continues good; sales at 2 1-4c to 2 3-4c per lb; some of the better sold at $2 90 per cwt; buyers are in daily expectation that the quarantine regulations will re reimposed, and there have been so many stockers rushed into Buffalo lately that the market there is flat. Milch cows and springers—The market was quiet; only for the fact that the offerings were light, prices would have declined; as it was, they ruled at $16 to $30 each, with an odd choice one selling at $36; only good cows and early springers are in demand.

Lambs were active; all offerings were sold easily today; more could have been disposed of; choice lambs weighing 90 to 110 lbs are in demand; prices ruled at 4 1-2c to 5c per lb.

Sheep—The market was dull, and prices were nominal; ewes brought 3c per lb, and bucks 2 1-2c.

Calves—The offerings were heavier today, and prices were unchanged at $3 50 to $7 each; no really choice calves were offered, and some fancy veals are wanted.

Hogs were active, and prices were firm, in spite of the heavy offerings; there are too many small hogs, weighing about 120 lbs each and under, coming in; these will not bring more than 4c per lb; the probability is that they will not sell here at all; three lots were refused by buyers here today, and they were not wanted at any price by the buyers; they were too much like horses, which are not wanted here at all, Toronto being in the prohibited district; extra choice hogs sold at 5c per lb; thick fat sold at 4c to 4 1-4c; better quality of heavy hogs at 4 1-2c; other kinds are unchanged; these prices are for hogs weighed off the cars.

WHAT HE WAS WAITING FOR.

"Buy your wheel from me, sir," said an enterprising dealer to a prospective customer, "and I will make you a present of a cyclometer."

"You are not the man I am looking for," replied the shopper. "I am trying to find a seller of cyclometers who will throw in a bicycle."

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

Winter Sport.

The Harvard Hockey Team Beaten by Ottawa.

Brant Wins the Hockey Match With Guelph.

The Derby Favorite — Athletic, Turf, Baseball and Other Sporting News.

HOCKEY

AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 8.—The Harvard hockey team played the Aberdeens, of Ottawa, here Saturday night, and were defeated by a score of 8 goals to 2.

TORONTO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Toronto, March 8.—Commerce clinched their claim on the hockey championship of the city by defeating 'Varsity by 8 goals to 5 at the Victoria Saturday evening.

AT BRANTFORD.

Brantford, March 8.—Guelph and Brantford played a hockey match here, Brantford winning by 7 to 2.

THE F. C. B. C.'S REPLY.

In reply to the challenge that appeared in Friday's Advertiser, we think some explanations necessary. 1. In the match played in the London East Rink, on Feb. 24, the L. C. I. team positively refused to play any other than an exhibition game, in order to keep faith with the rink management, and extorted from us the promise that the match played there would in no way affect future matches. Why do they want to alter this agreement? 2. In their challenge of last Tuesday, they challenged us to "a game" (not a series of games), for the championship of the city, and both teams went on the ice on Wednesday night with the understanding that the match would be final. (The L. C. I. were too sure of victory and got fooled.) 3. That this is the third challenge we have received from them, and think it about time we did a little now ourselves. 4. Bert Glover plays on our team on exactly the same conditions that Hobbs and Pigot played on theirs. Further, we refuse to acknowledge any challenge from them that is not over their captain's name. We have nothing to do with "one of the L. C. I.'s team." We would advise the L. C. I.'s not to weep over spilt milk, but to bear their defeat like little men and wait until next year to make another bold attempt to regain their lost honors. Thanking you for your valuable space, we remain, respectfully yours,

HARRY PEEL, Captain.
H. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

AQUATIC.

SPLASHES.

Joe Rogers, the Toronto oarsman, died Saturday morning, after having been unconscious for a week.

Harvard will row in an English-made boat when it meets Yale and Cornell. When the English coach, R. C. Lehman, returned to England recently he carried the dimensions of the new craft to Clasper, the Putney-on-the-Thames builder. The new boat is expected at Cambridge, March 12.

ATHLETICS.

BOXING.

The boxing bout between Jack Crawford and Tom Greenbrook did not materialize at the London Boxing Academy Saturday night, owing to Greenbrook's non-appearance. Several exhibition matches were, however, pulled off between local men.

CROSS COUNTRY CONTEST.

London, March 8.—There were nine entries in the cross country championship at Tafford Park Saturday. Salford and Manchester ran a dead heat with 102 each. Warrington was third, and Birchfield, fourth.

THE COMING CONTEST.

San Francisco, March 8.—W. A. Clark, of Dallas, Texas, business partner of Dan Stuart, says he has arranged for the service of 100 Pinkerton detectives. They will be stationed at Reno to watch for incoming crooks and to prevent them reaching Carson. Arrangements have also been made with Sheriff Kinley, of Carson, for a number of the best deputies obtainable in the Nevada towns to be located at Carson.

Colorado will send 150 to the fight. The Chicago special will be a large one, as 201 seats have been reserved. Fifty Pullmans have been engaged at San Francisco.

The demand for railway accommodations for the fight at Carson on the 17th of March have exceeded the anticipations of all the railway officials. The entire rolling stock of Pullmans on the Pacific coast division of the Southern Pacific Company, from El Paso to Portland, has been engaged for the accommodation of patrons. Fifty Pullmans have been engaged from San Francisco alone. The passenger department of the Southern Pacific Railway believes that the company will carry at least 12,000 to the fight.

BASEBALL

Windsor is to have a baseball park and crack nine this summer. The boys are to be in the hands of John Williams, who is one of the players who has decided to spend a few thousand dollars, if necessary, in the purchase and fitting up of suitable grounds. He has been making a deal for a park on the southwest side of the city. He will erect a grand stand, with a capacity for about 15,000 and bleachers for the boys, and a high fence around the park.

TORONTO IN IT.

Charlie Maddock is very confident of Toronto's chances in the Canadian League. He says he will try to sign Strowger, Sheppard and Downs, and will give Canadians first chance. A meeting of the league will be held this week.

THE TURF.

THE DERBY FAVORITE.

London, March 8.—Lord Rosebery has again the early favorite for this year's Derby in Velasquez. But the probable cause of the heavy and persistent run on this colt is the fact that Lord Alington and Sir Frederic Johnstone, the joint owners of Vesuvian, another excellent horse, are both in precarious health, while the owner of Galtermore, the close second favorite, has been ill all the winter. It will be remembered that all entries for the race are disqualified by the death of the nominator.

TIPS.

The Tennessee Derby will this year be worth about $4,500 to the winner.

These odds have been hung up by local layers of odds on the Queen's plate: 6, Dandelion; 100, Genesta Colt; 15, Garter King; 50, Boston; 100, Springbok; 75, Billy Dinmont; 100, Bradlaugh; 100, Urania; 50, Armada; 35, Minorca; 12, Ferdinand; 15, Abbotsford; 20, Dalmor; 100, Lindsay; 4, Wicker; 50, High Court; 10, Belmont; 15, Bristles; 30, The Tar; 100, Vickstone; 100, Ag. Deemer; 7, Bon Ino; 200, Wan. June; 50, Madeline; 10, Leading Landy; 10, Fiddle; 20, Cybele; 1, Seagram S.; 4, Hendrie S.; 10, Duggan S. Pearl Song, Algol and Lake Shore have been declared out of the Suburban.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

With Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies You Can Doctor and

CURL YOURSELF

No Guess Work—No Experimenting—No Big Doctors' Bills — Each Remedy Has Plain Directions, So There Can Be No Mistake.

A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE — AT ALL DRUGGISTS — 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Mr. Henry Maule, 330 Hill street, London, Ont., says: "For six months I was troubled with rheumatic pains in the back. I tried numerous liniments and other medicines in an effort to get relief, but nothing did me any good until I began taking Munyon's Rheumatic Cure. Three days' use of this wonderful medicine made a complete cure, and I have not been troubled since. I can heartily recommend it."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25 cents—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25 cents—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price, $1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11 Albert street, Toronto, Ont., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Church Debts.

How Far They Help or Hinder Growth.

Keep Within Your Means Is Good Advice for Every Congregation.

This is an old theme, but it becomes very fresh and lively, when the annual or semi-annual interest, or the principal, falls due. I know something about the subject from personal experience, as nearly every minister of long standing does. but my experiences were not of the bitter, crushing and hopeless sort, which are heard of now and then. Our debt was a small one, but it was annoying and hindering until it was paid. It prevented early development as a bandage stops circulation, and it was a bad excuse where systematic benevolence to missionary and relief work was concerned. It never hindered impulsive giving. A Chicago fire, a Johnstown flood, a Russian famine, even personal appeals for help, were relieved with as much promptness and generosity, as if there had been no mortgage on the church, with its interest to be as regularly met as the pastor's salary or the coal bill. But when the "Boards of the Church" were presented for contributions, many were disposed to say, and some did say, "It's not right to give money for general church purposes, till this church debt is paid." There was plausibility in this way of putting the excuse, but it never meant any extra contribution toward a reduction of the mortgage. Finally, we determined to remove the obstacle, and did it one Sunday morning, sung the doxology, and were free. We were very glad, when we made this effort, that the conservative men who built the church, had cut down the beautiful plans which had been drawn for a structure to cost $200,000, to a simple building which could be erected for less than $50,000; that they had left off a spire which would have been the loftiest point on Manhattan Island, and put a pepper-box belfry in its place; that they had arranged the chapel and Sunday school rooms under the same roof as the church, instead of making a beautiful chapel in the rear of the main edifice; that they had plastered and frescoed the audience room, rather than finish it according to the plan, with an open-timbered roof of the most elaborate and expensive construction.

I was returning one afternoon, from a confirmation service, with my neighbor, the rector, and the bishop of the diocese. The service had been held in an elegant stone church which had cost a pile of money. As we passed my plain brick church, half covered with ivy vines, my young friend pointed to the belfry which surmounted the tower, and said: "Did you ever see an uglier pepper-box on a church?" The remark was a trifle rude, and I answered back, "I would rather have my ugly pepper-box than your handsome hundred thousand dollar mortgage," and the bishop assented with a smile of meaning. Many years have passed since then, but the belfry and the mortgage still hold their relative positions, with the usual result in such cases.

There are churches in this and other cities that have incumbrances in the form of permanent debts which run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars; and scattered among all the denominations, are church edifices that are sinking their congregations into ruin or preventing congregations from coming into the building. In some instances this injudicious building has necessitated the consolidation of churches, which, if they had not been thus loaded, might have done useful work in localities which such consolidation has left destitute. In very few cases is there any sufficient reason for creating a heavy church debt. Such a debt comes from carelessness, bad judgment, and pride. Trustees and church committees incur financial responsibilities for church building which they would never think of taking in ordinary business, and call their recklessness faith. In other matters wise men begin small, and as the business grows, and furnishes means and opportunities and arguments for enlargement, the improvement is made to meet an evident demand. But often in ecclesiastical affairs an exactly opposite course is taken. Great expenditures are made, and heavy liabilities are incurred, before there is any good prospect of a return. A large and elegantly appointed sanctuary is built with borrowed money, and a few anxious souls with an ambitious leader enter it and wait for a neighborhood to grow, or for a congregation able to carry the load to be carried. One of the most prosperous churches that I know has been built upon entirely opposite, and, as I think, wiser and honester lines. A small building on a rented lot was used until it was filled to the doors by a congregation that paid the rent. Then the building was extended to the end of the lot. This place being filled, the congregation raised the money, bought land and built a chapel, and when that was full and running over, there was financial strength and credit enough to secure the necessary money to build and pay for a church that will be an honor and a blessing to the community for all time. They began at the right end, and were not carried away by ambition or prosperity, from the sensible course of Christian economics which made success certain.

Great thanks is due to those "debt raisers" who in different parts of the land have stirred congregations up to pay their mortgages and floating debts, but it is a benevolent ministry which ought soon to pass away because no longer needed. No church is consecrated by Episcopalians until it is free from debt. A building may be set apart for worship, but it is not solemnly given to God until it is a free-will and a free-deed offering. It is better to build only such a structure as can be thus dedicated, to give no promissory notes to the Lord, and to seek and expect his blessing with all accounts squared and a balance in the treasury.—New York Observer.

172 and 174 Dundas Street.

Sale of Kid Gloves.

We open our doors this morning with an attraction at our Glove counter seldom offered. Kite flying is not a part of this establishment, and when we say we are LONDON'S GREATEST KID GLOVE distributors, it's not with the idea that boastfulness will win trade. It's the announcement of a fact, made so by selling the best for the least money.

Look at These.

50c—Fine French Undressed Kid, four large buttons, made to sell at $1 25, modes and blacks, 50c.

75c—In black and tan, fine soft Kid, worth $1, sale price, 75c.

79c—Our regular dollar Walking Glove, fancy points and trimmings, with large pearl buttons, 79c.

89c—New Chamois, the latest idea, in white and natural, made to sell at $1 10, sale price 89c.

At $1 and $1 25 the best makes of French Kid. Many excellent novelties will be offered, making in all the most attractive offering ever made by us.

Bayley's

A Reminiscence of Tennyson.

An anonymous letter in The Contributors' Club, of the Atlantic Monthly, gives us an interesting little account of his acquaintanceship with Tennyson at the latter's home on the Isle of Wight. Tennyson had Maurice for a visitor, and the writer, being at the time (1858) a resident near by, had arranged with Maurice beforehand to call upon him at Tennyson's:

"I went, accordingly, and saw Tennyson and his wife. I was admitted, moreover, into the upstairs sanctum, where he did his work over a pipe. Nor do I recollect anything more interesting in the course of my life than the talks between Tenyson and Maurice in that little room. Tenyson's attitude towards Maurice was altogether deferential; nay, reverential. I remember one particular talk about the Book of Ecclesiastes. Tennyson said it was the one book the admission of which into the canon he could not understand, it was so utterly pessimistic—of the earth, earthy. Maurice fired up. 'Yes, if you leave out the last two verses. But the conclusion of the whole matter is: "Fear God and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." So long as you look only down upon earth, all is 'vanity of vanities.' But if you look up, there is a God, the judge of good and evil.' Tennyson said he would think over the matter from this point of view."

After Maurice had left, the writer paid a number of other visits to the Tennysons, and gives this bit of a conversation during one of them:

"About that time the newspapers contained the story of someone who had fallen heir to a fortune on condition of his assuming the 'name and arms of Smith.' Tennyron raged about it. Nobody ever left fortunes to poets. Why didn't someone leave him £50,000 on condition of his taking the name and arms of Smith? He would do so at once. 'No, you wouldn't,' I put in. 'I would do it, and I would never write another line.' 'Yes, you would,' I persisted, and so it went on. It is rather curious to observe that his brother changed his name under somewhat similar circumstances, becoming Tennyson-Turner. But I still refuse to believe that Alfred would have become Tennyson-Smith for a consideration."

The following incident shows Tennyson in one of his ugly moods:

"Although for those few weeks I was with the Tennysons on a footing almost of intimacy, I never saw either of them again. One evening at Macmillan's, when I was in the drawing-room, someone told me (I think it was Mr. Hughes) that Tennyson had come, but that he was in a very bad humor, would not leave the ante-room, and seemed determined to contradict

Our Neighbors.

The Wood-Cutting Record Beaten — Farm Transfer.

Duncan McCallum, Newbury, has purchased Erwin McCully's farm for $1,500.

Belmont Times: "The record for cutting wood has been broken by Messrs. Wm. and James McCord, Robert McPherson and Albert Hart, who one day last week cut, split and piled fifteen cords of wood between 8:30 and 5:30 p.m.

Mrs. David Wood, of Belmont South, is dangerously ill, and Drs. Meldrum, of Belmont, and Van Buskirt, of St. Thomas, met in consultation at her residence recently. The physicians had but little hopes for her recovery, but it is now learned that her case is more hopeful.

The death occurred Friday morning at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his mother, con. 8, Westminster, of Mr. Clifford Lewis, son of the late Samuel Lewis, in the 33rd year of his age. Deceased was born on the farm where he lived, and had been ill two years with consumption. He was a single man. The funeral took place on Sunday at 1.30 p. m., to the St. Thomas cemetery.

KOMOKA.

Death Visits One Home Twice Within Two Weeks.

Komoka, March 8.—Within two weeks death has visited the home of Mr. John Turnbull and taken from him a loving, faithful wife, and at 8:30 Saturday morning his little baby boy died, leaving him with one little boy 2 years old. Mr. Turnbull has the sympathy of his many friends in his sad bereavement.

Mr. W. Martison, of the city, is visiting friends in this place.

Mr. A. Warnum is able to be out again.

Prof. Will Stuart, manager of the traveling medicine troupe, who is at present in our village, seems to have a great influence on the people of this section by the crowds that turn out to hear him. Rough weather and rough roads are no barriers in the way, whatever. Our church wouldn't be large enough to hold them.

COURTRIGHT.

Courtright, March 5.—The steamer Welcome broke her way through the ice and made her first trip on Thursday.

Mr. J. Kerr has moved his confectionery from the old stand to the store owned by Bedard Bros., which was lately occupied by Mr. Johnston, tailor.

A social was held at Major George Stewart's on Thursday evening for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church. A large crowd was present and a good time was enjoyed.

A pie social was held by the Church of England congregation on Tuesday evening; proceeds, $11.

Mr. Arthur Barrett left for Chicago on Wednesday, where he has secured a good situation.

Mr. Henry Green attended a ball in Sarnia on Monday night.

BELMONT.

Movement Toward Erecting a Methodist Parsonage—Good Beginning.

Belmont, March 5.—The entertainment in the Methodist Church, Belmont, on Tuesday, March 2, was quite a success. The Epworth League and the Ladies' Aid gave a social to aid the parsonage fund, the late Miss May Willsie leaving in her will $200 towards the erection of a new parsonage. The Rev. G. F. Salton, of the First Methodist Church, St. Thomas, gave a lecture on the "Mission of Laughter," which the local paper here describes as one of the best that ever was delivered in Belmont, and some said that it was equal to the best efforts of Sam Jones. The foundation stone of the new parsonage was thus laid amid peals of laughter. Should Mr. Salton ever favor us with another visit, we can promise him a full house. Miss Jessie L. Hambly, of the London School of Elocution, gave some very fine selections, which were well received. The Cunningham family also rendered some fine instrumental music. Votes of thanks were proposed by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Jackson, to Mr. Salton the Cunningham family and Miss Jessie Hambly, and also to the chairman, Mr. Wm. Watson, president of the league, and others. The motion carried unanimously. The proceeds were $17 25.

LUCAN.

Good Shipment of Cattle to Illinois — Several Cases of Severe Sickness.

Willard Hodgins, Business Agent.

Lucan, March 8.—Mr. James H. McRoberts shipped from this station on Friday 60 head of cattle to Paris, Ill.

McDonald McKinnon, G. T. R. section man, has been seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs for some days. He is slowly recovering. Mr. John McKinnon worked for some days in his father's place, but was taken sick on Saturday.

Miss Perry, Manitoba, is visiting in this vicinity at present.

Miss Louise Shaw, teacher, Drayton, returned on Friday to attend the funeral of her nephew.

Freddie, the infant son of Dr. and Mrs. Shaw, of this village, died at the home of his grandmother at Norwich on Wednesday. The body was interred at St. James' Cemetery, Biddulph, on Friday.

Two socials were held last week under the auspices of the ladies of Holy Trinity Church. The proceeds amounted to about $35.

Miss Maggie Waugh, of Windsor, is visiting friends here.

Miss Lee has been attending the millinery opening in Toronto during the last two weeks. She returned on Saturday last.

Miss Aggie Fox, who has been ill for the last two months, is now able to be around again.

Mr. Z. Tennent, veterinary surgeon, has been sick for some days.

Mr. Matthew Deacon starts for Manitoba on Tuesday.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Heart and Lung Trouble

Mr. Jas. B. Jones, 115 Wellington street, London, Ont., says: "Four years ago I was very sick with lung trouble, and from that time my heart has not been right, and has caused me a great deal of suffering.

"Just before going to bed and during the night I had stoppage of breath, and felt as if I was smothering. Sometimes I was afraid to lie down lest I should choke to death. I seldom got to sleep before 3 o'clock in the morning. The loss of sleep and exertion from strangling spells which I endured exhausted my strength, so much so that oftentimes my heart almost stopped pulsating. I was in constant dread of instant death through heart failure, and had frequently sharp pains through my temples, together with dizziness and a mist before my eyes.

"My memory became very uncertain, and it was a task to recall what happened even a day before. In addition to this I had almost to force myself to eat. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at W. T. Strong's drug store some weeks ago, have proved a remarkable remedy in my case. From the time I commenced their use their good effects have been apparent. I had little faith in any treatment, having tried so many things without effect, but I am thankful to say that these wonderful pills have made my heart strong. It now beats naturally.

"I no longer suffer from smothering and choking at night, and in consequence get restful sleep. I have gained in vigor and strength; my nerves are completely restored to their former condition; I can eat my food with relish, and do not suffer from dizziness.

"To put the matter in a few words, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the only medicine that did me any good. They have raised me from a state of despair to a condition of hopefulness and health. I have great reason to be thankful that I began taking them, and hope that all others who suffer in a similar way will read this testimony and try these pills, so that they may get the benefit for which I now am so thankful."

London Agent RIDE STEARNS BICYCLE AND BE CONTENT Geo. E. Coleman

C.A.A. 46

51tf zxv

A PALATABLE MEDICINE

Provided by Nature

To relieve suffering and disease there is nothing like St. Leon Mineral Water. It purifies and enriches the blood, regulates and keeps the system in perfect order. It is no experimental remedy, but one provided for the many ills nature is heir to.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.,
101½ King St. West, Toronto.

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Indurated Fibreware is a little higher priced than ordinary pails and tubs—but the difference is one that tells—one that changes the cost from a expense to an investment.

THE E. B. EDDY Co LIMITED HULL, CANADA.

Westman's Hardware

111 Dundas St.
Branch—654 Dundas St.

FOR
Alabastine,
Prepared Paint,
Varnishes, Oils,
Brushes of All Kinds,
Clothes Wringers,
Carpet Sweepers,
AT LOWEST PRICES

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For Mothers, Babies and Invalids.
DUNN'S "MALTED RUSK" "LACTESCENT BARLEY" "CREAM OF CORN" FOODS
Naturally sweet without sugar.
BABIES THRIVE ON THEM.
Sold by all Chemists.

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling! Write COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.
Private wires to New York Stock Markets, and Chicago Board Trade.
No. 15-16 Masonic Temple, London.
Telephone No. 1,278.

A COMPANY IS BEING FORMED
to purchase two gold claims in the MANITOU,
containing 287 and 74 acres respectively. These claims adjoin the now famous "SWEDE BOYS" claim recently sold to J. F. Caldwell, the millionaire owner of the GREAT SULTANA, for $25,000. Claims are 6 miles from Foley mine and 4 miles from Ferguson, Lucky Coon and Randolph mines. List limited to 50 subscribers at $10 each. See me at once.
HAMPDEN DAY
421 Richmond St. Phone 1279
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MINING STOCKS.

London G. M. & D. Co	30
Bruce	10
Cromwell	3½
Gold Hills	10
Silver Bell	7
Noble Three (promoters')	2
Consolidated G. F. Co	5

J. F. SANGSTER, 403 Richmond St.

GOLDEN DEPOSIT GROUP
Adjoins Golden Cache.
$500,000 Capital.
Subscription list for promoters' shares. Call soon; investigate.
JOHN A. MOODY,
LONDON.
Telephone 1176.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The London Gold Mining and Development Company, Limited.
Non-Personal Liability.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1 per cent on the par value of the stock in this company (1 cent per share), has this day been declared. All purchasers of stock on or before this date are entitled to share in such dividend. The dividend is payable at the office of the company's treasurer, A. A. Campbell, Molsons Bank Building, London, on and after Monday, Feb. 15, 1897. Checks will be mailed to shareholders living out of the city. Dated at London, the 12th day of February, 1897. A. GREENLEES, Secretary. 53tf

Commerce and Finance.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, March 8.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	55	53½
Duluth, common	4½	3½
Duluth, preferred	9	7
Commercial Cable	165	164¾
Wabash, common	..	..
Wabash, preferred	..	..
Montreal Telegraph	170	166¾
Richelieu and Ontario	90	85
Montreal Street Railway	225¼	223¾
Montreal Street Railway, new, xd	..	..
Montreal Gas Company	193¼	193
Bell Telephone	165	159
Royal Electric, x-d	141	138
Toronto Railway	70¾	70¼
Bank of Montreal	231	227½
Ontario Bank	85	83
Banque du Peuple	..	..
Molsons Bank	..	190
Bank of Toronto	235	230
Merchants Bank	175	170
Merchants Bank of Halifax	175	167
Quebec Bank	..	120
Union Bank	..	100
Bank of Commerce	130	126
Northwest Land, x-d	50	41
Montreal Cotton Company	127	122
Canada Colored Cotton	..	..
Dominion Cotton, xd	87	80
Postal Telegraph	98	97

SALES—Com. Cable, 50 at 164¾; Mont. St. Ry., 3 at 224½, 1 at 225; Mont. Gas, 6 at 193¾, 3 at 193½, 32 at 192¾, Molsons Bank, 15 at 194; Merchants' Bank, 1 at 170.

New York Stock Market.

Reported by Frank Butler, broker, Masonic Temple.

March 8.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison Ry	12½	12½	11½	11½
C. B. and Q.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
C. and N. W.	106¼	107½	106¼	107½
Chicago Gas	77	77½	76½	77
Gen. Electric	35½	35½	35	35
L. and N.	48½	49¼	48½	49¼
Manhattan	86½	87½	84½	85½
Missouri Pacific	22	22	21½	22
Pacific Mail	26	26½	26	26½
Rock Island	67½	68	67½	68
Reading	24½	25¼	24¾	25¾
St. Paul	77½	77½	76¾	77½
Tenn. Coal and Iron	28½	..	..	..
Wabash	16	16	16	16
Western Union	83	83	82½	82½
Distillery Trust	13½	14	13½	13½
Leather Trust	60	60	59½	59½
Sugar Trust	116¾	117½	116¼	116¾
Tobacco Trust	76	77¼	75½	77½

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, Ont., March 8.—Wheat—The offerings are fair; the demand is small, and the market is steady. Cars of red wheat are quoted west at 73c to 74c, and white at 75c; Manitoba wheat is steady, and there is more inquiry for it; cars of No. 1 hard sold Midland today at 86c; No. 2 hard is quoted there at 84c; No. 1 hard is quoted f.o.b., Fort William, at 75c to 76c, and No. 2 hard at 73c to 74c.

Flour continues dull; cars of straight roller are quoted west at $3 70 to $3 75; Manitoba flour is in fair demand, and steady.

Millfeed is in fair demand, and steady; shorts are quoted west at $8 50 to $9, and bran $8 50 west.

Barley is dull and unchanged, at 32c for No. 1 extra, 30c for No. 1, 27c for No. 2, 24c for No. 3 extra, and 21 1-2c to 22c for feed.

Buckwheat is dull, at 24c to 25c outside.

Rye is quiet, at 32c to 33c outside.

Corn is steady, at 20c asked for yellow west.

Oats are steady, at 19c for No. 1 white east, and 17 1-2c for No. 2 white west.

Peas are in fair demand, and steady at 38 1-2c north and west.

Seeds are dull and unchanged.

Baled hay and straw unchanged.

Latest Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Que., March 8.

GRAINS AND FLOUR.

Oats—In store, No. 2 white 22½c.
Peas—47½c.
Feed barley—29c.
Corn—39½c.
Buckwheat—32c to 33c.
Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, $4 25 to $4 65; spring wheat patents, $4 70 to $5 05; winter do., $4 40 to $4 65; straight roller, $4 00 to $4 20.
Feed—Bran, $10 to $10 50; shorts, $11 to $12.

PROVISIONS.

Canadian short cut, clear, $10 to $10 50.
Ham—9c to 11c.
Bacon—8½c to 9½c.
Lard—Pure, 5½c to 6c; compound, 4½c.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Jobbing; creamery, 18½ to 19c; rolls, dairy, 11c to 12c.
Eggs—Weak; sales made from 13c to 15c new laid; Montreal limed, 10½c to 11c; western limed, 8c to 10c.

You Think because your neighbor dresses well he is in receipt of a liberal salary. Not at all. He practices economy by having his clothes dyed and cleaned at these works. Thus they always look well and cost little.
R. Parker & Co.
Canada's Greatest Dyers and Cleaners,
217 Dundas Street, Telephone 614.

Geo. McBean & Co.
DEALERS IN FARM, MILLING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
P. O. Box 807, Montreal.

English Markets

Liverpool, March 8—Closing.

Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 4d; No. 1 Cal., 6s 7d; futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions unchanged; closed steady with near and distant positions ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; March, 6s 3½d; May, 6s 5d; July, 6s 4½d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed new, 2s 6¾d; futures opened quiet, and closed quiet, with near and distant positions unchanged; business about equally distributed: March, 2s 6¾d; April, 2s 7¼d; May, 2s 8¼d; June, 2s 8¾d; July, 2s 9¼d.

Flour—Firm; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 8s 6d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 4d.

American Produce Market.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 8—Opening—Wheat, May, 75¼c to 75½c; July, 72¾c to 72¼c; Sept., 70½c. Corn, May, 24¼c to 24¾c; July, 25¾c to 25¼c; Sept., 27c, Oats, May 17¾c. Pork, May, $8 35; July, $847. Lard, May, $4 17½. Ribs, May, $4 40; July, $4 50.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 8.—Spring wheat—Dull; No. 1 hard, 86c; do. new, 84½c; No. 1 northern, old, 83½c; do. new, 82½c; No. 2 northern, 80½c to 81½c; do, new, 82½c; No. 2 Northern, 80½c to 81½c. Winter wheat—Dull; No. 2 red, 90c on track; do, in store, 89; No. 1 white, 9½c on track.

Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 26¾c; No. 3 yellow, 26½c; No. 4 yellow, 26c; No. 2 corn, 26½c; No. 3 corn, 25¾c to 26c on track.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 21½c to 22c. No. 3 white, 20c; No. 4 white, 19c; No. 3 mixed, 18c on track; No. 2 white, 21¾c in store.

DETROIT.

Detroit, March 8.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 86¾c; No. 2 red cash, 86½c; May, 87½c; July, 75¼c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, March 8.—Wheat—Cash, 88¾c; May, 89¾c; July, 76c.
Corn—May, 24¾c.
Oats—May, 18c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, March 8.—Wheat, cash, 73¾c; May, 75¾c.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 8.

Flour—Receipts, 22,700 bbls; sales 1,700 packages; state and western, quiet and barely steady; city mills patents, $4 80 to $5 05; city mill clears $4 70 to $4 85; Minnesota patents, $4 25 to $4 50; winter patents, $4 60 to $4 90; winter straights, $4 30 to $4 35.

Rye Flour—Quiet; sales, 150 bbls; superfine, $2 50 to $2 75; fancy, $2 70 to $2 85.

Wheat—Receipts, 5,550 bu; sales, 885,000 bu; opened weaker owing to lower cables and higher consuls, rallied on covering, but again sold off, May, 80 15-16c to 81¾c; July, 79¾c to 79¾c; Sept., 76¾c to 77c.

Rye—Dull; No. 2 western, 38c, c. i. f. Buffalo.

Corn—Receipts, 123 825 bu; sales, 125,000 bu; quiet but stronger on bullish weather news and covering; May, 30¼c to 30¾c; July, 31¾c to 32c.

Oats—Receipts, 214,800 bu; sales, 25,000 bu; quiet but steady; May, 21¾c to 22¾c; track white, 22c to 32c.

Butter—Receipts, 7,157 packages; steady; state dairy, 12c to 18c; state creamery, 12c to 18c; western do, 13c to 19c; imitation do, 10c to 15c; Elgins, 19c; factory, 7c to 12c.

Cheese—Receipts, 950 packages; steady; state large, 9c to 12½c; do small, 9c to 12½c; part skims, 5c to 9c.

Eggs—Receipts, 16,755 packages; dull; state and Pennsylvania, 13c to 13½c; western, 11½c; southern, 12c to 12½c.

Sugar—Raw, barely steady; fair refining, 2 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 3-16c; refined, steady; crushed, 4¾c; powdered 4½c; granulated, 4¼c.

Petroleum—Nominal; refined, all parts, $6 25 to $6 30.

Coffee—Dull; No. 7, 9¾c.

Hops—Dull; state, common to choice, 1895 crop, 3c to 5½c; 1896 crop, 7c to 11½c; Pacific Coast, 1895 crop, 3c to 5½c; 1896 crop, 8c to 13c.

Lead—Strong; bullion, $3 05; exchange $3 40 to $3 45.

Chicago Exchange.

Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, Broker, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 1,278.

CHICAGO, March 8.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	75½	76	74¾	75¼
July	72¾	73½	71¾	72¼
Corn—May	24¼	25¼	24¼	24¾
July	25¾	26¼	25¾	25¾
Oats—May	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
July	18¼	18¾	18¾	18¾
Pork—May	8 35	8 42	8 27	8 30
July	8 47	8 57	8 40	8 40
Lard—May	4 17	4 22	4 15	4 15
July	4 27	4 32	4 25	4 25
Ribs—May	4 37	4 42	4 35	4 35
July	4 50	4 52	4 42	4 45

Puts, 74¾; calls, 75¼.

Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 8.—At the cattle market today 500 cattle, 60 calves and a few sheep were offered for sale. There was a slight decline in prices. Best butchers' cattle, 3 1-2c to 3 3-4c; fair, 2 7-8c to 3 3-8c; common, 2c to 2 3-4c. There was a good demand for calves, prices ranging from $2 to $8.

Sheep, 3c to 3 1-4c; lambs, 4 1-4c to 4 1-2c.

LIVE STOCK 6.. 6.. 6.. 6.........

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 33,000; left over, 2,000; trade slow; shade lower than opening; light, $3 75 to $3 90; mixed, $3 65 to $3 85; heavy, $3 50 to $3 85; rough, $3 50 to $3 55.

Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market fairly active; desirable grades firm; beves, 3$ 75 to $5 25; cows and heifers, $3 to $4 25; Texas steers, $3 20 to $4 25; stockers and feeders, $3 25 to $4 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; market was steady.

STRONG'S BAKING POWDER
Defies All Honest Competition.
25c Per Pound
AT
STRONG'S DRUG STORE
184 DUNDAS STREET.
FREE to every housekeeper on application, a valuable recipe book on the art of cooking. zxv

"What keeps the poor man down in the world?" cried the political orator. "The law of gravitation," mildly responded the spectacled gentleman in the front seat.

Topics of Today.

Mr. Charles Devlin, the well-known Irish-Canadian, having been appointed an emigration agent in Ireland—a position for which he is well qualified—a new election is necessitated in the riding of Wright, Que. The election takes place on March 23. Ex-Mayor Champagne, of Hull, will be the Liberal candidate.

* * * *

To Rev. Hugh Johnston, formerly of this city, fell the duty of conducting the first service at which the newly-installed United States President, in Washington, attended. The President, it is understood, has taken a pew in the church of which this distinguished Canadian Methodist is pastor.

* * * *

Oil has been found at Rodney Mills, Elgin county, and Mr. John Rasbery, West Flamboro, Wentworth county, thinks he has found oil also. This is a great year for discoveries.

* * * *

Miss Tatiana Tolstoy, daughter of Count Tolstoy, the novelist, has been invited to attend the World's W. C. T. U. convention, to be held in Toronto next October, and has signified her acceptance. Miss Johannsdotter, sister of the Premier of Iceland, has also expressed a willingness to attend. It will be a remarkable gathering.

* * * *

East Elgin Liberals will hold their annual meeting at Aylmer tomorrow.

* * * *

Wm. Smith, ex-Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is dead, at Ottawa, aged 76.

* * * *

Hon. David Reesor, the oldest Senator living, is seriously ill at Toronto.

* * * *

So King George refuses to go. What are the Powers going to do about it?

Around the City

—The Glencoe Curling Club will play a friendly match with the Forest City Club at the Simcoe Street Rink this afternoon.

—The many friends of Mr. Powell, marble dealer, will be glad to hear that he has recovered from an illness lasting five weeks.

—The skating rink below Blackfriars bridge went over the dam yesterday. The ice is coming down the stream in large quantities.

—Mrs. (Dr.) J. A. Black and daughter, of Belvidere, Ill., arrived in the city Saturday on a visit to her parents at 334 Queen's avenue.

—James Pool, turnkey at the county jail, was taken ill Saturday night, and is now in a very critical condition with congestion and la grippe.

—Col. Shanly, the local master in chancery, is again confined to his bed. Lung trouble is the cause. Last night he was very low, but was somewhat improved this morning.

—Miss Julia Arthur, of Hamilton, Ont., will star next season in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, "A Lady of Quality." She is at present with Sir Henry Irving's company at London, Eng.

—Wm. T. Rolfe, buyer for Wm. H. Elliott, one of Detroit's largest dry-goods men, spent a few hours in the city with his brother, A. Rolfe. Mr. Rolfe has been in New York markets for ten days.

In Glover vs. Harding, at Osgoode Hall, judgment on motion to change venue from Sandwich to London. Order made on terms changing the venue to London. Costs in cause. Swabey for defendant. A. D. Crooks for plaintiff.

—The San Jose (Cal.) Mercury reports the destruction by fire of the boot and shoe store of Vodden Bros., at Los Gatos, on Feb. 19. Charlie and Sidney Vodden will be remembered as former London boys, who worked in the shoe factory of Hyman & Co. till it was sold to Clarke & Stevens. The fire caused $4,500 loss. The insurance is not given.

Subscriber.—John L. Sullivan was knocked out by J. J. Corbett on Sept. 7, 1892, at New Orleans. The fight was for a stake of $20,000 and a purse of $25,000, the largest amount ever fought for. The fight lasted 21 rounds. If a fighter, after receiving a blow, fails to come to the scratch ten seconds after the gong is sounded, he is "counted out."

IN AID OF INDIA.

All who desire to aid the famine-stricken thousands of India should attend the concert to be given by the London Vocal Society tonight in the Auditorium. The best local talent are giving their services gratuitously, and the proceeds above expenses will be handed to the mayor for the India famine fund. The choruses are well worth hearing, and an excellent programme is being prepared, at popular prices. Plan at Y. M. C. A.

OPENING TOMORROW.

The return and last visit of the wonderful Cinematographe to London will commence at the City Hall tomorrow (Tuesday) evening. Those who saw this marvelous and interesting entertainment when it was here in October last, will no doubt enjoy seeing it again, and will recommend their friends who did not see it then not to miss it this time, as it will be their last opportunity. The programme of views will be an entirely new one.

A BUTCHER'S FRISKY HORSE.

At noon today a horse attached to the delivery wagon of Wm. Brooks, butcher, showed an utter disregard for an ordinary tie-weight, used to prevent horses from running away. The animal had been left standing in front of Kilgour's drug store, East London, and, as a west-bound trolley approached, stuck its head in front of the car with a defiant mien. The motorman tried his best to stop the car, but the wet rails prevented him doing so in time. Then it was that the horse forgot all about the iron weight to which it was tied, and started off to the east on a gallop, with weight and rig bumping along behind it. After going a short distance it turned into the old cemetery grounds, and for a few moments created considerable excitement, running around houses there, about which there are no fences, and dashing among the trees. A fireman from Rectory street station finally caught the animal. The rig was not much damaged.

ANOTHER WATER SPOUT

At the South London Sewer—The Pipe Breaks From Unknown Causes.

Another water-spout at the South London sewer. The latest calamity was discovered yesterday, when a stream began to gurgle near the corner of Evergreen avenue and the Wharncliffe road. The water pipe had again broken, at a point apparently fifteen feet from the previous break.

Contractor Grant and his men had just finished repairing the damage caused by Friday's freshet, and had cleaned the mud and bricks out of the sewer after much hard work. Yesterday's flood washed a lot of mud into the sewer again, which will have to be cleaned out. Men are at work removing the earth above the break, which has not yet been laid bare, though the water has been shut off. Contractor Grant proposes to uncover the water pipe for some distance and leave it in that shape, so that future spouts can be detected and shut off in time.

The cause of the latest break is unknown, as there was no cave-in of earth. The damage will be about $100. Verily, Mr. Grant is in hard luck.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Narrow Escape of G. T. R. Sectionmen —The Handcar Run Into.

Four G. T. R. section men had a very narrow escape from death this morning. They were riding on a hand-car, on the St. Marys branch, near St. Marys, and were moving southward. They did not see the way-freight, bound for London, behind them, until almost too late. The engine struck the hand-car just as the men jumped. Three escaped without injury, but William Adams, of this city, had his leg broken by the fall. The way-freight was stopped, and Adams conveyed to the general hospital here, where he is doing fairly well. The hand-car was smashed.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

Mr. Robert Facey of Harrietsville.

Mr. Robert Facey, proprietor of the large cheese factory at Harrietsville, is dangerously ill at the City Hotel. Last week he was unwell, and on Saturday came to the city to consult Dr. Moorhouse. While in the doctor's office he was suddenly taken much worse. He was taken to the hotel and his condition soon became so critical that he could not be removed to the hospital. Mrs. Facey is with her husband, and his son was in the city yesterday. The cause of Mr. Facey's illness is stomach trouble.

Sparks from the Wire.

An earthquake shock was felt on both sides of the Niagara River on Saturday night.

Fire in the Hannah Street Methodist Church at Hamilton damaged the Sunday school room to the extent of $1,500 or $2,000.

Mr. Laurier sat for his portrait in Montreal on Friday. When completed it will be presented to the Premier by his Montreal friends.

At Topeka, Kan., Thomas Wilson and Andy Hill, farmers, quarreled Saturday and fought with axes. At the first blow Wilson split Hill's head open, killing him instantly. Wilson is in jail.

Capt. John D. Hart, owner of the filibuster Laurada, was sentenced in the United States District Court at Philadelphia this (Monday) morning to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $500 and the costs of the prosecution.

A Spanish dispatch from Havana states that a reconnoitering party near Rosario Asiento, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, destroyed six insurgent camps, with three hundred huts used as hospitals, and dispersed the insurgent force, killing sixty.

The entire bench of the High Court of the South African Republic have approved the action of the Chief Justice in closing the High Court as a mark of resentment at the action of the Volksraad in placing the court under the jurisdiction of the legislative body.

A St. Johns, Nfld., dispatch says that anxiety is felt regarding the whaling steamer Esquimaux, which is now 30 days out from Dundee, bound for that port, to prosecute the seal fishery. Her sister ship, the Terra Nova, arrived ten days ago. There are about 40 persons aboard the Esquimaux.

His Excellency Alexander G. Skouzses, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to King George of Hellenes, cabled to the acting Grecian Minister in Washington, D. C., instructing him to call out the members of the Grecian reserve forces who are in the United States, and to urge them by every means in his power to go to the assistance of their native country.

A Chicago dispatch says the storm which raged throughout the middle west on Thursday night stands unparalleled, not only for the extent of the territory over which it raged, but for the amount of water precipitated. The estimates are that considerably over $1,000,000 worth of property had been lost in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Dayton and St. Louis.

Steamship Arrivals.

	At	From
March 6.		
Columbia	Genoa	New York
March 7.		
St. Louis	New York	Southampton
La Champagne	Havre	New York
Southwark	Antwerp	New York
March 8.		
Oldenburg	New York	Bremen
Norwegian	New York	Glasgow
Lake Superior	Liverpool	Portland
Mongolian	Liverpool	Portland
Norwegian	New York	Glasgow

Mrs. Youngish—Oh, Bob, what shall I do? Baby is crying because I won't let him pull all the fur off my new muff." Mrs. Youngish—Well, that's all right. Give him the cat."

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

At the Asylum.

Patients Enjoy the Blissfulness of the Sabbath.

An Appropriate Sermon by the Rev. M. P. Talling, B. A., of St. James' Presbyterian Church — An Orderly Congregation.

Few institutions of its kind in this country are better provided with facilities and accommodation for divine service than the London Asylum. The services yesterday were under the direction of Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., of St. James' Presbyterian Church. At the Asylum on Sunday the same regularity prevails in all routine matters as on other days, but the patient has his day of rest the same as those who enjoy reason and liberty. Confined in the place at present are close upon 1,000 patients, about equally divided in sex. In the matter of years, it is a peculiar thing that the majority of the women are past the middle stage of life, while the majority of the men have scarcely emerged from the first. With the dawn of the Sabbath comes the usual work of preparing and escorting the patients to the chapel, a cosy edifice, with a seating capacity of about 500. After breakfast the attendants accompany to church as many as are willing to go. The women are placed on the right and the men on the left side of the church. This is done generally before the arrival of the minister at 9 o'clock, the hour at which the service begins. Yesterday morning the air was frosty, and red hoods and shawls were profuse among the audience of women. A majority of the attendants occupied seats adjacent to the organ, and formed an excellent choir, assisted by one or two patients. Drs. Bucke, Buchan and Hobbs occupied seats which commanded a view over the audience. Taken as a whole, it was an audience which might be studied for a life-time, and then not half-understood. Perfect order prevailed, and in this respect it differed little from other congregations. Dr. Sippi presided at the organ, the strains of which reverberated through the little edifice. The happy countenances of the patients were proof positive that only the most tender, yet firm methods, are employed in their government. So far as the personal comfort of the patient was concerned, everything possible seemed to have been done. The medical superintendent and his staff were, like the officers of a ship, the last to leave the building, and personally superintended the handling of the unfortunates committed to their charge.

THE SERVICE.

The minister's presence in the pulpit was the signal for solemn silence, and after the announcement of the first hymn, the congregation, among which were many sweet and powerful voices, brought forth in praise in:

"Forty days and forty nights
Thou hast fasted in the wild;
Forty days and forty nights—
Tempted still, yet undefiled."

The preacher took for his text, Exodus, ii., x.: "And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharoah's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses, and said, Because I drew him out of the water." Moses, he said, had been characterized as one of the greatest characters of the Bible, and one deeply interesting. The incidents and influences of his life had made him the greatest character next to that of Christ, of whom he prophesied. Moses stood out preeminent as a scholar, poet, statesman, ruler, law-giver and prophet. China had its Confucius, India its Guatama Buddah, Persia its Zoroaster, Rome its Caesars, mighty in Dominion, and of the highest rank, but all these were low when compared with Moses. In the Grecian world of literature, Homer, the poet, Demosthenes the orator, Solon and Lycurgus the law-givers, Phydias the sculptor, Aristotle and Plato the philosophers, had done more to mold the subsequent history of civilization than any other known men of ancient times, but none of these stood shoulder high to the Hebrew, who bore the Egyptian name of Moses. The Italian Dante, the German Goethe, the English Milton and Shakespeare, were glories of their respective literatures; yet if Moses wrote the Book of Job he had penned the richest poem of any language. Modern times had witnessed a French Napoleon, a German Bismarck, an English Beaconsfield and Gladstone, an American Washington and Lincoln, but all down through the ages no character had ever eclipsed or over-reached Moses.

The speaker closed an eloquent sermon with an explanation of a mother's influence on Moses.

A Great Discovery.

All Rossland Delighted by a New Test of Ore.

The Low Grade Dump Will Be Utilized to the Extent of Millions of Tons.

Rossland, B. C., March 8.—The greatest mineralogical discovery in the history of Trail Creek was made during the progress of the concentration tests of Le Roi ore in the O. K. mill. Ten tons of low-grade ore, averaging $10 in gold to the ton, was taken from the waste dump of the Le Roi and put through the O. K. stamp mill. The ore is very silicious and was found to concentrate well. As an experiment, the crushings were run over the plates, when it was found that $7 50 in gold per ton, or 75 per cent of gold value, was saved, showing this ore heretofore considered almost valueless, to be practically free-milling, and easily capable of successful treatment. The complete result of the test will not be known until the remaining concentrates have been treated, but it is already established that millions of tons of low-grade ore which has been thrown on the waste dumps, or left untouched in the mines, will pay to mine and treat. The problem of Rossland's low-grade ore has been solved. This discovery will lead to the establishment of concentrators at the mines. The low-grade ores will be crushed on the ground, and the concentrates, after yielding 75 per cent of the gold value, will be sent to the smelter, where most of the remaining gold and copper will be extracted. At the Treadwell mine in Alaska ore running only $2 a ton is successfully mined by this process.

Le Roi has 500,000 tons and Jumbo 700,000 tons of low-grade ore. Nothing else is talked of in the camp since the news of the discovery was made public this morning. All mining men are delighted.

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

Reply of Greece

While Conciliatory in Its Tone and Tenor,

It States That Her Troops Cannot Be Withdrawn From Crete.

The Message Received at the Foreign Office in London.

A British Cabinet Council at Once Held —Salisbury Goes to Windsor to Consult the Queen.

London, March 8.—It is reiterated here that a complete agreement exists between the powers as to the effective measures to be immediately taken against Greece in the event of her declining to comply with the demands of the powers in the matter of the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the Island of Crete and the recalling of the Greek fleet in Cretan waters.

ANXIETY OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales feels great anxiety regarding the position of her brother, King George of Greece, and instead of returning to Sandringham, she is remaining in London in the expectation of receiving definite news today of the attitude which Greece will assume. All the dispatches of the Associated Press are immediately sent to the Princess of Wales.

THE REPLY OF GREECE.

It is learned on good authority that the Greek reply to the identical note of the powers will be characterized by four points. In the first place, it will be conciliatory in tone, fully recognizing the high aims of the powers.

Secondly, it will offer to withdraw the Greek fleet from Cretan waters.

Thirdly, while pointing out that it is impossible to withdraw the Greek troops from the Island of Crete, it will offer to place them under the control of the powers, to restore order.

Finally, the reply will meet the statement about the Cretans really preferring autonomy, but suggesting that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own Government.

RECEIVED IN LONDON.

The reply of Greece to the identical notes of the powers delivered at Athens on Tuesday last, and insisting upon the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete and of the Greek fleet from Cretan waters, was received here at noon, and confirmed the forecast cabled exclusively to the Associated Press.

CABINET COUNCIL CALLED.

A Cabinet council was immediately held, after which the Marquis of Salisbury went to Windsor in order to consult with the Queen.

There was a scene of great animation at the Foreign Office.

Ballot Stuffing.

Conviction of a Deputy Returning Officer at the Assizes.

Winnipeg, March 8.—Two of the eleven charges against deputy returning officers for ballot stuffing, to defeat the Liberal candidate, in the June election in Macdonald constituency, have been concluded at the Portage la Prairie Assizes. Deputy Wm. Saunders has been found guilty of stuffing a ballot box, and Deputy Mawhinney has been found not guilty on the charge of destroying ballots. The evidence given in both cases was of a highly interesting character, interspersed with a few legal arguments. The evidence in chief of Freeborn, the principal witness for the Crown against Saunders, created a great deal of excitement in the court room, especially in the play he made before the jury of substituting one ballot for another. Freeborn, in his evidence stated the plan was that the deputy returning officer was to have a number of the ballots already initialed on the back with the counterfoils torn off. These he would have in his trousers pocket. When a voter came in to cast his vote, he would give him a proper ballot, but when the voter returned it after marking, the deputy would have one of his prepared ballots ready in his hand. He would place the proper ballot over this, and after tearing the counterfoil off, would calmly substitute his own ballot for it, waiting his chance afterwards to destroy the proper ballot. He kept the ballots returned to him by the accused until he gave them over to the Attorney-General. He did not give the ballots up to force a criminal prosecution.

JOHN G. WOOLEY.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I learn from The Advertiser that John G. Wooley is to lecture in London on March 9. I am very glad of it, for I have been desirous to see and hear this man, of whom I have heard and read so much of late years. I hope his lecture will be thoroughly advertised, so that the people for miles around London may avail themselves of this privilege of a lifetime. The New York Voice, of March 4, says: "Notwithstanding the fact that Evangelists Moody and Murphy have been holding great meetings in Boston, it was successfully demonstrated in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon (Feb. 28) that a Prohibitionist who talked prohibition could be equally successful in winning a hearing. Tremont Temple was crowded to the doors, people standing in the aisles, and hundreds were turned away from the doors. Thus was John G. Wooley heralded to Dr. Lorimer's church." Forty-five years ago I heard John B. Gough lecture in Belleville. He never came to Belleville after that, but 25 years later I traveled 70 miles to hear him in Port Hope. This continent and the whole English-speaking world is immensely benefited because John B. Gough lived and lectured, and John G. Wooley is his legitimate successor in the great temperance reform. Both were brands plucked from the burning.

I. B. AYLESWORTH.

Port Stanley, March 5, 1897.

French Process
For cleaning. It gives better results than the old way, that's why we have adopted it. Don't discard your old garments, we'll make them look like new.
Stockwell's Dye Works.
259 DUNDAS ST.
PHONE 6?. zxv

New Books

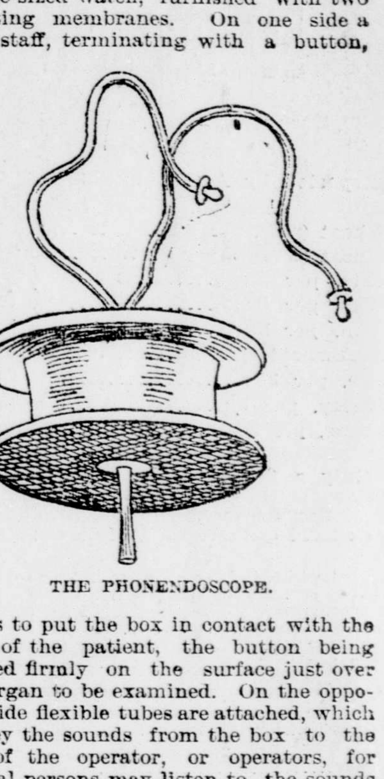
"In the Tiger Jungle."
"The Child, the Wise Man and the Devil."
"Object Lessons for Children."
"The Wrestler of Philippi," 10c.
Complete edition of "Jesus, the Messiah," by Edersheim, $2 50.

W. L. CARRIE,
417 Richmond Street.

THE PHONENDOSCOPE.

A Newly-Invented Telephone for Locating Internal Diseases.

One of the latest inventions in the world of medical science is the phonendoscope, an instrument which is a development of the stethoscope, but much more delicate. The phonendoscope, which is the invention of Dr. Bianchi, of Paris, consists of a hollow box, about as big as a large-sized watch, furnished with two vibrating membranes. On one side a short staff, terminating with a button,



THE PHONENDOSCOPE.

serves to put the box in contact with the body of the patient, the button being pressed firmly on the surface just over the organ to be examined. On the opposite side flexible tubes are attached, which convey the sounds from the box to the ears of the operator, or operators, for several persons may listen to the sounds at the same time.

The following description is given in a London paper by one who saw the instrument tested in a Parisian hospital:—

"A man stripped to the waist stood in the center of a circle of doctors, each of whom held his ears to a pair of flexible tubes connected with a small round box of black rubber which was pressed against the patient's breast. A pair of tubes was also handed to me, and I was asked to listen.

"While we all listened intently Prof. Bianchi gently rubbed his fingers upon the man's skin over the spot where the heart is usually located. Immediately we heard a murmuring sound, and the circle of doctors expressed satisfaction with grunted exclamations and nods. Suddenly, while the professor continued drawing his fingers in larger and larger circles across the man's breast, the sound ceased.

"'Ah! there is no longer the heart there,' said the professor. 'We have touched the end of it.' Whereupon he dabbed a blue pencil mark upon the skin to indicate the point where his finger had arrived when the sound stopped. The patient twisted his eyes downward and stared wonderingly at the mark.

"Prof. Bianchi resumed his rubbing, while the doctors and I stuffed the tubes once more into our ears. As long as the professor's finger was over the heart we heard the murmuring sound, but the instant the finger passed beyond the boundaries of the hidden organ there was a dead silence in the tube. And at every cessation of the sound the pencil, followed by the strained eyes of the patient, made its mark on the skin. This operation was continued for several minutes, at the expiration of which there appeared, clearly drawn in blue upon the man's breast, the outlines of a misshapen heart, strangely shifted from its right position. But I was glad, for the patient's sake, to hear the doctors say that it was not a very bad heart, after all.

"Next the same method was employed to outline the position and shape of the lungs, the liver, the stomach, and other organs, and, at the end of half an hour, the body, front and back alike, was covered with an intricate series of outline pictures showing his internal structure and condition. Any defect in the form or position of an organ and the existence of diseased places in the lungs was indicated at once by the sound or absence of sound in the tubes. The practiced ear, I was told, could detect a difference in the quality of the sound given by different organs of the body, but to me they nearly all sounded alike, except when the patient was caused to swallow a little water a change in the sound given forth from the stomach was clearly perceptible."

Prof. Bianchi asserted—and a number of members of the Clinical Society of Practitioners of France and the Syndicate of Physicians of Paris and the department of the Seine, who assisted at the experiments, corroborated his assertion—that it would be easy by this process not only to discover general disease, but to locate any foreign body lodged in any of the organs or tissues, as well as to determine the existence and extent of a cancerous or similar internal growth.

Troubles often spring from idleness, and grievous toils from needless ease.

Headaches
are frequently caused by some defect of the eyes. If you have found no relief from medicine come in and have your eyes examined. It costs you nothing for the examination.
N. I. McDermid
Druggist and Optician, Spencer Block,
Corner Dundas and Wellington Sts
zxv

The Highest Claim

For other Teas is "Just as good as Salada." Some dealers have a selfish knack of pushing the (so-called) "just as good" article, because it means increased profit to them.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Must be demanded if you really want the Purest, Freshest and Most Delicious of all Teas. Sold in sealed lead packets only, at

25c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb.

The Mysterious Message

A Love Story.

"You do deserve it," was the reply, "and I have been here many times, but the doctor thought you would be better off alone, but now that you are so strong he says we can all come and see you as often as we will."

"Will Creamer come? I awlays liked Dan, and his absence has hurt me, but he has not forgotten our past friendship," and the speaker's eyes filled with tears as they rested on the vase.

"He's here now," said the superintendent, touched deeply by the tears and tenderness of the sick man. "Every morning for nearly a month he has called here to look after you. I shall send him to you at once, and now you must brace up—good-bye."

The meeting between Creamer and his sick friend was too much for the patient, and the chief surgeon, who had come in with the visitor, was obliged to send him away almost immediately.

It was nearly a week before any more visitors were admitted to the sick room. Only the flowers came every morning. They were not many, but always fresh.

"I'm strong enough to know now, Dan," said the patient when Creamer had been left alone with him, "and I want you to tell me all about it."

"About what, Tom?"

"About the collision—how many were killed?"

Dan assured him that there had been no collision on the road for over a year. "And you," he explained, "have just been here a month today—this is the 20th of January."

"Don't lie to me, Dan. Anybody could do that; but from you I ask the truth, and I think I have a right to expect it. I sent a lap order the day I fell ill. I became confused over the repetition of No. 8 and engine 88, Eastereek and Westereek, and I gave a lap order. A girl in the office tried to save me, but I laughted at her. I thought her crazy, and when at last I noticed my mistake I tried to call Westereek to hold No. 8, but could not get him. I called, and called up to the last second, but he did not answer, and it seemed to me that I must go mad. Suddenly it occurred to me that I might get Eastereek, and hold the special, but the answer came quick and awful, "Gone," and then I knew no more until I smelled the smell of those fresh roses you sent me, and came to life again."

"Now, I'll tell you the truth, Tom; the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as the judge would say," began his visitor. "You did give a lap order, but you saved yourself. Westereek did answer, and got your order to hold No. 8, and he held her, and there was no collision."

"Dan, I never sent that message; I wanted to; God knows I would gladly have given my life to have saved those poor fellows on the engines; and the new president! Was he killed? Ah, Dan, why don't you tell the truth?" and the miserable fellow held out his hands beseechingly.

"I have told the whole truth," said Creamer. "There was no collision"; but Goodlough shook his head, his eyes filled with tears, and he turned his pale, pinched face to the wall.

* * * * * * *

The superintendent, whose "long suit," as the roadmaster expressed it, was "hoss sense," had maintained all along that the transmission of the mysterious message was still a mystery. Those occult scientists might sit up nights and work out answers satisfactory to themselves, declared the superintendent, but they would never go at his end of the line. "There must be another solution of this mysterious message," he declared to the president, "and I shall find it before the end of the year."

At the expiration of forty days the medical staff declared Goodlough sound in body and mind, and the old trainmaster called upon the superintendent for his decision. He had begun as a messenger boy in the trainmaster's office on an eastern road when he could barely reach the top of the high desk. He had been with this company so long that he felt a proprietary interest in the road. He would be glad to return to his old post, but men were usually dismissed for giving a lap order.

"It will not be necessary for us to review this matter," began the superintendent, when Mr. Goodlough had seated himself in the private office of his old chief. "Under ordinary circumstances I should feel it my duty to discharge you, but in consideration of your excellent record and other extenuating circumstances, the confusing nature of the numbers of the locomotives and trains, and the names of stations, I have concluded that I will serve the company best by allowing you to return to your former place. In doing this I wish you to understand that the matter of personal friendship, which has grown strong in the years that we have spent together, makes no difference in my decision. The sixty days which I must now give you is meant more as a punishment for your refusal to listen to a well-meant warning, which might have saved you than for your carelessness in giving a wrong order. It is more your misfortune than your fault, however, that you have lost these forty days, therefore you suspension will date from Dec. 20."

Goodlough thanked the superintendent warmly for this consideration, and went out to begin the hard task of waiting twenty days, for to him every day spent away from his work was wasted.

The old trainmaster spent the greater part of his twenty days where he could hear the rattle of the instruments, and the slow, measured ticking of the great clock. He was interested in, and then amazed, at the work of the young woman, who was now handling the trains on the first trick. At first he felt half-angry with her for being able to do what he had once made a mess of, but she was so sweetly modest, and so utterly unconscious of herself and so faithful to her work, that he soon found himself wishing she were a man. He said so to Creamer, once, and she heard him. Long before his time was up he had begun to wonder where he could put her, for he had no thought of letting her go. But she was a lucky soul, and it seemed that the same power that sent the ravens to Elijah looked after her. Just about the time Goodlough was to resume his office a connecting road wanted a trainmaster and the place was offered to Mr. Creamer. He accepted it, of course. Mr. Goodlough was ordered to report for duty, and having no one he considered competent at hand, allowed Miss Morgan to remain where he had found her. It was understood by all that this strange arrangement was only temporary, but Goodlough soon learned that he would lose an able assistant when he parted with Miss Morgan, and so was a good while in making a change which all precedent made necessary. The second trick man was entitled to the first, the third man in line for the second, and if he kept Miss Morgan she must do the "death trick."

The two men were notified by letter of their promotion, and the trainmaster braced himself to tell the young lady that she would be transferred to the company' telegraph office, unless she chose to take the third trick, which he felt ashamed to ask her to do. It was only right and fair, she said; she would be glad to take the third trick. All she wanted was an equal show with the men and no favors. If he could overlook her sex, and forgive her for having been born a woman, she would be content to take whatever he had to offer her. "Ye gods," said the trainmaster to himself, "she makes me ashamed. She's as brave as she is gentle, and as brilliant as she is beautiful." He wondered, now, knowing her, that he had failed to see that she was a very superior woman when he sent her away without the promise, even, of employment.

When the two dispatchers who had received notice of their promotion came into the trainmaster's office they did not appear overjoyous. The man who had thus honored them saw that something was wrong, and inquired the cost of it.

"It's just this way," said the second trick man. "If you are setting Miss Morgan back because she is incompetent to handle the heavy business on the first trick, we have nothing to say; but if the change is made because she is a woman, or as a matter of justice to us, we most respectfully decline a promotion that will work a hardship to this most deserving girl."

"The change was ordered as a matter of justice to you, and in keeping with the policy of the management. However, if you gentlemen are disposed to do the gallant, the young lady can remain where she is. She is thoroughly competent to manage the business, and I can see no reason why she should not have an even break with the rest of us."

So the split-trick man, who had done the talking, and the "death trick" man, who had nodded assent, went away, feeling that they had done the proper thing, and the trainmaster congratulated them upon the result.

* * * * * * * *

Minnie Morgan was a woman to win a man's heart, if he had such a thing to lose, and so, as the spring deepened, Goodlough, who had been too busy all his life to go out into the world and win a heart, discovered when it was too late, that he was slowly but surely losing his own. Miss Morgan, on her side, had pitied Goodlough at first, and then when he recovered and came back to work she had learned to respect and soon to admire him. It might have ended there, so far as she was concerned, if he had not fallen in love with her, and showed it a dozen times a day, or every time he attempted to hide it; and soon they both loved, and each resolved to keep the secret from the other, but while Cupid held his hands over their eyes the world looked on and laughed.

To be Continued.

My Neighbor Told Me.

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it. This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache. z

One day an argument arose concerning little men, when Sydney Smith said: "Why, look there at Jeffrey; and there is my little friend Dr. ——, who has not body enough to cover his mind decently with; his intellect is improperly exposed."

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

A gentleman, while panting with asthma, was almost deafened by a brawling fellow who was selling herrings. "You extravagant rascal," said he, "you waste as much breath in an hour as would serve me for a month."

A Prominent Lawyer Says:

"I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

"There is nothing like settling down," said the retired merchant confidently. "I settled down last year with a pretty comfortable fortune; but if I'd settled up I should not have had a penny left."

Greece's Story.

Her Struggles for Life and Liberty.

An Imposing Spectacle to Fire the Heart of Every True Patriot—Small But Full of Courage.

The whole world thrills to-day with admiration for plucky little Greece. Throwing prudence and diplomacy to the winds she has taken the foul Turk by the throat and defied the guns of all the great powers of Europe trained on her with threats of instant annihilation.

It is a spectacle to fire the heart of every true man and woman. It is worthy of Greece, presages the restoration of Hellenic greatness, sung by poets and reasoned out by philosophers. Under the guidance of the shrewd Danish Prince, George, whom they chose as their King in 1863, the Greeks have been steadily growing in importance. Province after province of their ancient empire has been wrung from the Turks. Thessaly was the last to be torn from the Moslem



power, coming back under Greek jurisdiction by treaty in 1881.

King George has never known defeat once he started out on a mission against the Sultan, and the least discerning may prophecy that now he has determined to bring Crete back under Christian rule he will not let go. And the people of Europe are praying as earnestly for his success as the people of America, even though their Governments are battling against him.

Always heroic, even in her decadence, Greece has never taken a nobler or braver stand than she occupies at present. Her great ruler, Alexander, could he return to life, would himself be appalled by her reckless daring.

Can you realize what it is that Greece has done in her bold defiance of Europe?

With a total fighting force on a war footing of only 215,770 men, she has jumped into the arena as champion of the oppressed Cretans, her sons in blood and tradition, against the allied forces of Europe, numbering nearly 19,000,000 men on a war footing. In other words, for every man Greece can put into the field the combined powers that have undertaken to coerce her can muster about ninety. These are odds that even Alexander was not called on to face.

At sea poor Greece cuts even a smaller figure. She has only fifteen war ships of all classes, and about thirty-five torpedo boats. Her three most powerful battle ships, the Hydra, Psara and Spetsai, carry but 400 men each, and are outranked by hundreds of ships in the other navies.

But striking as these odds on land and sea against her, Greece is not dismayed. She looks back on her history for inspiration. Her annals are replete with battles fought against the most overwhelming odds. From Thermopylae, in 480 B. C., where 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, under the Greek Leonidas, gave battle to more than 200,000 Persians in Tripolitza, where a handful of Greek patriots, on October 17, 1821, routed a vast force of Turks, there is an almost endless list of conflicts into which the Hellenese went with unwavering against foemen who outnumbered them over and over again.

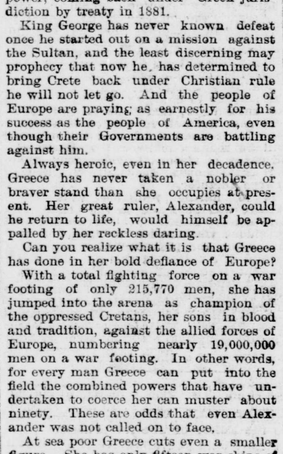
ANCIENT BATTLES.

1—Battle of Marathon, September, 490 B. C. Under Miltiadese 11,000 Greeks defeated 100,000 Persians.

2—Battle of Platea, 497 B. C. Under Pausanius 110,000 Greeks defeated 300,000 Persians.

3—Naval battle of Salamis. The Greek fleet, under Themostocles, defeated Persian ships outnumbering them ten to one.

4—Battle of the pass of Thermopylae, 480 B. C. One thousand Greeks defended



the pass for days against more than 200,000 Persians.

5—Battle of Chaeronea, 338 B. C. Philip of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great, defeated the Athenians and Boetians.

MODERN BATTLES.

6—Battle of Tripolitza. A small force of Greeks took the Turkish fortress by storm, A. D. 1821.

7—Battle of Portras, A. D. 1821. Greek patriots to the number of 5,000 defeated four times their number of Turks.

8—Battle of Corinth. Decisive victory won by the Greek patriots over the Turks. A. D. 1824.

9—Battle of Missolonghi. The Greek patriots under Marco Bozaris and Lord Byron repulled the Turkish army in its full strength. A. D. 1823.

10—Naval battle off Kaphireus. A small fleet of Greek ships defeated the Turkish squadron. A. D. 1825.

It was by the exercise of valor such as was displayed in these battles that the Greeks revived their nationality. For hundreds of years prior to the revolution of 1821 they had been blotted out as an independent nation. They were vassals in time of the Romans, the Venetians and the Turks. The height from which they had fallen made their position especially humiliating.

Always leaders in civilization and the arts, the Greeks became under Alexander practically the rulers of the world. Egypt, Persia, Babylonia, India and a dozen other great places besides took their laws and government from Athens. Greece as it is to-day was but a speck on this vast map of empire stretching from sea to sea. In the chart of Alexander's empire, printed here, the outlines of modern Greece are shown in black. The country forms little more than a speck of the dominion that called the Greek empire master 28 years before Christ.

It is the hope of every Greek that some day all this great stretch of land, or most of it, will once again come under Grecian dominion. The Greeks are in this section of the world nearly twelve million people who are pure-blooded Greeks, while in the dominion ruled over by King George there are only 2,187,268 inhabitants. Every Greek patriot will declare that he and his fellows will never rest content until all the people of Hellenic origin are once more united under their own government, instead of living as the subjects of the Turk and other alien rulers. In the trouble stirred up over Crete they see the entering wedge of a movement that shall ultimately bring this about. They know that they have the sympathy of the peoples of Europe, and while the allied governments are now solidly arrayed against their pretensions, they trust to the popular movements in England, Italy, France and the other countries to change all this, so that the forces now with the Turk shall be employed in the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and the aggrandizement of Greece.

Alexander started out on the conquest of the East in 334 B. C. His father, Philip of Macedon, had established himself firmly in Greece in 338 B. C., and was chosen to lead the allied armies against the Persians. Alexander succeeded to the throne in 336 B. C., and after crushing what opposition remained in Athens, began his tour of conquest. For ten years he cut his way at the head of his forces through the richest lands of the world, subjugating empires, kingdoms and principalities. He died at Babylon in 323 B. C., and from that time Greek power began to crumble, until there came the t tal subjugation of the Grecian people.

Out of the wreck there rose the new kingdom of Greece in 1821 A. D., as the result of the revolution against the Turks. The European powers then as now



were arrayed at first against the Greek patriots, but after a time they swung around in aid of the "rebels," finally lending their aid to establish the first Greek government that had been known for more than a thousand years. It took seven years' fighting on the part of the Greeks to gain independence, and then only to find new troubles in civil strife. There were revolutions and counter revolutions until George was elected to the throne. Since then the country has been quietly forging ahead in spite of the handicap of weakness and poverty. Every change has been for the better, and every few years has seen the addition of a new slice of territory, even if it was only a small island.

Now the Greeks are firmly impressed with the belief that if they will only stand firm they will soon see the rehabilitation of their power, and that patience and courage only are required to make them once more one of the great governments of the world.

Because of this belief they are prepared to make any sacrifice, to defy the armed strength of entire Europe. They mean to enlarge the dot they now hold on the map of the ancient Greek empire to the dimensions of old.

A Question of Deportment.

Here is a nut for the authorities on "How to Be a Gentleman" or "Manners In Six Easy Lessons" to crack. When Mr. Johnson, of West Islip, N. Y., called upon Mrs. Feeney the other morning to take an order for bread, rolls, etc., he discovered that the lady's skirts were on fire, and without a word he picked her up and, throwing her into deep snow bank, rolled her over and over until the flames were extinguished. Instead of blessing her preserver Mrs. Feeney gave him a fearful "gostherin" for treating her "most ungentlemanly." Even when shown the charred skirts she declared that she would rather be burned to death than man handled in that unceremonious fashion. The question is, Was Mr. Johnson guilty of ungentlemanly conduct? Is it correct form when a "gent" discovers a lady on fire to put it out before he has had an introduction or before consulting the lady as to her choice of style in suppressing the flames? Of course, so far as Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Feeney are concerned, the case is closed. Mr. Johnson will never feel warranted in interfering with her dying hereafter in any way she may select.—Buffalo Commercial.

A Natural Mistake.

"I want to see the lady of the house," said the wandering gentleman.

"I am she," answered the lady.

"Indeed? You look so perfectly happy and independent that I hope you will excuse me for taking you for the hired girl."—Indianapolis Journal.

She—I am sorry to send you away, Jack, but I am afraid we never could get on together.

He—Then why not get married?—Brooklyn Life.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves.

Some Good Stories.

They Were Designed to Fill a Want, but Were Unavailable.

"The editor, I presume?" said the sallow man with the real hair watch chain as he stepped over a bundle of exchanges and approached the careworn person at the desk.

"I'm the editor. What do you want?"

"I come," said the sallow man, "to offer you some original matter for publication."

"Poetry, I suppose?"

"Poetry! Not at all. Verse has no commercial value, and routine news no longer rouses the tired reader. The matter that I offer you is of the kind that will call attention to your sheet. It is matter that will be read aloud at the fireside and given a place in the scrapbook."

"Original matter, you say?"

"Entirely so. Now, if you have a moment of leisure I will read you the first thing that my eye falls upon in this manuscript. For instance:

"'Francis Talbatson, a farmer residing three miles southeast of Collodion, O., has a chicken that successfully imitates a mocking bird. The chicken has a rich golden plumage, and subsists entirely on begonia seed, refusing all other kinds of food.'"

"Who told you that?" demanded the editor.

"Sir," said the stranger, with a wave of the hand, "I have already informed you that this is original matter."

"Well, you don't expect any one to believe that?"

"I expect the publication to excite doubt and wonder, possibly scientific discussion; but, sir, there can be no successful contradiction of 'the story.'"

"Why not? Don't you know that half of the people of that town would write and contradict that story?"

"Impossible, sir. There is no such town in Ohio."

"Then people will know the story is a fake."

"My dear sir, do you suppose that among all your readers there is one man, woman or child who knows the names of all the postoffices in the state of Ohio? If a man residing in the eastern part of Ohio reads that item he will suppose, of course, that Collodion is some town over in the western side of the state, and vice versa. It is, of course, advisable to print only that which is true, but I ask you candidly isn't a story which cannot and will not be contradicted and which will interest your readers without in any degree corrupting them or debauching their literary tastes just as valuable as if it were true?"

"Well, here! How do you know there isn't a town of that name in Ohio?" demanded the editor, who was becoming interested.

"Because I always work with a postal guide at my elbow. Suppose, now, that I decided to tell a story of a man in Alexandria, Ia., trapping a rabbit that weighed 83 pounds, and commonly mistaken for a sheep when dressed and hung up in front of Henry Martin's meat shop on Third street, opposite the Baptist church. I turn to the postal guide and learn that there is an Alexandria in Iowa. Very well. How about Missouri? I learn that there is no Alexandria in Missouri, and so I locate the story in Alexandria, Mo., without in any way detracting from the artistic effect. Now, when you read something about Owen Breese of Alexandria, Mo., don't you feel convinced by the very sound of the thing that there is a man named Breese and that he lives at Alexandria, Mo.?"

"I'll admit that I wouldn't have my suspicions aroused."

"Certainly not, and neither would any one else. Suppose you print a special telegram from Catherwood, Ind., telling how Oscar Brennan, a well to do farmer residing about two miles from that place, has applied for a divorce from his wife Julia on the ground that she has treated him cruelly in compelling him to have a calcium light apparatus rigged up in the kitchen, and to throw the calcium on her while she is flitting about at her household duties. You never heard that story before, did you?"

"I never did," said the editor decisively.

"Do you think you can use some of this matter?"

"I'm afraid not. But I'll tell you what I can do—I can recommend you to a friend of mine who wants to be United States senator. He is now looking for the towns in which there have been 'popular uprisings' in his favor. I think you have some of the towns in your manuscript there."

"I can give him any town that ain't in the postal guide."

"Well, those are the towns that are for him."—Chicago Tribune.

Young Doctor—Which do you consider the best paying specialty? Old Doctor—Healthy people who think they are sick.

Are you a Public Speaker?

If so you cannot find anywhere a preparation to equal **DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE** for the throat and respiratory organs. We have hundreds of testimonials from public speakers, singers, ministers and others. One rev. gentleman says: "I never think of entering my pulpit without Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine at my side." Such indorsations from the ministry should give confidence in Dr. Chase's Medicine.

If you are troubled with that tickling sore throat, so common among speakers and singers, you will find **DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE** a positive and permanent cure. Teaspoonful dose, price 25 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., sole manufacturers for Canada, 45 Lombard street, Toronto.

EPPS'S COCOA

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALED

In Quarter-Pound Tins Only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. yz

LONDON'S GREATEST STORE

(DEPARTMENTAL.)

208, 210, 210½ & 212 Dundas Street

The People's Rendezvous

Where Crowds Congregate and Bargains Are a Bye-Word. . . .

Since we opened, Saturday was the greatest of them all, and we must apologize again for our lack of space and want of help, although we added to our staff nearly 50 per cent.

All orders left over on Saturday night will be promptly delivered before ten this morning, and we respectfully request our customers to bear with us,

You'll find this house improving day by day. We're well aware that the primary success of any business is gauged by its values and bargain-giving capacity, and in these days the public are extremely critical and zealous of their rights. They leave sentiment aside and pass the old associates if they can buy a penny cheaper, which is no doubt, the first principles of political economy.

London's Departmental

is abreast of the times. We look after your interests and see you don't pay too much for anything.

Runians & Butler

Four Oil Paintings for Sale Cheap

At 282 Dundas Street.

No. 1—"Coqs et Poules," by T. M. Lamarche, Canadian born, recently returned from Paris, France, and the Continent, after a sojourn of several years. Studied under the most renowned masters here and abroad.

No. 38—"Paniers de Pommes," by Ludger Larose, a most promising young Canadian, who has spent many years in study over the European Continent and becamea pupil of the School of Fine Arts, Paris, France, where he distinguished himself for his drawings from nature.

No. 47—Plateau de Peches Avec Sac de Noix," by Ludger Larose.

No. 48—"Raisins Vert et Rouge," by Ludger Larose.

The above Paintings Can be bought cheap at

282 Dundas Street

zxv

"People Object To Paying

the high prices necessarily charged for package goods." A grocer writes us this way about Rolled Oats put up in packages. He means that an extra cost is added. You need not pay this extra price for "Pan Dried Rolled Oats." They are sold in bulk. They are highest quality. No more can be said of the best package oats. Your grocer sells them.

THE TILLSON CO'Y, Ltd.
Tilsonburg, Ont.



TENDERLOINS, SWEETBONES and all other Fresh Products

AT

The Canadian Packing Co.'s Store,

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

We have no branch stores. zw



W. Chapman
BUTCHER.
Fresh and Salt Meats
Beef, Mutton, Fowls

etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city

269 DUNDAS STREET

Albani's Pianist....

Signor Seppili,

(Conductor of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden).

Speaking of Pianos That He Had Used in Canada Said:

"The Bell Piano is one of the best. Its tone is admirable throughout, and the touch firm and responsive—in fact an excellent instrument in every respect."

OF THE NEW

Orchestral Attachment

HE SAYS

"It is an excellent feature and one which will doubtless excite interest with all classes."

Before purchasing your piano, we would respectfully ask that you give the "BELL" your closest inspection. We feel sanguine of its pleasing you.

BELL PIANO WAREROOMS,
London, Ont.

92n wlz

Ladies! The parlors of the famous Blue Ribbon Tea

Are at your disposal. We are here to let you try our goods, which we serve free of charge from 9 a.m., to 7 p.m.

Call and have a cup.

A Contented Family.....

Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters will enjoy their breakfast if they have

RALSTON

Breakfast Food

—AND—

Pancake Flour

If you wish to enjoy pancakes without suffering from indigestion try Ralston's formula. We have the freshest and best.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.,

169 DUNDAS STREET.

House Cleaning

Time will soon be at hand. Some of your rooms will need repapering. You can do it at a small outlay if you select from our NEW SPRING STOCK. Call early.

O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.
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NICKEL IN THE SLOT?

YES! AND OUT OF IT TOO. . . . .

Of course we cover every portion of the article with a heavy deposit of pure nickel or pure silver as desired. Having purchased the complete plating plant of one of Toronto's best platers, we are in a position to do any and all kinds of plating.

W. A. BROCK,
192 Dundas St., London.

R.K.Cowan

Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

Liquidation Sale.

H. BEATON, who is retiring from business, is offering his stock of Furs at less than wholesale cost. Parties desiring furs would do well to call at once and secure a bargain. Goods must be sold before the season closes.

H. BEATON,
(Opposite Market Lane)
138—DUNDAS STREET—138

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND EYESIGHT.

A light that makes print and fine sewing plainer makes less eye strain. Electric light shows up the finest print and the smallest stitches at night as distinctly as if it were daylight. The best authorities agree that it is better than gas light for the eyes. Why not save your eyes? We'll supply you with electric current at short notice.

London Electric Co., Ltd.,
859 Richmond Street.
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MECHANICAL AND PATENT LAW EXPERT.
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The Diamond Jubilee.

Awake, ye nations from afar,
Pay tribute to yon Eastern Star,
Victoria, Queen of British power,
Whose honors wave on foreign tower.
What nation, then, can boast of fame
Like her who holds the power and rein—
Bids nations come unto her will,
The worst that comes, "Let peace be still"?

These missionaries sent abroad
Proclaim the message of God's word
In India, where the famine dwells
Bespeaks of wondrous love can tell—
Let peace be still, and love to all;
This is her theme to great and small.
This reign of sixty years has come;
Let all give honor to the Crown

There is an Eye looks from above
Upon this Queen of earthly love;
A rich reward by him who gives,
Who in his Son believes shall live.
May this reward of faith be thine,
The Queen of England ever shine.
Let every nation that is free
Hail all the Diamond Jubilee.

Ye mariners and jolly tars
Who bring good tidings from afar,
This joyful time will be a treat,
Forever shall in mem'ry keep.
Come, every nation, all but one—
You'll have enough with Greece at home,
Your company's not good at best;
Greece soon will bring you to the test.

Our Motherland shall wave the flag—
Those that are there will not be sad;
Those that are still away from home
Will long to see that morning come
When drums and cannon loudly roar,
Shall shout with joy on every shore
The emblems of our land to see—
All hail, the Diamond Jubilee!

The Thistle, Rose and Shamrock true,
With all their colors you can view,
In that fair land where peace doth flow,
Beside the winding stream did grow;
And rustling leaves, in moonlight beams,
Will obey the call of our Sovereign Queen;
But many a one on that coming day
Will sleep alone in the silent clay.

Let all then Hope—'tis one of three,
Along with Faith and Charity!
Come, nations all, except that one,
And sing with mirth that joyful song.
And let us not forget the King
Who reigns above all earthly Queens,
In sparing her these years to see
The winding up of the Jubilee!

—Henry Humphrey, watchman to John Ferguson & Sons.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Eighteen Months Trying to Get Cured—Had the Best Doctors—He Found What He Wanted in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Goderich, March 7.—A case of great interest here just now is that of Mr. Alexander J. Sharkey, who for some time has been an extreme sufferer from Rheumatism. His statement to the correspondent is as follows:

"For eighteen months I was a victim of Rheumatism, and during the whole of that time was trying every means to cure it. I had the best doctors in Canada, and took their prescriptions with faith and patience.

"I got tired at last, for I found the disappointment nearly as killing as the disease.

"But one friend wiser than the others convinced me that my disease must be cured by way of the kidneys, and recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I have used two boxes of these pills to effect a perfect cure and I don't care who knows it."

PRIDDIS BROS.'
—BIG—
Dissolution Sale

This is the store where the crowds go for bargains.

Everything in our large establishment is selling at cost and under — Carpets, House Furnishings, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Prints, Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets, Gloves, Hosiery.

Must Have Them.

No merchant in the city can show the variety of Tinware, Enamel Ware, Washing Machines, Churns, and everything useful for the kitchen, that we can. Some say we have too big a stock. We may have, but that is all the better for the purchaser. They have a better chance to select from such a stock.

STEVELY'S,
362 Richmond St.—Phone 452.
zxv

UNSETTLED, WITH SLEET OR RAIN.

Toronto, Ont., March 7—11 a.m.—An extensive area of high pressure which developed over the Northwest, is now central over Maine, and is moving quickly eastward. Fine, cold weather prevails from the lakes to the Atlantic. Pressure is also high in the Northwest, with cold weather and light local snowfalls in Assiniboia and Manitoba. A low pressure area is developing over the West and Southwest States, which is likely to disturb the weather over the lakes today.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Calgary, 28 below—8 below; Prince Albert, 22 below—4; Winnipeg, 14 below —18; Port Arthur, 6 below—22; Toronto, 12—25; Ottawa, 4 below—18; Montreal, 2—14; Quebec, 6 below—12; Halifax, 12—32.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, March 8—1 a.m.—Probabilities for 24 hours for lower lakes region: easterly winds, becoming unsettled, with sleet or rain; higher temperatures.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Saturday were 43 above and 17.5 above; on Sunday 31 above and 11.5 above.

Don't Do It

That is, don't send your money out of town for Flower Seeds. Wait a few days for our catalogue, and buy from us.

GAMMAGE & SONS, 213 Dundas St.
zxv

Watson's Cough Drops

Allay irritation and produce a soothing effect upon the vocal organs. TRY THEM.

Opera Cigar Store

Is the place to buy your Cigars and Tobaccos. Best imported and domestic brands.

JOE NOLAN, Masonic Temple.
zxv

JUSTIFIABLE ELATION.

The Washington Star chronicles the fact that a somewhat elderly gentleman entered his own house one day last autumn with such a look of self-satisfaction upon his countenance that his wife was at once struck by it; and like a faithful spouse, she proceeded to put him on his guard.

"Richard," she said, "I hope you have not forgotten that pride goeth before a fall."

"My dear," was the reply, "I am perfectly familiar with that admonition. And I have reason to fear that in my case it applies in a literal as well as a figurative sense. But I can't help it."

"You are not usually this way."

"I know it. When I was graduated at the head of my class in college I was as meek and modest as the last man on the list. When I was elected to office and ran away ahead of my ticket, I could have defied anybody to accuse me of showing the least elation. When I won my first big lawsuit, I endeavored to bear success with the same philosophy which I should have felt was proper in defeat. When I got my picture in the paper as a leading citizen in my community, I could have defied any of my old-time friends to detect the slightest difference in my behavior.

"But this case is different. I hope you'll bear with me, but I've just ridden my bicycle three times around the block without falling off, and I just can't help putting on airs."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hunt & Sons' old established feather bed and mattress cleaning factory, manufacturers of goose feather pillows, mattresses and spring beds. Ticks filled with feathers and delivered. Stoves bought, sold, or exchanged. 593 Richmond street north, opposite Victoria Park and Central avenue. Telephone 957.

$2 25.

A storm and screen door for $2 25; one door does for both a screen and storm door. By merely removing a few screws the panels come out, and you have a screen door; put in the panels and you have a storm door. Made of black ash and nicely oiled. BOWMAN & CO., Coal and Lumber Dealers, Clarence and Bathurst streets.
zx—

The Best

Slater, Bell or King,
Stamped on a Shoe means
STANDARD OF MERIT.

LOW PRICES FOR FOOTWEAR.

It does not necessarily follow that people want the cheapest and commonest of Shoes, that lack fit, finish and comfort. What we think is wanted to induce buyers is GOOD CHEAP SHOES. We control the products of the best makers. The Slater $3, $4 and $5 Gents' Shoes, keep J. & T. Bell and J. D. King & Co. Women's and Children's Fine Footwear. The above makers need no introduction, as the volume sold by us proves their appreciation by the public. In all medium priced goods we do the trade. Our prices must be right.

Pocock Bros.

FOR SALE—Trunks and Valises Cheap

London Advertiser.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
107.....Business Office.
134.....Editorial Rooms.
175.....Job Department.

In the Dining-Room.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

BREAKFAST — Prunes. Flaked wheat. Oyster omelet. Buttered toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON — Barbecued ham. Queen potato puff. French rolls. Tea.

DINNER — Brown farina soup. Veal olives with oysters. Stewed tomatoes. Steamed potatoes. Carrot salad. Apple pudding. Coffee.

Cut these recipes out and paste them in a scrapbook.

Oyster Omelet—Chop twelve oysters very fine. Beat the yolks and whites of six eggs separately, the white until it stands in a heap. Put three tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying-pan and heat while you are mixing the omelet. Stir a cup of milk into a deep dish with the yolks and season with a large half teaspoonful of salt, half a saltspoon of pepper, and a little chopped parsley. Next put in the chopped oysters, beating vigorously, as you add them gradually. When they are thoroughly mixed, add a tablespoonful of melted butter, finely whip in the whites lightly, and put the mixture in the pan. Do not stir it, but when it begins to set, slip a broad-bladed knife around the sides and under the omelet, that the butter may reach every part. As soon as the center is fairly "set" turn upside down into a hot dish.

Barbecued Ham—Lay slices of underdone ham in a frying-pan, pepper each slice, and lay upon it a quarter of a teaspoonful of made mustard. Pour about them some vinegar, allowing half a teaspoonful to each slice. Fry quickly and turn often. When done to a fine brown transfer to a hot dish. Add to the gravey in the pan the juice of half a lemon and a teaspoontul of white sugar.

Queen Potato Puffs—Sift together five dessertspoonfuls flour, half a teaspoonful of baking powder and a saltspoonful of salt. Grate into this three large cold boiled potatoes; add half a cup of milk, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and two well-beaten eggs. Place over the fire a spider containing melted lard; when smoking hot, drop the mixture into it by the dessertspoonful and fry to a light brown. Drain the puffs on brown paper and serve very hot.

Veal Olives with Oysters—Cut large, smooth slices from a fillet of veal, spread each neatly with a force-meat made of half a cup of bread crumbs and a quarter cup of chopped pork, seasoned with a saltspoonful of salt and quarter saltspoonful of pepper, moistened with a little hot water or milk. Over the force-meat spread some chopped oysters (about three to each good-sized olive). Roll them up carefully and closely and bind with pack-thread. Lay them in a dripping pan, dash a teacupful of boiling water over them and roast, basting at least twice with melted butter. When they are brown remove to a hot dish and cover while you add a little oyster liquor, a pinch of salt and a dash of pepper to the gravy in the dripping-pan. Let this simmer for three or four minutes, thicken with a teaspoonful of browned flour, and boil up once; cut the pack-thread, pour the gravy over them and serve.

A Local Budget

—Miss Annie Winder, of this city, is visiting Mrs. John Mulligan, 55 Stanley street, St. Thomas.

—The St. Thomas Whist Club will play a friendly game of whist here on Tuesday evening with the I. O. O. F. club.

—Mr. George Jackson, of Victor street, was one of the guests at the wedding of Mr. Alfred Dater and Miss Judd.

—The evidence in the London election trial makes seven volumes, each of some 700 pages, or a total of 840,000 words.

—All classes of commercial job printing turned out on shortest notice and in best designs, at The Advertiser Job Department.

—Miss T. B. Amy, instructor of music in Alma College, St. Thomas, is visiting Mrs. R. Westman, of Craig street, South London.

—Mr. Robert Mitchell, of Kerwood, brother of the late Dr. Mitchell, has applied for letters of administration to dispose of the estate of his deceased brother.

—The first Sunday parade of the season will take place on April 25, when St. George's Society will turn out to attend divine service at St. George's Church, London West.

—Don't be in a hurry to count results before the cause—the advertisement—has had a fair trial.

—Prof. Mavor, of Toronto University, visited the Asylum during his stay in the city. The professor devotes much attention to the study of eleemosynary institutions.

—Andrew McPhail and Frank Wilson, two drunks, were the only occupants of the dock at the police court this morning. McPhail was fined $1 or three days, and Wilson discharged.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. James Fallahe took place at 9 o'clock this morning. The pallbearers were Messrs. John Garvey, W. J. Thompson, Hugh McKay, Thos. Phalen, Wm. Horner and M. Shea. Services were conducted at St. Peter's Cathedral.

Sunday, March 21, has been set apart by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for the annual collection on behalf of foreign missions. The indebtedness of the foreign mission committee is $45,642, and to pay this and salaries due $89,500 is required.

—Mr. Adam Sutherland, of South London, is at death's door, and his relations have been sent for. Mr. Sutherland for 25 years worked at the London furniture factory. He is at present sexton of Knox Church and caretaker of the sixth ward Liberal Club.

—Miss Bonnie Windsor, a charming young lady, who has been staying with friends in this city for some months past, left at 6:35 last night for Minneapolis, to join her father, Mr. Wm. Windsor, LL.B. A large crowd of young people gathered at the station to say a fond farewell to their young friend.

—The residence of Mr. W. Payne was the scene of a pleasant gathering the other evening. Miss Payne gave an at home and drive whist party in honor of her cousin, Miss Monroe, of Detroit. Those present were the Misses Leys, Dineen, Dawson, Bland, White, Higgins, McCann, Whateley, Taylor, Durand, Martin, Brown, Westland, Elliot, Southam and Mrs. Southam.

—Engineer T. Burnip made a record run on the Grand Trunk on Saturday, with engine No. 700. The 49 miles between Paris and London were covered in 56 minutes by the Wabash express. Allowing for four stops of three minutes each, leaves the actual running time 44 minutes, or considerably more than a mile per minute. Conductor L. Crawford had charge of the train.

—Mrs. Agnes B. Major, wife of Joseph B. Major, a G. T. R. brakeman, died early Saturday morning at the family residence, Clarence street. Death resulted from blood poisoning, after a brief illness. Deceased, who was in her 27th year, leaves her mother, Mrs. Brown, of Birr, a sister, Mrs. Sinclair, also of Birr, and two brothers living in Winnipeg, one in Ridgetown and another in Detroit. The funeral will take place this afternoon to Woodland Cemetery.

—The annual St. Patrick's concert, March 17, promises to be an event of more than usual interest. The committee has been unstinted in their efforts to secure the best available talent. To that end the following artists have been secured: Mr. Fred Jenkins, the celebrated tenor of Cleveland; Mr. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto, one of the most brilliant entertainers and humorists; also Mr. George Angus, the Imperial Quartet, the Ladies' Quartet, and the Musical Society Orchestra. The concert, as heretofore, is under the direction of Mr. F. L. Evans.

—At a meeting held at the house of Miss Bacon, Fullarton street, the Waverly Literary Club elected the following officers: President, Arthur Smith; first vice-president, Miss E. A. Simpson; second vice-president, H. S. Dickson; secretary, Leslie Lindsay; treasurer, Miss Grace Bacon; registrar, Miss Laskey; editor, W. O. Carson; musical director, Miss Pearl Ashwell; literary committee, Miss Nellie Rice, George Moore and Ed. Gibson; social committee, W. Laskey, Miss Laura Cooper and Miss Nellie Fletcher; programme committee, John C. Usher, Miss Daisy Dickson and Miss Nettie Keenleyside.

THE ITALIAN OPERATIC CONCERT

The concert to be given at the Grand next Friday evening by the Grand Italian Opera Concert Company is creating considerable interest in musical circles, and there is every promise of a large house. Mlle. Seygard is said to possess a wonderful soprano voice. Speaking of her singing, The New York Herald says: "The novelty of the programme was the American debut of Mlle. Camille Seygard, of Brussels, and Paris, who sang a Tschaikowsky romance, "Was I Not a Blade of Grass?" and the Arioso de Lenski, from his opera "Oneguine." Miss Seygard has a sympathetic mezzo-soprano, clear and true, which showed to best advantage in the cantabile of the romance. Her phrazing was good, and there was an authority in her manner born of experience. She was complimented with a recall. The company consists of some of the finest artists in the operatic world, and music lovers will no doubt take this opportunity of hearing such a fine organization at such moderate prices.

GRIP
—IN THE CITY.

The prevalent form of "Grip" this season seems to affect the bronchial tubes, thereby causing a distressing cough.

BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM

is specially adapted for the healing of any bronchial affections, and sufferers should purchase a bottle at once.

Only 25c per Bottle.

W. S. B. BARK-WELL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
368--Dundas Street--268

DUPLEX PIPE
Reduced to 25c.

SAM. K. STEWART, 202½ Dundas St.
zxv

DEATH OF MR. JAMES DROMGOLE.

After an illness of about two weeks Mr. James Dromgole passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday morning. He was one of London's oldest citizens, having reached the ripe old age of 89 years. Deceased was born in Dumbarton, Scotland, and came to Canada about 40 years ago. He settled in Brock, Ontario county, and remained there until he moved to London 22 years ago. He was highly respected, of a retiring manner, yet possessing many friends. He was a devout adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. His son, Mr. John Dromgole, manager for W. J. Reid & Co., is at present in the Northwest Territories.

London and the States

Shipments From This District Over the Border.

A Large Trade Done—No Change Likely to be Made in the Consular Agency Here.

The United States consulate district of London takes in Ingersoll, Woodstock, Lucan, Glencoe, Glanworth and all intermediate towns. The boundary is not closely drawn, the main object being to accommodate the shippers, who go to the nearest consul to have their goods passed. Col. Jacks, the consul here, is very obliging, and through his many kindly acts is in high favor with shippers. They are often saved the trouble and expense of a day's delay through his readiness to attend to their wants at the most unreasonable hours. During the quarter year ending Dec. 31, 1896, the total amount of the shipments passed was $116,000. This was an unusually large output. The quarter previous totaled $40,251, and that ending June 30 was $74,507, while the first quarter was $67,503, making a total of $298,261 for the year.

Recent regulations issued to consuls in Canada will have the effect of reducing the cost of consular certificates in some cases, though the fee has not been lowered. The regular fee for triplicate certificates on shipments valued at over $100 is $2 50, even if the shipper fills out his own forms. It has been the custom with some consuls when they make the documents for the shipper to charge a fee of 50 cents for their work, and it is at this custom that the new regulation is aimed. Now, it is understood that the papers will be made out by the shippers in all cases, or if done by the consul during office hours, he shall make no charge therefor.

It is hardly probable that any change will be made in the consulate here by the McKinley Government, as President Cleveland's proclamation in 1895 made the positions of consuls in receipt of a salary of $2,500 or less permanent instead of subject to change with a change of government. It has not been customary for a President to repudiate a proclamation of a former President, so that such a course in this case is improbable. However, definite information will be had in the course of a short time.

LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

WHITE OAK CHEESE FACTORY.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir,—Would you allow me the privilege in your valuable paper of contradicting a statement that is made by some party or parties canvassing milk in my territory, against me. The statement is that there was a resolution passed at the White Oak cheese factory annual meeting that I would not be responsible for any bad cheese that I would make. Such is false. This is the reading of the resolution, as the minutes of the meeting will bear me out: "That I would not be responsible for any cheese rejected by any buyer on account of flavor caused by noxious weeds, turnips, rape, apples and leeks, etc., and that I would reject all tainted milk, knowing that it would not make a first-class cheese.

D. A. McKELLAR,
Cheesemaker, White Oak.

SOLITARY LAKE ISLAND.

English Syndicate Owns It—No One Lives on It—Proposition to Make It a Penal Colony.

Isle Royal, so named by an early French explorer, in honor of Louis XIV., of France, is the largest island in American inland waters, being more than 40 miles in length. It is the home of the siskowit, a gamy lake fish found only in Lake Superior, and which partakes of the characteristics of the speckled brook trout, the lake trout and the salmon. The island is practically uninhabited, and, although a number of years ago it was a full-fledged county, it has been disorganized and for judicial purposes is attached to the county of Keweenaw. Nearly the entire area of the island is owned by an English mining company, and it is known to mining-men that every copper-bearing lode found on Keweenaw Point, where all the producing Lake Superior mines are located, can also be found on the big island. Geologists and practical miners for once agree in holding that the various copper-bearing lodes, which on the mainland dip at nearly uniform angles, to the northwestward, pass under the lake at an enormous depth, reappearing on the island 30 miles or more from their outcrop on the eastern portion of the synclinal, or great fold, which holds all the formations carrying native copper.

The English owners of this rich island, a mediaeval kingdom in itself, have been paying taxes on an assessed valuation of only $100,000. As the county was disorganized they have escaped local taxation of any sort, being required to pay merely the taxes levied for State purposes.

The people of Keweenaw county, who have seen nearly all of their mines close down in the last ten years, have been groaning under an especially heavy burden of taxation, and it has been decided to have the two counties consolidated. This will be done, unless the English owners take speedy steps to lobby against the political joining of the mainland and the island.

Senator Youmans, of the Michigan Legislature, also has a bill on the calendar at Lansing which is of importance to the island. This bill provides that a State prison be built on the island and that all the convicts of the State be deported there, much on the plan that England sent its convicts to Botany Bay in the early decades of this century. Mr. Youmans' idea is to have the labor of the prisoners utilized in developing mines in the few thousand acres which the English syndicate overlooked when securing possession of the island. Whether the free labor of the Lake Superior mines would care for such competition seems to have been overlooked.

A STORM OF New Shoes

has been raging at our store for some weeks past, during which we did a great deal of price-cutting on all spring goods. The worst of the storm of unpacking and marking new spring shoes is over. We will now have more time at our disposal to wait on our customers, and with murdered prices such as we are now quoting we defy competition in our line.

A few days ago we received from the celebrated J. D. King Company, Toronto, 480 pairs of their famous Ladies' $2 Turned Sole Dongola Oxford Tie Shoes, kid lined, silk sewn and patent toecap. These shoes are all up-to date styles, made in razor, Piccadilly and coin toes, sizes 3 to 7.

The mere description here of this shoe can but give to you a slight idea of what this shoe really is, so we take this opportunity of inviting everyone in search of "SNAPS" to call and examine this shoe. Our window display will give you an idea of what this shoe is. For three days this shoe can be purchased in any size or shape of toe for

$1.10.

Come at once and take advantage of the great offer at

Johnston's 198 Dundas Street

KINGSMILL'S

Two Cases Organdie Muslins AND Dimities

Just Received

Kingsmill's
Dundas and Carling Streets.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
Glass of Fashion
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
25c--FOR TWELVE NUMBERS--25c



A Pointer for Athletes

Johnston's Fluid Beef
GIVES STRENGTH
Without Increase of Flesh
Put up in Tins and Bottles.

3 BIG LEADERS IN . . .
FEDORA HATS.

75c, $1, $1.50. In Black and Colors.

ALL NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM BROS.,
LONDON'S HATTERS AND FURNISHERS.

JOHN SMITH THE WORLD OVER.

The well-known name, John Smith, a good, strong and honest English name, is often transformed into John Smithe, Smythe and even Smithe, but transformed into other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability thus: In Latin it is John Smithus; the Italians smooth it on into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatter it into Jean Smeets and the Russian sneezes and barks Jouloff Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade at Canton he becomes Jahon Shimmit. If he clambers about Mount Hekla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithsen. If he tracks among the Tuscaroras he becomes Tom Qa Smitha. In Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittiwelski; Should he wander among the Welsh mountains they talk of Jihom Smidd. When he goes to Mexico he is booked as Jouth F'Smitr. If of classic turn, he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to Ion Smikton, and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seef.—Scottish Nights.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain, or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.