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London Advertiser

16 PAGES
PROBS.—Fair and warmer.

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 158. SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896. WHOLE NO. 12490

Advertiser Adlets.....

Want Advertisements,
Houses to Let or For Sale,
Servants Wanted,
Cost 1oc. for first insertion
And 5c. for each subsequent Insertion.

Cheapest Rates. - - Best Results.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.

BRANTON—On April 23, the wife of W. H. Branton, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—PIPER—On April 22, by Rev. E. B. Lanceley, at the parsonage, Mr. Tate Graham, to Miss Annie E. Piper, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Piper, of London.

DIED.

O'HAGEN—In London township, lot 14, con 4, on April 23, Sarah, the beloved wife of Charles O'Hagen.

Funeral from the above residence on Monday, 27th, at 9 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation. 89u

M'INTOSH—At his late residence, lot 11, Rosedale, on Friday morning, April 24, 1896, John McIntosh, aged 63 years, 6 months and 16 days. His end was peace.

Funeral from his late residence, Sunday, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. Please omit flowers. Services at 2 o'clock; funeral at 2:30.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

WATKIN MILLS WILL SING SIX SELECTIONS at Grand Opera House, Monday, April 27. Assisting artists Miss Ella Ronan (contralto), Mr. Geo Fox (violinist), Mr. W. H. Hewlett (pianist). Reserved seats, 75c., $1. Plan now open at box office. 89u

WATKIN MILLS—PRESS EXTRACTS—"Almost the only baritone of modern days."—Figaro. "The impression he made was deep and memorable."—Morning Post. "He has for some time been recognized as almost without a rival."—Musical Times. "The successor of Santley in the person of Mr. Watkin Mills deserves the highest possible eulogium."—Liverpool Mercury. "His work was refined, brilliant, and performed with seeming ease."—Boston Globe. "Surpassed any artist we have ever heard."—Boston Advertiser. "He is an artist whose peer it would be difficult to find. His singing was a triumph of vocal art."—Cincinnati Enquirer. "Noble style, perfect flexibility, mauch ve voice, warm and rich, exquisite purity and earnestness."—Cincinnati Times. "Impossible to speak too highly of his superb voice."—Toronto Globe. "His singing aroused a veritable ovation, and there were many critics who thought they were listening to even a greater than Santley."—Toronto Empire. "His great voice thrilled all his hearers with a power, a depth of feeling and a true artistic expression never to be forgotten."—Ottawa Journal. 89u

WATKIN MILLS—THE APPEARANCE of this great artist will undoubtedly prove the greatest musical treat that we have had for years. Secure seats early. For full particulars apply Bell Piano warerooms, 211 Dundas street, or box office. 89u

"BORKE'S DRIFT"—SNOW DRIFT—Drift to Grand Opera House and see "Ours," "Tableau." Seventh Battalion Band, April 30. b

I. O. O. F. "AT HOME" WILL BE HELD in Oddfellows' Hall on Monday evening, April 27; refreshments; good programme. Tickets on sale Mills' Book Store, Kirkpatrick's Shoe Store. 84k tywt

SARAH LORD BAILEY—QUEEN OF elocution, will appear in East End Hall, Friday, May 1, under auspices of St. Matthew's Church Choir. Admission 25c. b

KENSINGTON METHODIST CHURCH—Lecture on "Oliver Goldsmith" by Dr. Daniel, on Tuesday, 28th, at 8 p.m.; lecture and refreshments, 15c. b

BUSY BEE ENTERTAINMENT, TUESDAY, April 28, in Wesley Hall; good programme. Admission 10c. 90u

"OATH AT THE WELL"—"WELL." AS you've "Noathing" better to do come to "Ours." Grand Opera House, April 30. b

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—SPECIAL graduating term for Masters and Misses, including children's closing reception, commences Saturday next. Special terms to all former pupils. DAYTON & MCCORMICK.

4 DAYS LAND TO LAND VIA THE Allan steamships: Mongolia sails, Montreal to Liverpool, Saturday, May 2; G. T. R. and C. P. R. tickets at separate rates in connection. FRANK B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next "Advertiser." b

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 345 Princess avenue. A thorough system of teaching the modern glide waltz and all fashionable dances guaranteed. Lessons given any hour.

Meetings.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE I. O. O. F. residing in the city are requested to meet at Oddfellows' Hall on Sunday, April 26, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of attending divine service at Wellington Street Methodist Church; Chorazin Lodge will meet at their hall at 2:30. Don't forget the "At Home" Monday evening; refreshments at 7:30. Admission 25c. b

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF ADELPHIAN Encampment, No. 38, will meet in East End Hall Sunday at 2:30 o'clock, to attend divine service at Wellington Street Methodist Church. GEO. ROSE, C. P. JOHN BARNED, Scribe. b

Domestics Wanted.

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

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant. 283 King street. 90c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. Apply 391 Piccadilly. 89c

AN EXPERIENCED DINING ROOM girl. Apply at once. City Hotel. 88k

WANTED—45 GOOD GENERALS, COOKS, housemaids, dining-room girls, chambermaids, in and out of city. ARMSTRONG'S Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street. Phone, 386.

HOUSEMAID WANTED—APPLY CITY Hospital between 7 and 9 p.m. 90c

WANTED—COOKS, DINING-ROOM AND chamber maids for out of city; gardener for city; on hand generals, housemaids and housekeepers and all kind help. DWYER'S Employment Agency, 381 Richmond street. Phone, 1,121.

Female Help Wanted.

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

WANTED — ASSISTANT SCHOOL teacher (female) for school section No. 3, Westminster. Apply, stating salary required, to JOHN H. GRIFFITHS, Sec.-Treas., London. b

WANTED—A PANTMAKER—Apply 251 Wellington. F. FRIEND. 88k

The Churches Tomorrow.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—11 a.m., pastor; 7 p.m., John Henzie, New York.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Pedley—Morning, "An Insipid Drink." Evening—"Mohammed," the first of a series of religious leaders.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor, will preach 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes 3 p.m.

WATERLOO STREET—CORNER GREY—Presbyterian Mission, Mr. Peter Scott, B.A., at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school 3 p.m.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor, at both services. Visitors welcome.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST Church—Morning, Rev. E. B. Lanceley; 2:45, Sabbath school; 4:15, boys' meeting. Evening—Miss W. J. Macdonald, Toronto; anthem, "O Lord, Our Governor;" quartets, "The Pearly Gate;" "Sweet Is the Promise;" anthem, "See Now the Altar;" quartets, "Jesus Lover of My Soul;" "We Would See Jesus."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' MISSION—CARLING street—Mr. Davis, gospel singer of Toronto, will sing and speak on Sunday night at 7. b

LONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. B. Clement, pastor; morning, the pastor; evening, Rev. W. H. Pope, New Haven, Conn., secretary Christian Workers' Association. b

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CONFERENCE special meetings—Men's mass meeting in St. Andrew's Church, 4:30 Sunday afternoon, led by Mr. H. B. Gibbud, of Syracuse. b

MEETINGS FOR BOYS LED BY REV. J. C. Collins, in Dundas Center Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, 4:30. All boys welcome. b

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, B.D., pastor; morning service at 11, Rev. H. W. Pope, of New Haven, Conn.; evening service at 7, Rev. John P. Collins, of New Haven, Conn., and Mr. H. J. Gillette, of Hartford, Conn. Sunday school teachers and officers of the city will meet in the lecture room at 9:30 in the morning; instructive addresses by Rev. H. W. Pope and by Miss Macdonald, of Toronto; Sabbath school at 3 o'clock.

MISS WINNIE J. MACDONALD, OF Toronto, will have charge of meeting for young women and girls in Wesley Hall sunday afternoon at 4:30. All young women welcome. b

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—WESLEY Hall—Services Sabbath 26, morning 11, Rev. Dr. Daniel; afternoon 4:30, mass meeting for women and girls addressed by Miss Macdonald and Rev. H. W. Pope, of New Haven, Conn.; evening, 7, H. B. Gibbud, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Sabbath school at usual hour; also morning classes.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—11 a.m., Miss Macdonald, of Toronto; 7 p.m., Rev. Walter Rigsby; subject, "Sabbath Observance."

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. R. Millyard; Bible class and Sunday school at 3 o'clock. All are welcome.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN—L Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph.B. Morning, Mrs. M. O. Kimball, of Fredonia, N. Y.; evening, the pastor, "Law vs. Grace and Truth." Sunday school Bible class for young men at 2:30. Seats free. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—11, Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D.; 7, Mrs. M. O. Kimball. Sunday school 2:30.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. E. H. Sawers, of Westminster, morning and evening.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. J. C. Collins in the morning; Pastor Johnson in the evening. Everybody welcome.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MATINS—Venite, Frost; Te Deum, Dykes; Benedictus, Dykes; preacher, Rev. Alfred Brown, B. A. Evensong—Magnificat, Farebrother; Nunc Dimittis, Farebrother; anthem, "As It Began to Dawn, Vincent. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B. A. It is earnestly requested that the mission fund envelopes not sent in last Sunday may be placed on the plate tomorrow

CHURCH OF CHRIST—(SCIENTIST) Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. All welcome.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Pastor Rev. Charles Smith; services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH Services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WELLINGTON and Hill. Rector, Rev. J. H. Moorhouse. Services tomorrow as usual.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—London South; pastor Rev. Jas. G. Stuart, B. A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

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

TWO NOBBY MODERN BRICKS—SEVEN rooms; every convenience; on electric line; just over Oxford street bridge; high and dry. Apply at No. 19—opposite. b

TO LET—810 TALBOT STREET NORTH—Double parlor, etc. ALEX. HARVEY, 804 Talbot street. b

COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 5 OXFORD street; rent $7 per month. ALEX. HARVEY. b

TO LET—464 TALBOT STREET—IMMEDIATE possession. Apply at Dominion Laundry, b

NEW BRICK HOUSE TO LET—MODERN conveniences, on Beaconsfield avenue; 10 minutes' walk from market; rent moderate. Apply 34 Victor street. 90c tyw

TO RENT—200 ACRE FARM—LOT 15, con. 10, London township. Apply M. MCNAUGHTON, 386 Ridout street, London. 82k 84k t

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, ONE ACRE, fruit trees, good stable, at Pond Mills; rent cheap. Apply 429 King street. 89c

GOOD FRAME TWO-STORY DWELLING to let—68 Euclid avenue; 8 rooms; garden; stable. Apply on premises or N. TACKABURY, 362 Oxford street. 86c

HOUSE—SEAL TERRACE—E. MEREDITH, 704 Dundas street. 86tf

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK—FOUR bedrooms; fine locality; cheap rent; immediate possession. 410 Princess avenue. 85n

ASKIN STREET NO. 42 TO LET—ON street car line; dry; well drained; bath and electric light; also a good house for sale; on easy terms. Apply 40 Askin street. 84tf

COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY BRICK house, 765 Dundas street; low rent. 84g

TO LET—LARGE STABLE—IN REAR of Strong's Drug Store. Possession May 1. Apply W. T. Strong, 154 Dundas street. 81tf

TO LET—THAT DESIRABLE BRICK residence, 317 Dufferin avenue, corner of Peter street; containing nine rooms, with bath room and basement with furnaces. Apply FLOCK & FLOCK. 79tf

OFFICE TO LET—DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albion Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession. Apply T. H. CARLING, at the brewery. 33 f

TO LET—COTTAGE CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets, South London; rent $13. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 42tf

TO LET—RESIDENCE, 484 COLBORNE street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply FRASER & FRASER. 42tf

Real Estate.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS—One block from street car; lot corner Central avenue and Elizabeth street. Apply 533 Adelaide street. 78a t

STORE AND DWELLING AND TWO cottages with barns and large gardens to let on Ridout street. Inquire T. TAMBLING, 200 Ridout street, London South. 76tf ywt

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THAT HANDsome brick residences, 54 Stanley street, 11 rooms, furnace, barn and fruit garden. Apply 39 Stanley street. 87c xwt

NO. 358 RECTORY—EAST SIDE—SECOND south of York, brick veneer cottage, 6 rooms; hall, clothes closet, pantry, summer kitchen and good cellar; city water in house; lot 41x150 to lane. Apply on premises. 70h wt

TO RENT—GRAZING FARM—SOUTH half lot 1, con. 9, London township; good water; windmill pump. Apply W. B. GILLESPIE, 539 King street, London. 83c 88c wty

H. M. DOUGLAS—REAL ESTATE broker, 110 Dundas street. Houses in all parts of the city; prices ranging from $1,000 to $8,000. Valuable building lots situated in the principal parts of the city; also a beautiful acre lot for sale. yt

TENDERS WANTED

For purchase of Queen's Avenue Church site, corner Queen's avenue and Park avenue.

Size of lot, 116 feet on Queen's avenue by 198 feet on Park avenue.

Tenderers can state price for the whole lot or in lots of 33½ feet by 110 feet on Queen's avenue, with 12-foot lane in rear; also 76 feet by 100 feet, with 10 feet lane on Park avenue.

Plan can be seen and all information given as to terms, etc., by applying at

A. B. POWELL'S,
Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Office, 437 Richmond Street. yt

TWO BUILDING LOTS ON CENTRAL avenue, just east of Wellington; also two building lots, 36 feet frontage on Hyman street, just east of Wellington. Apply 111 Wellington street, phone 818. 88n

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—OR lease for five years, 582 Dufferin avenue, corner of William street. Apply 474 Colborne street. 88tf

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—NO. 40 Askin street, on street car line; dry, well drained; bath, electric light, etc. Apply BART. COTTAM & CO. 86tf

FOR SALE—FARMS IN ALL PARTS OF Ontario; lots in best locality; cheap; if you build, no cash required; houses to rent and sell; money on easy terms. J. F. SANGSTER, over C. P. R. ticket office.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE ON EAST or west side of Talbot street north. ALEX. HARVEY. b

GEO. PRITCHARD, Phone 757. 9 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—$600 for handsome lot, Grosvenor street, near Richmond.

$12 per foot for fine lot south Richmond street.

INVESTMENT.

5 per cent debenture stock at par, half-yearly dividend; shares $100 each, to run 10 years. Western Loan and Trust Company. Senator Ogilvie, President. yt

REALTY BUYERS.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
Molsons Bank Building.

Invites you to inspect our lists, which contain descriptions of all classes of building lots, cottages, residences, business properties, acreages, farms, etc. You will save time and money by so doing, and this we believe is the desire of the most of us.

We specialize a few properties as hereunder, viz.:

BUILDING LOTS.

Wellington street—City trust survey, west side, just north of Hyman street; a most eligible lot; price right for times and location.

Talbot street—A fine lot, central, for $1,000.

Elias street—Lots to suit your pocket.

King street—Of course a lot here costs money. You have a lot, however, where you will like to live.

Wortley road—The McKinnon survey—Have you looked over this desirable property? If not, call for a plan and inspect for yourself. High, dry, sewer, water, electric light, gas, new street, and all new houses are a few of the inducements to own a home on this survey. Taxes low for ten years more. Get your choice now.

COTTAGES.

John street—Artistic, new brick, with attic, well finished, 7 rooms, mantel, grate, gas. A cosy home. Price, $1,600.

Elizabeth street—Brick, 7 rooms, lot 43x150; nice and high; price $1,300.

Elizabeth street—Two fine cottages, frame, at a great reduction on conservative valuation. Apply immediately.

Lorne avenue—A roomy, frame cottage, brick foundation, containing 7 rooms, lot 66x150. Must be sold. Move quick.

RESIDENCES.

That most desirable property having a frontage of 160 feet on Teresa street and 260 feet on Byron avenue, South London, together with two-story brick residence and out houses. This is a most attractive property and commands buyers' attention. Will sell in parcels if desired.

That eligible building property occupying northeast corner George and St. James streets, 110 feet on St. James, 200 feet on George. Price, including two-story residence, reduced to $3,500—a decided snap.

$20,000 residential property offered at less than half cost.

Askin street—A most desirable two-story brick, containing double parlors, dining room, 3 large bedrooms, 3 closets and linen closet, kitchen, storm sash, furnace, city and soft water, etc; lot 99x160. Fruit and ornamental trees. Price, $2,200. Apply early if you wish a bargain.

Richmond street—A new brick, modern in all appointments, brick stable, suitable for physician. Building lot taken in part pay.

Piccadilly street—Only $2,100 for a nice brick, large lot, good stable.

Queen's avenue—A comfortable brick, very central, lot 42 feet front on this beautiful avenue.

Dundas street—A pair of semi-detached, two story and attic brick residences, modern improvements, pays 10 per cent. Here is a good investment for your money.

Residential properties of all classes. We make a specialty of residential properties. Hence we can suit the most fastidious.

Call and see photos. "To save time is to lengthen life."

Inspection permits issued at office.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Dundas street—A most desirable retail store, very central, for $18,000. Applications confidential.

Dundas street—East End, a nice two-story brick store and residence, suitable for grocer, baker, butcher, etc. Something really good.

Richmond street—Two-story brick store, opposite Roman Catholic Church. Apply for particulars.

FARMS.

We have a number of choice farms open for purchase. If you want to buy a farm see us.

"FOR RENT."

Cottages, residences, etc., for rent. Owners can list at any time. No charge for listing.

LOANS.

Building loans, loans to repay the old mortgage, to improve the old house or to purchase property on lowest rates and easy terms.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We have the properties and we sell them. First come gets the first chance. Properties are selling well. We sold three this week, comprising residential and business properties.

Remember that you are invited to call and inspect our lists. No trouble to show property or give information, and whether you buy or not it makes no difference.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
Molsons Bank Building. Telephone 642. b

"Seen Timmins' new girl?" "No. What style is she?" "Tolerably good-looking and intolerably smart."

Real Estate.

SPECIAL SALE OF
RESIDENTAL PROPERTY.

Two semi-detached brick residences, King street, central, containing double drawing-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, china closets, pantry, five bedrooms, bath, gas, furnace, grates, etc. Full size lot with independent driveway to each parcel.

These residences are superior in respect to workmanship and material used in construction. The location is most desirable, and seldom is an opportunity to secure this class of property available, and the property would not be offered for sale except to close out the estate.

Full particulars, prices, terms, etc., on application.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
Molsons Bank Buildings. Telephone 642. 90u ty

RESIDENTIAL HOUSE
FOR SALE.

That valuable property, corner Teresa street and Byron avenue, having a frontage of 150 feet on the former and 260 feet on the latter; ground laid out in ornamental and choice fruit trees; good two-story brick house, grapery under glass, coach house, etc. This is unquestionably an opportunity to purchase a beautiful home rarely met with, and intending purchases are requested to get inspection permits early. Will sell en bloc or in parcels. Full particulars on application.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
Telephone 642. Molsons Bank Buildings. 90c tyw

PART LIST FOR THIS WEEK.

Dundas Street—Opposite the Ross House, a business corner; price $500.

Hyman street—A handsome new brick cottage, with modern improvements, owned by Mr. Doe. See this before you buy. Will sell cheap.

293 Wortley road—That beautiful brick house, with modern improvements, built by the late Judge Davis; grounds 105x250 feet, and well laid out for garden parties. Examine this property before you build; will sell cheap.

Corner George and Oxford streets—Six frame cottages in good repair, always rented; would make a splendid investment for any one retiring from business. Prices given at this office.

South street, west of Wellington—One and three-quarter story brick house, with furnace, nice barn, all new; price $1,800; cheap.

691 Colborne street—A large brick cottage; lot 52 by 160 feet; fruit and shade trees. Price to suit.

Huron street—1 acre with 1½-story frame house and barn; fruit trees; county taxes; cheap at $550; occupied by Mr. Hudson.

143 Maitland street, south of G. T. R.—A nice frame cottage; $900.

Hill street, opposite the R. C. Church—A good frame cottage and two large lots for $1,000.

The Redmond farm—100 acres, opposite the waterworks; large springs on this property, which will soon be required by the commissioners; would exchange for city property—a store preferred.

Central avenue, near Maitland street—200 feet frontage at $8 per foot; cheap; be quick.

Property owners will have their houses rented quickly at this office, their property protected and looked after on a moderate commission.

Good safe investments secured for parties having money to loan.

P. WALSH,
Real Estate Office, - - - 110 Dundas street. t

London Real Estate Exchange.

$600 BUYS LOT 30 COLBORNE STREET —Between Grosvenor and Cheapside street, one of the best acres in the northern part of the city. See it for a bargain. W. D. BUCKLE.

KING STREET RESIDENCE—NO. 546—First class brick residence, with all modern conveniences; elegant mantels, one cost $200; handsome parlors and library; beautiful grounds and trees. Will be sold for cost of house. W. D. BUCKLE.

PALL MALL STREET—THAT GOOD brick cottage and grounds, No. 350; lot 165x280; choice fruit and ornamental trees; fine investment. W. D. BUCKLE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—THAT LARGE, new brick building, comprising stores and bakery and hall, corner Pall Mall and Colborne streets; large railway frontage; rare chance. W. D. BUCKLE.

Wanted.

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

WANTED BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN—Furnished room and board when home; centrally located; references exchanged. Box 10, this office. 90c

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—By April 30—For grown-up family of three; three bedrooms required. Address P. O. Box 508 London, Ont. 88c

WANTED—MATTRESSES TO REFILL and make over; charges reasonable. The Ontario Spring Bed and Mattress Company, 90 York street. Telephone 1,285. ywt

WANTED—SANDY BUILDING LOT—$200 or $300. H. B., this office 84g

Miscellaneous.

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

HEALTHY BOY FOUR MONTHS OLD for adoption; good parentage. Address G, "Advertiser" office. b

Agents Wanted.

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

WANTED—AGENTS FOR TWO GENUINELY new articles; great sellers; territory new. IRWIN TOBIAS, Toronto. xt

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to advocate a popular cause at home; $40 to $60 monthly to suitable persons. Address Drawer 29, Brantford, Ont. 66tf-tyw

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO work at home; I pay $6 to $18 per week for making Crayon Portraits; new patented method; anyone who can read and write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening; send for particulars and begin work at once. Address H. A. GRIP, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa. 30bc t

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ENERGETIC man to canvass in your district. Stock guaranteed. For particulars write BROWN BROS.' COMPANY, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. zxt

MEN TO TAKE ORDERS IN EVERY town and city; no delivering; good wages; pay weekly; no capital. Steady work. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y. zxt

WANTED—YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED men of character. Hundreds foremost in Canada started with us. About $14 a week to begin with. The BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO. (Limited), Toronto, Ont. 66tf-tyw

WANTED AT ONCE—RELIABLE MAN to canvass the city for aluminum novelties; 50c to $2 an hour easily made. no capital required. Call at 246 Clarence street. 85u

WANTED—CANVASSER IN EACH Presbyterian congregation in Canada to solicit subscriptions for "The Westminster," a new illustrated paper for the home. A liberal income guaranteed; references required. The Westminster Co., Confederation Life Building, Toronto. 83k

Male Help Wanted.

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

WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to smart agents to introduce our new Russian nursery stock; also new and thoroughly tested varieties of seed potatoes; big salaries. Write for terms immediately. Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto. ywt

CLEANING, REPAIRING AND DYEING done at New York Clothes Cleaning Co., 291 Wellington street. Work done by first-class tailors. Phone 776.

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.

ORGANIZERS WANTED—PROFITABLE, permanent employment. Apply by letter, Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King street west, Toronto.

AGENTS—WANTED—$30 PER WEEK—Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & CO., tea importers, 253 Dundas street.

Business Chances.

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

FARMERS' HOTEL
FOR SALE.

One of the best farmers' hostelries in London (licensed) is now open for purchase. The property is close to the market and is and always has enjoyed a large share of the market trade. The hotel is brick and every accommodation is provided for the public. For full particulars apply

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
Molsons Bank Buildings. Telephone 642. 90u tx

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FARMS 200 acres and 80 acres; three miles from city London; also 20 acres, market garden. Apply J. W. WINNET, barrister, 420 Talbot street. ywt

FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE AND small general stock on easy terms. Apply at once. J. C. SHOFF, Birr P. O. 86n eod

GROCERY BUSINESS—ONE OF THE oldest established corner stands in the city; stock light; rent moderate. Address Box 39, "Advertiser" office. 82tf

LIGHT AND PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING business for sale. Apply care P. J. EDMUNDS, London, Ont. 83h

Lost and Found.

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

LOST THIS MORNING NEAR CANNOM'S in Market Bazar, purse containing $6 in bills and change and street car ticket. Reward at this office. b

LOST—SHAWL—ON THURSDAY, BETWEEN Dr. Moore's office and Jepson's drug store, Wellington street. Reward for return to this office. 90c

TENDERS FOR THE COTTAGE TO BE removed from 525 Dufferin avenue; must be in not later than Wednesday next. A. SCREATON & CO. b

Suckling & Co
TORONTO.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF

Men's Furnishings

We have received in warehouse for immediate sale, a city stock of Gents' Furnishings

Amounting to $6,000 00
ALL NEW GOODS.

Underwear, Scarfs, Braces, Hosiery, Shirts (white and colored), Jewelry, etc., all bought for the present season; also the following specials—

1,000 dozen Ladies' Black and Colored Hose, manufacturers' jobs.

500 dozen Ladies' Cotton Vests, manufacturers' jobs.

2,000 pounds Black Tea (Indian), put up in 20 pound packages.

SALE
Wednesday and Thursday
April 29th and 30th.
Liberal Terms. b

AUCTION SALE
OF
Household Furniture and Upright Piano.

J. W. JONES HAS BEEN FAVORED with instructions from Mrs. W. Willis to sell at her residence, corner William and King streets, on Thursday, April 30, at 10:30 a.m., the whole of her household effects, comprising in part—Grand upright piano (nearly new), drawing room suite, in odd pieces, handsomely upholstered in silk; easy chairs, rockers, center tables, ottomans, bric-a-brac, pictures, chenille and lace curtains, poles and blinds, sofas, secretaire bookcase, hall stands and chairs, sideboard, dining table and chairs, dinner set, silverware, glassware, cutlery, fruit set, contents of 4 bedrooms in suites, in walnut, marble top, wardrobes, feather beds, mattresses, springs, bedding, toilet ware, bureaus, clocks, Brussels carpets throughout, oil cloth, Gurney range, No. 9; refrigerator, cupboard, kitchen utensils, wringer, washer, ladder, garden tools and seats, tennis net, 50 feet hose, flower stands, coal box, etc. Terms cash.

90u tx J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

GRAND CATALOGUE SALE
—OF—
Choice Collection of Pictures,
—BY—
T. MOWER MARTIN, R.C.A.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AT J. W. Jones' auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, on Thursday Evening, April 30, at 8 p.m. Mr. Martin's paintings are to be found in the most select and valuable collections of England and Canada. He is represented in the Queen's collection in Windsor Castle by a large Canadian landscape; also in the famous Lansdowne collection and many others. The present sale affords a good opportunity to secure original signed specimens of his work. Pictures on view day previous to sale. Terms cash.

90c tzx J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
Tuesday, April 28, at 10:30 a.m.

J. W. JONES WILL SELL AT HIS rooms, under power of sale, grand square piano, Dominion organ (nearly new), parlor suites, easy chair, bookcase, secretaire bookcase, night commode, large hall stand, oak sideboard, dining table and chairs, walnut sideboard, mirror back and marble top; lady's desk, rockers, bedsteads, mattresses, springs, washstands, toilet sets, baby carriages, screen, cook stoves, gas cook stoves, wringer, oil stoves, lamps, carpets and other goods.

Also by order of the bank, an English bicycle.

b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Pure and Sure

Superior Baking Powder exceeds all others in leavening power, purity and wholesomeness; makes food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor. No other should be used. 25c a pound.

SOLD ONLY BY
Cairncross & Lawrence,
Chemists, etc.,
2 DRUG STORES { Main Store, 216 Dundas Street, corner Park Avenue. Branch, corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

AUCTION SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE—H. Porter & Co., auctioneers, under instruction from the assignee, will sell at their auction rooms, 226 Richmond street, by public auction, on Monday, April 27, 1896, at 2 p.m., the following freehold property, namely: Parcel 1—House No. 658 Elias street, being 33 feet frontage on Elias street, with right of way. A good two-story frame house, with ample outbuildings. Parcel 2—House No. 600 Adelaide street, being 40 feet frontage on Adelaide street by 94 feet. A good frame cottage, corner Centrel avenue; electric cars at the door. Parcel No. 3—The carpenter's shop and premises in rear of parcel 2. The lot is 40x66 feet. Terms and conditions and full particulars of sale may be ascertained on application to WM. J. CLARKE, solicitor, 180 Dundas street, or to H. PORTER & CO., auctioneers.

Dated April 10, '96. 78i twtwt

AUCTION SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON MONDAY, April 27th, at 268 Clarence street, Mr. Neil Cooper will sell contents of house, comprising in part parlor furniture, carpets, pictures, sideboard, crockery, extension table, baseburner, bedroom suites, springs and mattresses, new cooking range, kitchen utensils, and sundry other articles. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 89u

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable City Property,
On April 30, at 2:30 O'Clock p.m.

MR. NEIL COOPER IS FAVORED WITH instructions from Mr. Shea, Esq., to sell the following properties, at his residence, corner Cheapside and Colborne: Parcel 1, grocery and dwelling, corner Cheapside and Colborne; parcel 2, five building lots on Cheapside; parcel 3, frame cottage, 7 rooms, on Cheapside; parcel 4, brick cottage and barn, half acre of land, 924 Waterloo; parcel 5, frame cottage, brick cellar, with one acre land, 1006 Waterloo; parcel 6, fine building lot, corner Wellington and Hyman. Terms made known at time of sale. b

AUCTION SALE
Of Real Estate and Household Furniture, on Tuesday, April 28, at 53 Alma Street North.

MR. NEIL COOPER has been instructed to sell cottage and lot, No. 53 Alma street, between St. James and Grosvenor streets. The cottage is in good repair, five rooms and new shed; good home for working man and close to street railway, and will be sold cheap; also the furniture, organ, etc. Sale at 2:30. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 90u

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. J. W. Jones, at his rooms, Dundas street, London, on Friday the 1st day of May, 1896, at 2:30 p.m., the stock of Huge McCallum, West Lorne, as follows:

1 weeds and cloths	$135 07
Tailors trimmings	104 04
Tailor's buttons	51 00
Mens' furnishings	31 56
Ordered clothing	37 25
Shop furniture	60 00
Total	$421 45

Terms: One quarter down; balance one and two months, approved indorsed paper, with interest at 7 per cent. Stock lists on the premises and with Gibbons, Mulkern & Harper, London, Ont. C. B. ARMSTRONG, Trustee. 90c tyw

THE WESTERN
Storage & Commission Co.
420 and 422 Ridout St.

Do a General Warehousing, Storage and Commission Business, Issue Warehouse Receipts, etc.

Merchandise of all kinds, pianos, furniture and household effects stored at reasonable rates. Clean, dry and convenient. Cash advances made. b

PURE ICE.... Having secured ice from the water approved of by the health department, we are in a position to supply our customers with an article of the best.

Phone 991. A. STANTON
Office—Parkinson & Kenny, 351 Talbot St. 90l t

SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS

We are showing a splendid variety in the latest designs and colorings for spring wear.

SLATER BROS.
TAILORS,
399 RICHMOND STREET,
South of Dundas Street. zxt

Deeds of Daring!

Details of the Recent Sortie at Buluwayo.

No Truth in the Report that the British Were Defeated.

The Queen Creates a New Order of Knighthood.

Twenty More Torpedo Destroyers for the British Navy—Transvaal Affairs—Fighting in Crete—William's Autocratic Ways.

NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

London, April 25.—The Gazette announces that the Queen has created a new order of knighthood called the Royal Victorian.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

London, April 25.—The British Admiralty has given orders for the reconstruction twenty new torpedo boat-destroyers.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.

Athens, April 25.—Advices received from Crete say that fighting has occurred at Episkopi between Christians and Turks. Fifty persons were killed or wounded, and the Cretans have appealed to Greece for assistance.

ATTACKED BY PIRATES.

London, April 25.—A special dispatch from Gibraltar says that while Mr. A. B. Walker's cutter Ailsa was becalmed off the coast of Morocco, on her way to England, after taking part in the Mediterranean regattas, she was attacked by Riffians, who fired upon her. A timely breeze enabled the yacht to escape.

THE TURK MUST COME TO TIME.

Constantinople, April 25.—In view of the appointment of a Mussulman Governor of Zeitoun, the ambassadors of the powers have formally demanded that the Turkish Government respect its engagement and appoint a Christian Governor. As this dispatch is sent the ambassadors are in session and discussing the matter.

TO WATCH THE BRITISH.

Constantinople, April 25.—The Turkish Government will establish a naval station on the Gulf of Iskanderoon to prevent the importation of arms by Armenians, and also to watch the foreign squadron, especially the British. Two torpedo boats, a transport and four obsolete wooden vessels will be employed on the station. Defensive posts and watch towers will be erected on the coast of Vilayets, Adana and Aleppo.

PLEADED GUILTY OF TREASON.

Pretoria, April 25.—Messrs. Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips and George Farrar, three members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, pleaded guilty of high treason yesterday, and the other members of the Reform Committee pleaded guilty of lese majeste but without hostile intent against the independence of the Transvaal. The case was adjourned until Monday, when the defendants will be sentenced.

LUCKY CANADIANS.

London, April 25.—The Statist recently offered a prize of 1,000 guineas for the best essay on the subject of 'Imperial Customs Union." The competition is ended, and the prize will be dividid between J. G. Calmer, acting commissioner for Canada, and R. S. Ashton. There were 136 entries, and the judges were the Marquis of Lorne and Lord Playfair.

FAMINE IN BECHUANALAND.

Cape Town, April 25.—The rinderpest is still causing terrible ravages in Bechuanaland, where the natives are killing the balance of their herds in order to provide a supply of "bitlong" (lean meat cut into strips and dried in the sun), with which to sustain themselves. A famine is in progress, as the herds are, in one way or the other, being wiped out of existence. To make matters worse, the plague is attacking the sheep and goats.

THE CHARGES AGAINST REV. G. P. KNAPP.

London, April 25.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, in the House of Commons, replying to a question, said that Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary, was charged by the authorities of Bitlis with breaking the peace and stirring up the Armenians against the Turks, who were thereby moved to reprisals. Mr. Curzon added that the United States legation, under the circumstances, considered it best to arrange the difficulty by the withdrawal of Rev. Mr. Knapp. Mr. Curzon, also said that he was not aware that any funds found in the Rev. Mr. Knapp's possession had been seized.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

A Cape Town telegram says: Politically, there seems to be a slight change for the better, due, no doubt, to the influence of Berlin. It is rumored that the members of the Reform Committee are to be leniently dealt with, on condition that they plead guilty of conspiring against the Government of Pretoria, and it is added that the "reformers" are only too glad to escape at any cost from the tight fix in which they find themselves. The chances of President Kruger visiting England, it is also said, have improved during the past few days. The news which has reached here from England that reinforcements of British troops are to be hurried to the Cape has given great satisfaction to the British portion of the population, and may have good effect in other quarters.

CABINET-MAKING IN FRANCE.

Paris, April 25.—President Faure conferred yesterday with M. Loubet, Brisson, Peytral and Poincar, Bourgeois, Sarrien, Leroyer and Meline. The newspapers agree that the vote in the Chamber of Deputies has brought the constitutional crisis to an acute stage, and the majority of the papers anticipate a dissolution of the Chamber. This course is favored by many of the Senators. According to the Gaulois, the new Premier, whoever he may be, will appear in the Chamber with a dissolution decree in his pocket. The Gaulois adds: As the result of the experiment with a Radical Cabinet, President Faure has resolved to take a determined stand upon constitutional ground, and will pursue a line of conduct in opposition to Socialist rancor. The Royalists regard the proceedings in the Chamber in the light of a victory, and demand the summoning of the National Assembly. The Conservatives predict a Presidential crisis.

WILLIAM'S AUTOCRATIC WAYS.

The New York Journal's Berlin special cable dispatch says: The Emperor has ordered that the investigations connected with the change of the military code could be stopped, positively refusing to sanction a court which would provide for a public trial of military offenders. Lieut.-Col. Von Spitz, chief of the Department of the Invalids, and a member of the Bundesrath, who was preparing the necessary papers for the Reichstag, has been suddenly pensioned. This necessitates the resignation of the Minister of War, Gen. Bronsart Von Schellendorf, who intended to concede to the Reichstag the reforms of the military code in the direction of making public the trials, in exchange for voting the necessary credits for the intended new armament of the field battery with quick-firing cannon. It is believed that the resignation of other high military officers will follow in connection with this affair. The majority of the Reichstag insists on these reforms, otherwise they will be unwilling to grant any extra credit for army purposes.

The Parliamentary situation is threatening, and a dissolution of the Reichstag is not improbable.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

London, April 25.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, in reply to questions by Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, said that the Transvaal Government had placed strong patrols upon the northwestern and western boundaries of the territory of the South Arfrican Republic to prevent the introduction of the rinderpest in the country. He did not know, he said, how many foreigners who had received a military training had entered the Transvaal since Jan. 1. The right of allowing German immigrants to enter the Transvaal had never been disputed. Hon. W. S. F. Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, stated that it was the intention of the Government to send from England further drafts of mounted infantry to Natal. The items of expense attending these movements, he said would appear in the estimates. Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Liberal, asked Mr. Chamberlain whether in his speech at the banquet of the Constitutional Club he had referred to the Administration of the Transvaal Government as being corrupt and defective in all its departments of State, and a subject for just criticism. Mr. Chamberlain admitted having made the statesments as facts which were a matter of common report, and had so long been so that he had not thought it necessary to place upon the table of the House papers necessary to support the charges.

Mr. Chamberlain also announced that the reply of President Kruger to the invitation sent him to visit England was now on its way to the latter country.

The Daily News announces that Cecil Rhodes intends, when the rebellion in Matabeleland is quelled, to return to his Parliamentary duties at Cape Town.

A GALLANT FIGHT

In the Gray of Dawn—Another Account of the Buluwayo Sortie.

London, April 25.—No correct estimate of the killed or wounded in the recent sortie at Buluwayo has yet been received. The only statement on this subject made is that of the official reports, which say that the British loss was very slight, and that the Matabeles lost heavily. The opinion is gaining that the British suffered a bad defeat, and that the Matabele loss was not so great as at first rumored.

Further particulars received from Buluwayo in regard to the sortie show that when the Matabele's main body was first descried about four miles west of Buluwayo, the enemy occupied a ridge, on top of which were the earthworks and stone parapets, and prepared to receive the British force. Consequently, a slight detour was made so as to bring the column north of Buluwayo. The enemy were found to be covering four miles of well-selected positions on the north bank of the Umguza River, and after fierce fighting the natives drove the British back and down the bank. Crossing the river in the retreat, F. C. Selous had a narrow escape. His horse was killed in mid-stream, and he became entangled in the stirrups. When he extricated himself he was half drowned, and would have sunk had it not been for Lieut. Windley, who swam his horse out into the middle of the river, in face of the fire of the enemy, rescued Selous, and reached the left bank without injury.

When the British rallied and drove back the Matabeles, as already cabled, they were engaged with only a portion of the Matabele force, and as soon as the enemy swarmed over the ridge in large numbers, they almost surrounded the British, and the latter were compelled to retreat. The squad of troopers previously referred to in these dispatches as having been for a time quite cut off and only able to extricate itself by a brilliant charge through the Matabele cordon, was Capt. Grey's scouts. They were to a certain degree ambushed and almost in the hands of the enemy, when, by a desperate rush, they extricated themselves. It is now said that both the Hotchkiss and the Maxim rapid-fire guns worked badly, and were only used for a comparatively short time, as the mechanism jammed repeatedly.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another account of the sortie from Buluwayo states that the British party met with no resistance until they reached the Umguza river, where they came upon the enemy. The force from Buluwayo occupied the south bank of the river for a distance of a mile, while the Matabeles were stretched along the north bank for four miles. Selous, with 100 natives was stationed in the center. The Africanders formed the left wing, and Guy's scouts the right wing. The British force crossed the river and rushed upon the Matabeles, who were outflanked and driven into the water. The enemy swarmed up, however, and attempted to get in the rear of the British, obliging the Africanders to gallop back to intercept them. Guy's scouts fell into an ambush, and had to make a rush to extricate themselves from the Matabeles, who were pouring a hot fire into them.

There were many instances of personal heroism. Trooper Baxter, seeing Corporal Wise severely wounded, and his horse shot from under him, jumped from his own horse and helped Wise to mount his, thus enabling the corporal to escape. Baxter gave his life for his friend, for shortly after Wise's escape he was killed by a stroke from an assegai hurled by one of the ambushed foes. Guy had a narrow escape, a bullet grazing his scalp. Lieut. Hood was severely and Lieut. Crewe slightly wounded. The latter insisted that Hood should take his horse, and the latter, after some demur, did so, and effected his escape. Crewe also got off without further injury, but had great difficulty in escaping Baxter's fate.

All the troops were cool and plucky. They drove the enemy up the river, inflicting heavy loss upon them. The exact number of killed and wounded Matabeles is not known. The Matabeles were in full retreat, and were being closely pursued by the British and their native allies when the order was given for the latter to fall back to Buluwayo, it being feared that a much stronger force would be met with.

The Government has cautioned the officers to act upon the defensive only until reinforcements shall have arrived. It is thought there that the sortie will prevent the natives from attempting to sack the town, which it was their evident intention to do. There is no truth in the report that the British were defeated. The basis for is was the statement in the first dispatch that the British had been driven into the river. Later dispatches make no mention of this, and it is thought that the statement was a mistaken one, for the British crosed the river to reach the enemy at close quarters.

It is reported that a large number of Boer wagons, conveying ammunition and other field requisites, are leaving Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal. Their destination is unknown.

Barl Grey, the newly appointed administrator of the British South Africa Company, is at Palla on his way to Palapye, and has sent a dispatch to the company stating that he has very good reason to believe that the defenders of Buluwayo will be able to hold the position until the arrival of reinforcements.

BRITAIN MUST RULE.

Important Speech by Mr. Chamberlain—Great Britain Will Permit No Foreign Interference in South Africa.

London, April 25.—Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, in a speech at the Constitutional Club, made many interesting references to the political situation. With reference to the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain declared that there were two governing factors in the situation in South Africa. The first was that England must continue to be the paramount power, and would at all risks and costs resist any foreign interference. The second was that, owing to the peculiar situation, that the Dutch were likely for many years to be in the majority, it was the duty of the statesmen to do their utmost to maintain friendship between the English and the Dutch. The Dutch in Cape Colony, he said, were as loyal as were the French Canadians, but they sympatnized with their kindred in the two neighboring republics. With reference to the situation in the Transvaal in regard to the Boers refusing the common rights of citizenship to a majority of its population, Mr. Chamberlain said that formerly the sympathies of the Dutch in South Africa, even the progressive Dutchmen of the Transvaal, were with the Uitlanders. Lately a revulsion of feeling had taken place, but he was confident he would ere long restore the situation as it was before the invasion of the Transvaal. He intended, he asserted, to exhaust the resources of persuasion, argument and negotiation to attain that object.

The Matabele rising, he pointed out, was a separate affair. The Government was alive to its gravity, but they believed the local forces would be able to suppress it, and they therefore did not intend, unless in an unexpected emergency, to send a large detachment of the British army to South Africa. British troops were unsuited for such warfare. In conclusion, the Colonial Secretary appealed to the country to show calmness and reserve in the presence of difficulty and danger.

An editorial in the Times applauds Mr. Chamberlain's bold speech, but considers that, apart from any intervention in Matabeleland, the British forces at the Cape ought to be considerably reinforced to provide against contingencies.

The Standard also thinks that Mr. Chamberlain is optimistic in the view he takes of the South African situation.

Sparks from the Wire.

David H. Jerome, ex-governor of Michigan, died at Watkins Glen, N. Y., at 10 o'clock Thursday night, in his 67th year.

The Baptist congregation of Brockville have extended a unanimous call to Mr. Sycamore to become their pastor at the conclusion of his course in McMaster University.

Robert M. Harper, a Michigan Central brakeman, was fatally injured on Friday morning while coupling cars in the West Owosso, Mich., yards. The draw bars passed each other, and Harper was crushed between the cars. He is 30 years of age.

Dr. Phineas G. C. Hunt is dead at Indianapolis, aged 68 years. He was probably the best-known member of the profession of dentistry in the United States, was a 33rd degree Mason and especially prominent in the Scottish Rite lodge.

A German named Henry Brown, claiming to be from Lockport, N. Y., and representing the firm of McCammon & Company, piano manufacturers, of New York city, either attempted suicide or accidentally shot himself with a small revolver Friday morning at the City Hotel, in Thorold. The ball entered below the right temple.

At Holland, Mich., Ray Coates confessed on Friday that he killed Enos Lawrence. He stepped down stairs the fatal night, killed Lawrence with an iron bar, took a sulky and horse and dumped the body where it was found in the river. He claims that Mrs. Lawrence knew nothing about the murder.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE.

Internally used, Burdock Blood Bitters cleanses, purifies and tones every organ of the system. In all cases where sores, ulcers, blotches, scrofula, etc., appear on the surface an outward application exercises wonderful curative power over the skin and flesh, healing them completely without even leaving a scar: Here is a case in point:

"After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for scrofula in the blood I feel it my duty to make known the results. I was treated by a skilled physician, but he failed to cure me. I had three running sores on my neck, which could not be healed until I tried B. B. B., which healed them completely, leaving the skin and flesh sound and whole.

"As long as I live I shall speak of the virtues of B. B. B., and I feel grateful to Providence that such a medicine is provided for sufferers.

"MRS. W. BENNETT, Acton P. O., Ont."

The best place to get a fashionable turnout is at Overmeyer's Livery, Richmond street north. 'Phone 423.

Our I's and Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has "**Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**"

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts and cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A More Hopeful Feeling.

State of Trade in the United States and Canada.

Pointers from Bradstreet's and Dun & Co.'s Weekly Statements.

Bradstreet's Review says: The feeling is more hopeful at many trade centers, owing to continued improvement of demand in retail lines, better weather, generally favorable crop prospects, and the activity which naturally follows renewed building operations, distribution of implements and farm supplies and attendant activity. In industrial lines the only marked change for the better is in the manufacture of shoes, orders for which have been placed in excess of the preceding weeks. Improvement in business in recent weeks is reflected in the total of bank clearings, $1,012,000,000—an increase of 2.8 per cent, as compared with last week, and of 1.7 per cent compared with corresponding week in April. There are 240 business failures reported in the United States this week, compared with 244 last week, and 223 in the corresponding week on year ago. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States, this week are the smallest since the third week in July, 1895, and with that exception the smallest in any week during the past six years, amounting to only 1,286,000 bushels.

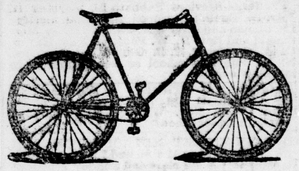
IN CANADA.

Retail trade is fair at Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston, but general trade throughout the Province of Quebec is less active, owing to damage by floods, and consequent bad roads. In instances commercial travelers have been recalled. Toronto jobbers report business fair, and at Halifax there is an improvement in the movement of merchandise, with better country roads and opening of ports to navigation. The latter influence is also having a favorable effect on business in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Halifax amount to $17,725,000 this week, compared with $10,156,000 last week, $17,934,000 in the week a year ago, and, as contrasted with $15,885,000 in the corresponding week in 1894. There are 37 failures in business reported from the Dominion, against 34 last week, 32 one year ago, 20 two years ago, and 35 three years ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s report says:

Business has been favored by seasonable weather, and the distribution of products has made fair progress, not yet reducing retail or wholesale stocks far enough, however, to materially improve the position of industries. Strikes of some importance are threatened in the building and window glass trades, and the working force is lessened by the stoppage of some factories because orders are light. Again, prices of commodities are on the whole lower than ever before, having declined about 2 per cent since April 1, and 17 per cent since July, 1890, or October, 1892. With generally fair prospects as to winter wheat the price has dropped about 2 cents, nearly half the rise based on gloomy reports early this month. Corn receipts continue heavy. Cotton goods were bought less freely last week, and the northern mills have taken scarcely any cotton this month. The feeling is more hopeful, because retail trade is better. The situation in woollen goods does not improve. Failures for the week have been 288 in the United States, against 230 last year, and 44 in Canada, against 27 last year.

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



High Grade Stormers

No Fancy Advertising.
No $6,000 Catalogue.
No High Priced Riders.
No Crack-a-Jack Salaries.

RESULT: A $100 WHEEL FOR $60.

Hobbs Hardware Co.

Mechanical Drawing

Mechanics; Electricity; Architecture; Architectural Drawing and Designing; Steam Engineering—Stationary, Locomotive or Marine; Civil Engineering; Railroad Engineering; Bridge Engineering; Municipal Engineering; Hydraulic Engineering; Coal and Metal Mining; Plumbing and Heating; Prospecting, and the English Branches.

The courses commence with addition in Arithmetic, so that to enroll it is only necessary to know how to read and write. Scholarships are not forfeited upon failure to pay instalments promptly. Residence may be changed as often as desired. Students make rapid progress in learning to Draw and Letter. The Steam Engineering course is intended to qualify engineers to secure Licenses. All representations may be relied upon.

Specially prepared Instruction and Question Papers, Condensed, Simplified.

Send for Free Circular and Book of Testimonials, stating the subject you wish to study, to

The International Correspondence Schools, B 820 Scranton, Pa.

TAUGHT BY MAIL

Housekeepers, Attention!

WOULD like to have you call and see what we are offering just at the present time of housecleaning. You will likely want a Corner Wardrobe, ... Chiffonier, Oak Bookcase or Corner China Cabinet. We have large and very nice stock. SOLID OAK BEDROOM SETS, cheval glass, brass handles, castors on all, for $15; the cheapest set in Canada today. Solid Oak Dining Chairs, leather seats, stuffed, at $6, half dozen better grade at $7 50; half dozen Solid Oak High Back Diners, stuffed leather seats, new pattern, at $9 half dozen. Best value in America. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

N. B. Sole Agents High Grade Falcon Bicycles. Catalogue on Application.

John Ferguson & Sons

174 to 180 KING STREET - - - - - LONDON.

FISHERY REGULATIONS

Points That Ontario Fishermen Will Do Well to Make a Note Of.

Section 1. Pickerel—No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any pickerel (Dore), between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of May, both days inclusive in each year.

Section 2. Bass and Maskinonge—No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any bass or maskinonge between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of June, both days inclusive in each year.

Section 3. Whitefish and Salmon-Trout—No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any whitefish or salmon-trout between the 1st and 30th days of November, both days inclusive in each year.

Section 4. Speckled Trout—No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any speckled trout (Salvalinus foutinalis) between the 15th day of September and the 1st day of May, both days inclusive in each year.

Section 5. Explosives—The use of explosive materials to catch or kill fish is prohibited.

Section 6. Snares—The use of snares of any kind for the purpose of catching or killing fish is prohibited.

THE FLOOD SUBSIDING.

Varennes, Quebec, April 24.—The St. Lawrence is clear of ice and the water is steadily falling. The Richelieu and Ontario wharf has been broken by the ice. The Government tug is placing the buoys in the river.

ACCIDENTALLY ELECTROCUTED.

Springfield, Mass., April 25.—William Hayes, aged 22, a dynamo engineer, was instantly killed at the station of the United Electric Company last night. He found that the current in the arc lamps was reversed, and attempted to locate the difficulty. In working at the switchboard he pulled out a plug and sent a current of 2,500 volts through his body.

Bicycles, something new, the America. See the improvements and truss frame. No additional cost. J. E. Adkins, jeweler, Agent. ww

230 and 232 Dundas Street.

WHISKARD'S

TWO BUSY DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

A Sensible Wife

Will always watch the advertisements of responsible merchants. By this means she will be enabled to save in the course of the year enough money to pay for a good many other household necessities. The main point, of course, is for her to bestow her patronage upon a house which has the reputation of living up to its newspaper announcements. The housewives of London know that we are in that category, and by following the example of every sensible wife they can benefit by the remarkable values to be obtained at our stores.

Lovely Millinery.

Such continuous selling as we are enjoying is not the result of accident. It's deserving merit. High-class Millinery at popular prices, has met the emphatic approval of the ladies. They tell us so, and we believe them. This week will be wonderfully full of bargains here. For instance:

Children's School Hats, plain and fancy straw, from 15c up.
Children's and Misses' Dress Hats,
Ladies' Walking Hats in white, black and brown, from 25c up.
Our stock of sailors is absolutely complete—could not be better.
Special Hats or Bonnets trimmed at shortest notice.
Fancy Braids, in butter, black, green, brown and white, from 12½c up.
Just received, a nice lot of Velvet Flowers, 3 in a cluster, for 25c.

Embroideries.

We have, without exception, the finest line of Embroideries and Insertions in London, and at prices so low they cannot fail to meet your approval. Don't leave without making a personal inspection.

Ladies' Skirting, latest patterns, worth $1 and $1 25, Whiskard selling at 66c per yard.
Child's Skirting, 15c and up.
Colored Edge, in pink and blue, prices 5c, 7c, 8c and 10c.

India Muslins.

A store whose whole aim and purpose is to sell drygoods right, means a good deal to our customers. Here is a sample of the bargains we offer:

20 pieces India Muslin, in pink and blue, worth from 15c to 25c per yard, Whiskard sells at 5c.

We sell as cheap to you as to your neighbor, only one price here, and all marked in plain figures.

Ribbons.

We lead in Ribbons. Our assortment is unsurpassed, all bright and new, and an endless variety at prices which are simply unapproachable elsewhere at the present time. Our stock in Ribbons of all descriptions is complete. You will be amazed at the quality of goods at such low figures.

Silk Ribbons, every variety of colors and widths, all prices.
Velvet Ribbons, satin and linen back, all colors, shades and qualities, all widths, from 4c up.
Silk and Satin Stripe, wide width, only 5c.

Gloves.

We can give you glove value which you can hardly get elsewhere. There is a great difference in some gloves sold at the same price, you know, but you can rely upon ours.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, all shades and sizes, laced and buttoned, $1.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, black and colored, laced, 75c.
Ladies' Gauntlet Lisle Thread, superior quality, only 10c.
Ladies' Silk Gloves, black and colored, from 25c up.
Ladies' and Children's Silk Mittens, black and colored, all prices.

We are careful and persistent in buying the best, and already you know us for being the cheapest and most reliable. We are trading on the merit of our goods, and we make it specially worth your while to come and come again.

FIELD ICE OPPOSITE PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, Ont., April 24.—It looks now as if navigation would open a day or two before the first of May. The field of ice in Thunder Bay, opposite Port Arthur, moved today about 50 or 60 feet, and has piled up in great chunks over the breakwater.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 25.—Mrs. Augusta Scharnicky and her two children, Ella and Annie, aged 4 and 3 years respectively, were fatally burned last evening by the explosion of an oil can.

Hudson, N. Y., April 25.—Mrs. Alexander O'Hanlon, aged 65 years, was burned to death at Athens yesterday morning. Her clothes caught fire from a stove. She ran out of the house and back in again, when her flaming garments set fire to the building, and it was destroyed.

BENT DOWN WITH RHEUMATISM

Permanently Cured by South American Rheumatic Cure.

About seven or eight years ago Jas. A. Anderson, of Calgary, N. W. T., says that rheumatism began to affect his system. Rather less than three years since it obtained so strong a hold upon him that he became a cripple and had to use a stick to get about. He says: "I suffered untold misery for some time, and, though treated by the best physicians in this country, and spending a term in the hospital, I came away feeling no better in body, and hopeless of my recovery. I also tried local treatment, until all my money and property were gone, for doctors are very expensive in our Northwest. A friend told me of the benefit he had received from South American Rheumatic Cure, and I secured a bottle from the local druggist. To my surprise and delight I got relief almost at once, and after the second bottle I threw away my stick and was able to take up my work, and am now working every day."

Almoxia Wine for invalids, 75c, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store. ywt

The Horse Kicked

And Saved the City Several Thousands of Dollars.

Timely Discovery of a Fire in the Waterworks City Department — Loss $2,000.

The kicking quality is not always the most desirable gift for a horse to have, but the opportune kicking of a horse at an early hour this morning saved the waterworks department, and incidentally the city corporation, from a loss which might have amounted to several thousands of dollars. It was at 3 a.m., when James Alston, superintendent of the waterworks department, heard a racket like far away thunder floating up from the yard in rear of 235 York street. On looking out he discovered the store room next to the barn to be on fire. He immediately aroused Jerry McDonald, stop-cock of the department, who lives next door, and he in turn telephoned for the fire brigade.

The horse was rescued from its perilous position in the nick of time, and when the brigade arrived the firemen had a very stubborn fight for a good half hour. The flames had secured a good start in the lead pipe storeroom, and before it was put out the roof of the building was gone and the partitions between it and the workshop and the stable were badly damaged.

The room contained nearly ten tons of lead pipe, which was more or less damaged. It is also thought that the nitense heat warped the delicate mechanism of a number of water meters stored in the workshop. If this is the case, the loss will be much greater than at first supposed. They cannot be examined until the insurance people appraise them.

Twenty tons of lead would have been placed in the storeroom today. The loss at present is placed at $2,000. It is covered by insurance.

The cause of the fire can only be conjectured, although it is believed, owing to the proximity of the G. T. R. track, that a spark from a locomotive had something to do with it.

Accused of Flimflamming!

A Kingston Young Man Charged With Working the Game in City Drug Stores.

Ernest Hoyle, who gives as his last place of residence the very suggestive title of Kingston, is accused by the police of trying to make money in a way that is not exactly "according to Hoyle." In other words, he is accused of working the flimflam game. He does not try to operate on a large scale, and prefers drug stores to other places of business. It is alleged that he would enter the drug store, and, calling for a minor article, tender a $1 bill in payment. When the change was handed to him he would draw forth enough small change to pay for the article, mix the whole up,and generally get away with 15 or 20 cents to the good.

He visited McCallum's, Callard's Anderson & Nelles' and McDermid's drug stores, and went to some of them a second time. Mr. Nelles pointed him out to P. C. Nelson Smith this morning, and he arrested him.

Hoyle had $1 60 in his clothes. He says he is a molder by trade, but the detectives state that his hands are quite soft and that he has not done any hard work for some time at a rate. He is about 20 years of age, is short, and of reddish complexion and red mustache.

Hoyle has been seen around town for several days, but the drug stores are the only complainants so far.

Windsor Salt, Purest and Best

About a dozen of the 400 barons in the British House of Lords date back to 1400, the earliest being 1264.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

A ruby of the best quality and more than three karats is worth more than a diamond of the same size and weight.

Trilby may be used as a trade mark in England. The Court of Appeals has said so after the lower court had said no.

How to Cure Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

If every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what a heaven this world would be.

The population of the world averages 109 women to every 100 men. Eight-ninths of the sudden deaths are those of males.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

A Gaelic society for the study of the Irish language has been established among the students of Trinity College, Dublin. In the Tuam News one of the tradesmen advertises his wares in Gaelic.

SLEEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Omen of Victory!

Greatest Political Demonstration Ever Held in Canada,

That in Honor of Mr. Laurier, in Montreal.

Graphic Description of the Scenes and Incidents.

Many Thousands of Persons Honor the Coming Premier.

Montreal, April 25.—The Liberal campaign was opened here last night by a demonstration which in all the elements of popular enthusiasm surpassed anything if the kind which Canada has hitherto seen. To the Liberals of this city fell the honor of sounding the call to arms, to which the Liberals of Canada everywhere will respond. The occasion was a party celebration, but it was more than that, and growing as it did into the general character of a reception and ovation extended by the largest commercial center to the Liberal leader, it became the augury of an extension of confidence which will be Dominion-wide in its expression on the 23rd of June. Mr. Laurier came down from Ottawa on the evening train. Accompanying him were a score of his lieutenants from the other Provinces. They were warworn from the Parliamentary campaign, but their weariness must have been dispelled and their four months' labors forgotten in the face of the welcome which awaited them. Torchlight processions as Ontario tenders them are mere figures of speech compared with that Montreal turned out last night. Five thousand torch-bearers, half a score of brass bands, tens of thousands of men massed from wall to wall, the streets aglare until the electric lights look down apologetic, the night air trembling under its freight of rival music in whose entanglement the irrepressible pipes of the Highlanders alone are distinguishable, cheering which drowns all other sounds at intervals and soars upward with such volume that the whole city seems to have joined in it; the march of an army with the banners of the Liberal clubs dividing the column into battalions and brigades. On the way the bands have their occupation taken from them and some popular chorus started at some point in the column runs along the line until, if the bands would keep their self-respect, they must turn their strains into its well-known measures. Imagine these evidences of a popular outburst of feeling, and you have yet an imperfect idea of the first part of last evening's demonstration. The meeting was at Sohmer Park, the largest auditorium in Canada. It is capable of holding more than 12,000 people, and last night it was crowded to the utmost. The scene there was one of the most magnificent which could be imagined. The building had been stripped of its seats, and the audience stood throughout the long meeting. Mr. Laurier received a tumultuous reception, and all the speeches evoked spontaneous and enthusiastic cheers. The speakers numbered almost a score, but the patience and enthusiasm of the vast audience were by no means overtaxed.

AN IMMENSE PROCESSION.

The open-air part of the demonstration was an unparalleled success. The weather was fine, and thousands upon thousands of people lined the streets. It is estimated that fully 5,000 men were in line carrying torches, singing and cheering themselves hoarse. No estimate can be made of those along the route. The procession was organized by the Liberal clubs of the city, about a dozen in number. The St. Lawrence Hall, where the Liberal chief was staying, was the starting point. Mr. Laurier, accompanied by Hon. L. H. Davies, Dr. Borden, M.P., Wm. McGregor, M.P., James Sutherland, M.P., W. Paterson, M.P., J. McMullen, M.P., C. R. Devlin, M.P., Hon. Jas. McShane, M.P., W. Gibson, M.P., J. Grieve, M.P., M. E. Bernier, M.P., Hon. D. C. Fraser, Jas. Lister, M.P., and others, had come down by the Canada Atlantic.

At Alexandria the Liberals of Glengarry took occasion to present an address, which was read by Mr. A. G. F. MacDonald, asking him to deliver an address there in the near future. Mr. Laurier, in a brief address, promised to do so.

At the Bonaventure station the distinguished guests were met by the officers of the Club National and conducted to the hall. As early as half-past six the members of the clubs began to gather at their headquarters and organize for the march. The rendezvous of the French clubs was the Monument Nationale on St. Lawrence Main street, the home of the St. Jean Baptiste Association, the French-Canadian national society. The English Liberal club, under the presidency of Mr. G. W. Stephens, jun., rallied at Chaboillez Square. There torches were distributed, and the procession formed by Mr. Andrew Stewart. The members were headed by a band of Highland pipers and the band of the Royal Scots regiment. Transparencies were carried with the mottoes, "Liberals for the people and with the people," "Welcome to our chief, Laurier," "Liberals and honest government," "Out with buffers, duffers and Tuppers," "Liberals are above and before all Canadians," "Liberals from ocean to ocean." The members, 300 strong, marched to swinging Scotch airs by way of Notre Dame street and St. James street to the Champ de Mars.

CHEERS FOR THE LEADER.

As they passed the St. Lawrence Hall, where Mr. Laurier was staying, the cheered the Liberal chief time and again. In the meantime the Clubs Laurier, Letellier, Mercier, Chenier, National, Blake, Geoffrion, Papineau, Pelletier, and the students of Laval and McGill had started from the Monument Nationale and marched down the main street. At the historic Champ de Mars they met the English Liberals, joined forces, and all advanced to the St. Lawrence Hall, where Mr. Laurier reviewed them as they passed along. The sight was inspiring and memorable. St. James' street, from the court house to Victoria Square, was a blaze of torches and colored lights. The crowd was so dense that traffic was entirely suspended. The cheering was continuous, with every now and again a volcanic outburst. The students of Laval added to the charm of the affair with their rendering of the famous "Marseillaise." While the infantry part of the procession proceeded west to Victoria Square and around on to Craig street, Mr. Laurier and the members of Parliament, at 8:35 p.m., were escorted to carriages and driven down St. Lambert's Hill to Craig street. Here they waited until overtaken by the torch-bearers, and then proceeded on their way to Sohmer Park. Craig street was packed with people cheering and shouting—Mr. Laurier, in fact, was the recipient of one long ovation. At the Champ de Mars there was a magnificent display of fireworks of all sorts. At Viger Garden an immense crowd had gathered and there was another brilliant outburst of pyrotechnics. The entrance to Sohmer Park was so crowded that it was with the greatest difficulty the procession could enter. Taken altogether, the demonstration was the finest ever accorded to any public man in Canada.

AT SOHMER PARK.

At Sohmer Park the crowds began to come at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the immense floor space was almost filled, and the gallery, in which were the only seats, except those upon the platform, was rapidly filling. This gallery half covers the floor. The scene was heightened by tasteful and appropriate decorations. Against the balcony and on either side of the platform was a festooning of bunting, relieved by clusters of national flags. Overhead there was a canopy in harmoniously blending colors. An effective background for the platform was made by the tasteful grouping of colors in pennants and flags. The Union Jack, with a tricolor on either side, symbolized the unity of the two great nationalities that inhabit the northern half of this continent, and of the party that rises above racial distinction. In letters of gilt upon a banner pendant from the platform canopy were the names of these representative Liberals—Laurier, Cartwright, Blair, Fielding, Edgar, Mills, Mowat, Marchand, Joly, Langelier, Tarte, Davies, Geoffrion. Under this roster was the inscription, "Aux representants des Provinces soeur." Other mottoes were: "Vive le Parti Liberal," "Honneureux chefs," "Benvenue." While the crowd was assembling there were ebullitions of cheers, varying in volume as local celebrities came upon the platform. Mr. Marchand, leader of the Liberals in the Provincial Legislature, received the loudest of these receptions. It was 9 o'clock when the head of the procession arrived. At the doors of the pavilion there was crushing and surging; outside was a blare of contending bands, and through the windows shone the glare of torches. One club succeeded in penetrating the building. It came marching in with its banner flying and singing the Marseillaise. The noble chorus was taken up by the vast crowd. In the midst of this excitement, the leader entered, accompanied by his Parliamentary lieutenants. His appearance was the signal for the 10,000-tongued chorus to be turned into a tumultuous roar of cheers. Wave upon wave of the tempestuous greeting swelled until the smoke, which had been rising like incense from several thousand pipes, until it filled the huge auditorium, was cleared away as the smoke of battle might be swept by triumphant cheers. The cheering lasted for several minutes with no perceptible abatement. It was renewed time and again as man after man of those who were with the leader were recognized and welcomed. The flowing tide of humanity poured through the doors until there was not an inch of space to spare in the inclosure, The pressure upon those within from those seeking to enter increased when the proceedings commenced. The walls and pillars became clothed with humanity, who were fairly squeezed up into their positions of elevation by the force of the crush. The chairmen were proposed by Mr.G. W. Stephens, jun., and elected with a cheer. They were Dr. Lachapelle and Mr. Robert Mackay.

Among those on the platform were about 50 members of Parliament, including many western Liberal members.

Dr. Choquette, M.P., the first speaker, said this great meeting was an augury of success to the Liberal party on June 23.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, was cheered to the echo as he asserted that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the gifted son of Quebec, was a statesman who had the undivided support of Sir Oliver Mowat and his Administration in his efforts to provide honest government for Canada. "We will," he said, "unite to place in power the great leader who has been so honored tonight."

Mr. Paterson, M. P. for South Brant, in the course of an eloquent address, said: Tonight is a night to do honor to a man whom every Canadian from the Atlantic to the Pacific delights to honor—(cries of "Bravo")—and I only desire to tell you this: that while you have a Government at Ottawa divided against itself—and a house divided against itself, we have high authority for saying it, cannot stand—you have in Hon. Wilfrid Laurier a grand chieftain, supported by a united party—a Dominion party united from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a man of irreproachable character, of transcendent ability, an honest man, the choice of the Liberal party. (Great applause.)

THE LEADER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Laurier, on rising to speak, was greeted with vociferous applause, which was repeated for several minutes. He had believed, he said, that he had,when addressing a similar gathering in that same place last year, addressed the largest meeting, at which he had ever had the honor of being present during his whole political career. But that magnificent assemblage surpassed all those that he had ever witnessed, not only in Montreal, but in all Canada. (Cheers.) When the meeting was held there last year there was a smell of powder in the air. It was thought that the Government was about to face the people who were its judges and its masters. But a change came over them; their hearts faltered; their courage left them; they decided to stave off the judgment day as long as they could. (Cheers.) Now, however, that judgment day had come, and the Government was face to face with the people. What that judgment was the Government would know on the evening of June 23.

A voice—A Laurier Government will be in power then. (Applause.)

Well, it was for the people, it was for those whom he was addressing, to say. The Liberals were, he was glad to know, thoroughly prepared for the struggle. Mr. Laurier then in vigorous language discussed the questions of the day, and sat down amid vociferous applause.

Hon. L. H. Davies, Hon. D. C. Fraser, Hon. James McShane, Mr. Lister, M.P., Hon. F. G. Marchand, Ald. Penny, Mr. Charbonneau, M.P., Dr. Guerin, M.P.P., Mr. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Devlin, M.P., and others also spoke briefly, all expressing the strongest confidence that the country would decide in favor of a new Administration.

Cheers for the Queen and the Liberal leader concluded the greatest political demonstration that has ever taken place in Montreal or anywhere else in Canada.



BEFORE THE SERMON.



15 MINUTES AFTER.

Be Wide Awake, and Invest in Our

MEN'S DONGOLA BALMORALS AND CONGRESS

Razor Toe, in Half Sizes, $1 25.

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The General Elections.

Retirement of Sir Donald Smith.

It Is a Great Blow to the Men in Power.

Lieut.-Governor Chapleau Absolutely Refuses to Join Sir Charles Tupper.

A Fine Nomination in Manitoba—Mr. Laurier Accepts a Northwest Nomination and the Conservative Candidate Withdraws—A Patron Withdraws to Insure a Triumph for Good Government.

Ottawa, April 25.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell is still Premier, but he may resign at any moment. A more serious blow to the Conservative party is the defection of Sir Donald Smith, who informed the Government that he would not again be a Conservative candidate in Montreal. This confirms the information published about two weeks ago that he was not well affected towards the men now in office or thir school policy, and that he had notified them of his intention not to run again for the Conservatives. In order to avert the most disastrous effects of his withdrawal Sir Donald was entreated to accept the office of High Commissioner in London, and after a great deal of persuasion reluctantly acceded to the request of the Government, on the understanding that it was only until after the elections. He was, therefore, appointed High Commissioner at a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday afternoon, and also sworn in as a Privy Councellor. The St. Antoine division, formerly Montreal West, held by Sir Donald Smith, is a certain gain for the Liberals, who will now carry five out of the seven seats on the Island of Montreal. I hear that Mr. McKay, the millionaire Liberal merchant, will be the Liberal candidate for this division.

* * * *

Winnipeg, April 25.—A convention of the Liberals of Marquette was held at Shoal Lake today and nominated Jas. H. Ashdown, hardware merchant, Winnipeg, as their candidate for the Commons. Thos. Young, the candidate of the Patrons, attended the convention, and stated that as the platforms of the Liberals and Patrons were almost identical, he would not jeopardize Manitoba's future welfare by splitting the vote opposed to the present Administration.

* * * *

Hon. Mr. Nantel, the Quebec commissioner of Public Works, arrived here last night. In the course of conversation, Mr. Nantel said last night that Mr. Chapleau would positively not accept a portfolio in the Tupper Cabinet. This declaration is important, as Mr. Nantel is Mr. Chapleau's right bower in Quebec.

* * * *

A dispatch from Prince Albert states that Mr. Laurier has accepted the candidature for Saskatchewan, and that he will undoubtedly go to the polls. Mr. McDowall, who represents the constituency in the Conservative interest at the present time, declines to run.,

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* * * *

Montreal, April 25.—At the great demonstration in his honor last night, Hon. Mr. Laurier announced that in a month's time he would address meetings in Toronto, Hamilton, London, and other Western Ontario centers.

* * * *

The Patron manifesto on the general election is out, signed by Grand President Mallory. It denounces those representatives who have received their "reward," and those looking for it, and voting with that end in view. It is desirable, it is declared, that the Patrons hold the balance of power to safeguard Parliament's independence. The Government is held responsible for disfranchising young men and for the British cattle schedule. Mr. Chamberlain's recent "Trade Within the Empire" proposal is indorsed; a revenue tariff only favored, and an appeal is made for support to foil the boodler, who "will be abroad" with sinister efforts to snatch the verdict.

* * * *

A Nova Scotia correspondent writes: The people of Canada have long recognized the fact that Nova Scotia has contributed to the Parliament of the country a large number of men of extraordinary ability. There is no reason to believe that the list will end with the men now in public life. The Liberal party of Halifax has recently nominated as one of its candidates in the impending elections a man who bids fair to take rank at an early day with the ablest of the statesmen whom our little province has sent to Ottawa in the past. Mr. B. Russel, Q.C., who takes up the banner so long ably borne by Hon. A. G. Jones, is recognized by the bar of Nova Scotia as one of its leaders. As a professor in Dalhousie Law School he has impressed the influence of a remarkably vigorous and subtle intellect upon nearly all the men who have been admitted to the bar of the province during the past ten years. As an advocate, and especially as a counsel, conducting arguments in important cases, before the Supreme Court of his native province and the Supreme Court of Canada, he is recognized as one of the ablest and best equipped lawyers in the province. A university man, who earned his B.A. in 1868, he has never lost the habits and tastes of the student, while he has taken a most energetic and efficient part in the active business of life. Not content with being one of the best-read lawyers of the Dominion, he has steadily cultivated literature, and is as widely read in poetry, history and philosophy as in law and equity. His literary powers are of a high order, and for many years his name and his initials have been familiar at the end of able letters in the public press, discussing subjects of public interest. As a public speaker and debater he is second to none of Nova Scotia's public men since Howe died, and he possesses all of Howe's versatility, literary ability, breadth of vision and loftiness of ideals. It remains to be seen whether he will develop Howe's marvelous magnetism and oratorical powers. In the event of his election, which is virtually assured already, Mr. Laurier will find in Mr. Russel one of his ablest lieutenants. As Minister of Justice he would make a worthy successor of Blake and Thompson, and would give a Liberal Cabinet a lawyer as its chief legal adviser. Last and best of all, Mr. Russell is a man not only of unblemished reputation, but of genuine Christian character. A Methodist by birth and by choice, he is a man of wide Christian sympathies. Among his personal friends, and, I may add, among his political supporters, are to be found men of all denominations and of both the great political parties. The little Province of Nova Scotia may well congratulate herself upon the fact that, while her representation in the next House of Commons will be reduced in numerical strength, it will be increased in intellectual and moral power by the election of the leading member of the Halifax Liberal ticket.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1 Cures Fever.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Infants' Diseases.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 7 " Coughs.
No. 8 Cures Neuralgia.
No. 9 " Headache.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 11 " Delayed Periods.
No. 12 " Leuchorrea.
No. 13 Cures Croup.
No. 14 " Skin Diseases.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 Cures Whooping Cough.
No. 21 " Asthma.
No. 24 " General Debility.
No. 26 " Sea-Sickness.
No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.
No. 28 Cures Nervous Debility.
No. 30 " Urinary Diseases.
No. 32 " Heart Disease.
No. 34 " Sore Throat.
No. 77 " Colds and Grip.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25c, except Nos. 28 and 3 are made $1 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 William street, New York. b

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MONTREAL.

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1896

The faculty of medicine of McGill University are this year giving a POST GRADUATE COURSE on the recent advances in Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, etc.

The course is of six weeks duration, beginning May 8th, and consists of evening Lectures, four per week; General Clinics, at the Royal Victoria and Montreal General Hospital, as well as Clinics in the special departments of Medicine and Surgery; demonstrations and laboratory courses, including Clinical Bacteriology, Clinical Microscopy, etc. For further details apply to

Prof. R. F. Ruttan, M.D.
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JOHN CAMERON, President and Mang. Dir.

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

London, Saturday, April 25.

Better Days for Canada.

Sir Charles Ross, Bart., of Balnagowan Castle, Scotland, is on a visit to Canada. He has inspected the British Columbia mining district, and has made several investments, being satisfied that prosperity will dawn on this country in the near future. Sir Charles holds that our mineral wealth is not yet well known abroad, but he has faith that the time is not distant when the people of Great Britain will begin to know and appreciate the West.

The era of legitimate development has been delayed all too long. It will set in with the advent of a new Government. It will not be a gambling, speculative mania, such as was encouraged by the men now in power in the early eighties, which did this country infinite harm, and set back many an old trading center for a dozen years. Some places have not yet recovered from the Government-stimulated financial debauch, while many a good man went down in the wreck, never to rise again. But the new era which we are satisfied will set in with the new Government in June, will be one of legitimate development, adding to the wealth of the country, and increasing its selling and buying powers in a manner that will benefit not only the new West but the people of Eastern Canada as well. The decade of selfish aggrandizement, second edition family compactism, and class legislation will be succeeded by a brighter era, in which a man can expect to get what he earns, and the legitimate industries of the country will be stimulated, not by artificial wet-nursing, but by a fair-play system of revenue collection, which will give justice to all, and special favor to none, and by the honest development of necessary public improvements.

From a knowledge that a change is impending, there are seen exhibitions of hopefulness everywhere in Canada. We find men who were strong Conservatives while Macdonald and Thompson held sway, ready to give "the other side" an opportunity to serve them, so convinced are they that the divided and disorganized Administration now in power is incapable of pulling itself out of the slough and of giving good and reliable service to the country. These old-time Conservatives agree with us that this country is all right—that Canada is a land with possibilities of advancement, of expansion, of prosperity, only limited by the capacity of her people to properly take hold of and to develop them. Indeed, we can all agree with the leading United States farmers' paper, the American Dairyman, which recently remarked of our position as a butter and cheese producing country:

"We believe that in a few years a very large quantity of the finest quality of Canadia creamery butter will be placed on the market in addition to cheese, which will enrich the farmers; that means every industry in the country will be benefited. Canada is well adapted to the manufacture of fancy butter and cheese, having the best grass, water and climate that this world knows today. The animals are healthy, and the people are vigorous and healthy, and we feel sure by putting skill into the operation they can make a good showing."

And everyone must admit that there is no better wheat, barley, oats, apples, horses and hogs produced in any country than in this fair Dominion. Our climate is such that man and beast can live, thrive, and enjoy life as they can in but few other civilized lands. We have our warm summers, with their vegetation-promoting and crop-ripening stimulus, while on the other hand we have bracing winter temperatures, that for a man in good health supply the needed change to keep the system in repair for doing good work the year round. In this country we have no scorching hot waves such as recently passed over Australia, causing birds to drop dead from the branches of trees and cattle to perish by the thousand in the fields, and the honeycomb to melt in the beehives. Nor have we the disastrous tornadoes that sometimes sweep almost out of existence whole townships in Western American States. If one had the choice, he could not choose a better land in which to make a home than in this fair Canada. That every patriotic citizen of Canada must acknowledge.

The trouble has not been with our country but with its managers, and the remedy can be so easily applied that we can all look forward with cheerfulness to the day for deciding the issue at the polls.

It is scarcely necessary to warn our readers against paying any attention to the foolish attempt of some high tax journals and paid advocates of the high tax system to create distrust and unsettlement in business meanwhile by raising the cry that "blue ruin" will ensue if the quarreling aggregation at Ottawa are deprived of their offices. The men who so write and talk know better, but they are in desperate straits, and so they conjure up bogeys, and hope to frighten their fellow-citizens by them. These same men know that the experienced merchants, manufacturers, farmers, mechanics, and professional men who will compose the majority of the new House of Commons, to be elected on June 23, and who will support Premier Laurier, are just as patriotic, just as anxious to faithfully advance the interests of Canada, just as much interested in the prosperity of her manufacturers, her farmers, her workingmen, as any other body of citizens, whether they give their adherence to one wing of the Conservative party or to the other.

It is despicable in the extreme for any professedly patriotic Canadian to attempt to aggravate the existing far from satisfactory business conditions when new hope has been inspired by the knowledge that the general elections can no longer be put off, and a change of Administration at Ottawa and of conditions tending to retard the legitimate progress of the country is at hand.

The Postoffice in Evidence.

Last year, Sir Adolphe Caron, Dominion Postmaster-General, boasted that he had reduced the estimate for salaries by $17,000. The boast was made at a time when it was believed the wily politician would not have to encounter Parliament before another general election. In the House, before adjourning, Sir Adolphe announced that he needed $50,000 more money to give to his subordinates, besides $136,000 to complete salaries for "inspectors" and $14,000 "for others." Hon. James McShane regarded this management as scandalous, and, in opposing the vote, told the House, without a word of contradiction from any one, that the Montreal postoffice was full of relatives of the men in power, and that one-half of the staff could be dispensed with in the public interest.

The Government could not get the money, because it could not show that it had been honestly earned. There may be some legitimate claims, of course, but it was impossible for the House, rushing at an eleventh hour pell-mell speed, in an extra sitting of a dying Parliament, to find any reliable grounds for handing over the cash, and the entire amount had to be refused.

The Postoffice Department, like every other section of the Government, needs a change.

The Royal Reason "Why?"

A recent cablegram says that Sir Wilfrid Lawson will on Tuesday, May 5, move that an address be presented to her Majesty Queen Victoria, praying that whenever she confers any honor or title on any of her subjects she will state her reasons why such honor is granted, as is done in the case of the Victoria cross. It would take her Majesty a long time to discover the why or wherefor of the granting of titles to colonial politicians of the Caron and Langevin type, while passing over hundreds of more estimable men. But the cause is easily explained. Almost without exception, a man in the colonies is made "Sir" on the nomination of the Premier of the day, and he picks out his favorite often with little regard for the standing of the recipient. If Sir Wilfrid's view had prevailed in Canada in bygone days, some such explanations as these might have been drawn from the British Government of the day, acting, of course, on the nomination of the men in power at Ottawa: "John Smith, Canada, opened wide his bar'l at last general election"; "John Jones, seat in Cabinet needed for Premier's son, recommended for knighthood to pacify him"; "John Robideux, no Senatorship vacant, has much influence among a section needed to carry next election, must have something, make him a Sir," and so on.

TWO LEADERS.

One of these leaders, at his peril, displays a moral heroism, and revives the country's hope; the other, tossing honor to the winds, violates the privacy of a privileged correspondence and mutilates the message.—Rev. Dr. Carman on Mr. Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper.

FARMING BY ELECTRICITY.

Boston Globe.

Wonders multiply rapidly in these days, not only as theories, but as realized facts.

For the first time in history vegetables raised by electricity are to be placed in the New York markets this year.

The agricultural colleges have been long experimenting with raising fruits and vegetables by means of electric lights and currents. The method has been tried with success in the neighboring town of Arlington.

Now electric farms have been established in New Jersey. The electricity is generated on the farms, and not only lights the buildings, but supplies the motive power for farming and teaming, besides wonderfully stimulating vegetable growth by means of underground wires and arc light suspended over plants.

Upon one of the New Jersey farms $25,000 has been expended for electrical appliances, the farm yielding from 40 to 60 per cent better returns than do the best farms worked under the old system.

What will electricity not do next? And who will still hold to the old theory that the world's food supply will ultimately fail to keep pace with the multiplication of mouths to be filled?

Western Ontario.

Latest Happenings in this Section of the Province.

Geo. Pike, sen., manager of Harvey's lime kiln died suddenly at Rockwood Thursday.

Mr. Wm. Campbell, reeve of Tara, has been appointed lighthouse keeper at Cabot's Head, Bruce Peninsula.

Peter Clark, of Shavertown, near Tilbury had the second and third fingers of his right hand severed by a stave knife in Shaver's mill Wednesday.

The Tara Leader says: On one concession in Arran, within a distance of two miles, live five men whose names are Gray, Black, White, Blue and Brown.

Mr. J. M. Yates, in the Inland Revenue Office, Galt, formerly of Petrolea, had a paralytic stroke Wednesday night at the Western Hotel, where he boarded. His condition is considered serious, and he will be removed to the General Hospital as soon as advisable.

An interesting wedding was celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral, Petrolea on Tuesday, when Rev. Father Fitzpatrick united in wedlock Mr. Francis Stamelin, master mechanic of the Erie and Huron Railway, of Chatham, and Miss Celia McDonald, sister of Mr. Alfred McDonald, Petrolea.

James Coveny, an employe of the Mero House, Aylmer, dropped dead Wednesday night while sitting in a chair in the hotel. The deceased was unmarried, about 35 years of age, and resided in Aylmer for two years. He was a marble cutter by trade, but had been engaged in the hotel as bartender for the past eighteen months.

Rev. Mrs. Cunningham, wife of the Baptist minister of Burgessville, who died the other day, lived without food either liquid or solid, for 47 days and 6 hours, without any craving for it, and without much pain, and still retained perfect consciousness until within a few hours of her death. She leaves a husband and two sons, Alexander and Jimmie.

Sarah Ann Stewart, the 14-year-old girl who was brutally outraged by half a dozen negroes some weeks ago, was brought into court at Windsor Thursday, and again remanded for a week in the hope that her assailants may be arrested by that time. Officers Masters, Jackson and Giles spent all night at Marshfield looking for them but failed. The negroes heard of their coming and cleared out.

The remains of George A. Scott were found on the roadside near Baker City, Ore., three weeks ago. He had been traveling through the State with a horse and rig selling books, and his murderers, in order to hide their bloody work, burnt his horse and vehicle, and when discovered his body was partly burned. Mr. Scott used to keep a drygoods store in the Union block, Dresden, Ont., some fourteen years ago. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and an ancient member of the I. O. O. F., Dresden. He had been missed since November last. Deceased has two brothers living near Kent Bridge, Ont.

There's No Excuse

For neglecting to insure your home against burglary; the cost is trifling, and you can enjoy yourself without worrying about the treasures left at home. The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company. Office, Dundas and Richmond streets. Telephone 977.

The finest photographs in the city in either gloss or platino at COOPER & SANDERS'. ywt

FACE BLOTCHES

are particularly disagreeable because they are noticeable and apt to cause comment. Purify the blood with Scott's Sarsaparilla and remove them. All this class of diseases, as well as blood putrefaction and bone decay, are usually of scrofulous origin.

Scrofula

and scrofulous complaints of all kinds, blemishes, pimples, blood eruptions, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, heart disease, syphilis, or rheumatic troubles cannot be warded off in the spring if the system is not put in good order.

A Boy's Life Saved

"One day my little boy, aged 7, got a fall and hurt his knee. Inflammation of the knee joint set in and the decay of the bone of the leg rapidly followed. Doctors removed over a hundred pieces of decayed bone, but the process of decomposition continued. All attempts to stop it failed. The boy had but a few days' life before him according to all human expectations. Mr. Denham, druggist, Petrolia, advised me to try Scott's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and not only saved but completely cured my boy."—JOSEPH DUNCAN, farmer, Lambton County, Ont.

Doubters may write either Mr. Duncan or Geo. Denham, druggist, Petrolia P.O., for verification of these facts, then they will immediately purchase a bottle of

SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA

All dealers. $1.00 per large bottle. Small teaspoonful a dose.

Scott's Skin Soap clears the skin.

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

Ladies' Hair

BY MAIL.



Long Switches,

Done up in big loopy coils in back, are all the style.

We sell lots of Switches, the finest quality, at

$3 50, $5, $7 50.

Sent on receipt of price, and sample of hair to any address.

The Dorenwend Co.

(LIMITED),

103 and 105 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Also Parted Bangs and other styles. Send for circular. 90c A 25 M 2 16

$150 IN CASH

Given to the persons sending us the largest number of defined English words, (words to contain four letters only,) made by using only the letters in the words

ROOT'S SARSAPARILLA DISCOVERY.

Dr. Root's Sarsaparilla Discovery is a speedy and positive cure for all impurities of the Blood, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., etc.

$25.00 to 1st, $20.00 to 2nd, $15.00 to 3rd and Seventy-Seven other Cash Prizes.

Each person competing to send an outside wrapper or cover (not circular,) of one of Slocum's Household Remedies, namely: Slocum's Psychine, Slocum's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Slocum's Expectorant, Slocum's Pennyroyal Tea, Todd's Magnetic Liniment, Slocum's Regulative Pills, Slocum's Iron Blood Pills or Root's Sarsaparilla Discovery. If prefered any one can send 25 cts. to us and a package of Root's Sarsaparilla Discovery will be sent, postage prepaid. Further particulars and conditions on sending name and address to

The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., Ltd.
Slocum's Household Remedies TORONTO.
for sale by all leading druggists.

Textile Buckskin Perforated.

The Ideal Summer Dress Interlining

Perforated to admit air and afford comfortable ventilation.

TEXTILE BUCKSKIN

Waterproofed to resist absorption of perspiration or rain.

TEXTILE BUCKSKIN

Springy and resilient to bear crushing without being creased.

TEXTILE BUCKSKIN

Matchless for keeping sleeves and skirts in full puff and flare.

TEXTILE BUCKSKIN

So light that it does not add appreciably to the weight of the dress.

Textile Buckskin

PERFORATED.

Sells at 25 cents per yard.

b



W. Chapman

BUTCHER.

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

269 DUNDAS STREET

The newest thing in Baby Carriages—A cradle and carriage combined. It cannot tip over, and will cost you no more than the ordinary buggy. They have no parts to get out of order, the handle bars and gear being made of spring steel. Sole agents for London, Keene Bros., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 o'clock.

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 12 1-2c.
Saturday Night 10c

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf Dye, Double Sole, Heel and Toes, worth 35c.
Saturday Night 25c

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf Dye, double heels, and toes, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 15c

HOSE—Children's Fast Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, double heel and toe.
Saturday Night 15c

HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced soles, heels and toes, worth 35c.
Saturday Night 25c

GLOVES—Ladies' Black and Colored All-Silk Gloves, worth 35c.
Saturday Night 25c

HANDKERCHIEFS—White Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 5c.
Saturday Night 8 for 25c

SHIRT WAISTS—Ladies' Cambric Shirt Waists, regular price $1 25.
Saturday Night 50c

PARASOLS—Ladies' Black Silk Gloria Parasols, fancy horn handle, worth $1 50.
Saturday Night $1

VESTS—Ladies' Cotton Ribbed Vests, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 11c

NIGHT GOWNS—Ladies' White Cambric Night Gowns, trimmed with embroidery, worth 85c.
Saturday Night 65c

SKIRTS—Ladies' White Cambric Skirts, trimmed with embroidery 9 inches wide, worth $1.
Saturday Night 75c

SHIRTS—Men's Fine English Oxford Shirts, separate collars, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 50c

SHIRTS—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, all sizes, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 48c

OVERALLS—Men's Blue Overalls and Smocks, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 65c

OVERALLS—Men's Heavy Cottonade Overalls, worth $1.
Saturday Night 75c

SHIRTS—Men's Grey Flannel Shirts, worth 50c.
Saturday Night 20c

SOCKS—Men's Seamless Cotton Socks, ribbed top, worth 10c.
Saturday Night 4 for 25c

SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast dye, worth 50c.
Saturday Night 39c

TIES—Men's Silk Ties, in four-in-hand and knots, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 10c

BRACES—Special Line Men's Braces, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 10c

SUITS—Men's Good to Wear Blue Serge Suits, worth $5.
Saturday Night $2 85

SUITS—Men's Odd Lines Tweed and Worsted Suits, worth $10.
Saturday Night $5

SUITS—Men's Genuine Tailor-Made Scotch Tweed Suits, worth $15.
Saturday Night $10

SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth $9.
Saturday Night $6 75

SUITS—Men's Fine Fawn, Grey and Brown Worsted Suits, worth $10.
Saturday Night $8 50

OVERCOATS—Men's Fawn and Brown Silk-Lined Spring Overcoats, worth $10.
Saturday Night $7 50

PANTS—Men's Good and Heavy Working Pants, hair lined, worth $1 75.
Saturday Night $1 25

PANTS—Men's Good to Wear Tweed Pants, worth $1 25.
Saturday Night 90c

SUITS—Boys' Two-Piece Tweed Suits, worth $1 50.
Saturday Night 99c

SUITS—Boys' Reefer Suits, fancy-braided, sailor collar, worth $3 75.
Saturday Night $2 95

SUITS—Boys' Odd Lines Three-Piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth $5.
Saturday Night $3 65

SUITS—Boys' Fancy Blue Serge and Fawn Tweed Blouse Suits, worth $2.
Saturday Night $1 25

SUITS—Boys' Fancy Blouse Washing Suits, worth $1 50.
Saturday Night 99c

PANTS—Great Special Boys' Knicker Pants, worth 50c.
Saturday Night 25c

CHALLIES—11 Pieces Union Challies, in navy and black grounds, with spots, stripes and sprigs, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 12 1-2c

DRESS GOODS—One Table Dress Goods, assorted colors and qualities, fine range of goods, worth from 35c to 75c.
Saturday Night 25c

TRIMMINGS—One Table Trimmings, worth from 15c to 25c yard.
Saturday Night 10c

WASH GOODS—Fancy Silk and Cotton Wash Goods, novelties, regular price, 35c, 40c, and 45c.
Saturday Night 25c

CREPON—Mohair Crepon, in black, just the thing for light summer skirts, worth $1.
Saturday Night 65c

LUSTRE—Black Lustres, a great special, 31 inches wide, worth 65c,
Saturday Night 40c

SILK—Two Pieces Black Peau de Soie Silk, worth $1 25.
Saturday Night 87 1-2c

MUSLINS—Coin Spot Muslins, for Curtains, worth 12 1-2c yard.
Saturday Night 10c

QUILTS—Colored Grecian Quilts, worth $2.
Saturday Night $1 50

QUILTS—White Quilts, very large size, toilet patterns, without fringe, worth $1 75.
Saturday Night $1 39

SERGE—Navy Serge, strong and serviceable, just the thing for boys' wear, worth 28c.
Saturday Night 22c

TABLE COVERS—Fine Chenille Table Covers, large size, heavy fringe, worth $2 60.
Saturday Night $1 90

TOWELS—Pure Linen Towels, large size, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 12 1-2c

SHEETING—Fine Bleached Sheeting, two yards wide, worth 28c.
Saturday Night 23c

SHEETING—Bleached Sheeting, Plain, 2 1-4 yards wide, worth 30c.
Saturday Night 23c

TWEED—Heavy Wool Tweed, for boys' wear, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 20c

PRINT—Fine French Sateen Print, fine and choice patterns, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 10c

FLANNELETTES—Cream Flannelette, with colored spots, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 10c

CLOTHS—Colored Border Table Cloths, 6x4 size, very nice goods, worth 50c.
Saturday Night 35c

SHIRTING—Oxford Shirting, fast colors, neat patterns, worth 10c.
Saturday Night 8 1-2c

GLASSWARE—Great Snaps in Glassware; tumblers, worth 5c for 3c; fruit dishes, worth 5c for 3c; sugar bowls, worth 10c for 5c.
Saturday Night

WRAPPERS—Ladies' Wrappers, made of heavy, fast-colored print, worth $1 10.
Saturday Night 85c

WRAPPERS—Ladies' Perfect-fitting Wrappers, made of best prints and warranted to wash, worth $1 75.
Saturday Night $1 35

MILLINERY—Visit our Millinery Show Room, and you will find many bargains for.
Saturday Night

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London

Weak

Worn out, nervous women, receive criticism where they should have sympathy. They cannot help being nervous, if their blood is impure.

When the blood fails to feed the nerves upon proper nourishment what can you expect but nervous prostration, debility and nervous headaches?

If the cause is found in impure blood, the cure must be in making the blood pure. This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, and it has proved the true nerve tonic because it is the true blood purifier, and the solace, comfort and defender of thousands of housewives,

Nervous

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

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

Tired

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

Women

to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and be benefited by it. We have used Hood's Pills in our family and find them very excellent, especially for constipation. We give Hood's medicines great praise, and if anyone complains of feeling badly, I say 'You should take Hood's and only Hood's.'"
MRS. KITTIE SMITH, 326 Dane Street, Waterloo, Iowa. Remember that

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

The Sporting World.

THE WHEEL.

The London Bicycle Club is a good institution to join. There seems to be no end of treats in store for those connected therewith. Last year there was a succession of lawn socials, given by some of the leading citizens, to which all the members were invited, and this season Mr. Percy T. Carroll has set the ball rolling by sending each member, both lady and gentleman, an invitation to the Watkins Mills concert on Monday evening next. Verily, 'tis a good thing to belong to, this popular and thriving institution.

THE LONDONS' FIRST RUN.

Threatening rain did not spoil the first run of the London Bicycle Club Thursday night. Over 50 riders, including several ladies, started out, and by the time Victoria Park was reached 100 were in line. After a short run through city streets, the riders repaired to the handsome club rooms, where they were entertained by the popular captain, Mr. O. B. Leslie. A programme and refreshments were served.

SPOKES.

C. C. Harbottle, the speedy Canadian class B rider of last year, has regained strict amateur status.

The Canadian professional list is swelled by the appearance therein of F. B. McCarthy, Toronto; E. Cooper, Brantford; G. L. McKay, Galt; Angus McLeod, Sarnia, and W. W. McIntosh, of Toronto, who at their own request have been transformed from the Class B list of last year to professionalism.

A San Francisco ordinance prohibits the jeopardizing of the lives of children under 6 years of age by taking them out riding on bicycles.

The suspension imposed upon Champion Bald by the L. A. W. has been raised by Chairman Gideon of the racing board, and he is now a full-fledged professional.

Louisville does not seem to be a cyclist's paradise by any means. The wheelmen in that city are taxed $1 for each wheel owned by them and for tandems $1 50.

All amateur riders should keep the fact ever before them that if they ride in a race for a prize valued at more than $25 they will be immediately transferred to the professional class.

All riders who compete in handicaps which have not to be framed by the chairman of the racing board of their district or his authorized deputy will be liable to a suspension of not less than 30 days.

THE TURF.

LORD ROSEBERY'S LUCK.

London, April 25.—At Sandown Park yesterday the Asher stakes was won by Lord Rosebery's Quarrel, Baron De Rothschild's Medicis second, and Lord Ellesmere's McNeil third.

DEVIL-MAY-CARE WON.

Sandown Park, London, April 24.—Mr. Richard Croker's brown gelding Eau Gallie started in the race for the Princess of Wales handicap of 500 sovereigns, but was not placed. Devil-May-Care was first, Soothsayer was seond, and Arnald was third.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Cincinnati—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	8	13	2
Cleveland	4	6	4

Batteries—Rhines and Fisher, Vaughn; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Emslie.

A New York paper has come to the front with an offer to pay the $200 fine which is keeping Pitcher Rusie, the star twirler of the New York team out of the game. President Freedman refuses to have anything to do with the obstinate pitcher, and says that all negotiations are off.

The Torontos lost a good man in Genins, the ex-Pittsburg third baseman, who refused to play with Buck's team, and was sold to Grand Rapids. Playing with that team against Columbus he had 1 hit, 4 outs and 5 assists without an error.

The New York practice trip to the South cost the management $5,500.

The Philadelphia aggregation is considered the hardest hitting team in the National League.

For his all-round work with Indianapolis last year the management of that club presented first baseman Motz with a bicycle.

Jack Glasscock's appearance disproved the story that he is a "has been." He is looking fine, and plays as though he were not more than 20 years old. All the other men are in equally good condition.—St. Paul Globe.

DRAUGHTS.

Arrangements have been made for the match between Ferrie and Richard Jordan for the championship of the world. There will also be a stake of £100. The match will begin at Glasgow on Saturday, June 6, and will be decided by the best of 40 games, wins and draws to count. The mode of play agreed upon is that known as the "Searight-McKelvie." Under this system every possible opening (with the exception of some half-dozen mutually agreed to be kept out) has the chance of being balloted, the contestants playing the black and white side of each game before another is drawn from the bag. The winner, it is announced, will be quite ready to meet Reed when he goes to Scotland in August.

The genial old veteran, Robert Martins, although 76 years of age, is still doing splendid work at the "silent game." At Carnoustie (Scotland) recently, playing against all comers, he won 16 out of 21 games, the other 5 being drawn.

TENNIS.

The spring tournament of the Western University Club for the championship of the university will begin on Monday afternoon. The medical students are invited to participate.

CRICKET.

The Forest Cricket Club have made arrangements for a trip to this city, where they will play the Asylum team on May 25, and the London team on May 26.

GOLF.

The two famous golf players, Andrew Kirkaldy and Willie Auchterlonie, played a couple of interesting matches on Dornock course, near Crieff, on April 4. One was a hole competition, which Kirkaldy won by three up and one to play. In the other, a stroke match, Auchterlonie was victorious, with 77 for 18 holes, his opponent requiring 80.

ATHLETICS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

George Perrie, the champion heavyweight athlete of America, who has been rusticating at Abita Springs, La., has returned to Parkhill, Ont., and is going into hard training for his match with G. H. Johnstone, of Aberdeenshire, to decide the championship of the world. The contest will probably take place either in Aberdeen or Edinburgh about the beginning of July, and it is expected that it will be for stakes of $1,000 a side, in addition to the championship, Perrie being allowed a reasonable amount for the expenses of his trip to Scotland. The events will include light and heavy hammer throwing, light and heavy stone putting, and catch-as-catch-can wrestling. Perrie will soon afterwards follow the entire circuit of Scotch games, including the great Highland gathering at Braemar. He is in splendid condition, and will undoubtedly give Johnstone a tussle for the championship. He stands 6 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet, weighs about 215 pounds, and is in every respect a magnificent specimen of muscular manhood. He is a native of Lanarkshire, but went to Canada with his parents when about 6 years of age. His home for most of his life has been at Brussels, Ont.

FOR TIRED FEELING.

Exhaustion Is Waste—Overwork Means Shorter Life—Dodd's Kidney Pills Mean Rest for the Kidneys.

Overwork is what you do after common sense asks you to quit.

Overwork of any kind does more than tire, it exhausts you.

Just a little more after you ought to quit is the "too much" that uses you up.

The blood goes out to all parts faster than usual when you overwork.

If the kidneys are not in perfect filtering order, more poison is injected through them to all parts of the body than usual, and then work, to say nothing of overwork, is harmful.

As soon as your kidneys commence doing good work there is less and less poison in the blood every minute.

This explains why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure so promptly and permanently.

THORNDALE.

"Advertiser" Agent, F. W. McCulloch.

Thorndale, April 25.—Miss Maggie Logan, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescent.

Mr. Branton and family, who have for some time occupied the residence on Mr. McLean's farm, second line, have moved to the village.

Mr. A. Griffith's cheese-box factory is buzzing again.

Mr. Norton and family, lately of St. Marys, have moved in the residence lately occupied by Mr. Barnard.

Messrs. George and Henry Belton shipped a carload of hogs on Tuesday.

Mr. D. E. Vanderburgh shipped a carload of pressed hay on Thursday.

Almoxia Wine for invalids, 75c, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store. ywt

BIRD BREAD

(PAT'D 1891-1866. REG. 1895.)

This article has so many imitations it is well to be sure the words "Dart Cottam" are on every label.

Cottam's Bird Seed in one pound packets, packed after April 15, contains a patent B. B. Holder, Beak Sharpener, and **BIRD BREAD.** Sold everywhere.

Read Cottam's book on Birds, Bird Foods, etc.

New Goods

SPRING SUITINGS.

Large Variety of Fine Tweeds,

The Very Latest.

A. SLATER, Merchant Tailor,

427 Richmond St., corner Carling

A Good Time.

Queen Victoria's Pleasant Sojourn in Italy

Preparations for the Wedding of Princess "Harry."

The Duchess of Marlborough and Her Menagerie.

Mrs. Fitzwilliams' Auburn Tresses Singed—A Duke's Tiara Sold—American Horses Favored.

London, April 25.—In spite of the fact that the Prince and Princess of Wales have been at Marlborough House during the best part of the week, and that both Houses of Parliament are sitting, the season is hanging fire. Many of the west end mansions remain closed, and many tradespeople are cursing their luck. The continued cold weather, undoubtedly, has much to do with the delay in returning to town, and then a further damper was placed on the programme of festivities by the disappointment experienced at the somewhat sudden departure of the Princess of Wales and her daughters for the Riviera on Thursday, where they will visit the Dowager Empress of Russia at La Turbie. As the Princess will be absent about a month, there does not seem to be much prospect of any immediate change in the social situation here.

THE COMING WEDDING.

It is hinted, by the way, that one of the objects of the Princess' journey to the south of France is to see the Queen regarding the details of the wedding of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark. Her Majesty, it appears, after agreeing to the former plan of having the ceremony take place in the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, is now showing a strong disposition to curtail the arrangements as much as possible, out of respect for the memory of the late Prince Henry of Battenburg, and desires the marriage to take place in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, where the Duke and Duchess of Fife were married. The Prince and Princess of Wales were understood to oppose the Queen in this matter, and desirous of having a full, public ceremonial, as previously decided upon, and there is no doubt that the public will be greatly disappointed if her Majesty insists upon having her own way, for nearly everybody has been looking forward to the state procession.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

The Queen, according to the programme, will arrive at Windsor on or about May 1. It is said that she has been much benefited by her stay at the Riviera, and has been entertaining on a large scale. Her Majesty has also paid visits to numerous royal personages, who have been sojourning in the vicinity of Cimiez, and the other day drove 25 miles in order to lunch with ex-Empress Eugenie at Cape Martin, the last part of the journey being accomplished in a blinding rain storm. During Queen Victoria's absence from Windsor, an elaborate system of private telephones has been installed at the castle, connecting with the postoffice, railroad stations, Marlborough House, Buckingham Palace, etc., and the system is being extended to the Government offices, Balmoral Castle, Scotland, and Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

HER AUBURN LOCKS.

A dispatch from Monte Carlo tells of a curious accident to and narrow escape of the Hon. Mrs. William Reginald Fitzwilliam, whose husband is the fifth son of Earl Fitzwilliam. It appears that this much admired lady set fire to her hair, after applying to it a certain petroleum hair-dye mixture, and before the flames were extinguished, a considerable proportion of her beautiful auburn hair was destroyed. The Hon. Mrs. Fitzwilliam it also appears, had been at Monte Carlo for some time, and had been winning heavily. She was formerly Miss Edith Isabelle Georgina D'Arcy Lane-Fox, and was at one time engaged to "Bobby" Peel, otherwise young Sir Robert Peel, who is not unknown in the United States.

A DUKE'S CROWN AT AUCTION.

Many fashionable people during the week, flocked to Christie's salesrooms in order to see a Manchester ducal tiara, etc., auctioned off under the auspices of the trustees of the seventh Duke of Manchester, who died in 1890. It brought £1,000, and a row of 60 pearls fetched £1,600.

PRIMROSE DAY.

Primrose Day—last Sunday—was observed more than ever. The roadways leading to Parliament Square, where stands the Beaconsfield statue, and the immediate vicinity of the House of Parliament, were packed during most of the day. The Queen sent to Hughenden a large wreath of primroses, which Conigsby Disraeli placed at the head of his father's grave.

CONSUELO'S MENAGERIE.

According to the Westminster Gazette, the young Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt) is developing a strange taste for pets. She has started a menagerie at Blenheim, with two ostriches, several eagles, a number of vultures, the two ibises and a garter snake, all purchased on the banks of the Nile, which she has tamed in a wonderful manner. The paper mentioned also that the "gentle-eyed" Nubian, in native costume, also brought by the duchess from Egypt, will accompany her in her walks about Blenheim.

PRINCE HENRY'S MEMORIALS.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, when not otherwise occupied at Cimiez, have been arranging memorials of the late Prince Henry of Battenburg, at Windsor and Frogmore, for which the Marchioness of Lorne and Countess Von Glechen are doing the sculpture.

LORD LEIGHTON'S RESIDENCE.

The sale of the late Lord Leighton's residence in the Holland road, Kensington, will take place at the auction mart, Tokenhouse yard, on Tuesday, May 19. This will probably call for the largest attendance of art lovers and connoisseurs ever brought together in London.

FAVORING AMERICAN HORSES.

Truth objects to the continued light handicapping of foreign horses, and instances the case of Mr. Richard Croker's Americus, which, Truth says, won, or was placed in twenty races in the United States, last year, and who is regarded there as about the best horse in the country. He is said to be too leniently treated. The paper claims that Americus, now one of the favorites for the Jubilee handicap, receives nearly 28 pounds from the English horses. It is pronounced to be "scandalous," and "unfair" to favor American horses in this fashion.

THE AMERICAN ATHLETES.

The American athletes, who have covered themselves with glory in the Olympic games at Athens, Greece, passed through Turin, Paris and London on their way home, and just caught the North German Lloyd steamship Spree, at Southampton, on Thursday evening. All expressed themselves as being delighted with their trip, though anxious to get back home. The Athens correspondent of the Graphic writes: "The young, victorious Americans have created a furore for athletics in the hearts of young Greece, and they have been tremendously feted and worshiped, especially by the Greek ladies."

HIGH-PRICED CONSOLS.

The debate in the House of Commons last Thursday revealed a curious state of affairs, namely, that the Government is paying off the national debt at a premium of 13 1-4 per cent. The cause of this is the phenomenal price of consols, which is almost entirely due to the persistence with which the state buys its own stock. Nearly one-third of the whole volume of consols is held among the various departments, which are still compelled, by statute, to continue buying. It is expected that the remedy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will be a proposition to invest in India, Colonial Government or British corporation stocks.

ATTACK ON THE STAGE.

A new magazine, entitled Tomorrow, contains a severe protest, by Stanley Jones, against the rising social aspirations of actors and actresses. He declares that no modest woman who goes on the stage can fail to be shocked, if not demoralized. The writer adds that "there is no other profession in which a woman or a man openly leading an evil life can command such honor and respect." "When a popular actor and his wife," continues Mr. Jones, "or his leading lady, which is sometimes pretty much the same thing, claims a place in society, they should conform to the same social laws as others. What would we say to a doctor who went about ever accompanied by his leading patient?"

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—The mayor and a number of the aldermen will visit some possible sites for a gravel pit this afternoon.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The first term of the Western University arts department closed today. It has been a brilliant success, and prospects for the second term, which opens in the fall, are exceedingly bright. This afternoon, from 5 to 7, the lady students will tender an "At Home" to the students of all departments of the university. Examinations in arts and divinity begin next month—the former on May 4 and the latter on May 18.

"OURS."

"Ours," one of the great military comedies of the day, replete with fine situations, funny effects and tableaux, "Oath at the Well" (Indian Mutiny), "Defense of Rorke's Drift" (Zulu war), band and troops leaving England for the Crimea in full view of the audience, Seventh Battalion Band orchestra, will be given at the Grand on Thursday, April 30. Bayonet exercise by the members of "E" Company, Seventh Fusiliers, will be a feature outside of the performance. The plan will open on Tuesday next.

WOMAN'S MORNING MUSIC CLUB.

The programme of this organization this morning was of a miscellaneous character, and was much enjoyed. It was as follows.

Piano solo—Marguerite Song.....Grieg
Miss Andrea.

Song—The Hawthorn Wins the Damask Rose.....A. Foote
Miss M. Cowan.

Piano solos—(a) Sijetais olsean.....Henselt
(b) Etude c minor.....Chopin
(c) Waltz E minor.....Chopin
Mrs. Ballantyne.

Song—She Wandered Down the Mountain Side.....F. Clay
Miss Daly.

Chorus—The Chorus of Angels.....Reinecke
The Quartet Club.

Piano solo—Valse Chromatique...Lerzketizsky
Miss Holmes.

SONS OF ENGLAND CHURCH SERVICE.

A largely-attended committee meeting of the Sons of England was held last evening at Lodge Chelsea rooms to make arrangements for their annual church parade, as provided by their constitution, which takes place on Sunday, May 24. It was unanimously decided that, in view of the action taken by the Ministerial Association in refusing to grant the use of their churches, or to preach the usual service, only under restrictions, such as the organization cannot see their way clear to accept, and in view of such action taken by their spiritual advisers, it was decided to secure the Opera House, and to invite all sister societies. The committee feel sorry that they have been obliged to take this step, but say that the time permits of no delay.

Pure Baking Powder, only 20c pound, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store. ywt

HIGHEST PENALTY.

"All I demand for my client," shouted the attorney in the voice of a man who is paid for it, "is justice."

"I'm very sorry I can't accommodate you," replied the judge, "but the law won't allow me to give him more than seven years."

As a blood maker, blood purifier, health giver and system renovator **Manley's** Celery-Nerve Compound is unrivalled.

"The eruptions on the face particularly have been removed, and the trouble in my back as well, and I feel like a new man. I consider Manley's Celery Compound better than doctor's medicine for blood and liver troubles, as it has proved so in my case." Isaiah Leffler.
Waterford, Ont.

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TODAY: Fair and warmer.

S. & J.

TWO LOTS OF THEM.

Ladies' Jackets

LOT 1—We are going to let you have your pick of this lot for $1 97. It consists of Serges and Box Cloths, fawns and tans. It's a lot that will sell quickly.

Perhaps you will recollect some of our former bargains in Jackets—perhaps you came a little too late to participate—perhaps you were sorry—perhaps you don't want to be too late this time. Then don't delay, but come along as soon as you read, as the prices have been fixed with a view to clearing both lots out—not all at once, but just as quickly as the clerks can wait upon those who come for them.

LOT 2—You can have your pick from this lot for $2 98. Quite stylish garments, and in the new shades of Mode, Fawn, Tan and Black. The cloth in these will not spot or shrink.

Boys' Duck Suits

Mothers, come and inspect them. You'll find them natty and stylish, comfortable and cool, strong and durable, choice and—well, they're not cheap, that is, the material isn't, but the prices are downright easy. You'll say so when you see them.

1. Blouse and Kilted Skirt, trimmed with braid, for boys from 3 to 5, in white and butcher blue duck, $1 50 and.....$1 88
2. Linen Suits, blouse and pants, fancy sailor collar, for boys from 3 to 8.....86
3. White Duck Suits, blouse and pants, butcher blue, sailor collars, trimmed, for boys from 3 to 8.....1 25
4. White Duck Suits, blouse and pants, navy sailor collar.....1 10

Waists and Blouses

A full assortment of Boys' Waists and Blouses, American and English, made up stylishly from best materials.

1. Linen Fauntleroy Blouse, all sizes.....65c
2. Percaline Fauntleroy Blouse, 3 to 8 years.....75c
3. English Paletea Blouse, all sizes.....75c

We can send these to outside customers. Send in age of child. We will pay express charges when order amounts to $5 or over.

Textile Buckskin has won favor already with the ladies of London. It is a super for interlining for skirts and sleeves. It is cool and it is waterproof. Price 25c.

Smallman & Ingram, 149-151 Dundas Street

No liberal man would impute a charge or unsteadiness to another for having changed his opinion.—Cicero.

Messrs. C. M. Rollston, corner Burwell street and York street; W. Powell, corner Colborne and Hill; George Stinson, Rectory street; and Y. F. Mossop, 872 Dundas street, have joined the happy band (not the Salvation Army) of dealers handling Postum Cereal. This healthful table beverage is becoming popular. 89u

The up-to-date Photo is the new Platnoydes; only $2 per dozen at Cooper & Sanders', corner Dundas and Richmond streets, ywt

Try Trafford's for baby carriages,—nothing better in London; also fine furniture in great variety. See our whist table, Grand Rapid design for $2 50. 95 and 97 King.

WATER CARTS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to Wednesday, April 29, at 6 o'clock, for two new water carts. Specifications may be seen at this office. A. O. GRAYDON, city engineer; ALD. JOHN HEAMAN, No. 3 Committee. 88c6od

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Canada—Head offices, 476 Richmond street. Established 1859. Nearly 45,000 policies in force. This old and reliable company insures all classes of risks at lowest rates, both in city and country. BURWELL & HALLOWELL, agents for London and vicinity, 124 Carling street. ARTHUR W. BURWELL; CHARLES G. HALLOWELL. 60g-t

Educational.

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

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught by professional teachers at the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, London. Situations secure for graduates when competent. WM. C. COO Principal. ywt

Articles For Sale.

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

LADY'S BICYCLE—$35—36 LBS.—"WARWICK"; in good condition. Apply 573 Queen's avenue. 90c

FOR SALE—HORSE—GOOD DRIVER—6 years old; quiet and good mover. Apply 20 Craig street, South London. 90f

SHINGLES!—SHINGLES! — Cheaper than ever; 500,000 at $1 50 per thousand; pine lumber, $9 per thousand; posts from 14 cents each; lath, doors, sash, frames. Office and yard, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, Pall Mall street, London. J. A. SUTHERLAND t

A FEW SETS OF SINGLE HARNESS—Cheap. J. DARCH & SONS, 377-379 Talbot street.

FOR SALE—TWO SIDEBOARDS, OAK carved bedroom suite, mantel mirror, French plate. Apply corner St. James and Wellington streets. 88c

LADIES—E. MARSHALL'S FURNITURE polish makes old furniture new without labor; warranted reliable. At hardwares, 15c and 25c. ywt

FOR SALE—GOOD BLACK MINORCA fowls; also eggs for setting, cheap. 236 Wharncliffe road, London West. 88c

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Miller Bros.' square piano, a bargain. Heintzman & Co., 236 Dundas street. H. W. BURNETT, manager.

BICYCLES—DAYTON, STEARNS, Fleet, Regent, Crescents, full line, $50 up. Purchasers taught to ride free. Palace Riding Academy, 476 Richmond street. DAYTON, MCCORMICK & Co

MACHINERY FOR SALE—H. W. PETRIE, Toronto, is offering a very large and varied stock of new and second-hand machinery, and those who contemplate purchasing will do well to send for his new descriptive catalogue No. 19. Machinery you have no use for taken in exchange. Address H. W. PETRIE, adjoining Union station, Toronto. 57tf

Pawnbrokers.

SAINSBURY PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH price for gents' cast-off clothing. 90 King street.

Brokers.

JOHN WRIGHT—
STOCK BROKER.
ywt Richmond street, London.

JUDICIAL SALE
—OF—
Queen's Avenue Real Estate

PURSUANT TO A DECRETAL ORDER dated the 2nd day of April, 1896, made in the matter of **Elizabeth Lampkin**, deceased, in a cause between Mary Charlotte Crane, plaintiff, and George W. Lampkin et al., defendants, will be sold by public auction by H. Porter & Co.—auctioneers, with the approbation of James Shanly, Esq., master of the High Court at London, at the auction rooms of H. Porter & Co., No. 426 Richmond street, London, on Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following freehold property, namely: The westerly 50 feet 3 inches frontage by the full depth of lot No. 4 on the south side of Queen's avenue, in the city of London, in the county of Middlesex. Upon the premises is erected a frame double house, being Nos. 311 and 313 Queen's avenue, in a fair state of repair. This property is immediately east of the Princess Skating Rink. Terms—One-tenth cash at sale; balance in one month without interest. The vendors will only furnish such abstract and title deeds and evidences of title as are in their possession. In other respects the conditions of sale shall be the standing conditions of sale of the court. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the office of Chauncey G. Jarvis and Messrs. Cronyn & Betts, or of the auctioneers, or of WM. J. CLARKE, plaintiff's solicitor.

J. SHANLY, Master H. C. J.

Dated 9th day of April, 1896. 78o t

THE
Wall Paper King
OF CANADA.

If You Think of Papering

a Residence, Church, Office, Lodge-room, Public Hall, Hotel or Store,

WRITE A POSTAL TO

C. B. Scantlebury,

Box 540, Belleville, Ont.

Mention the ROOMS you think of papering, about the PRICE you want to pay and where you saw this "ad."

You will get by return mail large SAMPLE BOOKS of choice WALL PAPER at the LOWEST prices known to the Canadian trade, and our booklet "HOW TO PAPER."

We pay express charges on all orders and guarantee satisfaction or YOUR MONEY BACK.

References: Can. and Dom. Express Cos. 60tf t



THE LION
Is monarch of the forest, so is the
Monarch
The king of Bi cycles.

RIDE ONE AND KEEP IN FRONT.

F. W. DUNSFORD

Agent, 374½ Richmond Street. xt

The Man

That says he always gets good value for his money is the one who smokes

Venetian Cigars

They are high grade but the price is only 5c.

JOE NOLAN,

Masonic Temple—Next Main Entrance. xz

Curtain Poles

Your choice of Poles and Fittings complete for **20c**

COWAN BROS.

127 Dundas Street.

THE YELLOW FRONT.

F. H. BUTLER,

Stock Broker.

Private wires to New York Stock Markets, and Chicago Board of Trade.

No. 15 Masonic Temple, London.

Telephone No. 1,278

Commerce and Finance.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, April 25.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	224	221
Ontario	56	55
Molsons	..	..
Toronto	243	235
Merchants	167	164
Commerce	134	132½
Imperial	183½	182½
Dominion	244	236
Standard	185	183½
Hamilton	156	153½
British America	118½	117½
Western Assurance	162	161½
Canada Life	..	..
Confederation Life	..	..
Consumers Gas	199	195
Dominion Telegraph	126	124
Montreal Telegraph	..	..
Northwest Land Company, pre	40	..
Northwest Land Company, com	..	..
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	59½	58½
Commercial Cable Company	159½	159
Bell Telephone Company	156	154
Montreal Street Railway	216½	215
Montreal Street Railway (new)	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	72	71½
Dominion Savings and Investment	..	..
Farmers Loan and Savings	102	..
Farmers L. & S., 20 per cent	80	..
Huron and Erie L. & S	..	167
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent	..	157
London and Canada, L. and A	100	97½
London Loan	..	103
London and Ontario	110	..
Ontario Loan and Debenture	..	124½

Sales—1 p.m.—Ontario, 6 at 55, 10 at 55½; Standard, 20, 30, 10, 35 at 163½; Western Assurance, 40 at 162; Com. Cable, 25 at 159½; Toronto Railway, 25 at 72; London and Canada L. & A., 43, 100 at 97½. 11 a.m.—Commerce, 4 at 134.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, April 25.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	59½	58½
Duluth common	9½	9
Duluth preferred	13	10½
Commercial Cable	159½	158½
Wabash Common	..	..
Wabash preferred	..	..
Montreal Telegraph	167	164
Richelieu and Ontario	90	85
Montreal Street Railway xd	216½	215½
Montreal Street Railway, new	..	..
Montreal Gas Company	188½	188½
Bell Telephone	156	153
Royal Electric	115	110
Toronto Railway	72½	71½
Bank of Montreal	225	222
Ontario Bank	..	55
Banque du Peuple	..	..
Molsons Bank	180	174
Bank of Toronto	..	255½
Banque Jacques Cartier	..	..
Merchants Bank	165	164
Merchants Bank of Halifax	165	163½
Quebec Bank	..	..
Union Bank	110	100
Bank of Commerce	133½	182
Northwest Land, pref	50	..
Montreal Cotton Company	128	126
Canada Colored Cotton	62	55
Dominion Cotton	97	94
Postal Telegraph	87½	86½

Sales—Com. Cable, 100 at 159½; Mont. St. Ry., 25 at 216½, 30 at 216, 75 at 215½; Mont. Gas Co., 125 at 159½, 20 at 188½, 25 at 188½, 50 at 188½, 75 at 188½; Royal Electric, 10 at 115; Bank of Montreal, 4 at 222, 1 at 222½; Toronto Railway, 25 at 72; Bank of Commerce, 31 at 133; Postal Telegraph, 28 at 86½.

New York Stock Exchange.

Reported by Frank Butler, broker, Masonic Temple.

April 25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison Ry	16	16¼	16	16¼
C., B. and Q	82½	83¼	81½	81½
C. and N. W	106½	106½	105½	106½
Chicago Gas	69	69½	68½	69
Gen. Electric	37½	37½	37½	37½
L. and N	52½	52½	51½	52
Manhattan	109½	110	109¾	110
Missouri Pacific	29½	29½	27¾	28¼
Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27¼	27½
Rock Island	73½	73½	72½	73½
Reading	12¾	12¾	12	12¼
St. Paul	78½	78½	77¼	78½
Tenn. Coal and Iron	31½	31½	30½	30½
Wabash	18½	19½	18½	19½
Western Union	86½	86½	86½	86½
Distillers	19½	20	19¾	19¾
U. S. Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Sugar Trust	123	123½	121¼	122½
Tobacco Trust	71½	71½	70½	71½
Baltimore and Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)

London, Saturday, April 25.

Wheat, per bu.....70c @ 75c
Oats, per bu.....23c to 24c
Peas, per bu.....45c to 51c
Barley, per bu.....32c to 35c
Corn, per bu.....40c @ 45c

The attendance of farmers and gardeners was good, with a good demand.

Wheat receipts light; demand good at $1 %.

Oats in fair supply at 68c to 72c per cental.

Feeding barley sells from 62c to 65c, and seed barley at 70c to 75c per cwt.

Feeding corn at 65c to 70c.

Dressed hogs—Receipts light at $4 50 to $5 per cwt.

No change of prices in eggs.

Butter in good supply; prices a little higher.

Potatoes plentiful at 20c to 25c per bag.

Hay in good supply and demand at $10 to $12 per ton. Quotations:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs	1 20	to	1 25
Wheat, red, per 100 lb	1 20	to	1 25
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	1 20	to	1 25
Oats, per bu	68	to	72
Peas, per 100 lbs	70	to	85
Corn, per 100 lbs	70	to	75
Barley, per 100 lbs	65	to	70
Rye, per 100 lbs	70	to	80
Beans, bu	40	to	55
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	60	to	65
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs single dozen	10	to	11
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz	8	to	9
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	8	to	9
Butter single rolls per lb	13	to	15
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets	11	to	12
Butter, per lb, large rolls or crocks	8	to	10
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	..	to	..
Ducks, per pair	60	to	80
Chickens, per pair	$ 40	to	60
Turkeys, per lb, 7c to 9c; each	75	to	1 50
Timothyseed, per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Millet seed, per bu	00	to	0 00
Honey	12	to	13
Cheese, per lb	9	to	10
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.			
Beef, quarters, per lb	4	to	6
Mutton quarters, per lb	7	to	8
Veal, quarters, per lb	3	to	5
Lamb, quarter	9	to	10
Dressed hogs, 100 lb	4 50	to	5 00
Calfskins, dry, each	25	to	25
Sheepskins, each	50	to	60
Lambskins, each	65	to	56
Wool, per lb	20	to	25
Tallow, rendered, per lb	4	to	5
Tallow, rough, per lb	3	to	4
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb	4	to	4
Hides, No. 2 per lb	3	to	3
Hides, No. 3 per lb	2	to	2
Calfskins, green	5	to	5
HAY AND SEED			
Hay, per ton	10 00	to	12 00
Straw, per load	4 00	to	6 00
Clover seed, red per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Lard, per lb	9	to	9
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.			
Apples, per bag	30	to	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	20	to	30
Carrots, per bu	20	to	30
Turnips, per bu	15	to	30
Parsnips, per bu	30	to	35
Onions, per bu	35	to	50

A. M. HAMILTON & SON

—DEALERS IN—

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc.

373 TALBOT STREET - PHONE 663

The Oil Markets.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, April 25.—Oil opened and closed at $1 72 today.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, April 24.—Refined petroleum, in bulk, Canada test, 6½c.

Consignments

Of Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.

DAWSON & CO.

38 West Market St., Toronto.

ywt

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, Ont., April 25.—Wheat—The offerings are very small. The demand is slow, owing to the poor inquiry for flour, and the market for wheat is firm. Cars of red and white are held at 70c, north and west, and at 80c east. Manitoba wheat is quoted at 67c to 68c for No. 1 hard afloat Fort William, May, 79c to 80c North Bay, 82c grinding in transit, and 73c Midland; No. 1 northern is quoted at 72c Midland, and No. 2 hard at 70c to 71c there.

Flour—Quiet; cars of straight roller are quoted west at $3 50.

Mill-feed—Dull at $11 to $12 for shorts and $10 75 to $11 for bran west.

Barley—Nominal at 33c for No. 1, 34c for No. 2, and 29c to 30c for feed outside.

Oats—Dull and easier; cars of white sold on the Midland today at 23 1-2c and north and west at 21 1-2c.

Peas—Quiet at 48c to 49c north and west, and 50c east.

English Markets.

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, April 25—1:30 p.m.

Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 7d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6d; No. 1 California, 5s 6½d; futures closed steady, with July and Aug. id higher; and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business heaviest on middle positions: April, 5s 5½d; May, 5s 5½d; June, 5s 5½d; July, 5s 5½d; Aug., 5s 5¾d; Sept., 5s 6d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 1½d; futures closed firm, with near and distant positions unchanged to id higher; business heaviest on early positions; April, 3s 1½d; May, 3s 1½d; June, 3s 1½d; July, 3s 1½d; Aug., 3s 2¾d; Sept., 3s 3d.

Flour—Steady; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 6d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 8½d.

Bacon — Steady; demand poor: Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 31s; short ribs, 26 lbs. 30s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, stocks exhausted; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 27s; short bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 26s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 24s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 41s.

Tallow—Fine North American, 19s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 50s.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 50s; do medium, 42s 6d.

Lard—Steady; prime western, 25s 3d; refined, in pails, 26s 6d.

Cheese — Steady; demand fair; finest American white, 44s; finest American colored, 41s 6d.

Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good 50s.

Turpentine spirits—22s.

Rosin—Common, 4s 9d.

Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d.

Linseed oil—19s 3d.

Refrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 3½d; hind quarter, 5½c.

Bleaching powder—Hardwood f. o. b., Liverpool, 6s.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast), £1 15s.

American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 24.—Reports of damage to the crop in Indiana and Kansas caused an advance of ½c in wheat today. Corn advanced ¼c to ½c, and oats were a shade higher. Provisions were firm.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 April, 63½c; May, 63½c; July, 65¼c.

Corn—No. 2 April, 29½c; May, 29½c; July, 30½c to 30¾c; Sept., 32½c to 32¾c.

Oats—No. 2 May, 19¾c to 19¼c; July, 20c; Sept., 20¼c.

Mess pork—May, $8 57½; July, $8 77½.

Lard—May, $4 90; July, $5 02½.

Short ribs—May, $4 30; July, $4 45.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 62½c to 64c; No. 3 spring wheat, 61c to 63½c; No. 2 red, 65½c to 68c; No. 2 corn, 29½c to 29¾c; No. 2 oats, 19½c to 19¾c; No. 2 rye, 36½c bid; No. 2 barley, 36c to 38c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92½c; prime timothy seed, $2 25; mess pork, $8 55 to $8 60; lard, $4 87½ to $4 90; short ribs sides, $4 25 to $4 30; dry salted shoulders, $4 50 to $4 62½; short clear sides, $4 37½ to $4 50.

Flour	5,000	Wheat	14,000
Corn	218,000	Oats	240,000
Rye	5,000	Barley	22,000
Shipments—			
Flour	19,000	Wheat	89,000
Corn	534,000	Oats	271,000
Rye	4,000	Barley	3,000

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, April 25.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard offered at 70½c; No. 1 northern, 69½c; No. 2 northern, 68c. Winter wheat—In fair demand; No. 2 red, 72½c.

Corn—Quiet and weak; No. 2 yellow, 34½c; No. 3 yellow, 34½c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 3 corn, 32½c; No. 3 yellow, 33½c in store.

Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 22½c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, April 25.—No. 1 white wheat, cash, 70½c; No. 2 red, cash, 69½c; May, 69½c; July, 67½c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, April 25.—Wheat—Cash, 70½c; May, 70¾c; July, 67½c.

Corn—May, 30½c.

Oats—May, 20½c.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 25.

Flour—Receipts, 13,593 barrels; sales, 1,500 packages; state and western, quiet.

Wheat—Receipts, 25,000 bu; sales, 640,000 bu; advanced after the opening on small Argentine shipments and bullish Thoman report, but later declined under realizing; July, 70½c to 71 7-16c; Dec., 71 1-16c to 73c.

Corn—Receipts, 31,600 bu; inactive; track, white state and western, 25c to 28c.

Beef—Steady; family, $10 to $12.

Pork—Firm; family, $10 50 to $10 75.

Lard—Steady; prime western steam, $5 15, nominal.

Butter — Receipts, 3,936 packages; steady; State dairy, 10½c to 14c; state creamery, 10½c to 14½c; western dairy, 8½c to 11½c; western creamery, 10½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 376 packages; quiet; State large, 6c to 9½c; small, 4½c to 10c; part skims, 3c to 4½c; full skims, 2c to 2½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 10,164 packages; steady; State and Pennsylvania, 11½c to 12c; western, 10½c to 12c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3½c to 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; refined steady; crushed, 6¼c; powdered, 5¾c; granulated, 5¼c.

Coffee—Nominal; No. 7, 13½c.

Hops—Quiet; state common to choice, 1894 crop, 2½c to 4½c; 1895 crop, 3c to 8c; Pacific coast, 1894 crop, 2½c to 4c; 1895 crop, 3c to 8c.

Lead—Steady; bullion, $3; exchange, $3 05.

Tallow—Steady; city, 3½c; country, 3½c.

Live Stock Market.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., April 24.—The cattle market here today was worse, and some cattle were left unsold at the close. Receipts were heavy—53 cars, including 225 sheep and lambs, 3,400 hogs, and about 25 calves. Buying for Montreal was slow; only six cars were taken for that market. Butchers' cattle were dull and prices low. Dealers and drovers were apart in prices, but some of the latter eventually sold at big loss to get out. Best brought 2 3-4c to 3 1-4c, and common to medium, 2 1-4c to 2 1-2c. Export cattle were quiet. There was not much done, and there is not likely to be many sold till the first week in May. A few head were picked up to go by way of Portland. Bulls sold at 2 1-2c to 3c per lb. Stockers and feeders were in fair demand, especially lean stockers; a few sold at $2 60 per cwt. Good feeders were 2 3-4c to 3 1-4c per lb. There was quite a good demand for good steers to go on grass.

Sheep and lambs were quiet; more spring lambs were offered. They sold at $3 50 to $4 each; yearlings were steady at 5c per lb.

Sheep were dull at 3c to 3 1-4c per lb.

Calves were a little firmer at $2 to $6 each.

Hogs were fairly steady at previous prices, notwithstanding large receipts; best bacon hogs brought 4c; thick fat, 3 5-8c; stores, 3 3-4c; sows, 3c; stags, 2c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 25.—Hogs—Receipts today, 18,000. Market active; all selling; light stronger; others steady to shade lower. Light, $3 50 to $3 80; mixed, $3 40 to $3 70; heavy, $3 25 to $3 60; rough, $3 25 to $3 35.

Cattle—Dull and nominally unchanged.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000. Steady.

Chicago Exchange.

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

CHICAGO April 25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	63¾	64	63¼	63¾
July	64½	65¼	64¼	64¾
Sept.	65¾	66¼	65¼	65¾
Corn—May	29½	29¾	29½	29¾
July	30¼	30½	30¼	29½
Sept.	31¾	32¼	31¾	32
Oats—May	19½	19½	19½	19½
July	19½	19½	19½	19½
Sept.	20½	20¾	20½	20¾
Pork—May	8 52	8 52	8 37	8 37
July	8 70	8 70	8 57	8 57
Sept.	8 85	8 85	8 75	8 77
Lard—May	4 83	4 85	4 80	4 80
July	5 00	5 00	4 95	4 95
Sept.	5 12	5 17	5 07	5 10
Ribs—May	4 22	4 22	4 20	4 20
July	4 40	4 40	4 35	4 35
Sept.	4 52	4 52	4 47	4 50

Puts, 62; calls, 68, for all week; puts, 64; calls, 66, for Monday.

Weekly Crop Report.

Chicago, April 23.—Price Current's report is considered bullish. It says the Ohio Valley localities still need moisture. The situation west is generally favorable. The average outlook for winter wheat is not improved. Last year's deficient yield is not likely to be exceeded. Spring seeding compares favorable with the average year. Oats and corn prospects generally favorable. The week's packing, 315,000, against 235,000 last year.

Private advices from Europe, indicate crop prospects there are more favorable, foreigners showing indifference even in such a break as we have had the past few days.



(My mamma used Wool soap) (I wish mine had)

WOOLENS will not shrink if

WOOL SOAP

is used in the laundry.

Free Samples

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AT

Strong's Drug Store

TODAY

Springbank Agreement.

London City Council meets on Monday night, but as it is an adjourned meeting, only business remaining over from last Monday night can be dealt with. One of the items is the Springbank agreement with the street railway. As the proposed agreement appears to be fair and reasonable to both parties, we presume there will be no difficulty in closing this matter up, and letting the work proceed.

Repudiate the Usurper.

At the banquet to Hon. Clarke Wallace in West Toronto on Friday night, Col. Tyrwhitt, a Conservative M. P., said the Tupper Government was only a committee of the party, and did not represent its views. This sentiment was indorsed by the large gathering, and by Dr. Sproule, and other M. P.s, who spoke,

The No. 6 Ward Vacancy.

Mayor Little today gave the statutory instruction to City Clerk Kingston to take the necessary preliminaries to fill the place vacated by the lamented Ald. Marshall. The selection of a new alderman will no doubt be proceeded with at once.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Rev. A. L. Russell, city, is announced to preach to the Oddfellows at Forest on Sunday week.

—Mr. Harold Sutton, of Huron College, will take the duties of Rev. F. M. Baldwin, Woodstock, during the latter's leave of absence.

—Mrs. M. O. Kimball, of Fredonia, N. Y., one of the speakers of the Conference of Christian Workers, will occupy the pulpit of the Christian Church Sunday morning.

—Mr. Watkins Mills, the famous baritone, is expected to arrive tonight from the west. He is said to be singing finer than ever. During his stay in London he will be entertained by Mr. Percy T. Carroll.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bishop Ward and family leave today for London, where Mrs. Ward has a brother who has been roadmaster on the railway for many years. Brussels is sorry to lose them.—Brussels Herald.

—Mr. Vivian Reeve, who had charge of St. James' Church organ and choir on Sunday last with great acceptance, has been engaged by the wardens. Mr. Reeve has proved himself a master of the organ and most competent as a choir master.

—Mr. P. H. Lawson, of Nilestown, today received from J. C. Snell, of Brampton, two very fine Jersey cows, which will make a creditable addition to his herd of 45 Jerseys.

—The city Oddfellows will meet at their rooms at 3 o'clock tomorrow for the purpose of attending divine service at the Wellington Street Methodist Church. The annual "At Home" will be held as usual on Monday evening.

—At the First Division Court yesterday the suit of Perkins vs. the Street Railway Company was decided in favor of the plaintiff, who secured a verdict of $50 and costs. The plaintiff claimed $60 for a horse which slipped on a street car rail and broke its leg. The claim was that the rail was not flush with the road; that if it had been the horse would not have slipped.

—The popular club Osoyoso, comprised of a score of young Londoners, who have a charming summer abode on New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley, was organized last night for the season with the following officers: President, John R. Miller; vice-president, Fred Spittal; secretary, Palmer Smith; assistant secretary, H. T. Reason; house and boat committee, John Harvey and R. Gillespie. The club house at Port is being painted red, white and gold, so that visitors, who are always welcomed, may easily distinguish it by its gorgeous appearance. It will be formally opened on May 25, with a display of fireworks.

—At last evening's session of the District Conference of Christian Workers, at St. Andrew's Church, the Bishop of Huron delivered an address on "Consecration." Rev. John C. Collins detailed methods of saving the boys and work of boys' clubs as adapted to small places. He gave many plans for governing and controlling unruly boys and incorrigibles, and spoke of the good arising from trade classes and penny savings banks. Another Christian Workers' class was conducted this morning by Rev. Mr. Gibbud, and Mr. H. J. Gillette spoke on the subject, "The Church of the Masses."

—A local advisory board of the People's Building and Loan Association of this city, has been organized in Hamilton by their traveling inspector, Mr. W. W. Hesson, assisted by Mr. W. J. Swanson, formerly of the Hamilton Hardware Company. The local roster comprises some of the best business men of that enterprising city, and is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Dr. A. Woolverton, president; R. R. Morgan, vice-president; Martin & Morphy, secretary-treasurers; A. W. Peene, valuator; Livingson & Garrett, solicitors; directors, Rev. J. V. Smith, R. C. Henders, Dr. G. S. Bingham, Rev. J. Van Wyck, C. R. McCullough, Dr. F.H. Balfe, Thos. Cook, jun., John A. Burr, Dr. A. E. Lackner, Dr. C. D. Green.

—It is understood that an affectionate and loyal farewell address is to be read to Commandant Booth by Brigadier Margetts, on behalf of the Salvation Army forces of Western Ontario, in the meeting at the Grand Opera House tomorrow afternoon. The commandant will conduct a holiness meeting in the Citadel at 11 a.m. The Opera House will look gay with decorations by the time the army gets through arranging it with mottoes, etc., which are coming in from the surrounding districts. Being cosmopolitan in its work, the army has a certain amount of claim upon all classes. Those interested in its mission will do well to hear the commandant's address tomorrow afternoon on the army's present standing and its prospects for the future.

—The following is the list of successful pupils of senior and junior departments of Pottersburg school at the promotion examinations, April, 1896. Names are given in order of merit with marks of seniors: From Junior to Senior IV.—Lottie Tremain 581, Harry Clay 566, Nena Glass 540, Mark Garrett 533, Mabel Neely 523, Jean Stewart 523; Ernest Pomeroy 517, Fannie Watts 505, Arthur Rennie 506, Geo. Garrett 501. Senior III. to IV.—Miscey McDougall 501, Ella Wetcott 438. Junior III. to Senior III. Florence Spicknell 430, Edith Glanville 426, Louuisa Neely 399, Hugh Buchanan 399, Maud Wallis 376, Maud Luttrell 369, Willie Sippi 329. From Senior II. to Junior III.—Gertrude Glass, 378. Junior department: From Junior II. to Senior II.—Josie Glass, Jean Cairncross, Minnie Heighway, Cora Nuttycombe, Ida Alexander, Harry Hall. From Part II. to II.—John Heighway, John Tupholme, Vina Rennie, Edna Garrett, Hannah Wallace, Seymour Ross, Wilson Smyth, Fred Dart, Charlie Dart. From Junior to Senior Part II.—Frank Watts, Archie Little, James Alexander, Sophie Flynn, Willie Flynn, Ruby Skellet. From Part I. to Part II.—George Spicknell, Harvey Myers. THE CITY DENTISTS.

At a meeting of the city dentists, held at the office of Dr. George C. Davis, yesterday, Dr. Woolverton was unanimously elected chairman. It was then moved by Dr. Davies, seconded by Dr. Holmes, that the dentists close their respective offices on Friday afternoons during the summer months. This carried without a dissenting vote. A society was then formed, the following being elected officers: President, Dr. L. McDonald; vice-president, Dr. H. R. Abbott; secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. L. Wood; executive committee, Drs. Holmes, Smith and Ziegler. Subsequently a number of speeches were delivered, a most enjoyable time being spent.

Perfect Wisdom.

Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds upon the true foundation—pure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial. d

A FINE DISTINCTION.

"I don't mind telling you what I think about this matter," said the eminent statesman, "if you promise not to print it." "We don't intend to," replied the reporter; "we are only going to print what we think about what you think about it."

Windsor Salt for Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

DIFFERENT.

"It must be awful to have a skeleton in your closet."

"Oh, no, it isn't awful, until it comes out." Detroit Tribune.

Pure Baking Powder, only 20c pound, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store. ywt

Words of cheer are words of help; words of gloom are words of harm. There is a bright side and a dark side to every phase of life and to every hour of time.

WHEN

You fry fish or oysters in Cottolene they will not be greasy. Always have the skillet or frying pan cold when the COTTOLENE is put in. Remember that COTTOLENE heats to the cooking point sooner than lard and that it must not be allowed to burn.

COTTOLENE

when rightly used, never imparts to food any disagreeable greasy odor or flavor. For pastry or any shortening purpose, but ⅔ the quantity that was formerly used of lard, is necessary, if Cottolene

IS USED

Look for the trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Buluwago's Hope.

Advance Guard of the Relief Corps Expected the First Week in May—Cunning Matabeles.

Cape Town, April 25.—Every additional item of news from Buluwayo shows that the small body of British troops of 300 men, which sortied Friday morning from that town, and engaged a Matabele army, displayed the greatest gallantry. The Matabeles showed much superior knowledge of tactics than they did when fighting years back. They threw themselves on the ground when they saw the machine guns, getting into action and repeatedly tried to outflank the troopers. The advance guard of the relief column is expected to reach the outposts of Buluwayo during the first week in May, and the main body, it is hoped, will reach the besieged town soon afterwards.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The drillshed at Wardsville was sold by public auction. Lenton Purdy was the purchaser. Price paid, including lot, $45.

On Wednesday evening the residence of Mrs. Heighway, Masonville, was the scene of a very happy event, when her youngest daughter Minnie, was united in marriage to Mr. E. A. Robson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Penhall in the presence of about 45 guests. Mr. Lionel Robson, brother of the groom, was groomsman, while the bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Julia Heighway. Mr. and Mrs. Robson were the recipients of numerous and handsome gifts.

The Masonic D. D. G. M., R. W. Bro. Rutherford, accompanied by R. W. Bros. Broderick and Cooper, and W. Bro. McWhinney, of London, visited Middlesex Lodge, at Bryanston, on Wednesday night last, and spent a pleasant time. There was no work cut out for the officers, and the visitors did not therefore have the opportunity of criticising. W. Bro. McPherson and staff opened and closed in faultless style, and at the close refreshments were served to a large number. Short addresses were also delivered at the after meeting.

The following are the marks obtained by the pupils of Grove school section, No. 27, London township, on the Easter examinations. The fifth and fourth class pupils wrote on trial, but the names under second and third are those who, writing for promotion, were successful.

V.—Mabel Trebilcock 735, Colin Russel 706, Luella Smith 704, Lena Bacon 609.

IV.—Llewellyn Russel 652, John Bacon 584, Herbert Legg 570, George Smith 544, Esther Hawkins 476, Emma Small 475, Gwendolyn Russel 425, Wilford Smith 403, Calvin Legg 253.

III. to IV.—Beatrice Rodgers 450, Ida Ellis 415, Maggie Breene 412, Jas. Ellis 400, Frank Walters (sick), recommended.

II. to III.—Eva Ellis 370, Duke Smith 274, Christina Breene 270.

ALWAYS SOME OBJECTION.

"You have a very fine climate here," said the visitor to a resident. "Such a bracing air."

"Yes," replied the resident, gloomily, "but them there bicyclists come along and pump the air into their pneumatic tires and carry it off."

Do you want people to inquire after any article you have to sell? Place a ten-word advertisement in the "Advertiser." Three insertions will cost you 20 cents.

DIED.

THORNE—At the family residence, 570 King street, Anu, beloved wife of Wm. Henry Thorne and daughter of Mr. Robert Darch, aged 42 years, 6 months.

Funeral 3 o'clock Monday; services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 90u

GRAND CONCERT IN ST. GEORGE'S school house, London West, Tuesday night next, in aid of the church; best city talent. Admission 15c. b

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY — LABOR Hall, 8 o'clock tonight; Discussion on "Our Platform." All welcome. b

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATH HOUSE now open. Foot of Dundas street west. b

WANTED—GIRL TO WORK ON COATS with man. Good wages; steady employment. WALTER FAIRBAIRN, over Priddis Bros. 90u

AGNES KNOX RECITAL, COLBORNE Street Church, May 7. Tickets 25c. Reserved seats 35c. Plan at Karn Piano Company, Dundas street. b

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The latest Paris and New York styles in Millinery, Mantles and Capes.

The newest designs in Dress Goods; Black and Colored Crepon Effects; Black and Colored Glorias; Black Sicilian and Lustres; all the leading new shades; trimmings to match.

The newest thing in Cotton Goods that is out—Plisse or Crepon Effects and dainty, all fast colors.

10,000 yards of Crum's Prints to pick from at

A. SHARP'S

120 Dundas Street.

ywt

Don't Despair

If you are troubled with Dandruff. We can positively cure it in one month. Ladies treated at their own home.

Madam Ireland 211½ Dundas Street

THE NEWEST EFFECTS IN

Spring Suitings & Overcoatings

O. Labelle, MERCHANT TAILOR . .

374 Richmond Street.

Gentlemen's **SUITS** and Overcoats

CLEANED, PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Parcels called for. Phone 1,115.

M. H. BIRD, 388 Richmond St.

Opp. City Hall.

Office—401 Clarence Street.

City GAS Co.

He that is not open to conviction is not qualified for discussion.—Whately.

We've a thousand Gas Stoves out in town, and the thousand users of these stoves are our firmest allies in this part of our enterprize—the sale of **Gas for Cooking.**

They've got out of the old rut with all its heat and drudgery, and got into the way that this progressive age demands.

Cooking by Gas is **the economical way**—it's the clean way—it saves you from all those annoyances that a roasting fire in hot weather entails.

Give the matter of using Gas for cooking your attention.

Ask your neighbors who use it if they would go back to the old method—if it's not the **Cheapest Fuel**, and then come in and look at our stoves—all good—from cheap to the most expensive.

ywt

'Tis Spring Now,
You'll Want Some
WOOD,
Buy It From DALY,
You'll Get It Good.

Bradford & Hodgins

CONFECTIONERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR OLD STAND

194 Dundas Street.

YOU CAN GET

SILVER PLATE

In the latest styles at the very lowest prices from

C. H. WARD

Optician and Jeweler, Richmond St.

ywt

A Bunch of Shingles

You can get a bunch of shingles or a carload. A cedar post or one hundred. Lumber to build a house, a barn, shed or chicken coop at

BOWMAN'S

Coal and Lumber Yard.

Corner Bathurst and Clarence.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

John T. Stephenson

The Leading Funeral Director.

Embalmer, wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Funeral Supplies. Metallic Caskets always in stock. New Funeral car and Hearses of the latest designs.

RESIDENCE ON PREMISES,

104 Dundas Street, London, Ont

Telephone 459. Open day and night.

THE CITY WAREHOUSE FOR

Builders' Supplies

Beachville and Gray Lime, Portland and Canadian Cements, Plaster Paris, Hair, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Sewer Pipe, etc.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

W. J. ELEMENT

78 KING STREET WEST,

Opposite J. Campbell's Carriage Works

THE DOWNWARD ROLL OF



Still continues until now you can buy the latest designs of wall paper at about one half the price you had to pay a year or two ago. Come and see our large stock of beautiful patterns at low prices.

E. N. HUNT,
190 Dundas Street.

LOVE AND LUCRE

"What is it that you ask me to do?" inquired the professor.

"It is this," replied the captain. "I have never seen this man, who says he was a member of the Rackbirds' band; in fact, I never saw any of those wretches except dead ones. He has never met me; he knows nothing about me; this charge is simply a piece of revenge. The only connection he can make between me and the Rackbirds is that he knew two negroes were once the servants of his band, and that they are now the servants of my wife. Having never seen me, he cannot know me. Please ask the magistrate to send for some other men in plain clothes to come into this room, and then let the prisoner be brought here, and asked to point out the man he charges with the crime of being the captain of the Rackbirds."

The professor's face brightened, and without answer he turned to the magistrate and laid this proposition before him. The officer shook his head, this would be a very irregular method of procedure—there were formalities which should not be set aside. The deposition of Banker should be taken before witnesses. But the professor was interested in Capt. Horn's proposed plan. In an emergency of the sort, when time was so valuable, he thought it should be tried before anything else was done. He talked very earnestly to the magistrate, who at last yielded.

In a few minutes three respectable men were brought in from outside, and then a policeman was sent for Banker.

When that individual entered the waiting-room, his eyes ran rapidly over the company assembled there. After the first, he believed that he had never seen one of them before. But he said nothing; he waited to hear what would be said to him. This was done quickly. Banker spoke French, and the magistrate addressed him directly.

"In this room," he said, "stands the man you have accused as a robber and a murderer, as the captain of the band to which you admit you once belonged. Point him out immediately."

Banker's heart was not in the habit of sinking, but it went down a little now. "Could it be possible that any one there had ever led him to deeds of violence and blood!" He looked again at each man in the room, very carefully this time. Of course, that rascal Raminez would not come to Paris without disguising himself, and no disguise could be so effectual as the garb of a gentleman; but if Raminez were there, he should not escape him by any such tricks. Banker half shut his eyes, and again went over every countenance. Suddenly he smiled.

"My captain," he said presently, "is not dressed exactly as he was when I last saw him; he is in good clothes now, and that made it a little hard for me to recognize him at first. But there is no mistaking his nose and his eyebrows. I know him as well as if we had been drinking together last night. There he stands!" And with his right arm stretched out, he pointed directly to Prof. Barre.

At these words there was a general start, and the face of the magistrate grew scarlet with anger. As for the professor himself, he knit his brows, and looked at Banker in amazement.

"You scoundrel! You liar! You beast!" cried the officer; "to accuse this well-known and honorable gentleman and say that he is a leader of a band of robbers! You are an imposter, a villain, and if you had been confronted with this other gentleman alone, you would have sworn that he was a bandit chief!"

Banker made no answer, but still kept his eyes fixed upon the professor. Now Capt. Horn spoke: "That fellow had to say something, and he made a very wild guess of it," he said to Barre; "I think the matter may now be considered settled. Will you suggest as much to the magistrate? Truly, I have not a moment to spare."

Banker listened attentively to these words, and his eyes sparkled.

"You needn't try any of your tricks on me, you scoundrel Raminez," he said, shaking his fist at the professor; "I know you; I know you better than I did when I first spoke. If you wanted to escape me, you ought to have shaved off your eyebrows when you trimmed your hair and your beard. But I will be after you yet. The tales you have told here won't help you."

"Take him away!" shouted the magistrate. "He is a fiend."

Banker was hurried from the room by two policemen.

To the profuse apologies of the magistrate Capt. Horn had no time to listen; he accepted what he heard of them as a matter of course, and only remarked that, as he was not the man against whom the charges had been brought, he must hurry away to attend to a most important appointment. The professor went with him into the street.

"Sir," said the captain, addressing Barre, "you have been of the most important service to me, and I heartily acknowledge the obligation. Had it not been that you were good enough to exert your influence with the magistrate, that rascal would have sworn through thick and thin that I had been his captain."

Then, looking at his watch, he said: "It is twenty-five minutes to four. I shall take a cab and go directly to the legation. I was on my way to my hotel, but there is no time for that now," and, after shaking hands with the professor, he hailed a cab.

Capt. Horn reached the legation but a little while after the party from the Hotel Grenade had arrived, and in due time he stood up beside Edna in one of the parlors of the mansion, and he and she were united in marriage by an American minister. The services were very simple, but the congratulations of the little company assembled could not have been more earnest and heartfelt.

"Now," said Mrs. Cliff in the ear of Edna, "if we knew that that gold was all to be sunk in the ocean tomorrow, we ought to be the happiest people on earth."

She was a true woman, Mrs. Cliff, and at that moment she meant what she said.

It had been arranged that the whole party should return to the Hotel Grenade, and from there the newly married couple should start for the train, which would take them to Calais, and, as he left the legation promptly, the captain had time to send to his own hotel for his effects. The direct transition from the police station to the bridal altar had interfered with his ante-hymeneal preparations; but the captain was accustomed to interference with preparations, and had long learned to dispense with them when occasion required.

"I don't believe," said the minister's wife to her husband, when the bridal party had left, "that you ever before married such a handsome couple."

"The fact is," said he, "that I never before saw standing together such a fine specimen of a man and such a beautiful, glowing, radiant woman."

"I don't see why you should say that," said he, quickly. "You and I stood up together."

"Yes," he replied, with a smile, "but I wasn't a spectator."

CHAPTER LI.

When Banker went back to the prison cell, he was still firmly convinced that he had been over-reached by his former captain, Raminez; and, although he knew it not, there were good reasons for his convictions. Often had he noticed in the Rackbirds' camp a peculiar form of the eyebrows which surmounted the slender, slightly aquiline nose of his chief. Whenever Raminez was anxious, or beginning to be angered, his brow would slightly knit, and the ends of his eyebrows would approach each other, curling upward and outward as they did so. This was an action of the eyebrows which was peculiar to the Darcias of Grenada, from which family the professor's father had taken a wife, and had brought her to Paris. A sister of this wife had afterward married a Spanish gentleman named Blanquote, whose second son, having fallen into disgrace in Spain, had gone to America, where he changed his name to Raminez, and performed a number of discreditable deeds, among which was the deception of several of his discreditable comrades in regard to his family. They could not help knowing that he came from Spain, and he made them all believe that his real name was Raminez. There had been three of them, besides Banker, who had made it the object of their lives to wait for the opportunity to obtain blackmail from his family, by threatened declarations of his deeds.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON CURES.

"IN THE SPRING TIME" the blood should be purified by way of the kidneys. They, above all others, are the organs of purification, and it is by helping the kidneys that Dodd's Kidney Pills win their signal victories.

In the spring the blood should be purified by way of the kidneys. These organs more than all others combined have to do with purification. Medicine itself cannot cleanse the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills help the weak and sluggish kidneys to action, and these organs do the cleansing exactly as nature intended.

"London, March 24, 1896.

"Gentlemen,—After using one box of your Dodd's Kidney Pills, which I saw highly recommended in the papers, I am more than pleased to say that I am completely cured of chronic backache and pain in the side. I got help from the first dose, and I am recommending them to every one who complains of similar ailments. Yours truly,
J. KENDRICK, 404 Rectory Street.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

The following series of resolutions was passed at the last meeting of the Epworth League of Christian Endeavor of the Dundas Street Methodist Church: "We, the members of Dundas Street Center Methodist Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, having read a report of a recent address of the chairman of the Board of Licensed Commissioners, in which he seeks to justify their action last year in extending the time of sale for intoxicating liquors in our city, desire to express our extreme dissatisfaction with the explanation he has made. We regret to see that the commissioners still assume to think that their action in this matter was right, and that they wholly disregard the resolutions passed last year by numerous Christian and temperance organizations of our city. We are of opinion: First, that the liquor traffic is a gigantic evil, and should be abolished; second, that as the time for its sale is extended, and the number of licensed places increased, the evils are thereby increased; third, that as the time for its sale is shortened, and the number of licensed places reduced, the evils are correspondingly lessened. We therefore respectfully request the commissioners to exercise their powers in reducing the time for sale and the number of licensed places, and we direct that copies of this resolution be sent to the commissioners and to the city press."

Platnoydes (the latest), new style, only $2 per dozen at Cooper & Sanders', corner Dundas and Richmond streets. ywt

There are 47 Chinese temples in America.

Minar 's Liniment. Lumberman's Friend

That man is worth knowing who does not catch fire from the sunshine of a great man's presence.

Will Girdle the Earth.

Dr. Depew Will Try to Send a Telegram 24,000 Miles.

Power Generated at Niagara—All Cables Will Be Cleared for the Greatest Test of Advanced Electricity.

New York, April 25.—Chauncey M. Depew expects to perform on May 7 the greatest triumph of modern electrical science. He expects to rival the famous first telegraph message, "What hath God wrought?" with an epigrammatic sentence that is to be sent around the world by a current of electricity generated by the power of Niagara Falls.

For many days Mr. Depew has been studying over what is to be heralded as his greatest epigram. It must not be more than a dozen words in length, and it must express the master thought of a master mind. All this famous talker's eloquence, all his learning and all his ready wit must be concentrated in the one sentence.

The object of sending this message is to demonstrate the triumph of electricity over distance. Telegraph wires and cables reach now to nearly all parts of the world, and some of them make single jumps of hundreds of miles, but everywhere throughout the telegraph and cable system there are unavoidable relays, and messages are often repeated before they reach their destination.

With the power of Niagara Falls the greatest electric power in the world is generated for the purpose of distributing it to many points. Electricians have said that long-distance transmission of electricity is impossible. Nicola Tesla said he would prove that it was possible, and the Niagara Power Company backed him with millions of dollars.

Mr. Depew will make the great trial of sending one continuous current around the world, or as nearly around the world as the cable lines will permit. His message, addressed to either E. D. Adams or F. W. Hawley, of the Niagara corporation, will be telegraphed from Madison Square Garden over 24,000 miles of cable and be received again in the same room, accompanied by the certificates of telegraph managers at the various points of land it touches. The electric tour will be over in a very few minutes, but just how long it is impossible to say.

The message, leaving New York, will go over the Western Union cable to Penzance, England, thence onward to Lisbon, and underneath the Mediterranean Sea, coming to dry land again at Suez, to run along the famous canal, and then diving under the Red Sea, to emerge at Aden. There, borne along by the power of Niagara, it will pass under the Indian Ocean to Bombay, across India to Madras, and under water again to Singapore, on the Malay Peninsula. The next place it will be heard of is in a desolate spot on the northern shore of Australia, and then in Melbourne and Sydney.

If there was a cable under the Pacific Ocean, Dr. Depew's epigram could make a circuit of the world complete by a long dive under the sea to San Francisco; but that cannot be done. So the message will rebound on its trail, and by running along the east coast of Africa reach Cape Town. Then it will jump to Lisbon again and start across the Atlantic Ocean to Pernambuco, Brazil. South America will be the last continent touched, and with one more flash under the seas it will be back again in New York.

"Dr. Depew was selected to send this message," said Mr. Hawley yesterday, "because his fame has spread throughout the world more, perhaps, than that of any living American. We concluded, too, that if he could not clear the track for a grand flying tour of the world, then no one else could. The various telegraph and cable companies have generously entered into the project, and the message will demonstrate the great powers of electricity in this direction."

JINGOISM SCORED

By President Eliot, of Havard University —A Bishop's Views.

Washington, April 25.—The conference for international arbitration, which has been very harmonious, closed with a mass meeting in Allen's Opera House, in the course of which President Eliott of Harvard University severely arraigned the foreign policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney. The personalities which President Eliot uttered in cool, measured tones were so pointed that they created a decided sensation.

"The country has been surprised and discouraged at the immense war spirit it had encountered," he said. "We have seen the new phenomena of men employed as Cabinet officers, who have absolutely no experience in public affairs. This has introduced into public affairs a new danger—the danger of inexperience; bringing men from the tumultuous, contentious profession of the law into Cabinet offices. There has recently been an importation from Europe of an idea utterly repugnant to us, called 'jingoism'—a detestable word for a detestable thing."

Some applause followed these remarks, but there was great applause when Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, who spoke next, began: "I am not here to blame the President or Congress. I do not believe it is our purpose or our right to blame either of them. But we, as American citizens are free to say that it is a pity that things are as they are, compelling the President and Congress to talk of war with another civilized nation."

The other speakers were J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, and President Patton, of Princeton University, who declared that international arbitration would be enforced by "the gradual evolution of an international conscience."

PAUPERS ON STRIKE.

Forty of Them Went Out Rather Than Work a Little

New York, April 25.—Forty paupers at the Hudson county (New Jersey) almshouse have gone on strike and are now without a home. It had been decided to quarter some paupers in the old insane asylum. Warden Ryan called on the most able-bodied men—about 100—to assist in transferring the furniture. About 60 men went to work with a will; the remaining 40 objected.

"See here," said one, "we did not come here to work. We ain't convicts."

"We won't be made beasts of burden just because we're poor," said another.

"Look here," said old "Bill" Jones, "we don't propose to work, so that's all there is about it."

Then they left the poorhouse in a body. When last seen they were trudging towards Jersey City.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

FOR MEN.

No remedy has ever equaled Warner's Safe Cure in curing every form of liver and kidney complaint. If you are troubled in this way and are experiencing such symptoms as biliousness, headaches, backaches, nervousness, dizziness, constipation and tired feelings, it will give you speedy relief. Remember that Warner's Safe Cure is not an untried remedy or an experiment, but a scientific preparation prescribed and recommended by eminent physicians all over the world. Thousands have testified to its wonderful curative effects. It is the best remedy in existence for any man who needs fresh life, energy and health.

FOR WOMEN.

Not only the best but the only remedy which can always be relied upon. That is the verdict of every woman who has ever tried Warner's Safe Cure. There is no better remedy for women who suffer from distressing weaknesses. It acts like a charm in overcoming aches, pains and bearing down sensations. It restores the color of health to pale cheeks, gives brightness to dull eyes and takes away that sallow, unhealthy complexion. No woman who values her health and strength should be without the great safe cure.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Fair Building Contracts.

Work of Razing Must be Completed by May 9.

And the Building Work by August 5— The Lucky Tenderers—Great Variety of Figures.

A meeting of the Western Fair building committee was held last night to let tenders for the preliminary work at the park. There were present: Ald. Parnell (chairman), Capt. Porte, Ald. Dreaney, A. M. Smart, ex-Mayor Taylor, Ald. Cooper, Ald. Wm. Heaman, Ald. O'Meara, Superintendent Hook and Secretary Browne.

Secretary Browne explained the question raised at the last meeting in connection with the wording of an advertisement registering the debenture bylaw. In it the city clerk called on all who had objections to come forward and state the same within three months. Mr. Browne consulted the city solicitor, who said that there could be no doubt of the validity of the debentures, and that the advertisement had to be inserted in that manner in order to satisfy outside purchasers.

It was then decided to open the tenders for the work. Ald. Parnell suggested that in case one man should tender lowest for all the work that it be divided up.

Ald. Cooper and Dreaney assented, and Mr. George Taylor said that if a man tendered lowest on all the work he would hardly expect to get it, anyway.

This point was decided upon, and the secretary placed a bundle of tenders in front of Chairman Parnell, who looked like a postoffice letter-sorter at Christmas time.

Tenders were first opened for the razing of the cattle, sheep and swine barns. The work was divided into five sections, and there was easily $500 difference in the totals of some of the 29 or 30 tenders. Some of the tenderers showed an evident lack of familiarity with the work required. George T. Dodd's tender was the lowest in all five sections, but the members of the committee felt that they were doing a charitable act in saving him from loss, in awarding him only three sections—Nos. 3, 4 and 5, at $22, $36 and $34. The next highest figures were $52, $49 and $59.

J. E. Rogers, 928 Dufferin avenue, was given section 1, at $39, and Mr. Wm. Stewart, 755 Grey street, got section 2, at $48 60. Mr. Stewart's figure for No. 1 was $35, but when he was awarded section 2 it was decided to give section 1 to Mr. Rogers.

Edward Howie was given the contract for moving the big machinery hall and rebuilding it, for $1,915. Mr. Howie also got the job of moving the horse barns, at $545, and the dairy hall, for $74.

The contract price for moving the machinery hall is $300 under the estimate.

Specifications for the new buildings will be advertised as soon as the plans are ready.

It was decided that the barns must be torn down by May 9, and that all building work must be completed by Aug. 5.

The engineer will at once prepare plans and specifications for the grading of the track.

Metallic shingles will be advertised for.

Several trees will have to be cut down in order to make room for the buildings. Mr. Burdick will do the work, and will be awarded the timber.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

We should remember that truth is many-sided; that all truth comes from one source. There is only one sun in the heavens, yet, as you know, there are many beautiful colors, all of which come from one sun.

Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden change of temperature and other insalubrities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsparilla. Take it now.

Great stretches of the Venetian lagoons are being drained and cultivated. The soil redeemed is extraordinarily productive.

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

"Lord Rosebery is considered one of the handsomest men in England. "You cannot make a caricature of Rosebery," remarked an English cartoonist recently; "this features are too regular."

Oak Hall's

Special Saturday Night Bargains

Men's Suits $5, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50.

Direct From Our Factory.

You get them at first cost. No middlemen's profits. Strictly cash. One price, and that the lowest.

OAK HALL 148-150-154 Dundas Street, London.

A. TAYLOR, Manager.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF Second-Hand Pianos and Second-Hand Organs

All parties desirous of purchasing a good second-hand Piano or Organ, an opportunity now affords itself, as we have a large stock of same on hand that we will dispose of to good parties at ridiculously low prices, and on easy terms of payment. We will guarantee every instrument first class for practice purposes, and at prices that are sure to please. This is a rare chance and an opportunity that should not be missed. Call and be convinced. We are offering special inducements in music and musical instruments also.

R. S. Williams Son's Co., Ltd.
171 DUNDAS STREET.
J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

J. & D. ROSS

Hats and Caps

The latest Dunlap, Knox and Youmans styles; also all the latest English Goods in Stiff and Soft Felts.

CAPS—All the latest designs at lowest prices.

Gents' Furnishings.

New goods in Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts, etc. Rubber Coats and Umbrellas a specialty.

Merchant Tailoring.

NEWEST IN TWEEDS AND CLOTHS, made up at most reasonable prices. UNION LABOR EMPLOYED. Fit guaranteed.

386 Richmond St.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.
169 Dundas Street.

GROOTE'S FAMOUS DUTCH COCOA

Is now being served free at our demonstration counter. Come and try it. Free to all.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.
169 Dundas Street.

This Space belongs to
London Plating Co.
278 Dundas Street.
GRAY & CO. ywt

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOC'Y

Assets	$201,009,387 94
Income	44,296,442 89
Surplus	40,624,011 73

See the Equitable's new contract.
J. A. NELLES, Agent, 422 Richmond St ywt

You May Want
Some plumbing work done soon. Let us give you an estimate. We guarantee our work, and will do it very reasonable, too.
EGGETT & BICKLEY,
274 Dundas Street. - - Phone 1,085

Light Mirror Reflectors
Increase the light of each lamp about 12 times.
FOR SALE AND INSTALLED BY
Rogers Electric Co
425 Richmond Street.

The Balmy Spring
Will reveal the need of new wal paper coverings in many a home. Let us suggest something out of the ordinary this time. With our matchless facilities we can give unique results in style, quality and prices of wall paper.
R. LEWIS
434 Richmond St.

Fine Merchant Tailoring.
W. Fairbairn
Over Priddis Bros. Entrance through store 158 Dundas street.

Lace Curtains Relaundered
To look like new by the
Parisian Steam Laundry Company
Of Ontario, limited. Telephone No. 559.
Work called for and delivered to any part of the city.
J. K. SPRY, - - - - - Manager. ywt

Ladies Can Be Insured
On same terms as men in the
Confederation Life
OFFICE—MARKET LANE
(Ground Floor.)
FRED. H. HEATH, General Agent. GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.
Telephone 757.
We sell annuities, and are selling them. ywt

QUICK NICE SAFE SURE K's
Stark's Powders
ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.
Each box contains a box of powder for the immediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache, and Sick Stomach, Neuralgia, Restlessness, Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules, forming a never failing treatment for Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Constipation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a certain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid Fevers. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at once.
Only 25 cts.; Five Boxes for $1.00; at all Drug Stores, and at Country Stores at places where there are no Druggists.
Prepared by R. Stark, M.O.C.P., Chemist

"Never Turn a Wheel" without using
PEERLESS CYLINDER ENGINE DYNAMO Oil.
Buy the best—have comfort.
SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Toronto. yt

THE FIRE RECORD.

Duluth, Minn., April 25.—The Northern Steamship Company's passenger boat Northland was damaged $25,000 to $30,000 by fire last night. The most expensive portion of the boat was damaged. The boat is valued at $500,000, and is insured for $400,000.

Stouffville, Ont., April 25.—A disastrous fire occurred yesterday in Ballantrae, a village about four miles from here on the Sutton branch of the Midland division of the Grand Trunk Railway. The fire started in D. A. Sypher's hotel, and spread to Thomas Hill's dwelling, Robert Hill's store, and the G. N. W. telegraph office. Mr. Sypher's hotel totally destroyed. Loss $1,500. Thos. Hill's dwelling is a total loss; no insurance. Robert Hill's loss is a shop and stock, valued at $3,500.

Pure Baking Powder, only 20c pound, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store. ywt

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings
Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

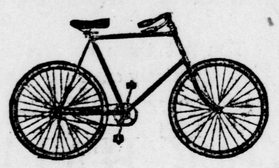
The James F. Hunt & Sons' hair mattress and feather bed cleaning factory. Manufacturers of new mattresses and goose feather pillows; a good variety on hand. Bedroom sets, spring beds, fancy rockers, tables, chairs, stoves and general house furnishing. 593 to 595 Richmond street. Telephone 997.

A rustic youngster being asked out to take tea with a friend, was admonished to praise the eatables. Presently the butter was passed to him, when he remarked—"Very nice butter, what there is of it," and observing a smile, he added, "and plenty of it, such as it is."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

BOOMING
Carpets and House Furnishings.
Our trade in these departments is away ahead of past seasons. A sure sign that our prices and assortments meet the approval of the public. We are daily receiving shipments of Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. You will save money by buying from
Priddis Bros.
158 DUNDAS STREET,
157 CARLING STREET.
Telephone 324.

FINE TAILORING
LATEST PATTERNS IN SPRING TWEEDS . . .
JOS. DAMBRA,
262½ Dundas Street. ywt



Perfect - - $90.00
Garden City - 80.00
Hartford - - 70.00
Dominion - - 60.00
All guaranteed for twelve months. Get catalogue from
Wm. Gurd & Co
185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS
361 Richmond St.

FAIR AND WARMER.

Toronto, Ont., April 24—11 p.m.—The depression which was over Manitoba last night has become almost completely dispersed, and pressure has increased considerably over Eastern Canada. Light showers have occurred in the Lake region. Elsewhere the weather has been fine.

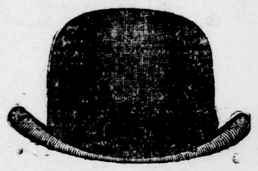
Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 28-54; Qu'Appelle, 30-50; Port Arthur, 34-50; Parry Sound, 38-62; Toronto, 42-52; Ottawa, 34-54; Montreal, 34-54; Quebec, 32-42; Halifax, 38-54.

Probabilities: Lower Lakes—Toronto, April 25, 1 a.m.—Fair; higher temperature in most places.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermomenter at the Observatory on Friday, April 24, 1896, were: Highest, 57; lowest, 45.

Beltz - The Hatter



Correct Style.

DISCUSSING Hats is profitless unless you have articles before you to compare. A great place to ascertain what is the best among a multitude of first-class varieties is our stock of

Nobbiest, Neatest, Newest **Hats**

E. BELTZ
In Business 40 Years.

BREAD
In all parts of the city retail at
5c—PER LOAF—5c
Johnston Bros., Phone 818

Get the Most
You can for your money. Do as others do, buy your Wall Paper at BOYLE'S, 652 Dundas street.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

Miss Frostique—I would never get married on leap year because everybody would say that I had done the proposing.

Miss Caustique—Don't let that deter you. They will say that any way.

NOTICE.

Storage and Remodeling of Furs
We have special facilities for storing Furs during the summer months. Repairing and alterations should be done now, as labor is much cheaper than in the busy fall and winter season. Our patrons will find it to their interest to have their furs renovated now. We guarantee all our work to give entire satisfaction and at lowest rates.

MILNE, SPITTAL & CO.
146 Dundas St. Phone 801.

London Advertiser.
Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers:
107 ..... Business Office
134 ..... Editorial Rooms
175 ..... Job Department

STREET-CAR-TICKETS
ARE ON SALE AT
T. R. PARKER'S,
C. P. R. Ticket Office
Southwest corner Dundas and Richmond Streets.

London and Environs

—Mr. D. Collins, iceman, lost a $100 horse by sunstroke recently. It was its second day in the ice business, and it died with its harness on.

—The board of directors have handed out the results of the annual examinations of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, which were held a few months ago. The following Londoners passed: Messrs. Claude Brown (with Dr. George C. Davis), and Bert Winnett (with J. E. Holmes), first year: and Messrs. Fred Baxter (with S. Woolverton), H. Silk (with Dr. Ziegler), and E. Reynolds (with Dr. Swann), second year.

—Among the very large number of friends of the deceased Ald. Marshall, who attended the funeral yesterday, were President Bowman, of the Ontario Mutual Life (Waterloo), and a delegation of directors of that company. Mr. Marshall was for years a co-director. The St. Andrew's Society also was well represented, among those attending being four ex-presidents—ex-Mayor Campbell, ex-Ald. J. W. Jones, Collector of Customs Reid, and J. D. Clarke.

—At the First Division Court yesterday Freeman Perkins, liveryman, brought an action against the Street Railway Company and the city to recover $60, the value of a horse, which slipped on the car track on the Hamilton road on Jan. 14, and broke a leg. When the case was called the attention of Judge Mackenzie was called to the recent legislation which says that all actions for damages against municipal corporations for non-repairs of streets must be tried by a judge without a jury. The present action was brought joining the company and the city as defendants, and the question was raised as to the construction of the statute. After much hesitation Judge Mackenzie allowed the action against the city to be withdrawn without prejudice or proceeding against the corporation in the future, and the action against the company to proceed, subject to a reserve case as to whether the city could be withdrawn in the above manner. The action entailed a difficulty in applying the law when two parties are made co-defendants in a case where the judge has to try the action against one without a jury and the other with a jury. The case occupied all the morning sitting, and no verdict was reached at adjournment.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The meetng of the Christian Workers continued in St. Andrew's Church. Yesterday afternoon, Rev. H. B. Gibbud continued his Christian Workers' training class, and also dealt with "The Backslider." Rev. H. W. Pope spoke of "The Institutional Church in Smaller Cities," and at the close of the paper an opportunity was given for questions and discussion. A number of pertinent questions were asked and answered, and after Mr. H. J. Gillette, of Hartford, spoke on "The Conversion of Children," the meeting was brought to a close. In the evening Mr. Gibbud conducted a Christian worker's training class, and Rev. W. H. Pope delivered a very earnest address on the "Baptism of the Holy Ghost." A feature of this morning's session was Miss McDonald's exposition of drawing-room meetings, and other special forms of Christian work.

A MARVELOUS VOICE.

People are asking how many times Mr. Watkins Mills will sing at his appearance here on Monday night next, the 27th inst. Mr. Mills is on the programme for six numbers, so that, counting encores, it is safe to say he will be heard at least eight or ten times. Some idea of the vocal powers of this famous singer may be gathered from the fact that at one of his song recitals in Montreal, where he gave the whole programme, consisting of ten numbers, himself, alone and unaided, he was compelled by the audience to sing no less than seventeen times before they could be satisfied. It is doubtful if any other singer before the public today could withstand such a tremendous strain. It also proves the marvelous powers of the artist, and stamps him readily as one of the greatest vocalists the world has seen. The assisting artists on Monday evening are Miss Ella Ronan (contralto), Mr. George Fox (violinist), who has been especially chosen for Mr. Mills' Canadian appearances, and Mr. W. H. Hewlett (pianist). The event will undoubtedly prove a most enjoyable one, and deserves the hearty support of our music-loving people.

MASONIC.

A well attended meeting of the London Past Masters' Association was held at the library of the Temple the other evening, there being present Bros. J. S. Dewar (president, in the chair), J. D. Clarke, A. B. Munson, O. J. Bridle, Ed Paull, E. B. Smith, George C. Davis, Dr. Weekes, A. C. Stewart, W. H. Morgan, A. E. Cooper, A. G. McWhinney, A. B. Greer, W. J. Element, T. R. Parker (secretary), C. A. Kingston, R. A. Galpin, George H. Morris, Dr. J. H. Gardiner and others. The meeting considered the notices of motion to come before the next communication of Grand Lodge, and gave expression to their views on each one, seriatim. The main discussion was on the change in the mode of electing officers, to be introduced by W. Bro. Walter Barwick, of Toronto, who desires to prevent a wholesale slumping in votes as is done by certain brethren at the Grand Lodge from year to year. The motive and the principle advocated by Bro. Barwick were commended, but it was felt that his scheme would require considerable pruning before Grand Lodge would adopt it. Amendments thereto were made and the P. M.s urged to place them before Grand Lodge. Several new members were elected and the association adjourned until October next.

At the last convocation of St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, Ex. Comp. J. D. Balfour presiding, the immediate past Z., Ex. Comp Harry Stratfold was made the recipient of an exceedingly handsome jewel, emblematic of the rank he has attained in capitular Masonry. At the request of the presiding officer, R. Ex. Comp. J. S. Dewer, P. G. S. N., made the presentation, and Comp. Stratfold replied in feeling terms.

Arrangements are progressing in local Knights Templar circles for the reception of the Great Priory of Canada on the occasion of its annual gathering here in September next. An active committee, with M. E. Sir Knight Spry, as chairman, and Sir Knight A. A. Campbell as secretary, has been appointed to manage the affair.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring may be the means of keeping you well and hearty all summer.

Common Sense Temperance.

Perhaps one of the most engrossing subjects under public consideration is that of intemperance. It is a subject which touched all classes alike, from the highest to the lowest. There are few homes which have not this skeleton intemperance, either hidden away in the closet or openly paraning itself to their humiliation and disgrace. How to deal with it is an all-absorbing topic. Ministers of the gospel and temperance advocates exhaust their ingenuity is trying to grapple with it; and frequently, by the very intemperance of their language, defeat their own cause. Some of them, unfortunately, are too bigoted to look at the matter from a common sense standpoint. The victim of intemperance turns a deaf ear to their exhortations and to the pleading and advice of parents, wife or friends, and why? Because, in many cases, he is a helpless victim of a disease from which, by his unassisted efforts, he cannot free himself. One might as well tell him not to suffer from toothache or rheumatism, as not to crave for stimulant. Fortunately modern science, among other wonderful discoveries, has found a remedy by which this drink disease may be permanently cured. The most successful curative agency known is the Double Chloride System of treatment as administered at Lakehurst Institute, Oakville. For interesting facts bearing on the drink disease and its cure, address the Manager, Oakville, Ont. xt

NOTICE—If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, beplex chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

The elder lady: "Why, Jennie, where are you going, all dressed up?"

The other: "Going up to the jail to see a gentleman friend of mine. He's up for stabbing a lady."

R. K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

653 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N.Y
Dec. 24, 1894.
Y. C. Briggs & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.
Dear Sirs,—About three years ago, you may remember I handled some of your medicines at Queenston, Ont. I am not positive, but I think that the "Bark-Well's Sure Corn Cure" that we had was got from your house. Will you kindly reply to this note, telling me if you do handle Bark-Well's, and if so, would it be possible to send by mail? If I am mistaken, can you tell me what firms do handle it? I WANT NO OTHER except Bark-Well's Sure Corn Cure. It is put up in bottles retailed at 25c. Hoping to hear from you soon, and wishing you compliments of the season, believe me, yours truly, HARRY H. YOUNG.
yt

Let Us Tell You Of Something New
Heinz's Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce. These beans differ from the ordinary baked beans, in that they are actually baked, not stewed. The dressing of Heinz's Extra Fine Tomato Sauce adds a delightful flavor to them. Nice for cold lunches. A delicious appetizer. Try them. We have them in 1-lb and 3-lb tins.
T. A. Rowat & Co.
228 Dundas Street.
Phone 317.

I Want You
To see Shuff's beautiful Wall Papers at corner Dundas and William streets.

The T. E. MARA CO.,
LONDON'S BUSINESS CENTER.
Special for
Monday, Bargain Day
April 27.

Syrup Pitchers, 15c each.
Decorated Cuspidores, 11c.
10 pieces Painted Toilet Sets, worth $2 25, for Monday only, $1 50.
Cake Stands, 14c.
Red, White and Blue Peaked Caps, 10c each.

Tumblers, flint glass, 37 1-2c a dozen.
Yachting Caps, 15c.
Ladies' Black Sailors, newest shapes, 10c Monday.
Men's Fedoras, latest styles, fur felt, 95c.
Children's Fancy Straw Sailors, 19c.

Gents' and Boys' English Cambric Shirts, in neat patterns, 50c.
Gents' Ceylon Flannel Shirts, 45c.
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, French make, worth 50c, Monday 25c.
Boys' Black Sweaters, 50c
Gents' Extra Heavy Cotton Socks, 3 pairs for 25c.

Pattern Hemp Carpet, worth 15c, for 10c.
Floor Oilcloth, 20c square yard.
Bissel's Carpet Sweeper, best made, $2.
40c and 50c Tapestry for 37 1-2c.
Axminster Squares, 3x3 1-2, $4 50; 2 1-2x3 for $3 50.

Ladies' Fine White Underwaists, 12 1-2c each.
Print Blouses, laundered cuff and collar, 65c.
Bought in bond, 79 Ladies' Spring Capes, new styles, worth from $3 50 to $8; as long as they last $2 49.
Black Sateen Blouse, laundered cuffs and collar, $1.
Ladies' Nighdresses, tucked yoke and embroidery trimmed, 65c.

Large Size Whisks, 20c.
Carpet Beaters, 15c.
16 Bars Electric Soap for 25c Monday.
No. 9 Copper Boilers, copper bottoms, 75c.
Virgin Castile Soap, Monday 2c.

Nos. 8 and 9 Granite Teakettles, Monday 65c.
Surprise Egg Beaters, 3c each.
Nos. 8 and 9 in Tin Plates, worth 5c, Monday for 2c each.
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, 10c pair.
Large Size Milk Pans, 8c each.

Fancy Ruching, newest out frill, 25c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, shaped, short sleeves, extra value, 15c.
Cotton Ladies' Hose, full fashioned, Hermsdorf dye, 10c for Monday only.
Men's Tweed Pants, nice pattern, 99c.
Men's Tweed Suits, $4 50.

Ladies' Fine White Skirts, tucked with wide embroidery frill, for $1.
Pen Points, 4 for 1c.
Boys' Blue Serge Pants, in small sizes, only 19c pair.
Men's all new shades, $5 99.
Boys' Tweed Suits, $1 25.

Black and Colored Lustres, 25c yard.
46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta, worth 75c, for 50c yard.
3 pieces extra heavy Silk and Wool Crepons, worth $1 50, for $1 25 per yard.
54-inch Colored Figured Lustre, 50c yard.
Colored Sicilians, all the latest spring shades, 40c.

New Orleans Perfection Candy
10c 1 POUND NET.

Mail Order Department
Samples sent to any address free for the asking.
Write for catalogue.

Standard Patterns---May Fashion Sheet Now In

The T. E. Mara Co.
(LIMITED.)
153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square
London.

Board of Trade.

The Annual Meeting Was Held Last Night.

Resolution of Sympathy With the Late Ald. Marshall's Family.

President Bowman Reviews the Board's Work for the Year.

And Imparts Some Interesting Information On Other Matters.

All the Officers Elected by Acclamation —The City Parks—Improvement Wanted by the Board.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the board rooms, Richmond street, last night, the following members being in attendance: President John Bowman (in the chair), Vice-President A. B. Greer, Secretary-treasurer J. A. Nelles, John S. Pearce, T. R. Parker, D. W. Blackwell, H. W. Burnett, John Bland, Robert Ingalls, Sam Stevely, James Cowan, J. D. Saunby, C. W. Allen, J. Mattinson, W. H. Davis, W. J. Saunby and A. S. Mackintosh.

THE LOSS OF A VALUED MEMBER

After a few routine matters had been disposed of, Mr. A. B. Greer arose and offered the following resolution:

"That the Board of Trade of the city of London desires to place on record its deep sorrow at the sad loss it has sustained in the death of Mr. John Marshall, one of the most valued and active members of the council of the board. The city has lost in Mr. Marshall a model citizen, valued for his enterprise and activity in furthering every movement for its advancement. He was of a noble and sympathetic nature, quickly responsive to all appeals to his generosity, and he will be long remembered for his bright and genial disposition. This board also desires to convey to the wife and family of deceased its deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement."

Mr. John S. Pearce seconded the resolution, and before submitting it to the meeting President Bowman referred in feeling terms to the deceased member. "I am sure," said the president, "that the resolution but feebly expresses the sorrow we feel at the loss of Mr. Marshall. For many years he had been a member of the council of the board, and took an active part in its proceedings, always giving us the benefit of his mature judgment. Mr. Marshall came to London in his early manhood, grew up with the city, always took a pride in marking its development. He had a keen foresight, always planning for the good of the public; he was a model citizen, energetic at all times, and built up a large and prosperous business. Aside from this, he had a large circle of friends, who were endeared to him because of his genial spirit, and I am sure we will long retain in our memory the name of John Marshall."

The resolution was carried by a standing vote.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Bowman, in annual address, gave an exhaustive review of the doings of the board for the year, and also some interesting statistics concerning the city and Dominion.

"It affords me pleasure," said Mr. Bowman, "to present to you the annual report of the council of the Board of Trade. You will observe that many questions of more than passing interest have been dealt with. The board has every reason to congratulate the council of the city upon the successful completion of the agreement with the London Street Railway Company; and whilst we desire to commend the council for embodying in the said agreement so many conditions that are for the convenience and safety of the public, we, on the other hand, would call their attention to the continued violation of some of the most important of them, viz.: That of not providing proper fenders in front of the cars, and of the excessive speed at which the cars are being run on the main thoroughfares. We trust within a few months the whole system may be perfected and citizens have the benefit of one of the most complete electric roads on the continent.

THE CAR SHOPS AGREEMENT.

"The next matter of deep importance to the city was the agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the rebuilding of the car shops. The board was active in securing the passing of the bonus and in strengthening the hands of his worship the mayor and the City Council in securing for London this valued privilege. Your president and members of the council of the board had pleasure in waiting upon Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, the president of the Grand Trunk Railway, on the occasion of his visit to the city. Sir Charles expressed regrets that he could not remain over to the reception your board desired to tender him. Your president, however, was assured that he would revisit London in the spring, and would then be only too happy to meet the boad and discuss any questions of mutual benefit. We desire to congratulate the president and directors of the Grand Trunk Railway on the securing of such an energetic and progressive general manager as Mr. Charles M. Hays. We have no doubt new life will be infused into the whole G. T. R. system, and that vigorous reform will be the order of the day.

"The recent legislation relative to the establishing of the car shops met with violent opposition from the citizens of Brantford, but we are happy to report that owing to prior legislation the work of rebuilding can go on with only slight inconvenience.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

"The success of the London Steamship Company, in carrying freight from Montreal to London and Cleveland, was fully assured. Lower rates of freight were secured for our principal shippers, and the fact demonstrated that London was one of the most important shipping centers in the Dominion. Owing to the operations of this company, the city received privileges the railway companies had been very slow to accord.

"Important postal privileges were granted to the citizens owing to the solicitations of the board. Many questions of more than local interest were dealt with—The Dominion Bankruptcy Act, the question of cheaper postage, the fast Atlantic steamship service, the deep waterways convention, and the trade congress of the chambers of commerce.

"Dominion Bankruptcy Act—This question has been before the council, also at the general meetings of the board, and the bill, as drafted by a united committee of the boards of trade of Canada, had our approval. The bill was the result of the best judgment and deliberation of the leading business men of the various Provinces, and it is reasonable to ask why the wants of the business community in this respect should be constantly ignored. For want of such a bill the credit of the country at home and abroad is materially affected.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE RATES.

"Cheaper Postage—The board has expressed itself strongly in favor of a reduction of city postage on letters to 1 cent per ounce, as the rate of 2 cents is burdensome to the business community, and has led to an extensive delivery by messenger boys, thereby entailing a loss to the Postal Department. The board is strongly in favor of a reduced general postage rate to 2 cents, provided it could be granted without too great a reduction in the revenue of the department.

"Fast Atlantic Steamship Service—The board strongly indorsed the action of the Government in granting a subsidy of $750,000 per annum for this service. This with the Imperial subsidy of £75,000 per annum, should insure it to the country at an early date. There could not be a more opportune time for its inauguration. The opportunity to increase trade between the United Empire and her colonies would be greatly favored by this last link in the great Imperial highway between the east and the west. The deepening of our waterways from the great lakes to the seaboard is another question of the greatest importance to this Dominion. This question is the subject of international conference between Canada and the United States. Let us not be too hasty in releasing any of our great national advantages. Let this be made a question of Imperial policy, that we may have an independent highway from the sea to the heart of this continent. In the meantime, we join with others boards of trade in urging the Government to deepen the St. Lawrence Canal to a depth of fourteen feet, that the country may have navigable waters of at least this uniform depth.

CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE COLONIES.

"The question of closer and enlarged trade relations between the United Empire and her colonies has been fully discussed by this board. I am glad to say that the board will be represented at the trade congress of our chambers of commerce by a number of our leading merchants: Mr. M. Masuret, of M. Masuret & Co.; Mr. J. B. Smallman, of Smallman & Ingram; Mr. Samuel Munroe, of John Marshall & Co.

"In conclusion, let me say that we have arrived at a period in the history of this Dominion when we must make advancement towards national greatness. The doors of opportunity are opening. The last great harvest of 60,000,000 bushels of cereals in the Province of Manitoba has brought prosperous times to this great Province of our Dominion. Vast productive areas are still unoccupied. The question of the food supply for the United Empire is directing the attention of the leading statesmen of Great Britain to Canada and her vast resources. The years are not far distant when the tide of emigration must flow to the fertile provinces of the Northwest.

CANADA'S PRODUCTIONS.

"The annual agricultural productions of Canada amount to about $500,000,000; the forest products, $50,000,000; the mineral products, $20,000,000; the fisheries, $20,000,000. The four great streams of wealth aggregate $620,000,000, and yet we feel our resources have been but lightly drawn upon. We have illimitable wealth in our forests untouched, great fertile areas undeveloped. An incalculable wealth in the fisheries of our inland seas, whilst the great treasure vaults of the country, with their stores of iron, copper, silver, nickel and gold, have as yet been hardly drawn upon. With the completion of the great Imperial highways over the sea and the continent, and enlarged trade relations with the United Empire, this country shoud enter upon a period of great development and prosperity.

"It is needless for me to speak of this beautiful Province of Ontario. You know of its fruitfulness, of the thrift, the energy and intelligence of all classes of the community. Surely such a people in such a favored land cannot but seize occasion by the hand and make the bounds of empire broader still. True, Canada has passed through a period of great commercial depression, but commercial stagnation has been universal. And whilst the neighboring Republic has suffered from the wreck of many of its industrial and financial establishments, Canada has held her own, and has been free from financial disaster. We are not suffering from want, but a surplus that has brought a reduction in values and an unprofitable return, not only for the products of the field and forest, but for the manufacturing industries as well. Everywhere there are signs of increasing values in manufactured articles. Stocks of metal are low and prices higher. Cheering news comes of ENGLAND'S LARGELY INCREASED TRADE,

of the return to her of great commercial prosperity. May we not hope to soon feel the effect of this, and to share in it in some measure. Then there is a better feeling in the neighboring Republic. The success of the new bond issue has greatly tended to restore confidence. Credits are more freely extended. Capital, instead of being held in reserve, is now seeking investment, and whilst the great stores of cereals are held at reduced values, on the other hand the great demand for industrials owing to exhausted stocks, will tax capital and labor to the utmost to meet the conditions incident to the reviving trade.

"Economy should be the order of the day. Wise and conservative methods of doing business should prevail, greater care exercised in extending credits. Unreasonable methods of competition should be done away with, and more firmness exercised in demanding larger margins of profit. This policy would tend greatly to restore confidence, and bring about a general revival of trade. Looking backward for a period of ten years, the export trade of this country has increased from $89,000,000 to $118,000,000, or some 33 1-2 per cent; our imports from $109,000,000 to $123,000,000, or 13 1-2 per cent; our total trade imports and exports from $198,000,000 to $241,000,000, or 21 per cent, whilst the internal trade of the country has had an equal development. Then we must remember that all commodities have reduced in value, which would represent a more largely increased volume of trade than the mere monetary value would indicate.

LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

"The deposits in the loan and savings banks in 1878 were $89,000,000; in 1894 they had increased to $270,000,000. The railroad mileage in 1888 was 12,162 miles; in 1894 it had increased to 15,768 miles, or about 30 per cent. This indicates the country passed through a period of great growth and prosperity. It is, therefore, wisa to conclude that with the completion of great national enterprises, there would be a period of recession from commercial advancement.

"Take a glance at local affairs, and we can see no evidence of financial stringency. Our banking and loan institutions are flourishing. The assessed value of city property is increasing. Our loan companies, according to the last report of our board, show deposits of $4,445,000, and paid-up capital of $5,655,000; our postoffice savings department, of $113,236, or a total of moneys in the hands of our savings and loan institutions of $10,113,236. Add to this the reserve fund, $1,515,000, and you have a grand total of $11,628,236, or nearly $12,000,000. This does not include investments in stocks of chartered banks, or money on deposit in these institutions. The total assessed value of real estate for the year 1896 was over $13,000,000. You will, therefore, see there is value nearly equal to this in the savings and loan associations. This is a remarkable evidence of the general prosperity of the people. Probably no other city can show such an equal distribution of wealth.

VALUE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

"Our public school buildings report a value of $250,000, and we have certainly reason to be proud of the splendid educational advantages enjoyed by the rising youth of the city. We have a city beautiful for situation, with broad and deeply shaded avenues, lined with costly and tasty homes, presenting a most delightful prospect to the eye, and nowhere can there be seen a greater evidence of general prosperity, or a more equitable distribution of wealth. This is not the result of inherited wealth, but is the product of the industry of our citizens, who availed themselves of the opportunities this city offered to them as the commercial center of this fruitful Province. Three-quarters of a century ago its present site was covered by a dense forest. Today it stands a city, beautiful, wealthy and prosperous. Let us, then, be loyal to our city and to Canada, and before the dawn of another century we will be taking a proud position among the nations of the earth."

THE FINANCES.

The secretary-treasurer's report for the year was as follows:

Receipts—	
April, 1896, balance on hand	$461 27
December, 1895, interest from bank	2 14
April, 1896, members' fees paid	415 00
Total	$878 41
Expenditure—	
Canadian Savings and Loan Company, year's rent	$350 00
Telephone and telegrams	29 48
Electric light and water	14 43
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	53 [illegible]
Printing annual reports	56 [illegible]
Printing bylaws	44 00
Auditor's fee	5 00
Cleaning carpet and fixing chairs	4 40
Secretary's salary	100 00
Balance in bank and on hand	221 05
Total	$878 41
Assets—	
Balance on hand	$221 05
Board room furniture	400 00
Members' fees paid	140 00
Total	$761 05

Mr. Parker moved the adoption of the report, and expressed pleasure at the reference made by Mr. Bowman to the manner in which the mining industries were being developed.

Mr. John Bland seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was next taken up.

The re-election of Mr. John Bowman as president was moved and seconded and unanimously carried amid applause.

In reply, Mr. Bowman thanked the members for the honor again conferred upon him. He regretted that while the board associated with it so many influential citizens, they did not attend the meetings and give the benefit of their presence and ideas. It was difficult to get a full and free discussion of the questions other than those of local interest. During the coming year it was altogether probable that the boards of trade of Canada would be brought into closer touch with the Chamber of Commerce of London, England. It was altogether probable that the local board would be called upon to outline some policy for increased trade relations between England and the colonies, and Mr. Bowman trusted that when the question came before the board the members would rally in full force and make their influence felt.

The other officers were also unanimously chosen as follows:

Vice-President—A. B. Greer.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. A. Nelles.

Council—W. R. Hobbs, John Bland, T. H. Smallman, W. J. Reid, D. B. Dewar, A. M. Smart, John McClary, A. W. Porte, Wm. Yates, John Campbell, M. Masuret, J. W. Little.

Arbitration Board—J. D. Saunby, C. H. Elliott, P. Pocock, J. Mattinson, D. S. Perrin, J. H. Ginge, Adam Beck, T. R. Parker, L. H. Ingram, D. W. Blackwell, S. Stevely, James A. Kennedy.

Board of Examiners—John Sutherland, John S. Pearce, W. J. Saunby, C. B. Hunt, J. D. Saunby.

Western Fair Representatives—John Bowman, J. W. Little, John Bland, W. Yates, T. H. Smallman, A. B. Greer, W. J. Reid.

Railway and Municipal Committee—M. Masuret, John Labatt, Robert Ingalls, A. M. Smart, A. W. White, J. D. Saunby, C. S. Hyman, J. R. Minhinnick, R. C. Struthers, J. W. Little, Sir John Carling, John McClary, John Campbell, T. S. Hobbs, D. W. Blackwell, C. W. Leonard, W. A. Gunn, F. A. Fitzgerald, S. Sterling, Jas. Cowan, W. M. Gartshore, T. H. Smallman, L. H. Ingram, John Bland, C. W. Allen.

Auditor—Thomas A. Browne.

THE CITY PARKS.

Mr. John S. Pearce called the attention of the board to the condition of the city's parks. "Victoria Park is away behind the times," said Mr. Pearce, "and I think if the board acts with the Horticultural Society something may be done this year." Mr. Pearce also offered a protest against the speed at which the electric cars were run in the business portion. He also considered that a great mistake had been made in giving the railway company control of the bridges leading into the city.

Mr. Parker agreed with Mr. Pearce in the park matter. He said committees had been appointed to deal with the question in the past, but when letters were sent to the council no notice was taken of them. Mr. Parker thought it was about time the city was getting a return for the money it expended on the park.

The following committee was appointed to co-operate with other associations in the matter: Messrs. J. S. Pearce (chairman), T. R. Parker, D. W. Blackwell, John Bowman and A. B. Greer.

Mr. Blackwell asked if some influence could not be brought to bear upon the Board of Education to have the grounds surrounding the schools made more attractive.

The members thought something should be done, as several of the school properties were in a very poor condition.

Messrs. A. S. Mackintosh and E. B. Plewes were unanimously elected members of the board.

Scotia's Poet.

Professor Clark's Entertaining Lecture on "Robert Burns."

A Fine Audience at Cronyn Hall—Votes of Thanks.

Robert Burns and Prof. Clark made a strong double attraction last night at Cronyn Hall, and drew the largest audience that has yet attended any of the Western University lectures. The distinguished professor of Trinity University, Toronto, was escorted to the platform by the chairman of the evening, Mr. Robert Reid, sen., and by Provost Watkins. Mr. Reid, in introducing Mr. Clark, expressed his approval of the excellent course of public lectures provided by the Western University. Personally, he had derived the greatest possible pleasure therefrom. It was a privilege to be able to spend these evenings in a more etheral and intellectual atmosphere than surrounded most of them in everyday life. Mr. Reid hoped a similar course would be continued in the near future. He alluded in complimental terms to the contributions of Professors Sykes, Burwash, Walsh, and Alexander, and especially praised the latter's analysis of Browning, the mystic poet of England. "In contrast to Browning," added Mr. Reid, "we have tonight the open, big-hearted, big-souled poet of Scotland, Robert Burns. There is no mystery there. Every line of his poetry is clear. It comes from the heart and it goes to the heart. There is a wonderful contrast between these two great geniuses I am sure the lecture tonight will be worthy of the subject." (Applause.)

Prof. Clark spoke for about an hour. His treatment of the subject was exceedingly entertaining. His lecture being embellished by many happy quotations from the poet and by the professor's own wit and humor, which was continually in play. Burns, he said, was a man so lovable and rich in genius, sympathy and love of human nature that we took him instantly to our hearts as a friend. Perhaps it was the very excellencies of Burns that stood between him and proper appreciation on the part of the public. While they must not gloss over the very serious faults of Burns' character, it was fair to remember that he was perfectly frank about them—perhaps a little too frank. Those who read Burns from beginning to end would understand Burns through and through. Nor could they say that he ever tried to apologize for evil. His love of nature, his sympathy with all creation, his lofty patriotism, his hatred of hypocrisy and sham, and the absolute sincerity, directness, and transparency of his nature and utterances—these were all noble qualities which endeared him to mankind. There were two notable things about Burns as a poet: First, his supreme excellence; second, the instant recognition of his genius, his works being appreciated from the moment they were published. This was in contrast to the experience of Byron, Shelley, and Tennyson, who were at first lampooned and derided. Byron was even proclaimed no poet at all by these critics. He was too violent, they said. These people also proved to their own satisfaction that Pope was not a poet. When Pope and Byron ceased to be poets then would the English language cease to exist. Burns was the greatest of the Scottish poets. His works of genius were chiefly lyrical, though when we remembered that he wrote "Tam o' Shanter and "The Jolly Beggars" we realized the range of his powers and felt that had he been spared he might have written a great epic poem. Under more favorable conditions and a longer life, what might he not have done? Some of Tennyson's greatest works were written after his 37th year, and at 37 Burns died. The speaker alluded to the revival of nature in poetry when Cooper in England and Burns in Scotland began to send forth their inspired utterances, indicating a revolution which overthrew the reign of Pope and of his successors. Burns' early life on his father's farm was dwelt on by the lecturer. The poet's education was acquired at the parish school and from his father. Burns, when still young, had had a wide course of reading, including Homer, Shakespeare, Locke, Chaucer, Ferguson, Ramsay, Thomson, Sterne and Milton. His first poem, addressed to "Handsome Nell," written when 15 years old, Burns called silly and peurile, yet it had a few lines worthy of Burns or any other poet. At Lochlea, where he removed when he was 18 years old, his poetic faculty blossomed, and two things were traceable —his patriotism and love. Referring to Burns' love affairs, the professor said there were many kinds of lovers, but two conspicuous kinds. One was the man who fell in love once and never loved again, and the other he, who, like Burns, must always be in love with somebody. (Laughter.) Carlyle considered Highland Mary his chief love, but the speaker thought Jean Armour the first in his affections. No doubt Burns loved them both—though not at the same time. (Laughter.) The lecturer then took up some of Burns' poems. "Holy Willie's Prayer," he said, was no doubt aimed at a hypocrite, who was well described in the concluding stanza:

Oh, Lord, remember me and mine,
Wi' mercies temporal and divine,
That I for grace and gear may shine
Excelled by nane;
And all the glory shall be thine—
Amen, Amen!

Carlyle considered "The Jolly Beggars" Burns' greatest work, but the speaker did not agree with him. Those who knew the poet agreed that his conversation was splendid and copious, yet never obtrusive. His letters were as good as those of Cooper, who was said to be the best letter writer in the English language. It was a pity no better occupation could be found for Burns than guaging beer barrels, yet during this time he wrote some of his sweetest songs. Dumfries was the worst place for him to live in, being neither town nor country—a place full of gossiping and drinking; yet here he wrote some beautiful works, such as "Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon," "A Fond Kiss," and those touching words:

Had we never loved sae kindly,
Had we never loved sae blindly,
Never met nor never parted,
We had ne'er been broken hearted.

After the applause had subsided, Provost Watkins heartily thanked Mr. Reid for presiding, and called attention to the next lecture of the series, on Friday evening, May 1, the subject, "John Bunyan," and the lecturer Prof. Cappon, M.A., of Queen's University, Kingston. Principal Grant had written expressing his regret at being unable to come to London.

Mr. Reid, in replying, said that although not identified with them, he was delighted at the spirit shown by his Episcopal friends in connection with the university. He had lived in London 47 years, and had taken an active part in nearly every educational movement. He was therefore proud to see the Western University established and prospering. He moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Clark for his delightful lecture.

Mr. John Campbell seconded the motion, with a complimentary word for Mr. Clark. Mr. Campbell spoke briefly and wittily. He had diligently read the Psalms of David and Robert Burns, he said, and when he was in any trouble, if Psalms did not suit him, he always turned to Robert Burns. (Laughter and applause.) This lecture on a Scotch poet, under Anglican auspices, seemed to realize the prayer of the poet that "Man for man the world o'er, shall brithers be for a' that." He remembered that, when a boy, it would be heresy to enter the Episcopal abode. Notwithstanding all that had been said against Burns by the clergy, the latter were now beginning to see that he was one of the greatest preachers of the day. Wherever the English language was spoken his poems were read, not only for their poetry, but for the philosophy and the kindly touch of human nature which always pointed to high aims. (Applause.)

Prof. Clark replied humorously to the vote of thanks, and "God Save the Queen" brought the evening to a close. Miss English kindly presided at the piano.

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One Point Of View.

A STORY, of which I must not give any names, comes to me this week of a 6-year-old cherub who nearly turned his parents' hair gray a few days ago. The youngster is the son and heir of a married couple who were engaged for several years, because the man had to make an income before they could afford to be married, and who, of course, during that time, carried on an active correspondence. The boy's ambition for some time has been to be a postman, an ambition born of an acquaintance with the household's letter carrier, who is wooing his nurse—the cherub's nurse—or the cook, or one of the housemaids. At any rate, the boy has been wild to grow up and be a letter carrier.

About two weeks ago this aspiring atom of humanity discovered in a box in the family lumber room, as it is called, about 300 love letters, which his fond papa had sent to his fond mama, during the years of his wooing. These he packed into an old school satchel, which to him was an ideal letter carrier's bag, and he want forth to deliver them. Not less than twenty houses in the neighborhood were visited by way of back doors, where he could attract the attention of the servants, and at each he left ten or more of the tender epistles. As they were not in their envelopes, it was not known at first who they originally belonged to, but the discovery was soon made known through the general spreading of the joke, and one may perhaps be able to imagine the feelings of the fond parents.

—

THE greatest happiness, it is said, ensued at a Yale Club glee concert in New York the other night, when the boys sang in joyous chorus:

"A father once said to his son,
Whenever you think of a pun,
Go out in the yard
And kick yourself hard,
And I will begin when you're done."

—

SHE was an average saleswoman in crimps, very snug waist, and a four-inch white collar. A customer had just gone, and she turned to me with a sigh. I looked at her inquiringly. "My troubles have begun," she said, noticing my look. "Now that the tan shoe season has opened, what do you suppose customers are thinking of? They come in here, with a wisp of silk, a bit of leather as big as your nail, or even a scrap of shoe lace, and want to match them in tan stockings.

"The real leather shades come only in silk stockings, but they won't pay the price for those. They won't take 'No,' either, but want to see every special box, though you know beforehand that the color is not in stock. Shylock isn't in it with tan shoes. I lose a pound of flesh a day right through the season trying to please women who must match leather with cotton when it can't be done."

—

TWO women were trundling baby carriages down Talbot street one afternoon last week, when one of the front wheels came off. The rear wheels passed over it, the women stepped on it, and passed along, blissfully unconscious that anything was wrong.

I was on the other side of the street and saw no imperative reason why I should step through the mud to acquaint them with the fact. So I waited. Presently a neighbor came out and hung the wheel on the fence, and when the women had gone on for about an eighth of a mile, they discovered their loss.

—

THE April shower comes along to vary the monotony of April sunshine. Together they contribute to the arraying of nature in fresh verdure.

—

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS might be a little discouraging to the young woman seeking advice about a literary career. He does not believe, apparently, that good writers are made as good cake is, by carefully following a given recipe. "To the young woman wishing to write," he said recently to a reporter, "my advice would be—write. I do not believe in 'choosing' the profession of literature. One must wait for the impulse to write, and that comes only after much reading. Consequently, my only advice to the young woman with literary aspirations is to read the best authors until she feels the impulse to write, and then to write. Let her keep trying. Let her send her writings to the editors, and keep on sending them. Let her criticise her work as compared with the work of the great authors she has read. Let her keep on until either the editors succumb or she grows tired."

After Mr. Howells' advice to young writers, it is interesting to know what a woman has to say. This is what Gertrude Atherton once said regarding advice to young girls: "Do not imitate anyone. It is a short road to success, but fatal to position. It is better to be a bad original than a commendable reproduction. Avoid Ouida as you would the plague; every other girl writer is a second edition of her."

—

"CAN you sew buttons on?" asked the leap year young woman.

"No," he answered.

"Has your father educated you so that you know how to take proper care of a bicycle?"

"No, I can't say that he ever has."

"Then," she said, bluntly, "I must crush the fond fancy which was blossoming in my heart. The words I meant to speak must be left unsaid. You are not the kind of a man who would make home happy."—Washington Star.

—

THE OBSERVER listened the other day to a clever woman who was holding forth upon the all-important subject of clothes. As she always presents a smart, well-groomed appearance herself, I will tell you what she said, in her own words:

"All your gowns should fit best at the back, for your back is at the mercy of the observer. Lillian Bell, makes a character in one of her stories say: 'You can defend the front in fifty ways, but how do you know what is going on behind you. A woman of genius has the backs of her gowns faultless. Mine are! The fronts of mine are plain. You never notice them, because I myself am the front of my gown.'

"Now, how many women are? I should like to know," demanded the well-dressed woman, to us, her little audience, "who have discovered this clever secret of dress art? How many of them are astute enough to cultivate the notion for all it is worth?"

We said we didn't know, but we'd think about it when we got home, if we had time.

OBSERVER.

The First Pacific Steamboat.

She Went From England to Vancouver, Arriving on April 10, 1836.

Morning Oregonian.

Sixty years ago yesterday marked an important epoch in the history of the Northwest, the occasion being the arrival at Fort Vancouver of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Beaver from England. She reached Astoria several days earlier, but as Fort Vancouver was her objective point when she left the old world, she did not tarry at the lower port, but proceeded to the end of her journey as rapidly as possible.

Steamers were scarce when the Beaver started away from Gravesend on her long journey in the fall of 1835, and the successful trip of the Savannah a short time previous is all that prevented the Beaver from claiming the honor of being the first steamer to cross the Atlantic Ocean. As it is, the name of the old craft will live forever in the annals of steam navigation as the first steamer to enter the Pacific Ocean, as well as the first one on any of the waters of the Northwest. This fame, which will ultimately become international, is not so thoroughly appreciated in the Northwest from the fact that the extreme age reached by the old pioneer placed her easily within the recollection of nearly all the present generation. All over the Northwest are hundreds of people who remember the unique-appearing craft that splashed around the waters of the Sound and British Columbia until about eight years ago, when she was carelessly wrecked, with her timbers as sound as the day they were put in place. No more striking picture of the rapidity of development and progress in the Northwest was ever witnessed than the not uncommon sight of one of the magnificent Empresses of the Canadian Pacific Royal Mail line to the orient flying past the veteran as she rested helpless on the rock at the entrance to Burrard's Inlet, while curio-hunters hacked her to pieces.

On reaching Vancouver, Arril 10, 1836, the Beaver's machinery was overhauled, her paddle wheels shipped, and May 16, 1836, she was ready for business. Her original log is still in possession of a Victoria man, and from it the following entries of 60 years ago are copied:

"Tuesday, May 17.—At daylight unmoored ship and got steam up. At 3:30 weighed anchor and ran down abreast of the lower plain for firewood. At noon lashed alongside the Columbia (bark). At 1:30 took the Columbia in tow for the sawmill. At 6 returned and anchored off Fort Vancouver in five fathoms of water. Received a nine-pound long gun from the Columbia. * * * May 23.—At daylight engineers employed in getting up steam. At 9 weighed anchor and ran down with steam to the lower plain to take on firewood. At 2 p.m. received a party of gentlemen on board and ran up to the sawmill and back to the lower part of Menzies Island. At 7 anchored off the fort and found the engines to act very well.

"May 31.—At 9:30 a party of ladies and gentlemen from the fort came on board. At 9:45 weighed anchor and ran down the river under steam and entered the upper branch of the 'Willhammet'; ran under half power till we cleared the lower branch at 3:50, and ran up toward Vancouver. At 5 came to anchor and moored in our old berth. At 8 called all hands to splice the main brace."

The steamer made several excursions similar to those mentioned during the short time she remained on the Columbia and "Willhammet," and on June 21, 1836, she sailed away for Millbank Sound, and most of her work in after years was on the waters of British Columbia and Puget Sound. The Beaver was neither fast, commodious, nor beautiful, but none of the big fleet of splendid river, ocean and Sound steamers which followed her will ever enjoy a tithe of the fame that is hers forever.

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Like tight boots. Corns are very small affairs, but apply to them a pair of tight boots and all other concerns of life sink into insignificance. Tight boots and Putnam's Corn Extractor (the great and only sure cure for corns) may go together, and comfort will be their partner; but don't fail to use Putnam's Corn Extractor. Frauds, cheap, poisonous and dangerous substitutes, are in the market. Beware of them. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

your child

You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of children.

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Timely Recollections

Of the Late Rev. J. H. Robinson, While Connected with Dundas Street Center Methodist Church.

By C. J. Beal, Recording Steward.

The lapse of time and the every-day events which have crowded the years since Rev. (Father) Robinson joined our church, will account for the following, being "recollections," and in no sense, therefore, a connected picture of the circumstances of the man: Like many another of the pioneer preachers of this Province and Dominion, Father Robinson made his church home with us, after the rigorous and exacting toils of years of ministerial life had been well and fully spent. Yet, when about the year 1875 or 1876, he comes to our first recollection with whitened and thin locks, his strength and powers were by no means gone, and his fresh and beaming countenance lightly put aside his then more than three score years. And during the pastorates of Rev. Parker, Ross and others, he labored with much zeal and energy, and his services were greatly appreciated. His official relation to our church for the ten or more years he resided in London subsequent to 1875 was that of a superannuated minister, with the exception probably of the period when, in connection with Rev. W. R. Parker, he was co-pastor of Dundas Street Center circuit. At the February quartely meeting, 1877, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That the Rev. J. H. Robinson be invited to become the superintendent and pastor of this church and circuit from next conference." Though the stationing committee did not so appoint, he continued "to think it right, as long as he was with us, to stir us up, by putting us in remembrance," as many can testify to the power and blessedness of his pulpit ministrations. We remember him, and shall ever do so, as a preacher fired with the zeal of an apostle, living with the "joy of the Lord in his soul." So that when as he often did commence a public service by reading the well-known hymn,

"Behold the Saviour of mankind
Nailed to a shameful tree,
How vast the love that Him inclined
To bleed and die for me,"

we felt, he knew, and rejoiced in and desired his hearers to come to a knowledge of the same blessed experience and joy. Very much might be related of his pulpit ability if it were necessary, for he was indeed a prince of preachers, but no mere words can begin to fully set forth his power and eloquence. Paul's charge to Timothy was well met in our Father Robinson, for he was indeed "a Bishop without reproach, temperate, sober-minded, orderly, apt to teach; no brawler, but gentle; not contentious; one that could rule well, not a novice, and moreover he had good testimony from them that are without." That his services were much sought after is well known, and he was always willing to serve, not only his own loved Methodism, but any other congregation desirous of hearing the Word of Life. As marking the undoubted value of his worth, he stands alone in our memory as the superannuated preacher requested by an official board to preach alternately every Sabbath with the regular pastor of the church. This certainly was a rare mark of the esteem in which he was held. He frequently attended our regular official meetings, and in doing so was a model member, never usurping the place of the chairman, even when that dignitary was his junior in both years and experience, or cautiously lecturing us as some fathers in learning might be disposed to do; but when, as was sometimes the case, a special meeting, or a special subject, difficult of solution confronted us, his wise counsel and strong common sense, concisely given, solved the problem and cleared away the difficulty; whilst his thoughtful consideration and his cheering words showed that he considered his lay brethren as equal colaborers in the work of maintaining and extending the Redeemer's kingdom. A number of illustrations showing his appreciation of services performed, or sympathy with those who, suffering discouragement because of thoughtless or malicious reports as to their work, might be given; but these might prove too personal, and must remain as "recollections" of a noble and great nature, seeking to aid and encourage his brethren to hold on, and labor on in faith and love, so that they might not become "weary in well doing."

Among his numerous solid and good qualities stood out prominently his unfailing loyalty to Methodism. This found expression on every suitable occasion. At the dedication of one of our suburban churches, he compared this, his love for Methodism, to the marriage relation, "having loved her," he said, "in youth, I shall love her to the end, seeing we are growing old together." This is only one of the many terse and beautiful word illustrations given by him on this subject, and served as a stimulus to many a young believer, and will yet bear more fruit in days to come.

"There is a great future for this church; be of good cheer. Keep up a brave heart; you will have some day to face the task of erecting a noble house of worship to take the place of this one," were almost the last words he tenderly addressed to us, as in the old church, with others, we crowded round the communion rail to shake his hand and bid him farewell on his leaving London. And when confined to his room, he hears of the destruction of the house in which he had so often communed and ministered, he sent us words of encouragement and a donation towards rebuilding the house of the Lord. And so it was fitting that our last earthly "recollection" of Father Robinson should be that we were privileged to attend in this new house a service to his memory, and to join in ascribing praise and thanksgiving to our great father and God, for giving us the fellowship of saints here and the prospect of a reunion in that New Jerusalem, whose walls are jasper, and whose gates are pearl.

Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.

With saints enthroned on high,
Thou dost thy Lord proclaim,
And still to God salvation cry,
Salvation to the Lamb!

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 pulmonic 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 claims to public confidence.

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Have ye iver seen young Barney,
Wid his curlin' coal-black hair,
An' his mouth a-drippin' blarney,
An' his laugh as free as air?
O, travel up an' travel down
From Kerry to Kildare,
Ye'll ne'er find such another as
Young Barney anywhere,
As that blatherin' young Barney
Of Killarney.

Sure the gyurls they all love Barney,
An' he shpakes thim all roight fair,
An' they all belave his blarney;
Sorra bit does Barney care.
O, travel up an' travel down
From Kerry to Kildare,
There's many a heart that's beatin' high
For Barney everywhere,
For that blatherin' young Barney
Of Killarney.

O, he can't resist it, Barney;
Sich a love as hers, I swear,
Sure he'll some day quit his blarney
Or he'll save it all for her.
Thin, travel up an' travel down
From Kerry to Kildare,
Ye'll ne'er find such a happy gyurl
As she'll be anywhere.
An' her name? Lave that for Barney
Of Killarney.

But there's wan turns pale for Barney
Whin the others blushin' air,
Whin they're laughin' at his blarney
Down her cheek there rolls a tear.
O, travel up an' travel down
From Kerry to Kildare,
He'll ne'er find wan that loves so true
As she loves, anywhere,
Loves that blatherin' young Barney
Of Killarney.

—Anne Virginia Culbertson, in Washington Post.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR DEATH

A Desperate Case of Heart Disease, Pronounced Absolutely Incurable, Completely Cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

Nothing short of miraculous are some of the cures effected by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. This medicine makes no claim to do anything else, but it does save men and women whose cases have been declared by the ablest physicians of the land utterly incurable. "For fifteen years," says Mrs. John A. James, of Wiarton, Ont., I was more or less troubled with heart failure. My doctor declared I would be likely to drop off at any time. One year ago a crisis came, and I was completely confined to my bed; dropsy immediately set in, and my physician pronounced my case hopeless, and advised me to prepare to tell my family that my time had arrived. My husband, seeing Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart advertised, influenced me, as a last resort, to secure a bottle of this medicine. The first dose relieved me immediately, and before the bottle was completed the dropsy had left me, and I was able to go about and attend to my duties. I have completed my second bottle, and am entirely free from every trace of heart disease.

Sermons from the Backwoods.

Day by day—Luke, xi., 3.

Do not try to live long at a time. No mortal power can put two days into one, and not come out minus one day at the end of the year. If you must do two days' work in one day do not do it. Pay somebody else for a day's work. It does very well for poets to sing of scorning the nights and living laborious days, or of those who, while others sleep, are climbing the rungs of the upward ladder, but an honest day's work should be enough for an honest day's living. The man who lives so high that he has to do two days' work in one to keep it up is living too much. One cup of coffee per day for a year makes 365 cups of coffee, what a prodigious fool would he be who should try to down them all at a sitting. A steak a day means a whole ox in the course of time, but do not try to take him all in at once.

Day by day is the way to suffer. Not that I hanker after suffering. Even today's grace is not sufficient for tomorrow's suffering. The old word is, "As thy day thy strength shall be," and the first caller in the morning will be strength for the day.

Day by day let your plans and projects for the world's betterment be carried out. A day's digging in the garden, for many days repeated, will turn the waste place into a rose bed. Day by day sing your doxology of praise; day by day give your dime to the cause that needs assistance. Day by day lift your prayers for others to listening heaven. Day by day give the hand grasp to some weary worker, and when life is done you will go to a tearless world, and your works will follow, a very regiment in number.

Day by day I seek to feed and to lead you, brethren. With some anxiety lest I break the rules of propriety, or fail to give you healthful variety, or to afford your hungry hearts a full satiety, I labor to mete out the meat of the day. I have no admiration for the minister who had served three years in his first pastorate and who on going to pastorate No. 2, said: "I have a set of sermons good for three years, and I am set up for life, for I am sure not to stay more than three years anywhere." He did not realize that his people wanted their bread fresh. Surely, the pastor should learn that the wants of one day may be the woes of another, and the blessing of one day the bane of another, the meat of one Sunday almost poison the next. Now let us sing with heart and voice:

Come the days as come they may,
Bringing fine or stormy weather;
They'll come singly, day by day,
Two will never come together.

Do not weep o'er days in store,
Do not grief or trouble borrow;
One by one, and never more,
Come the days. There's no tomorrow.

—Peter Peculiar in New York Observer

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B.B.B.

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BLOOD BITTERS

is the only remedy that will positively remove all blood poisons. In ulcers, abscesses, scrofula, scrofulous swellings, skin diseases, blotches, old sores, etc., B.B.B. should be applied externally, as well as taken internally according to directions.

Sixty-Eight Married at Once.

A curious custom obtains in the little town of Plougastell, in Brittany, namely, the collecting of all the marriages of the year into one great event. At a recent ceremony of this kind 34 couples were married simultaneously. All the brides and bridegrooms, wearing the Breton costume, walked in procession through the town, followed by their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and other relatives. The festivities lasted a week.

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Templeton's Pink Powders Are a sure and speedy cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and La Grippe. Mr. J. Brazeau, interpreter for the North West Mounted Police, speaks as follows of these powders: "Pain vanishes and swelling at once goes down." "To get in and out of the saddle was almost an impossibility." "If I don't know what rheumatism is, no man does." "I can now attend to duty; in fact I am a new man."

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Twice-Told Tales.

Seldom That Anything New is Said or Written at the Pesent Day.

Shakespeare, Among Many of the Authors, Borrowed Ideas Right and Left.

It is seldom that a new thing is said or written today. We have not the wits among us that made merry 100 or 200 years ago or so, and many of our good things are but remodeled and made over to suit the times.

It is almost true that there is nothing new under the sun. Successful and ready writers and originators are most open to the charge of borrowing from someone else. All literary men are more or less omniverous readers. They take in a vast amount of matter, which is used at various odd times to suit their own fancies. Shakespeare borrowed from right and left, and the same is true of many men and women prominent in literature, and the public, delighted with the new phase the idea takes on, are far from finding fault. There is hardly a famous phrase in literature but what is used by several. In the "Merchant of Venice" Shakespeare says: "All that glitters is not gold." In "A Fair Quarrel" Middleton writes: "All is not gold that glisteneth," while Chaucer in "The Chanones Jamanes Tales" tells us that "All thing, which that shineth as the gold ne is no gold, as I have heard it told." Lygate, in "On Human Affairs," writes, "All is not gold that outward showeth bright." Spencer, in the "Faerie Queene," has it, "Gold all is not that doth golden seem." They all borrow the simile, adapting it to their uses without referring to the originator, whoever he was.

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave." None would deny this to Gray, but Thomas Campbell in his "Hohenlinden," says, "The combat deepens. On, ye brave, who rush to glory, or the grave!" Byron, in his "Death of Sheridan," uses the same idea. The line is: "Who tracks the steps of glory to the grave." The following lines are well known:

Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light;
But, O, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight.

These were penned long ago by Sir J. Suckling, and have been quoted by every author time and time again. Note the simflarity between them and the following by Robert Herrick:

Her pretty feet, like snails did creep
A little out, and then,
As if they played at bo-peep,
Did soon draw in again.

The idea suggested by Falstaff, that discretion is the better part of valor, is taken up by many writers. In "Apothegms," Erasmus writes: "That same man, that runnith awaie, maie again fight another daie."

Butler in "Hudibras," puts it as follows:

For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.

Ray, in "History and Rebellion," elaborates the quotation:

He that fights and runs away
May turn to fight another day;
But he that is in battle slain
Will never rise to fight again.

There is no controverting this truism. In "The Art of Poetry," edited by Oliver Goldsmith presumably, the lines are followed so closely that some may object. They are:

For he who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day;
But he who is in battle slain
Can never rise and fight again.

Rollo, in the "Duke of Normandy," informs us that "He that will to bed go sober, falls with the leaves still in October," which an anonymous writer transposes into:

He who goes to bed and goes to bed sober
Falls as the leaves do, and dies in October;
But he who goes to bed and goes to bed mellow,
Lives as he ought to do, and dies an honest fellow.

The people of today will take exception to the moral of this, as well as duplication of ideas.

The sentiment of the beautiful lines, "Abide With Me," is duplicated to a perceptible extent. The following stanza of the hymn by Lytle is an example of this:

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens, Lord, with me abide!
When other helpers fail, and comfort flee,
Help of the helpless, O, abide with me!

In "Evening" Le Keble thus expresses it:

Abide with me from morn till eve,
For without Thee I cannot live;
Abide with me when night is nigh,
For without Thee I dare not die.

In "Imitation of Christ" occurs the line, "Man proposes, but God disposes," and in Proverbs xiv., 9, we read: "Man's heart deviseth his way; but the Lord directeth his steps."

There seems to be an issue between Swift and Lowell. The former is the author of the well-known lines:

So, naturalists observe a flee
Has smaller flees that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite 'em;
And so proceed ad infinitum.

Lowell in the "Bigelow Papers" improves on it as follows:

Great flees have little flees
Upon their backs to bite 'em;
And little flees have lesser flees
And so ad infinitum.

"What wind blew you hither, Pistol?" asked Falstaff in "Henry IV." To which Pistol replies: "Not the ill wind, which blows none to good." "What wind hath blown him hither?" writes Milton, in "Samson Agonistes." "It is an ill wind turns none to good," said Tusser in "A Description of the Properties of the Winds."

"My mind to me an emperor is," wrote Southwell in 1595, which seven years before Byrd had expressed, "My mind to me a kingdom is."

There are but a few instances selected at random somewhat famous in verse, and if prose was taken it would be equally interesting. In olden times plagiarism was one of the arts, and was regularly followed. Disraeli tells us of a singular character who not only imitated ancient manuscript, but taught others how to do it. One Richesource, who called himself the moderator of the Academy of Philosophical Orators, recognizing that many people had a desire for literary honors, he guaranteed to take the rawest of material, and make out of it, not merely a writer, but one distinguished in literature. The secret of this was that the pupils were taught to study closely the works of other writers, and observe just how they did it and even copy their ideas. This he considered an art, and defined it as plagiarism, writing a book on the subject, in which were famous expressions of various writers changed so that they could be used in different ways. Disraeli states that even celebrated writers took lessons of Richesource when young, proving that he was not unsuccessful, mentioning Fletcher as one who attended his lectures. Richesource published a book called the "Art of Writing and Speaking," in which he gave suggestions how to talk and hold polite conversation, ending by requesting those who desired essays, sermons, letters, or verses to apply to him.

This is still in vogue today, as there are people who make a business of writing books, pamphlets, etc., for others, and in a certain English newspaper may be seen a column of advertisements offering sermons ready for delivery to those who have not the time or inclination to prepare them. Out and out plagiarism is rare at the present day, for the simple reason that this is an era of books, and the chances are that discovery is almost certain. The greatest literary frauds of today lie in the imitation of old books, the copying of old manuscripts, all of which is extensively carried on in various parts of Germany.—Philadelphia Times.

MADE A GUARDED REPLY.

A Witness Who Was Too Much for the Smart Lawyer.

E. B. Green, of Ottumwa, Iowa, told a Washington Star reporter a good story about Judge Hendershott, of that city, one of the leading lawyers of the Hawkeye State.

"Judge Hendershott," said Mr. Green, "was trying a case under the prohibition law. An important question was raised as to whether or not a barrel of whisky was delivered to the defendant.

"An Irishman by the name of O'Connor was the drayman, and when Judge Hendershott started to cross-examine him he concluded to frighten him into contradicting his testimony on the examination-in-chief. Assuming a dramatic post, and with a stern voice, he said: 'Remember, sir, you are on your oath. Remember, you have sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Remember, that to deviate one iota from the truth is perjury, and the punishment for perjury is imprisonment in the State penitentiary of Iowa. Now, sir, upon your oath, did you deliver that barrel of whisky to Pat Duffy?'

"The Irishman answered coolly and deliberately: 'Well, jedge, bein' on me oath, faith, I couldn't say. I delivered a bar'l at Mr. Duffy's place. On one end of that bar'l was marked "Pat Duffy," on the ither end was marked "Whisky," but bein' on me oath I couldn't say whether Pat Duffy or whisky was in the bar'l.'

"The defendant was convicted."

The Cathode Rays.

Of the value of Prof. Roentgen's discovery of the cathode or X rays there can be no question; its possibilities, however, lie in the future. But several patients have already had the discovery utilized to their benefit. The first of these was a young seamstress who was treated at the experimental laboratory just opened in Berlin. She had swallowed a needle, and was suffering excruciating agony. The physicians despaired of her life, as her stomach could retain no food, and she was constantly raising blood. She was bound to the back of a heavy oaken chair and photographed, with the result that every bone of the upper part of the body was plainly shown, and the needle was seen lying point downward in the lower right angle of the stomach in such a position that it punctured the coating every time the patient rose, thus causing the loss of blood. She was placed under chloroform, and by skilful surgery the needle was taken from the stomach. Undoubtedly her life was saved by the new photography. Numerous other cases equally remarkable are being reported from various localities. Prof. Roentgen has already taken his place among the benefactors of his race.

A NOTED CALGARY RANCHER

Tells How South American Kidney Cure Eradicated Kidney Disease of Ten Years Standing.

Mere theory does not count for much in disease, and speculation and experiment are worse. There are no misgivings in using South American Kidney Cure, for it is radical in its effects. Wm. Baty, a well-known rancher, of Calgary, N. W. T., had been troubled with severe kidney disease for many years to such an extent that at times he was completely prostrated, and suffered intense pains in the back. Doctors and various medicines used availed him nothing, until he was induced to try South American Kidney Cure. He procured one bottle, and the first few doses gave relief, and after using four bottles he states that he was completely cured. He gladly recommends it to anyone troubled with this insidious disease.

A LEAP YEAR CATASTROPHE.

Ethel——I guess you'll have to make up your mind to adopt a son."

Pa and Ma—What!!"

Ethel—I proposed to Fred Gordon, and he promised to be a brother to me.



A Queen will buy only *the best* of everything. Queen Victoria buys

Sunlight Soap

for use in all her palace laundries.

But it's so cheap everybody can afford to use it, in fact as the "best is the cheapest" nobody can afford not to use it. Washes clothes, washes everything with less labor, greater comfort.

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Books for Wrappers For every 12 Wrappers sent to LEVER BROS., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent.

Novel and Wonderful.

A CURIOUS MIRROR.

A transparent mirror was brought from Germany to this country a few months ago by a New York firm, and the perplexing poperties of the glass excited much curiosity. It was at once in demand for many purposes, and the same firm is now engaged in importing it in large quantities. The coating is placed on one side of the glass just the same as the silvering on the mirror and has the same properties of reflecting the rays of light and color. The difference, however, is that when looked at from the back the coating is entirely transparent. To one sitting indoors the view without is not obstructed in the least, but a pedestrian peering into the window or doorway is greeted by his own reflection. The glass is used largely in lieu of screens, where privacy is desired without obstructing the light from the outside or barring the vision of those inside. It was introduced with effect first in a New York club window. Behind it the chappies could sit and ogle the girls and view the passing throng without being themselves observed. Its use is also resorted to in cafes and semi-public places, where it offered privacy to those lounging inside, while the latter had an undisturbed view of the street.

ASBESTUS AND MOUNTAIN CORK.

The fact that the mineral substance asbestus is manufactured into cloth and other substances that won't burn under the trade name "asbestos," is now well known. But asbestus has a twin brother equally curious, although not so useful. This is mountain cork, a stone that floats. Like asbestus, it is a variety of amphibole, to which hornblende belongs. It is as light as pith, and resembles cork, except that it is light yellow. When it occurs in thin sheets, resembling birch bark, it is called mountain leather.

MAGNETISM AND EGGS.

Dr. Bertram Windle, a London experimentalist, has recently made investigations of the effect of magnetism on the hatching of eggs. He found that the eggs of silk-worms, when placed in the field of a strong magnet, were apparently unaffected by the lines of force penetrating them, but hen's eggs thus treated were found to produce an unusual number of abnormal chicks. Dr. Windle submitted the eggs of trout to an electrical current traversing the water, and found it to arrest their development.

WONDERFUL WIRES.

In a recent address by Thomas Morris before the Staffordshire, England, iron and steel works' managers on the remarkable achievements of fine wire, the interesting fact was mentioned that the lecturer had been presented by Warrington, the wire manufacturer, with specimens for which some $4 32 per pound were obtained, or more than $8,600 per ton—drawn wire, largely used in the construction of piano and other musical and mechanical instruments. Among these specimens also was pinion wire, at a market price of $21 60 per pound, or $43,200 per ton; it took 754 hair springs to weigh an ounce of 437 1-2 grains; 27,000,000 of these were required to make a ton, and, taking one to be worth a cent and a half, the value of a ton of these cheap little things ran up to over $400,000. The barbed instruments used by dentists for extracting nerves from teeth was even more expensive, representing some $2,150,000 per ton. A mile length of No. 19 wire weighed only 21 pounds, and many of the ingots were twelve to fourteen hundredweight each, and 50 miles of wire could be obtained from one ingot.

A NEW WOUND-DRESS.

During the late war Japanese surgeons are said to have employed, as a dressing for wounds, the ash of rice straw. This was freely applied after the wound had been cleansed, and sublimate gauze or linen was then superposed and held in position. The ash is said to act as a perfect antiseptic, its properties in that respect being attributed to the presence of potassium carbonate, and it is certainly the cheapest dressing on record.

PUMICE STONE LIFEBOATS.

In England recently trials have been made with a lifeboat made of a novel material throughout—pumice stone, to wit, which, we are informed through a report made by the Lighthouse Board, have proven most satisfactory. Not only is the material of great lightness and strength, but it is easily worked into any shape. The boat remains afloat and will support quite a load, even when full of water. The parts are made interchangeable, and when a part is injured, the simple loosening of a bolt enables the repairer to remove it and put in another.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

A process for converting petroleum into a hard mass, and thus render it suitable for employment as fuel on board large ocean-going craft, has been brought forward by M. d'Humy, a French naval engineer. The published statements relating to this invention show, among other things, that the prepared material is affected neither by heat nor cold, and is absolutely smokeless and odorless. The cakes, when set on fire, burn only on the surface, and give an intense heat; they require very little draft, and make not more than from 2 to 3 per cent of ashes; they can be made in any size or shape, and can be stowed anywhere without danger, as they cannot evaporate or cause an explosion. Further representations show that a man-of-war having 1,000 tons of this solidified oil on board could sail around the world or remain at sea for successive months. One ton of this material is estimated as the same as 30 tons of coal, and the amount of cost is calculated in a French scientific journal at not more than $10 per ton; and it is considered, therefore, by the promoters of this process that in the manufacture of steel 500 pounds of the solidified petroleum, costing but $2, would melt a ton of metal.

VALUABLE ABYSSINIAN RELICS.

It is reported that King Menelek of Abyssinia has promised that as soon as peace is restored within his dominions, he will permit a commission of European scientists to make an exhaustive examination of the vaults of the cathedral church of Axium, where the monarchs of Ethiopia have been crowned from time immemorial. A widespread tradition asserts that it is within the ancient vaults of this structure that the Ark of the Covenant is preserved, along with the tables of stone containing the Ten Commandments, which Moses brought down from Mount Sinai.

The seven-branched candlestick of gold, which figured in the Holy of Holies of the Temple of Solomon, at Jerusalem, is also said to be preserved in these vaults, which are believed to contain a mass of ancient papyri and other manuscripts that are in an excellent state of preservation and which have never been translated or annotated.

It is believed that Menelek will also open up for the first time the priceless treasures that have for thousands of years been jealously preserved on the Holy Island of Debra Sinan, located nead the center of the great inland sea or Lake of Zuol, in the southern portion of the Kingdom of Shoah. Great and important discoveries are expected from these investigations.

OTHER JOTTINGS.

Camphor and gun cotton are the chief constituents of celluloid goods.

Double flowers are generally the result of cultivation, and always an abnormal growth.

Lenenhock and Humboldt both say that a single pound of the finest spider webs would reach around the world.

Of every man and woman living today at the age of 25, one out of two will live, according to the tables, to be 65 years of age.

Sir William Turner has compiled a table which shows that a whale of 50 tons weight exerts 145 horse-power in swimming twelve miles an hour.

The bones of the skull are arched, because in that form the greatest strength is combined with the least weight and quantity of material.

Platinum has been drawn into smooth wire so fine that it could not be distinguished by the naked eye, even when stretched across a piece of white cardboard.

A man feels drowsy after a hearty dinner because a large part of the blood in the system goes to the stomach to aid in digestion, and leaves the brain poorly supplied.

The air, after a heavy snowfall, is usually very clear, because the snow, in falling, brings down with it most of the dust and impurities and leaves the atmosphere exceedingly clear.

Electric heat has been applied with success to the thawing out of frozen water pipes in England. A wire is run into the pipe until it meets the obstruction, and then the current is turned on.

Decay never occurs on any part of a tooth which may be and is kept clean. The fissures and pits, which cannot always be kept clean, should be filled on the first indications of decay. Here is preventive dentistry in a nutshell.

According to Prof. McAdie, the risk of lightning stroke is five times greater in the country than in cities, because ordinary dwelling houses in city blocks receive a very considerable protection from the tin roofing, cornices, gutters, and so on.

It is said that women's voices do not give results in the long-distance telephone; their high notes, excellent in short lines, as all city telephone subscribers know, are an obstacle to clear transmission in lines of considerable length.

The camel's foot is a soft cushion, peculiarly well adapted to the stones and gravel over which it is constantly walking. During a single journey through the Sahara horses have worn out three sets of shoes, while a camel's feet are not even sore.

The frog deposits its eggs in shallow water, where the warmth of the sun promotes speedy hatching. The common snake often selects a bed of decomposing vegetable matter. The crocodile and the clumsy sea tortoise go ashore to lay their eggs.

Laid a Soldier's Ghost.

A Slender Thread Unraveled the Mystery of Clanking Chains.

I was a young and timid girl, but a few months married, when my husband, a marine officer, was ordered to the Marine Barracks at Boston. We had quite pleasant quarters, and good friends around us, who would often beguile the evening hours with song and story. I had been interested in hearing of a soldier, arrested for some offense, who had put an end to his life to escape his merited, but dreaded, punishment, and whose ghost was said often to haunt the barracks and rattle a chain, as he passed back and forth in his rounds.

One gloomy evening, toward bed time, my husband had to visit the sentinels, and I, being left alone, went to my bureau to prepare for retiring. Opening the top drawer, I took out my brush and comb, put my hair into plaits for the following day's adornment, humming a gay air in the lightness of my heart. I raised my hand to my head, when a curious noise, and very near me, made me start and listen, my song turned to silence. Not a sound.

Again I moved, and began my preparations for the night. A rumbling, rattling sound again met my ear, and my heart almost ceased to beat in my terror; for this time there could be no mistake as to the noise and its nearness. Yet the instant I stood still—perfect silence. I feared to look around; no one was within call, and the hour was late. So, trying to reason away my terror and believe the noise was out doors, I moved a few steps away.

Louder, more prolonged, the rattling seemed to follow me, as I rushed for the door, which, to my joy, at that moment opened, and I fell into my husband's arms, almost fainting.

"The chain the soldier drags," I cried; "I have heard it in this room."

"Nonsense!" said my lord and master. "You have become alarmed at being alone and imagined your terrors."

But as I withdrew from his arms the same fearful sound, distinct and within the room, was heard by us both.

"Sit still, dear one, and let me fathom this mystery," said my husband, placing me in an easy chair. He looked puzzled, and no longer smiled at my fears.

"Do not leave me," I cried, and clung closely to his arm.

"Only to search the room and dispel your dread," he answered. So, tenderly displacing my hands, he walked across to a diyan and examined underneath and behind its drapery. Nothing there and perfect quiet. He again crossed the room to a large bookcase, which stood in front of a closed door, and as he did so, clear and continued the weird, strange sound disturbed the silence of the room.

"This is strange, surely, and must be sifted to the bottom," continued my husband, now almost as excited as I was. "But I must free my foot of this string which has caught around my ankle, ere I look farther." Stooping down, he unwound some thread from about his foot, the rumbling now rising, now ceasing as he did so, and seemed to come from the direction of my bureau. So to it he hastened, the thread yet in his hand, and opening the top drawer, discovered—what say you, my readers? A spool of thread, the end of which I caught in my hand and unknowingly braided in my hair; so every motion set the spool rolling in an almost empty drawer, and I had created my own ghost. Needless to say I also laid him, and after a good laugh, slept the sleep of the unhaunted. Having unraveled the mystery, given you the thread of the story and my hair-breadth escape, I bid you farewell.—Washington Post.

A BABEL OF TONGUES.

Drilling Swiss Soldiers Who Spoke Many Languages.

Switzerland is hard to beat in regard to the mixture of races and tongues in the ranks of the army. This gives considerable trouble to the military authorities. An amusing instance occurred recently at Wallenstadt recruiting station in the case of a guard, consisting of five men.

The lieutenant in command spoke German only; the second, a sergeant, spoke Italian only; the third one, a corporal, spoke French and Spanish; the fourth, a private, could speak French and German; while the fifth, a private, could speak French, German and Italian.

When the lieutenant had to give an order to the sergeant, the last-named man had to interpret it for him; when he wished to communicate with the corporal he had to requisition the linguistic services of the fourth man; and so on.

NO EQUAL OR RIVAL.

Many Poor Imitations.

Diamond Dyes Tested for Twenty Years and Given First Place in the Best Homes--Scientific Chemists Say They Are the Purest, Strongest, Fastest and Most Brilliant.

To-day Diamond Dyes have no equal or rival in the world, and are the only package dyes that can be used with safety and confidence. The imitation and worthless dyes now on the market —some foreign and some domestic—are a constant source of danger to home dyers. Merchants and dealers sell them, simply because of the great profit that results when a sale is made. These imitation dyes which are sold at the same price as the "Diamond," are very dear at any price, as they ruin and destroy all kinds of goods.

People, in order to be fully protected from having inferior dyes foisted on them, should examine each package offered them. If the name "Diamond" is not seen, rest assured the dyes are dangerous and worthless. Diamond Dyes are fully warranted; crude and imitation dyes are made to deceive and swindle the careless buyer.

A Correct Diagnosis.

George—Eh? You got engaged last night? Gus, my old, my dear friend, tell me how you did it.

Gus—Really, I hardly know myself. Couldn't help it. Just like falling down stairs. I was on the edge of a proposal, she gave me a push, and there I was engaged.

"Well, I haven't had any such experience. Every time I try to start my knees knock together, and my teeth chatter, and my tongue cleaves to the roof of my mouth. I've tried a dozen times to pop the question to Miss De Pink, and slumped every time."

"And did she let you slump?"

"Yes."

"You are courting the wrong girl."—New York World.

I BELIEVE MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria.
Riverdale. MRS. REUBEN BAKER.

I BELIEVE MINARD'S LINIMENT will promote growth of hair.
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BEAUTY, STRENGTH, LIGHTNESS AND DURABILITY.
The new 1896 MODELS are elegant in appearance, remarkable for simplicity of construction, have the greatest structural strength combined with lightness of material. We guarantee ease, speed and durability, under prolonged and incessant use. FINEST WHEEL IN THE WORLD. **Write for Remington Art Catalogue.**
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Mild Cured Delicious Flavor
HAMS BACON LARD
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SILVERWARE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.
THE QUESTION 'WILL IT WEAR'? NEED NEVER BE ASKED IF YOUR GOODS BEAR THE TRADE MARK
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AS THIS IS IT SELF GUARANTEES THE QUALITY.
BE SURE THE PREFIX 1847 IS STAMPED ON EVERY ARTICLE.
THESE GOODS HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.
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Hygienic Skin Food obliterates wrinkles, pittings, scars, softening and whitening, $1 50. **Eye-brow Pencils**, 25c; **Hair Restorer** excellent, $1; **Hair Vigor**, $1; light or dark brown **Hair Dye**, $1 50, etc., etc.
Send stamp for Booklet, "How to Be Beautiful," and circulars.
Face Bleach removes pimples freckles, sallowness, tan, liver spots and all impurities from the skin. Does not take away the natural rosy look. $1 50; three bottles for $4.
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140 MAPLE STREET, LONDON.

With the Workers.

Interest Centering in the Eight-Hour-Day Movement.

Detroit After the I. T. U. Convention in 1898.

Toronto Tailors to Strengthen Their Organization—Probable Settlement of the Trouble Between Chicago Central Labor Bodies.

The union label has been adopted by Toledo laundry workers.

The plasterers and stonemasons of Detroit have an eight-hour day.

The National Convention of Horseshoers will be held in Buffalo in June.

The Brotherhood of bookbinders hold its annual convention in St. Louis May 5.

The cigarmakers of Toronto report a largely increased demand for blue label cigars.

West Virginia miners in the Fairmount region, have secured an 8 per cent advance.

The International Printing Pressmen's annual convention will be held in Chicago in June.

The Bookbinders' and Rulers' Union of Detroit will ask for a 7 per cent increase in pay on May 1.

The first union of horseshoers in Texas was organized last week. Several more will soon be organized.

Over 20,000 members of the United Garment Workers' Association are on strike throughout the country.

After a struggle of five weeks, the 3,000 Baltimore garment workers lost their strike.

The strike of the 500 New York lithographers has been submitted to Bishop Potter for arbitration.

The world's labor congress meets in London in July, and organizations of all countries will be represented.

The striking cigarmakers of Detroit have received their 46th strike benefit, and still the war against child labor continues.

The clothing manufacturers of Chicago have refused to arbitrate their difficulty with the Cutters' and Trimmers' Union.

The printers of Chicago are making a demand for an eight-hour day and 35 cents per hour. They believe they will be successful.

A proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages of 270 weavers in the Phoenix cotton mills, Columbus, Ga., caused a strike, and 1,700 employes are idle.

The stonemasons, who have decided to demand the eight-hour day on May 1 have 12,000 members, and, though one of the smallest, is one of the best labor organizations in the country.

The eight-week limit of the strike benefit of the locked-out employes of the John F. Eby office in Detroit, expired two weeks ago, but the I. T. U. has voted to continue the benefit to the union in that city.

In Cincinnati a mass meeting of boot and shoe workers was held on April 15, at which the speakers generally declared that at no time in the history of shoemaking in that city have the employes been in better condition.

R. P. McClure, who has the contract for building the hall for the National Republican Convention of St. Louis, sub-let the ironwork to a firm which is said to employ non-union men. The Building Trades Council of St. Louis has taken the matter up.

The miners and mine workers of the Fairmaunt region, in West Virginia, have received notice that the rate of mining would be advanced 2 1-2 cents a ton, and the pay of mine workers accordingly. This is equal to an advance of about 8 per cent.

After years of agitation the last Illinois Legislature passed a law for the voluntary arbitration of labor disputes, and now that the striking Chicago clothing cutters have appealed to it, the employers refuse to arbitrate. Trades unionists will now begin an agitation for a compulsory arbitration law, such as New Zealand has.

The Toronto Journeymen Tailors' Association held their first meeting Tuesday night since the conclusion of the recent troubles. They decided to strengthen the organization as rapidly as possible. It was reported at the meeting that a number of members of the association had left the city, having obtained situations elsewhere.

The Detroit Convention League will back the Detroit Typographical Union in an effort to secure for that city the biennial convention of the International Typographical Union for 1898. The next convention is to be held in October in Colorado Springs. The conventions of the I. T. U. are among the largest and most important in trades unionism.

A committee appointed by the Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis to agitate in favor of the employment of Minneapolis union labor on the new capitol building, adopted resolutions petitioning the capitol commissioners to that effect. It also decided to ask the Attorney-General as to the legality of inserting in the specifications of the contract a provision for the employment of home labor.

Horace Greeley, first president of New York Typographical Union, in an address to workingmen, said: "I stand here, friends, to urge that a new leaf be turned over—that the labor class, instead of idly and blindly waiting for better circumstances and better times, shall begin at once to consider and discuss the means of controlling circumstances and commanding times, by study, calculation, foresight, union."

The members of the Longshoremen's Assembly, Knights of Labor, Toronto, are now endeavoring to arrange terms for the coming season with the different coal firms which import coal during the summer by vessel. They have submitted a scale of wages to the coal firms, which most of them have agreed to. One or two firms, however, have raised objections, to the proposed scale, but it is expected that an amicable arrangement will be reached by the time the coal commences to arrive in any quantities.

A congress of trades unions is to be held in Berlin, Germany, May 4, at which, among others, the following questions will be considered: A better celebration of Labor Day; a demand upon the Government for the legal right of organization among wage-earners; a liability law; abolition of the sweating system; the inauguration of a strike fund; for an official journal and labor statistics; the establishment of a daily labor paper and the discontinuance of all other labor papers; that May 1, European Labor Day, be made a legal holiday.

In some places there is considerable interest in the effort to be made on May 1 for an extension of the eight-hour day. The movement may not assume large proportions, but it will be the first formal attempt of a general nature, and the result will be significant. Leading trades unionists are of the opinion that, with the present spirit of organization maintained for another year, and a betterment of trade so that labor will be in general demand, an effort then ought to result in the almost complete establishment of the shorter day. The effort to be made next week, therefore, is to be regarded in the nature of a preliminary skirmish, made simply to gain information for use in future efforts. The campaign will be conducted along so cautious a line that, though progress may not be made, the result shall not be of a retrograde nature.

The following from the Chicago Sunday Chronicle will be hailed with joy by trades unionists everywhere: "Unless some unforeseen obstacle intervenes, the passing of another week will see the reorganization of the Trade and Labor Assembly and the dissolution of the labor congress. All the steps toward a harmonious settlement of differences have been taken, and the joint meeting of the delegates from the two bodies tomorrow is expected to have smooth sailing in all but minor details. Thus, despite strenuous opposition from certain quarters, the terms of the Chicago compromise, made at the American Federation of Labor Convention in New York, will have been successfully carried out, and unity and harmony will be restored, to a great degree, in the ranks of the trade and labor unions, which have been so long divided."

FOR YEARS A GREAT SUFFERER,

And Yet Two Bottles of South American Nervine Cured Him—This Is the Simple Story of Frank A. Gadbois, of Cornwall, Ont.

This Great Discovery Is an Infallible Remedy for Indigestion, Nervousness and a Shattered Constitution, from Whatever Cause—Thousands of Canadian Citizens Testify.



FRANK A. GADBOIS, OF CORNWALL, ONT.

It was with little hope of securing relief that, after years of suffering from indigestion and nervousness, Mr. Frank A. Gadbois, of Cornwall, Ont., was finally prevailed upon to give South American Nervine a trial. Hoping against hope as each new remedy had been given a trial, Mr. Gadbois was prepared to say, with Milton: "Thus repulsed, our final hope is flat despair." One may fool with hope for a time, but with the most persistent, discouragement is almost sure to eventually settle upon the mind. A good friend, however, had confidence in South American Nervine. He had known its history in cases no less desperate than that of Mr. Gadbois, and it was this experience, doubtless, that finally induced Mr. Gadbois to make the trial. The record was completely changed. In his own words: "I can truthfully say Nervine is the very best medicine I have ever used. It cured me, and I strongly recommend it to anyone suffering from indigestion and nervousness." Yet, when the scientific principle that stands at the back of Nervine is understood there is nothing remarkable in the cure. The point of congratulation is that the discoverer of this medicine had the courage, fortitude and consideration for his fellowmen to place it within the power of each and all to secure its use.

Disease will take hold of the human body and locate itself at particular centers. Some times it is the stomach, again the liver, another time the nervous system, or the brain. In every case, and with every form of disease, be it known as indigestion, loss of appetite, costiveness, faintness, impoverished or impure blood, general debility, or broken constitution, the seat of the trouble is in the nerve centers, which are located at the base of the brain. Nervine does not give something that produces temporary relief, at the felt point of disease, but it immediately operates on the nerve centers, and a speedy cure and certain cure is the result.

Canadian Cattle.

How the Interests of the Farmers Have Been Sacrificed

By Mismanagement or Worse at Ottawa.

From the Canada Farmers' Sun.

Sixteen of the foremost veterinarians in the British Empire were appointed as expert witnesses to examine the lungs of any slaughtered Canadian animals reported by the veterinarians to have had pleuro-pneumonia, and the court entered upon its investigation in June, 1894, and on the 13th of August, 1894, rendered a verdict confirming the findings of the British veterinarians, that certain Canadian animals imported into England during the sitting of the court in the season of 1894 had contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

These findings ought to have caused the Canadian Government to abandon this senseless attitude of mere denial and to have influenced them to act upon the advice contained in the English request of July, 1893, above mentioned; but, no, it was simply followed by another of Sir Charles Tupper's denials, and nothing more.

At the close of the season of 1894, Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the English Board of Agriculture, wrote to the British press, pointing out the refusal of the Canadian Government to comply with the British request, to assist them in their efforts to remove the embargo.

Then came the season of 1895, and still the Canadian Government refused to do as requested. As a result the embargo continued throughout the year; and now we are entering upon the season of 1896.

When the matter was under discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa, on the 27th of March, 1896, Sir Charles Tupper had to admit that up to that moment, our Government had not carried out the requests contained in the communication from England of the 31st of July, 1893, his excuse being that such requests were ridiculous. He asserted that the findings of the British veterinarians, the evidence of the witnesses and the verdict of the court, were all wrong, and he impugned the honesty of the British authorities. Thus he places them in the attitude of antagonism to Canada, and helps to permanently rivet the embargo on Canada.

Worse tactics could not be conceived. Having thus played into the hands of the farmers of Great Britain, who naturally would like to exclude Canadian cattle from competition with theirs, he has given them the opportunity of calling upon the British Parliament to pass the act excluding Canadian cattle from England for all time; whilst, if he had carried out the reasonable requests of the English Government when a Government favorable to the removal of the embargo was in office in England, there is little doubt but that today, Canadian cattle would have been free to enter any part of Great Britain.

It is most unfortunate that Canadian farmers are compelled to suffer from the incapacity and negligence of the Ottawa Government. What have farmers to say when, in extenuation, Sir Charles Tupper, in his speech in the House, said that the embargo was a blessing in disguise to the Canadian farmer? Surely the Canadian farmers know their business better than does Sir Charles Tupper. At least, it will be a new thing for them to learn that it is an advantage to have part of their product shut out from their only market.

In 1894, at the request of the Patrons of Industry, Mr. Mulock, M. P, for North York, brought to light in the House all the facts connected with the imposition of the embargo. Then, in the presence of the Government, he confronted them with these facts, showing that, through their misconduct, the embargo was brought about; and no one dared to contradict him. But Dr. Montague and some of the Tory papers broke out in loud denunciations against Mr. Mulock for his alleged unpatriotic conduct in exposing their negligence, and, again in the House of Commons on the 27th of March, 1896, when Mr. Mulock once more exposed their mismanagement since the embargo, Sir Charles Tupper, in high-sounding words, denounced him for having made these charges against them. And now, again, the same tactics are being repeated, and the Government, being unable to escape responsibility, are exhausting their energies in denouncing those who expose their misconduct, imitating the miserable trick of the lawyer who, having no defense, pours unlimited abuse on the other side. It is intolerable that a public man, in discharging faithfully a public duty, should become the target for low abuse by exposed wrong-doers.

We commend Mr. Mulock's speech to the careful consideration of all our readers. He has faithfully and fearlessly complied with the request of the Grand Board of the Patrons of Industry, by bringing to light all the circumstances connected with this unfortunate embargo, and has deservedly earned the gratitude of the farming community. The farmers were entitled to the fullest information, and they will be the judges in the premises.

The people pay the Government over $100,000 a year in salaries, and are entitled to skillful, efficient and faithful services; but unfortunately the Government, too long in office, forgetting that they are public servants, have wasted their time in plotting and intriguing, and have let things drift, until we are now face to face with a condition of affairs in connection with the cattle industry, which threatens great direct pecuniary and permanent loss to every farmer in Canada, and which, at this present moment, has reduced the value of all the cattle of Canada by, at least, several dollars per head.

If we are to have faithful services rendered by our public men, we must act as we would in private life, and dismiss unfaithful servants. The time is ripe for change.

Best for Wash Day makes clothes sweet, clean, white, with the least labor.

USE SURPRISE SOAP

Its remarkable lasting and cleansing properties make SURPRISE most economical and Best for Every Day

A YOUNG LAD'S RESCUE.

Confined to His Room for More Than a Year.

An Intense Sufferer Through Pains in the Muscles of His Legs and Arms—Reduced Almost to a Living Skeleton.

From the Wolfville, N. S., Acadian.

Mr. T. W. Beckwith is the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Wolfville, the most important hostelry in the town, and is a man well known and esteemed throughout that section. He has a bright, handsome-looking son, 13 years of age, named Freddie, who is a lad of more than average intelligence. It is pretty well known in Wolfville that Freddie underwent a very severe illness, though perhaps the means to which he owes his recovery is not so generally known, and a statement of the case may be the means of helping some other sufferer. On the 26th of December, 1893, Freddie was taken ill and was confined to his bed and his room until March, 1894. Two different physicians were called in during his illness. One said he had la grippe and the other that his trouble was rheumatic fever. He was



troubled with severe pains through the muscles of his legs and arms, after three or four days was obliged to take to bed, where he lay nearly all winter, suffering terribly from the pains. He became reduced almost to a skeleton, and was unable to relish food of any kind. During his illness he suffered relapse owing to trying to get up sooner than he should. Boylike, he was anxious to get out and enjoy the beautiful spring sunshine and for several days was carried out and taken for a drive. This brought on the relapse. The doctor was again called in and as he continued to grow worse he was ordered once more to bed. Things then looked very dark as despite the medical care he did not get any better. At last his father decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after beginning their use Freddie began to feel better. His appetite began to return and the pains were less severe. As he continued the use of the Pink Pills he regained health and strength rapidly, and in about a month was apparently as well as ever, the only remaining symptom of his trying illness being a slight pain in the leg, which did not disappear for several months. It is over one and a half years ago since Freddie took his last pill, and in that time he has not had a recurrence of the attack. There is no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him, and both the boy and his parents speak highly in their praise.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the medical marvel of the age. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed. They are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned.

An Unsuccessful Plea.

Amusing Journal.

Judge—Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say for yourself?

Prisoner—Yes, m'lud; I admits I'm a vagabond and a thief, but yer oughter be werry thankful I'm here and let me off lightly.

Judge—How do you make that out?

Prisoner—Well, suppose we blokes went on a strike and turned honest, what would yer ludship and sich as you do for a livin'?

Judge (severely)—Um—five years' penal servitude.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron states: "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 a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe 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."

Human experience, like the stern lights of a ship at sea, illuminates only the path we have passed over.—Coleridge.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Son & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

An Important Revelation.

Moltke's Letter, Advising an Immediate Attack on France.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

A work has just appeared in Berlin entitled "Moltke's Military Correspondence," which contains matter of much interest in connection with the Austro-Prussian war. It is compiled from the official documents of the war of 1866, and is edited by the Historical Department of the German General Staff. The book comprises 304 documents, chiefly essays and letters written by Field Marshal Moltke in the period from 1860 to 1866. The gem of the collection is a letter addressed to Prince Bismarck, dated Berlin, Aug. 8, 1866. It runs as follows:

"I take the liberty most respectfully to communicate to your Excellency a short expose of our present military position as regards France, and I may first remark that according to our calculations, France cannot collect an army of 250,000 men ready for war between Metz and Strasbourg in less than 26 days. It is manifestly of the utmost importance to come to a final settlement with Austria as soon as possible, in order to have our hands free in the East and the West, if our neighbors should attempt to rob us of part of the fruits of a victorious campaign.

"The main thing, therefore, is not to insist on conditions of subordinate importance in the Prague negotiations, but to get the troops at present in Bohemia and Moravia at our disposal as soon as possible. The most probable possibility is that France may demand cessions of territory incompatible with Prussia's historical task of uniting and protecting all Germany—a task toward the accomplishment of which the most important step has just been taken. In view of such presumption on France's part, war would be popular all over Non-Austrian Germany.

"It can hardly be doubted that an alliance can be concluded with the South German States against France, by giving up the greater part, or even the whole of the territory occupied by us south of the Main. In this case the new alliance would embrace not only North German, but all Germany. The South German contingent could be assembled at Mannheim, in their present state of readiness for war and in their present arrangement, in eight or ten days, about 80,000 strong. In the same time our army on the Maine and the reserve corps would concentrate round Mayence 90,000 strong, the former by marching, the latter by rail or by marching, according to circumstances. It remains for the present at Nuremberg, or is now ordered to march at once to Wurzburg.

"France cannot possibly, in an equally short time assemble an offensive army strong enough to cross the Rhine at any point in the teeth of these first accumulations of troops and when peace is concluded with Austria, it is merely a question of time how quickly an army fully a match for that of the French can be concentrated in the West. The chances of the French empire in a war against victorious Prussia and the whole German nation seem so unfavorable just at present that it will not be ventured upon without an understanding with Austria as to the continuation of the conflict, which, indeed, would prevent the conclusion of peace. It is therefore necessary to take such a contingency into account from the military point of view."

Count Moltke then gives a minute description of the military measures necessary in that case, and concludes as follows:

"On the whole, it is, therefore, evident that a simultaneous war against Austria in her present weakness, and France, must be waged more on the defensive principle, but it is not to be shrunk from, in view of the great ends to be gained. Even an issue not successful at all points, would rally all Germany round Prussia for all time, whereas the voluntary cession, even of the smallest piece of German territory, would render Prussia's future leadership impossible. If it prove practicable to conclude peace with Austria in the next few days, France will certainly abstain from making any claims in the immediate future, for she could not choose a more unfavorable moment for war than the present. Afterward the main thing to do would be to consolidate North Germany quickly, in order to meet future dangers from the West and East with adequate force."

This letter of Count Moltke's is certainly one of the most historical documents that has recently seen the light.

The English newspaper correspondents who are to attend the Czar's coronation are to supply the Russian authorities with three separate photographs of themselves.

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DODD'S Kidney Pills Do It!

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Gum, see that the trade mark name Tutti Frutti is on the wrapper. Refuse all substitutes and imitations. Save the coupons inside the wrappers and send for

LATEST BOOKS

A Remarkable Ceremony.

The Coming Coronation of the Russian Czar—Origin of the Majestic Function—Magnificent Churches and Palaces Within the Kremlin Graphically Described.

The ceremony of the coronation of the Czar was unknown in Russia previous to the reign of Grand Duke Ivan III, who governed in the fifteenth century. This great monarch, who first united Russia under one flag, adopted, with other traditions of the Byzantine Emperors, the solemn ceremony of the coronation. Constantinople, had then been conquered by the Turks, and Sophia, a niece of the last Byzantine Emperor, had become the wife of Grand Duke Ivan. With her a host of fugitive Greeks of high rank journeyed to Moscow and transplanted in the new Russian capital the ideas and traditions of the Byzantine Emperor. The Grand Duke saw in his wife the scion of an imperial family, who had once governed all Christendom. He considered himself the sole heir of the Byzantine Emperors.

In accordance with this view he ordered the coronation of his grandchild Demetrius, whom he appointed his successor. About the same time the myth of the much earlier coronation of Vladimir Monomachi, who reigned from 1113 to 1125, was originated, probably in order to lend additional solemnity to the insignia used for the coronation of Demetrius by attributing to them an age of several centuries, while they probably came from the estate of some Russian duke. The insignia then used consisted of a crown, reminding one of the Tartaric headcoverings, and a cape-collar, of gold brocade, with long ends hanging down from the breast. This cape-collar, called "barmy," was covered with numerous gems and pictures of saints.

THE FIRST CORONATION.

The first coronation occurred on Feb. 3, 1498, or almost four centuries ago, within the Cathedral of the Ascension of Mary, in the Kremlin. This church has since remained the coronation church. After the 15-year-old prince had been blessed by the metropolite his grandfather placed the cape-collar about his neck and the old crown upon his head. After that the prince visited in solemn procession with a great number of followers the Cathedral of the Archangels, which contains the burial vault of the Grand Dukes of Moscow, and the Church of the Annunciation. When coming out of the latter church gold and silver coins were thrown at the newly-crowned prince. The procession to the various churches has been accepted in the ceremonial of all following coronations, and even the custom of throwing money at the Czar just crowned was kept up for a long time, and only changed during the seventeenth century, inasmuch as the coins were afterwards thrown among the people, instead of at the Czar. As a matter of fact the prince who was first crowned in Russia never became the reigning monarch. He fell into disfavor with his grandfather on account of intrigues at the palace, and his uncle became Grand Duke. The latter did not care for the ceremony of coronation, but his successor, Ivan IV., the Terrible, was next to be crowned on Jan. 14, 1547. He first took the title of Czar, and from this time on the Russian Czars and Czarinas have been crowned in the Cathedral of the Ascension with but slight deviations from the original programme first introduced at the coronation of Prince Demetrius.

THE CORONATION OF FEODOR.

The ceremony for the coronation of the Czar Feodor, the son of Ivan, the Terrible, was specially arranged by the Patriarch of Constantinople for the ocasion, and this festival, which took place on May 31, 1584, was therefore considerably more elaborate and grand than the former coronations. Early in the morning the father confessor of the Czar carried the insignia of coronation in state from the palace to the coronation church, where they were deposited on a table in front of the altar. Twelve stairs led up to a dais, on which two thrones were erected, the one for the Czar, and the other for the metropolite. The confessor returned to the palace for the Czar, and in grand procession the Czar walked to the cathedral amid the tolling of the bells of the thousand churches which Moscow is said to have possessed at that time. The confessor walked in front of the Czar, sprinkling the road crosswise with holy water. When the church was reached hymns were sung. By the time the Czar and the metropolite reached the throne-chairs on the dais quiet was restored in the church. The Czar then addressed the metropolite in a speech prearranged in the State Council, referring to his father's last will and testament and demanding the coronation. The metropolite thereupon adorned him with the "life-giving Cross," a crucifix containing a part of the genuine cross, laid his hand upon the Czar's head and blessed him in his imperial calling. Then he invested him with the cape-collar and crown of Vladimir, and handed him a scepter. After silent prayer for a while he hung another chain around his neck, which was called "the chain of Arabian gold." Next the Czar took of the crown, entered the "Holiest of the Holies" through the center door of the altar and received the holy communion. After this ceremony the metropolite anointed the Czar with holy oil at the forehead, at the eyes, ears, at the breast, on the shoulders, and on both sides of both hands. Returning upon the throne the Czar again placed the crown on his own head, and in solemn procession visited the other two churches. The festive banquet in the "Granowitaja Palata" or Audience Hall, concluded the ceremony. Rich presents were made to the army, and amnesty was granted to criminals and prisoners of war. The Czar also received commemmorative gifts of great value from all sides. This was the first coronation which had been more than a church ceremony, and partook somewhat of a national character. The coronations following that of Feodor were celebrated in the same way, only the insignia were augmented by an imperial orb, as the emblem of imperial power assumed by the later Czars.

It is interesting to note that Czar Feodor had so much consideration for the holy oil which had touched his body that for a week he dared not change his clothing. The water he used a week after the ceremony to wash himself was thrown into the fire, while the undergarments he wore during the ceremony were burned in the great courtyard of the convent in the Kremlin.

THE CORONATION OF CATHERINE

This programme reveals plainly its Byzantine character, but was followed out faithfully at all coronations occurring thereafter until Czar Peter the Great, who was crowned while a boy according to the same ritual. The first Imperial coronation occurred in the Cathedral of the Ascension upon the occasion of the coronation of the wife of Peter the Great, the later Empress Catherine I. She was the first woman to be crowned in Russia. This ceremony has quite a different character from all its predecessors by the presence of ladies, who previous to this time could not appear in public in Russia. At this ceremony the foreign ministers and envoys were also admitted for the first time. The festivities and amusements upon this occasion gave to the ceremony of coronation a much more public and national importance. At the coronation of Empress Elizabeth the insignia of the Empire were increased by the Imperial Banner, the Imperial Sword, and the Imperial Great Seal. Another change was also of much consequence. Previous to Peter the Great, Russia's Patriarch had crowned the Czar. Peter had abolished this office, and instead had himself become the head of the Orthodox Church. His daughter, Elizabeth, in keeping with this action, expressed the new condition of things by placing the crown upon her head herself. This is in the main the gradual development of the imperial coronations from their original inception up to their present form.

THE KREMLIN.

The locality in which the important ceremony of coronation of the Russian Czars takes place is a limited part of the town of Moscow, surrounded by walls 60 feet high and commonly known as the Kremlin. This word, in Russian, signifies the citadel, and there are Kremlins in almost every old Russian city. The Kremlin of Moscow, however, has become known all over the world to such an extent that the use of the word Kremlin today is only applied to the citadel of Moscow. The wall surrounding the Kremlin is almost a mile and a half long, and is interrupted only by five gates leading into the curious mixture of palaces, cathedrals, convents and public buildings. Situated as it is on a hill, the view over the city of Moscow from the Kremlin is very beautiful. Toward the east the "Red Square" divides the Kremlin from the city. Red in this connection is equivalent to beautiful with the Russians; therefore the square ought to be called the "Beautiful Square." This Red Square is historically one of the most interesting localities in Russia, for in the last 500 years many important events have happened there. In this square stood the platform from which the Czars announced their will to the people, and often enough this place was the theater of massacres, which Ivan the Terrible ordered to keep in bounds his unruly nobles and chieftains. Here also occurred the great national revolution, at the head of which Minin and Prince Posharski led the masses; and there also was the first Czar of the Romanoff family presented to the people. From the "Red Square" the picturesque "Gate of the Saviour" leads into the Kremlin. This gate was built by Italian architects, under Ivan III., but the upper belfry was constructed in 1626 by an Englishman named Gillowey. Over the entrance to the gate there is a precious picture of the Saviour, which was hung there in 1647.

THEATER OF CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

Issuing from the gate into the Kremlin the visitor first beholds a large square, surrounded by venerable buildings, nearly all of which are four centuries old. First to the right is the famous Convent of the Ascension. Next to it the small palace of the Kremlin, or Nicholas Palace, is situated. Just across from the Gate of the Saviour the "Belfry of Ivan the Great" rises to a height of 267 feet. There are no less than 34 bells hung in this tower, some of which are of gigantic dimensions. The famous colossal bell of Moscow rests on a masonry foundation in the square in front of this bell tower. A little further to the left is the "Cathedral of the Archangels," and behind it, facing Cathedral Square, which is separated from the outer square by massive gilt railings, the "Cathedral of the Ascension" is located, within which the ceremony of the coronation takes place. To the west of this Cathedral Square stands the great palace of the Kremlin, with all its curious buildings, including the famous historic festival or audience hall, the "Granowitaja Palata." In a corner of the palace and almost overshadowed by the high walls of the latter the "Cathedral of the Annunciation" is hidden. These three churches and the great palace of the Kremlin are the real theater of the coronation festivities. The "Cathedral of the Annunciation" the coronation church proper, stands in the center of the Kremlin and forms a great square, overtopped by one large and four small domes. Inside not only the walls, but all the pillars are covered to the ceiling with gold decorations and pictures of saints and heroes of the church in the style peculiar to the Russian Church. In this church nearly all the Russian patriarchs are buried. Its greatest treasure, however, is the painting of the Madonna, which was brought from Constantinople by Czar Vladimir, and which is commonly believed to have been painted by St. Luke, the Apostle, himself. The frame of this picture, as well as the pedestal upon which it stands, and the railing which screens the holiest of holies from the rest of the church, represent almost inestimable values. The "Cathedral of the Archangels" resembles very much the one just described. Here all the Czars are buried, beginning with Ivan Kalita, down to the brother of Peter the Great. The Russian Emperors now visit this church during the ceremony of the coronation in order to pay their respects to their ancestors. Among the curiosities of this church are the chapel in which the remains of Ivan the Terrible are laid away, and also the shrine erected to his son, Dmitri (Demetrius), who was murdered while a boy, and who is now regarded as a saint by the Orthodox Church. The "Cathedral of the Annunciation" was at one time the church which the Czars attended, where they were married and in which their children were baptized. In memory of these princes crosses ornamented with precious jewels which they once wore upon their breasts are now hung around the pillars of the church. The throne pew of the old Czars remains unaltered, and next to it the Emperor remains standing for a moment when, after the coronation, he comes from the "Cathedral of the Archangels" to visit the old court-church. A very curious fact is to be noted in the decoration of this church, since the mural paintings show in part pictures of the Greek philosophers as fore-runners of Christ.

AUDIENCE HALL OF THE CZARS.

On the west side of Cathedral Square, "Granowitaja Palata" rears its venerable walls. Built in 1491, it has for all these centuries served as an audience hall, for the Czars. It is a large hall, with a vaulted ceiling, which is hung down rather low, and rests upon one pillar in the center of the room. Around this pillar the imperial insignia and the most precious pieces of the imperial treasure are exhibited on shelves at festival occasions. Over the great entrance to this hall there is a small concealed window, from which, in the days of the early Czars, their wives and daughters looked at the ceremonies taking place in the room, for they were not allowed to take part in person then. Next to this hall the famous "Red Stairway" is located, which leads from the palace down to Cathedral Square. This stairway was at one time covered with a golden roof, which was taken away under the last Czar. The fantastic splendor of these palaces, of these churches, with five or with nine domes, this labyrinth of gold railings, of squares and streets and passages, cannot be adequately described in words.

Eva's Whistling Larynx.

The Remarkable Musical Equipment of a Little Girl.

New Haven Evening Register.

One of the most peculiar instances of remarkable anatomical development known to medical science has just been discovered in New Haven. The circumstances are as yet unknown to the New Haven physicians and surgeons, but a leading professor of music, to whose attention the case has been brought, pronounces it the most remarkable he has ever observed. The case, in the layman's parlance, is known as that of a whistling larynx, though the doctors have a technical name for it, which is at once sounding and confusing to the average intelligence. The individual in which this peculiarity has developed is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spear, of 312 Columbus avenue. Eva is 8 years old, and, notwithstanding her youth, the case is remarkably well developed. In plain terms, this little lady is able to whistle without the use of her lips, pharnyx, palate, or cheeks, all of which are brought into play by the ordinary whistler.

Eva gave the first manifestation of her laryngeal whistling ability when but 2 years of age. Mr. Spear lived near a talking parrot, which was very apt at mimicking conversations between the members of the family. On one occasion he repeated a remark made by Mrs. Spear to Eva. Mrs. Spear was astonished to hear the little one repeat the remark in an exact imitation of the manner in which it was repeated by the bird. Her astonishment amounted to amazement when the little one mimicked the whistle of the parrot apparently without the slightest effort. It was apparent then that the whistle was not produced by the lips and tongue, as people ordinarily whistle, but by the throat or some part of it. Eva rapidly developed the ability to whistle in this peculiar manner, until she now whistles popular airs, or such snatches of them as she hears, without using her lips.

Prof. Bonney, the musical instructor, was greatly interested upon learning of Eva's whistling ability and at once manifested a desire to investigate the case. He listened to an impromptu performance by the little girl, and requested another. He pronounces the case worthy of the attention not only of the medical profession, but of the musical instructors. At present Eva's whistling is confined to those snatches of popular songs which she hears her sisters play on the piano and to the hymns which are common in the household. She has no technical knowledge of music, but whistles "by ear." When she is doing so her lips are as they would be at perfect rest. There is not the slightest contraction of them or any movement. She whistles equally well with her mouth tightly closed. Upon attempting a high note, however, she unconsciously opens her mouth as a singer would in attempting the same thing. However, there is no suggestion of singing in her whistling.

The impression conveyed to the listener is similar to that produced by one proficient in mimicking the notes of a horn, though of a much finer and clearer tone. The notes are clear and full, the low ones with a volume and tone seldom or never heard in ordinary whistling, and the high ones with a clearness and fulness beyond anything produced by the most artistic whistler of the ordinary kind. While nothing of the fineness of the ordinary whistling is lost, the strength and volume of the sound are far greater than that ordinarily produced, and from this fact would be a vast improvement over ordinary whistling when performed in the presence of an audience.

Eva is somewhat shy in exhibiting her accomplishment before strangers, but amuses herself and parents and sisters with it in the family, as any boy might, by whistling in the time-worn fashion common to all boys. No attempt has ever been made to cultivate it, as Eva has only begun to take lessons on the piano, but even now there is a suggestion of an extraordinary ability to perform difficult warbles when the little one attempts such melodies as "The Whistling Coon," or the "Mocking Bird." She has a range of two and a half octaves. She has discovered that she can whistle even when holding the tongue between the index finger and the thumb.

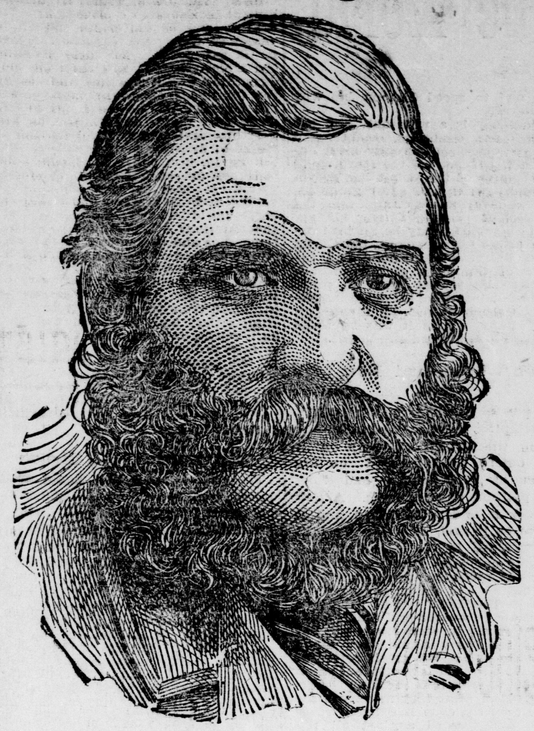
HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED.

Divided on Other Issues a Strong Phalanx Support One Particular Measure.

From week to week fresh testimony comes from the members of the House of Commons, telling of the beneficial effects of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and how it will remove cold in the head, and is one of the best remedies for catarrh in any shape. This testimony comes from members representing all parts of the Dominion. Donald W. Davies, M.P., of Alberta, N.W.T., and Louis E. Dugas, M.P., of Montcalm, Que., along with some 50 others, have already borne testimony, from practical experience in this matter. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps.

WILSON BARRETT'S play, "The Sign of the Cross," has won a peculiar mark of favor in England. The Bishop of Norwich actually granted a special "dispensation" to such as wished to see the drama during its visit to his own cathedral city, and that ecclesiasticism might not be found wanting in doing all possible public honor to its new ally, the dramatic company was bidden to an Episcopal garden party.

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The World's Safest and Best Spring Medicine.

Thousands of suffering and disease-laden mortals would give gladly all they possess, were each one able to say from the heart, "I am a new man," or "I am a new woman."

If our people believe in the thousands of cures effected every year by Paine's Celery Compound, there is not the slightest necessity for giving up all that one may own to gain health, strength and new life. A few bottles of the great medicine often suffice to overcome and perfectly cure the most dreadful forms of disease and suffering. The use of Paine's Celery Compound in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred, means a cure.

Mr. R. W. Daniels, of Lawrencetown, N. S., is one of the many thousands who have found Paine's Celery Compound far superior to any of the medicines that doctors can prescribe. Mr. Daniels, who is a well-known and respected citizen of this town, furnishes a statement of his case which is fully indorsed by Rev. C. M. Tyler, Methodist minister, of Weymouth, N. S. He says:

"I feel constrained, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Paine's Celery Compound. I was induced to try your Compound through its wonderful effects upon a Mr. Parks, I had previously used a vast amount of patent and doctor's medicines, only to find myself growing weaker. After using your Paine's Celery Compound to the number of five bottles, I gained 43 1-2 pounds, and am able to work hard all day as a mason with comfort to myself. I feel like a new man, which condition I owe to the blessing of God and your Paine's Celery Compound."

Another New Testament Manuscript Discovered.

From the Christian Work.

No news could possibly be hailed with more delight by the Christian world, especially the world of Christian scholarship, than that of the discovery of an ancient manuscript copy of the New Testament. The cable dispatch from Constantinople announcing the news, tells us that the newly discovered text is "an ancient and beautiful manuscript copy of the Gospel, dating back to the sixth century," that it "was recently discovered in Asia Minor," and is "written on the finest and thinnest of vellum, which is dyed purple, the letters being silver, except for the abbreviations and sacred names, which are in gold." Doubtless it is an uncial manuscript (in capital letters) though this is not stated. The fact that the dispatch states it to be "a manuscript copy of the Gospel," leaves it in doubt if only the four Gospels was meant, or whether it also contains the Epistles and the Apocalypse. But whether the manuscript contains the entire New Testament, which seems most probable, or only the four Gospels, the discovery will be hailed with delight throughout Christendom, while the quality of the manuscript as briefly stated in the dispatch indicates that it has been prepared with great care. This is a very important phase of the matter; for as much difference has been seen to exist between the copyists of the early Greek manuscripts as there are grades of difference between stenographic reporters and typewriters today. It should be added that according to the Constantinople dispatch representatives of English and American universities have sought to obtain possession of the precious manuscript, but unsuccessfully, as it has been secured by Russia, no doubt having been purchased by the Government. This, however, is a matter of comparatively little consequence, as the newly-found manuscript will undoubtedly be translated into English, and an edition published in this country at an early day.

We have said the discovery will be hailed with delight; and it will. It is certainly cause for thankfulness that under Providential conditions the New Testament can appeal to a far larger number of all kinds of original sources than all the rest of the ancient Greek literature. As Dr. Constantine Tischendorf, the discoverer of the Sinaitic manuscript, has said: "For no single book of classic Greek antiquity is it possible to summon three primitive witnesses comparable to the Sinaitic, the Vatican and the Alexandrian codices for the confirmation and rectification of its text; and that we can manifestly do this in the case of the most Holy and influential Book which the world possesses calls for profoundest gratitude to God."

Beside this tribute to those manuscripts mentioned, it is no less cause for thankfulness that although the editions of the Greek text which form the basis of the English Lutheran translation are of a much more recent date than the other three, which were prepared in the fourth and fifth centuries, and present many variations from the earlier texts, none of these are of a serious character or affect any vital truth of the Scriptures. It is further remarkable that this should be so in view of the fact that originally the copies were made for private use, that copyists were careless, and often wrote from diction, and were liable to misunderstand, while some of them attempted to correct the style and grammar, and even thought to harmonize the quotations in the New Testament with the Greek and Septuagint.

As to the newly discovered manuscript, we must leave it to speak for itself when we shall have advice of its character from Constantinople, or the English edition shall be given to the public. With the three early manuscripts a fourth is now to be added which will doubtless help us to a better knowledge of those things which were uttered and done in Palestine nineteen centuries ago.

OVERCROWDED PROFESSIONS.

The Chief Justice Thinks There Are Too Many in Them.

From the Toronto Star.

Chief Justice Meredith evidently thinks that the professions have already more than enough followers. A lawyer came before him yesterday morning with a motion to get paid out of court a small sum of money due to a boy of 15 years, but which the boy could not rightfully possess until he came of age.

"What does he want the money for?" demanded his honor.

"To go on with his education," said the lawyer.

"Hum," from the bench; "studying for a profession, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, I won't make the order out."

"But——" began the lawyer.

"No, I won't," said the judge. "There are plenty now in the professions."

So the boy will have to devise some other means of following up the ambitious course he has probably mapped out for himself.

Notes and Incidents.

It is stated that, just before leaving for the continent, the Queen gave the Bishop of London, chairman of the Church of England Temperance Society, a check for £200, to be spent in the furtherance of temperance work.

Some striking facts appear in an article in the Nineteenth Century. "The British agricultural laborer," remarks our contemporary, "cannot be said to live in a very luxurious style, but he is at all events better fed than the French, German, Italian or Spanish workman, and would turn up his nose at the ordinary fare of a small French peasant proprietor. The British miner, ironworker, or town artisan lives in a much more generous style than his continental, and probably quite as well as his American or colonial brother; and though he does dress as well, nor as a rule live in as good a house as the last two, he might improve his position in these respects did he diminish the amount of his unnecessary expenditure on drink and tobacco; and he might live better did he condescend to take a lesson from his French colleagues in the mysteries of thrift, and did his wife understand more thoroughly the arts of housekeeping and of cookery."

Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, of 27 Rudyerd street, North Shields, England, bought a large ling on the fish quay recently, and his wife cut it open and found in its stomach a glass bottle, containing the following note, written in ink: "Message to J. R. Hogg.—May God preserve you for many years to push the temperance cause on and show us poor toilers of the deep the error of our ways. You touch our hearts with true earnestness in the temperance cause. You have our children's blessing, and you are the glory of our wives, and the enemy of that wholesale murderer, drink. Please excuse the letter sent you in one of the devil's envelops as we are x x Mile x x x." The remaining two or three words cannot be made out as the paper was torn in getting it out of the bottle. Mr. Wilkinson declares to the Shields Daily News reporter that the bottle must have been in the fish's stomach for some time, as there was "a growth right round it," and "the bottle had to be taken out with a knife." The fish was caught by the crew of the Black Watch, owned by Mr. Barlow.

A question was asked in the Imperial Parliament the other day about the annexation of Norfolk Island. Mr. Adams, the magistrate of the island, who is now on a visit to Sydney, to protest against this step, has been giving a rather amusing account of the police arrangements there, for the islanders have a police force. "Are they paid?" Mr. Adams was asked. "Not in money," was the answer. "This is how they manage it. One week in the year the inhabitants have to devote to the Government. They repair the roads, put up buildings if any are wanted, and so on. This is their taxation. The police are not paid in gold for their labors. They are merely exempted from other Government labor. When you want a policeman you go and hunt him out of a paddock. He is probably working there. No use asking him the time. He'd have to go to his house and consult the family clock. The island has no custom house, no paid civil service, no paper currency, and it needs none of these things. It just wants to be left alone."

EARTHQUAKES IN SAMOA.

Singular Phenomena Caused by a Convulsion of Nature in the South Seas.

San Francisco Call.

The schooner Viking (Capt. Luttrell), from Puget Sound, was at Apia, Samoa, on Jan. 10 last. From Capt. Luttrell and others we received information that nearly all the islands of the Samoan group were visited by severe shocks of earthquake on the days of Dec. 25 and 26. At Tuitulla the shock was the severest ever experienced in the history of the island. At first the report was spread that twenty lives had been lost among the natives there, but subsequent news proved this report to be false. However, a great deal of damage was done, and at Amalina Bay, a town on Leona Bay, a heavy shower of volcanic ashes fell, which covered the houses to the depth of several inches. The natives were panic-stricken, many leaving the island in their boats and proceeding to Apia, where they spread the report that a number of lives had been sacrificed. At Fagaloa Bay a remarkable submarine phenomenon occurred. On Christmas Day two heavy shocks of earthquake were felt. Shortly afterward a great body of water was lifted fom the bay, shaped like a geyser, and carried to an immense height. A volume of steam, smoke and ashes escaped from it. The water fell in the form of a shower, and volcanic dust filled the air.

For three days after the eruption the waters of the bay were hot and boiled around the spot where the waterspout had occurred. Fishes were killed by thousands, and a reign of terror existed among the natives. The western part of the island of Tuitulla is the most thickly populated, and the report that no lives had been lost came from this district only. It is said that there is a possibility that some of the natives who make their homes in the mountains might have met death, as a great volume of ashes fell on the northern slope of the island.

Tuitulla lies southwest of Apia. It is high and volcanic. The island is seventeen miles in length and five miles wide. Pago Pago Harbor is on its south side. Matafoa, a peak 2,300 feet high, is situated nearly in the center of the island, and is an extinct volcano. It is said to have smoked and emitted ashes, but this report could not be confirmed.

At Tau, another island of the Samoan group, the earthquake shocks were felt severely. No material damage was done on shore, but submarine convulsions killed millions of fish and slightly damaged the topography of the outlying reefs. The formation of Tau had not been disturbed since 1866, when a marine disturbance, similar to that which occurred at Fagaloa, changed the outlines of the place. Smoke, ashes and steam arose from the sea. The sea bottom shoaled in several places.

At Mauna the quakes shook down a number of native huts.

Substitute for Pedestrianism.

Paris Messenger.

Animals are well known to be susceptible to the influence of music, and as the baby is an animal, the baby can be circumvented that way. Some people become ill on hearing the first note of a musical instrument—notably the flute. Not so the baby. Take any ordinary baby at 4 a.m. It wakens up, it is insulted by the silence, indignation succeeds, and it begins to cry. This is the time to bring out the musical box—at least M. Bezichinsky says so; and then the infant sleeps. A piano is, the professor says, even better; either leaves bromide of potassium and the soothing syrup far behind.

Woman and the World.

Healthful and Economical Foods.

The most expensive foods are not always the ones that contain the most nutriment; a pound of sirloin steak, which costs 25 to 30 cents per pound, does not yield as much nutriment as a pound of Hamburg steak at half that price, for there is no waste to the latter. Many physicians recommend it to people of weak digestive powers, since it is so well separated into small particles that it offers very little resistance to the gastric juices. I will now show you how easily it can be cooked on the chafing dish. If you do not have that, use a small oil stove and a small frying pan.

Hamburg Steak—Salt and pepper the meat, make into round flat cakes. Have the pan hissing hot, put in the cakes, turn in ten seconds, and then again in ten seconds. Now you have a brown crust formed on both sides and you need not turn so often. Cook five minutes if liked rare, longer if liked well done. Serve a tomato sauce with Hamburg steak.

Tomato Sauce.—Melt one tablespoon of butter, stir into it one tablespoon of flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper. Pour on carefully one cupful of strained tomato, add a few drops of onion juice, cook five minutes and pour around the steaks.

Always buy meat of a reliable butcher, not always where you can get the cheapest, but from one whom you can depend upon to give you good meat from well-fed animals. Good beef should be bright red and well marked with fat.

When using canned tomatoes open the can and pour the contents into a bowl or some kind of a crockery or granite ware dish; never into tin; for as soon as the air has access to the acid it will act upon the tin and produce a poison. It is from this cause that people are poisoned with canned goods, by allowing them to stand in the open can. Keep all food well covered, for there are always microbes floating in the air ready to attack the food. If you have not covers fitting your dishes buy a number of tin pie plates which can be bought for about 5 cents each.

"Cheese is an article of food the value of which we are only just beginning to appreciate," says Mathieu Williams. Many people can eat cooked cheese who cannot eat it raw, as it is more easily digested when properly cooked. It must not be cooked at a high temperature, for that toughens it, but cooked over water, and the addition of a little bicarbonate of soda aids in the digestion of it as also does the cayenne.

An English Monkey. — Soak one cupful of bread crumbs in one cupful of milk about ten or fifteen minutes. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add one cupful of cheese broken into small pieces; stir until melted, add the crumbs and one beaten egg, one-half teaspoon salt, and a few grains of soda as large as a pea. Cook five minutes; serve on wafers.

With this serve a cabbage salad, made by shredding the cabbage fine and covering with the following dressing, which can be made and kept in a covered glass jar for a fortnight.

Salad Dressing. — Mix one tablespoon of sugar, one teaspoon of mustard, one teaspoon of salt, a speck of cayenne, and the yolk of one egg. Add two tablespoons of melted butter and one-half cup of milk. Add slowly three tablespoons of vinegar. Stir over boiling water until it thickens. Take from the fire and add the beaten white of the egg.

With the cheese dish and the salad and bread you will have a good nutritious meal. We have in every pound of cheese rather more than twice as much solid food as in a pound of meat. —From the American Kitchen Magazine.

Dodge Temptation.

A widely-known divine, who proclaims himself a "Christian Evolutionist," has undertaken lately to explain, in a series of sermons, how he has persuaded himself to accept two such contradictory theories as that of the Fall of Man (Christian doctrine), and the Ascent of Man (theory of evolution). With his labored struggles to sit astride two horses going in opposite directions, these notes have nothing to do. It is the claim put forth by him that temptation is absolutely essential to man's moral development that merits a moment's thought. To quote him: "We always are trying to take short cuts and we never succeed. We think if we can take temptation away we shall become better. But by confronting temptation do we alone become stronger."

Those who disagree with this theological view have the highest warrant for their disapproval. So far from regarding temptation as a desirable experience for the development of moral fiber, Christ, the founder of the church, in the Lord's Prayer, introduces these two pregnant sentences: "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." There is nothing cowardly in dodging temptation. On the contrary, he is wise who, having found out his weakness, deliberately puts himself out of reach of the special evil that appeals to him. The man with a tendency of inebriety is not made morally strong by running the gauntlet of three or four liquor saloons on a block. The place for him is a prohibition town. Neither is a man who consumes quantities of highly seasoned animal food washed down by copious drinks of alcoholic drinks, and whose flesh in consequence is in need of much subduing, justified in courting temptation by seeking amusements which appeal to his senses. His proper course would be to ride a bicycle or a horse, or to walk fifteen or twenty miles a day. Fresh air and vigorous exercise are the aids he needs for his moral toughening, and not champagne suppers, or living pictures.

Many thousand men have gone down to drunkards' graves who would never have been overtaken by so disgraceful a fate if they had had courage to flee temptation. The vision of man wrestling with temptation and overcoming it is indeed inspiring, but as "he also serves (the Master) who only stands and waits," so also those who flee evil, keeping their moral natures by that much the cleaner, do also become morally the stronger. To preach that humanity should seek temptation as a means of spiritual grace is indeed a most dangerous doctrine. Man is well enough persuaded as it is that he can view sins at a clear range without danger to himself, although it seems reasonably sure to him that his fellow men may succumb. And now to encourage him in his vainglorious belief in his own strength, and give him pulpit sanction for accepting sin's challenges, is to set his face toward perdition, and to speed him on his way thitherward.

The century is a wise one, and the preachers are, doubtless, erudite, and the newer criticism is really most enlightening, but not all the learning of the schools or of the pulpit has as yet suggested a safer and surer guide for the moral development of man than the portion of the Lord's Prayer already quoted. Wrestling may be an invigorating exercise for the strong, but Christ realized well the limitations and infirmities of the mass of human beings when he taught men to pray, Lead us not into temptation—a supplication as much needed by nineteenth century humanity as it was by those whose lips first uttered it.—Vogue.

German Women and New Civil Code.

A wave of intense feeling is just now sweeping through Germany, and arousing the women as they have never before been aroused on the question of their rights and their whole position and interests. A new civil code is under discussion and is about to be passed, for, as a German lady explained to me the other day, "we make our laws afresh from time to time and revise our whole civil code, we do not always act on precedent as you do in England." The new laws which relate to women and their affairs are very subtle in their treachery, for she told me "they sound very much more polite and speak much better of women than the old laws did, but when you come to look into them and really understand what they mean you see at once that the code is entirely reactionary, and framed against all the true interests of women." Should the code become law, no woman with an illegitimate child will have any redress whatever; the father will be held to be quite irresponsible. No married woman will be allowed to enter any trade or business, and the laws relating to property are all in favor of men. Should a man fall ill or otherwise fail to provide for his wife and children, she will not be able to do as thousands have done before, turn to and earn her living and theirs. All authority over the children, too, is to be vested in the father, the word "parental" being always understood to mean only the father. One good result has followed these proposals, and that is that it has thoroughly aroused the German women. Public meetings to express protest are being held up and down the country, and women who have never been interested before have joined in them. Many of the best and most cultured men, too, are coming out strongly on the women's side, so that if they succeed in so influencing public opinion and the Legislature that the code is not passed as it now stands, the results of the whole agitation cannot fail to be beneficial to the women's cause, and in the future German women will be more alive to all questions which affect their status. The author of "Regeneration," the answer to Max Nordau's "Degeneration," points out one rather interesting characteristic of the German mind. Before marriage, when he is quite young, the German man is very poetical and very idealistic in his relations with the women of his own class; he worships and adores them as something quite apart from ordinary life, and as beings from another sphere. When, however, the time comes for choosing a wife, he looks out for a woman who will live quite in subjection, the one requisite being that she is a good cook and a good housewife. There is no equality even, no comradeship, and the German soon drops in his own home even the little amenities and courtesies which an Englishman still feels it his duty to keep up. It is time for German women to show the men that they expect their ideals and actions and laws to approximate a little more closely. We send them a greeting across the sea, and our wishes for their success in their struggle for right.—New Age.

Dean Farrar on Marriage.

In an article on "Young Men and Marriage," in the Young Man for April, Dean Farrar says: "There is one hindrance to the lawfulness of marriage which ought never to be overlooked; it is hopeless poverty, or entire uncertainty of any continuous means of earning a livelihood. To marry like brute beasts which have no understanding, as is sometimes done by mere boys and girls in the slums, or within half a crown of destitution, or with no more secure promise of maintenance than a chance job of a week or two, is mere revolting selfishness and animal degradation. These are the marriages which blight society with the prolific birth of a feeble, stunted, half-starved, vicious and semi-idiotic offspring, to be the curse of a future generation. If a man has no sufficient means to maintain a wife and family, his marriage does but kick against the ordinance of his destiny. His selfishness will not only inevitably doom himself to grinding care and crushing anxiety, but he will drag down his wife and children into the pitiless abyss of hunger and misery. Be he clergyman or layman, the man who has no sufficient means on which to marry commits a crime against society if he marries on the chance of something 'turning up.' To such persons nothing ever does 'turn up.' They are like the old lady who felt sure that it was going to rain, but said 'that she would trust to Providence to send her an umbrella.'"

The Liquor Question.

It has already been noted in these columns that in France the increase in the manufacture and sale of the distilled liquors has tended to lessen the consumption of wine and increase corresponding drunkenness and raise the death rate. This result was brought to public attention at the recent convention of the French Scientific Academy held at Bordeaux, the higher death rate among children especially coming into the discussion. From the statements made and the facts elicited it appears that among the children of consumers of distilled liquors the mortality in some localities reached 63 per cent during the first two months. This incursion of the deadly distilled liquor drink habit dates back to 1855—40 years ago, and was due to the failure of the vines in that year. In 1875, the French Government abolished the restrictions thrown around the liquor shops, and restored the privileges of distillers. The result was that in over 200 cities, towns and hamlets of the Department of Calvados in Normandie the mortality of infants and the number of still-born children, had increased 25 per cent, and the births had diminished 12 per cent. The number of conscripts rejected on account of bodily or mental disability, or postponed for the same reason to another examination, had risen, in fifteen years, from 23 to 50 per cent. In a tract of country near Caen, with 9,247 inhabitants, there were 95 births, and 285 deaths, and 57 conscripts drawn, of whom 20 were rejected, and the cases of 12 postponed. In these localities the women drink more than the men. According to Dr. Barthles the charges for treatment of insane drunkards in the Hospital of the Good Saviour at Caen were more than $30,000, the danger thus threatening the departmental finances, as well as the public health. Dr. Tyson, in a paper on the poisonous effects of different alcoholic liquors, declared that they act most destructively on the nervous system, and cause half the cases of insanity, and affecting also the functions of reproduction, lead to impotence and barrenness. The posterity of victims of alcoholism are short-lived, and are subject to nervous weakness and nervous diseases of every description. The discussion has received attention from the public press of the chief cities; and they and publicists, as a result, call upon the Government to take prompt measures to arrest one of the chief causes of the lessening, followed by the deterioration of the population of France. It is believed the matter will be brought to the attention of the French Legislature.—Christian Work.

Native Races and Liquor.

The native races and liquor traffic united committee have published a statement, signed by the Duke of Westminster, Mr. Clarence A. Roberts and Mr. J. Grant Mills, in reply to a report of the committee of the African trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on trade in spirits with West Africa. The statement lays stress upon the inferior and mischievous quality of the spirits imported and the moral weakness of the natives, who are unable to resist the temptation of drink. The effect in many places is that the people desire nothing else. Gin and rum are the only commodities they will purchase, and the result is ruin to body and mind. In the year 1894-95 the duty on gin, geneva and rum in the Niger Coast Protectorate amounted to over £91,000 out of a total revenue of £117,423; and in 1891-92, out of a total revenue of £87,695, raised from customs on imports, over £58,000 was attributable to spirits. The united committee cite the evidence of the missionaries, traders and officials in support of their statement, among these being Sir Alfred Maloney, Sir Claude Macdonald, and the late Mr. Joseph Thomson. The traffic has been condemned by the House of Commons and the German Reichstag, as well as by individual Ministers, including the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Knutsford and the late Earl of Carnarvon. The committee state that their object is to prevent the scandal which would attach to our boasted civilization and Christianity by the further demoralization of heathen races, and conclude by urging that the prohibition of strong drink is not a temperance fad, but is required in the interests of legitimate commerce, which is absolutely vital to the maintainence of the British Empire.

Disreputable Church Entertainments.

Not long ago the Rev. Bayard Hale gave an account in the Forum of a number of church entertainments that were fitted to justify the sneers of scoffers and to bring religion into disrepute. Another entertainment well adapted to work similar harm is reported by the Chicago papers to have been held in Plymouth Church, Chicago, on Saturday last, in aid of the Illinois Training School for Boys and the Visiting Nurses' Association. It was what was called "The Midget Wedding," participated in by "children under 7 years of age, and all of them members of the Plymouth Sunday school." A little boy and girl were "united in mock ceremony." Another little boy, we are told by the Times-Herald, "had the role of officiating clergyman." We are told, further, that "the entertainment was such a success that it will be repeated at the Woodlawn Park Club." Could children be more effectively taught to regard one of the most important and solemn sacraments of the church in the light of an amusing show? It seems incredible that the church could have been so oblivious to the profanation of such an entertainment as to permit it. A "mock communion" could hardly be more repugnant to people with right feelings and ideas as to the solemn significance of the ceremony. How is marriage to hold the high and sacred position that belongs to it when little children—who, of all persons, should be most carefully taught on the subject—are permitted to burlesque it as a form of popular entertainment? No charity, however pressing its needs, can justify such sacrilege as this Midget Wedding, if correctly reported.

Stranded!

One of the strongest practical reasons for extending suffrage to women is in order to make mental and physical activity fashionable. In "society," so-called, today, women are respected not as workers, but as idlers, not as bees, but as butterflies. The result is a class of women no longer young or beautiful, usually the daughters of rich parents, who have grown up without objects or occupations. They live lazy lives, a weariness to themselves and a torment to their relatives. Often they become morbid and hysterical, and fancy themselves the victims of heart disease or nervous prostration. If physicians and trained nurses should divulge professional experiences, the number of such victims of perverted "femininity" would startle the community.

We very properly deplore the hard lives and meager pay of shop girls and factory operatives. But, bad as their condition often is, it is infinitely preferable to the lazy, trifling, selfish, exacting lives of women who are not forced to earn their daily bread, and who are not occupied with household or family cares. Such women brood over real or imaginary ailments. Without aims or interests, they are like stranded ships, unable to sail the seas of honorable activity. Such women are always and everywhere in sympathy with the remonstrants, and would be benefited by being enrolled and set to work as such; of course, their male relatives are usually enthusiastic supporters of the Men's Suffrage Association.—Woman's Journal.

Things That Fatten.

A writer on obesity says: "The safest way to reduce obesity is to begin by eating and drinking less, and to take as much exercise as possible, increasing it gradually day by day. Butter, fat, oil, sauces, haricot beans, peas, vermicelli, rice, tapioca, macaroni, all fatten. Bread should be eaten moderately, and stale or toasted. All sweets are forbidden. Plainly roasted or boiled meats taken in moderation with plain boiled green vegetables may be eaten, also fruit, apples and oranges especially. Gooseberries and currants are good when in season, and for drink, lemonade unsweetened, weak tea and black coffee. Housework is especially recommended, such as dusting, sweeping, moving the furniture about, kneading bread."

Summer Drinks.

For oatmeal drink, take two ounces or two tablespoonfuls of fine Scotch oatmeal, and one spoonful of brown sugar. Mix well together with cold water into a smooth paste, then add one quart of boiling water, stirring it all the time to avoid lumps. Add as much cold water as you please. It is then ready for use. A sliced lemon added is a great improvement. For lemonade, one-half ounce cream of tartar, one-quarter pound loaf sugar, one lemon, two quarts of boiling water. Pour the boiling water on the sugar, cream of tartar and lemon peel; stir occasionally. When dissolved add the lemon juice. It is then ready for use.

The Amusement Question.

Concerning one's amusements, the Christian Commonwealth wisely propounds these questions:

"First, do they rest and strengthen or weary and weaken the body? Second, do they rest and strengthen or weary and weaken the brain? Third, do they make resistance to temptation easier or harder? Fourth, do they increase or lessen love for virtue, purity, temperance and justice? Fifth, do they give inspiration and quicken enthusiasm, or stupefy the intellectual and harden the moral nature? Sixth, do they increase or diminish respect for manhood and womanhood? Seventh, do they draw one nearer to or remove one farther from Christ?"

A Failure in Perspective.

The southern habit of giving family names as Christian names to girls as well as boys is very pretty and quaint, but it sometimes has its disadvantages. There was once a Mr. Rose, so the story runs, who wooed and won a Miss Wilde, and their little daughter bore the picturesque name of Wilde Rose. But when she grew to womanhood, and, giving her heart and hand to a youth by the name of Bull, became Wilde Bull, the combination was less pleasing.

Miss Willard Talks,

On the Eve of Her Departure for Another Trip to England.

New York, April 24.—"If you wish to see something worth seeing," a man of the world with no total abstinence proclivities says, "take advantage of your first opportunity to see Frances E. Willard preside over a big convention. She is as cool as steel, and her head sems to be as clear as orystal."

That is Miss Willard as a parliamentarian. As an individual, in a parlor, she is another person. She is delightfully womanly. She has a soft voice and hand, the same clear head, a breadth of view increased by her wide exeprience, and a dry sense of humor which makes her an entertaining conversationalist.

At the home of Mrs. Demorest, 21 East Fifty-seventh street, yesterday, she gave a reporter her views of the temperance movement, as it looks to her as president of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions.

"You know I am an optimist," she said. "The progress of the movement is shown in different places. Bourbon county, Ky., the great whisky region, has, by the vote of its people, 'gone dry,' as they say, within a few months. Norfolk, Va., has had a prohibition party administration for about two years. These are little spots, of course, just as in the spring things begin to dry off a litte in places.

"Williamsport, Penn., has just elected prohibition officers. I can also mention Albion, Mich., which has elected for mayor the chairman of the National Prohibition party. The big State of Texas has come under the local option law within a year. The State of Mississippi, in 80 out of its 89 counties, is under local option. In Arkansas an equally large proportion of area is under prohibition by local option. The signatures of the women there, on a petition against saloons, had equal force with ballots. In Colorado a week or two ago the women in all the towns and villages voted for license of no license. The press reports, which are not tinctured with temperance virus, said 'the temperance cause won all along the line.'"

"Do you notice a change in the general feeling for the temperance cause?" the reporter asked.

"There is an entirely different atmosphere," Miss Willard replied. "We live in an impressionable age, and we judge by the atmosphere. It is more highly charged by prohibition ozone than it was years ago."

"And what is the end to be?"

"Total prohibition," Miss Willard replied, with decision, "salted down with salt sea waves. Not sad sea waves, for they will be joyful.

"How soon? Certainly in 50 years; perhaps in half that time, we move so rapidly. Legislatures in the South pass scores of bills at every session exempting the territory within so many hundred feet—within so many miles or fractions of miles—of churches, colleges, schools, and charitable institutions from the liquor curse.

"Yes, we do that to a certain extent here, but it is a Southern idea, and they apply it more frequently than we do.

"I believe the X rays are going to do much for the temperance cause. By their means drinkers and cigarette smokers can be shown the steady deterioration in their systems which follow the practices. Seeing is believing."

Miss Willard, accompanied by Miss Anna Gordon, will sail for London on the Paris tomorrow. She will visit Lady Henry Somerset. She takes a bicycle with her, and has two in Europe. She works eight hours a day with a stenographer, rides a bicycle, and exercises with Swedish gympastics in a gymnasium Lady Henry has arranged. Miss Willard will attend the British Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention and will visit Norway to study the methods of which she spoke.

EARL GREY, the new administrator of the South African Chartered Company's territory, is trying to attract British miners to Rhodesia. An advance of $250 is to be made to each man to pay for the voyage and the support of his family while he is away, the men engaging to return it by paying 20 per cent of their wages till the sum is extinguished, and also engaging to be responsible for each other's repayment of the advance.

How It Feels to Starve

The Sensations of an Unprofessional Faster—Horrors of a Twelve Days' Ride in a Box Car Without Food or Water.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Twelve days without food! Twelve days without drink! Twelve days shut up in a dark, ill-smelling box car, with as little fresh air to breathe as is to be found in a Russian convict cell. These are conditions which, happily, few men are called upon to face, and of those called upon to face them few survive. The experiences, the sensations, the feelings of pain or pleasure, if there be any of the latter, of the man who has faced them and survived them are unique. These experiences and feelings are given here, as told by one who has gone through them—William H. Falkenburg, at present an occupant of a ward in the city hospital.

Falkenburg was found in a box car of a train belonging to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, when the car was opened at the foot of Biddle street, eight or nine days ago. He was helpless and seemed to be insane. He was removed to the city hospital, being placed in what is known as the chronic ward. By careful nursing and a diet suitable to his very weak stomach he has recovered at least a litle of his former strength, and yesterday, for the first time, was able to tell the tale of his terrible sufferings. It is expected the man will now be fully restored to health. There is some question as to the effect which this calamity will have upon his reason. Yesterday, however, he was rational and quiet, and took upon himself the responsibility for his own condition, on the ground that in taking possession of a box car he was trespassing on other people's property.

Notwithstanding the fact that Falkenburg has partially regained his usual strength he still possesses all the indications of a man who has just passed through a period of starvation. There is one thing peculiar about the starving man which the least observant individual who has ever come into contact with must have noticed. This striking feature is his excessive thinness. It is not the leanness of the lean man, but the thinness which is accompanied by emaciation. Even after a week's careful and skillful treatment at the city hospital this emaciation is present. As a consequence, the bones and certain of the features are exceedingly prominent. The nose, for example, seems much larger than the nose of the average man of similar character, physical and intellectual. The face is lividly pale, the cheeks are sunken, The eye possesses that brightness peculiar to a feverish condition. The pupil is dilated—the stare is wild. The voice is feeble. The hands tremble like those of a person who regains his liberty after long confinement.

"It is difficult," said Falkenburg, "to give you anything like an accurate tale of the sufferings I endured or of the sensations I experienced on my way in that box car from Monterey, Mexico, to this city. Nor can I say how many days I spent in the box car. In fact, I have no recollection whatever on that point. I have, however, a vivid recollection of some of the earlier days I spent without food or water. First of all, as to the peculiarity of taking possession of a box car which was at the time or subsequently became locked. I had been in Monterey for some time, and had been working there for about six months. I was engaged for the greater part of this time in working around engines. I was paid for this about $60 or $70 a month, according to the way the work came. At length, work became slack, I was dissatisfied, and you know the lack of reasonableness which a dissatisfied man will also display. If he's dissatisfied in the north, he wants to go south; if dissatisfied in the south, he wants to go north. Tell him that he may meet with harder conditions by reason of the contemplated change, and he replies that they could be no worse than they are.

"Well, I determined to get north, and also determined to beat my way. I am not what you would be justified in describing as a drinking man. I do take a drink, but am not a hard drinker in the generally accepted meaning of the term. But I had been having few drinks with a few friends on the day on which I had made up my mind to quit Mexico. My companions accompanied me to a point on the railroad where a freight train was standing. One of the box cars was open, but some of the train hands were walking round, and so I had to resort to a ruse to gain admission. On the top of the car was a little door, I suppose for the convenience of the trainmen to hand lamps backward and forward, etc. I climbed to the top of the car, and let myself down through this door. In the meantime I had told my friends to close the main door, that is, to close it without locking it. The trap door on top is a sort of sliding arrangement, which, when fastened, cannot be reopened from the inside. For the purpose of having a joke at my expene, I imagine, my friends not only closed the main door, but locked it, and barred it, so that it was impossible for me to open it. I had myself closed the upper door to more effectually escape the chances of detection. For a few hours I did not think I was in any danger. But the car became unusually stuffy, so much so that I put my mouth to the small chinks in the sides of the car in order to get a little fresh air. I soon began to suffer intensely from the heat of the car and the want of air, and the anxiety as to whether I would be left in the car to die. Twenty-four hours passed and still the train rolled on, jerking and jolting. In vain I made an attempt to attract attention of some train hand. I finally became so weak that I could no longer even make this attempt.

"My suffering, so far as hunger is concerned, was not noticeable up to this point. Thirst, however, had set in. The intoxicating liquors of which I had partaken before starting added to it. Another twelve hours passed. It was now night, and how terribly long and dismal that night seemed! I hardly slept; at least, my sleep was fitful. I felt alternately the freezing cold of ague, and the burning, consuming heat of fever. The morning came, and, as if a new day gave fresh hope of life, I rejoiced that it had come. There is something which is exceedingly captivating to a man traveling through the country in a train as he pulls up the curtain of his sleeper, and sees the shadows of dawn falling on the woods or hills in the distance. No such sight can have been as attractive to any man as was the coming of day to me, cooped up in that old box car, which I expected would be my tomb. This was the second day out, and after three or four hours we rolled into some station. While I was practically unconscious—I was told I was delirious—I still managed to retain my senses. When the train came to a standstill I heard some person walking close by on the platform. Throwing all of the little energy which remained into my voice, I called for help. And then I fell prostrate to the floor. The station was San Antonio, I afterwards discovered. The car was opened and I was lifted out. I longed for the air; I longed for a draught of water. But the air overcame me, and on trying to walk I again fell. I was given some water. I begged for it and it seemed to relieve me. But my thirst did not go away. I was given more, and my stomach would not stand it. I was taken to a doctor. He evidently saw there was something wrong, and I believe he knew what was wrong. He put a glass of water before me, and while I was anxious to take it, I told him I feared it. My thirst continued, and now I was seized with a violent chill. However, I was supplied with some medicine, and I thought I would be all right. After a day I managed to eat a little, so little that it is not worth mentioning. I felt, however, that nothing now was wrong, and not thinking a great deal of my experience, determined to get further north.

"I went into a box car a little outside of San Antonio, attached to a train which I knew would soon be starting out for St. Louis. I was weak still, and I suppose I was suffering from the effects of the previous trip. It looks as if I were either exceedingly unfortunate, or as if I had a mania for getting into box cars. Possibly I had become a little unbalanced. At all events, the car was locked on me, as you know, for it was lying three or four days in the yards here before being opened. When we had been one day out, I began to experience the first pangs of hunger. Every man has been hungry, but what a difference between the pleasant stimulus of appetite and the agony of starvation! But the hunger was nothing to the thirst. It began to rain, and I tried with all my might to lap the little drops which entered the crannies in the side of the car. I was hoarse. My voice was so weak that if the use of it would have procured for me all the comforts I could ask I could not use it. My tongue began to swell; it seemed to stick to my palate. I found it difficult to breathe. I became light-headed; my heart beat violently. As night came on I became terribly cold. I suppose I was feverish. Then I had dreams, and such dreams! They were the dreams of the fever patient. All the incidents of my life would be woven into them in a confused mass. And in the visioned picture, woods and streams were always most prominent.

"I know little about my removal to the hospital. I only know that the sight of food sickened me still more. The experience is one which I shall not forget. I am feeling well now, although I am exceedingly weak."

Falkenburg is a man a good deal above the average of his class in the matter of intelligence. He seems, by his conversation, to have received a fair education, and the eyes, particularly, denote a fairly bright mind.

For Highland Mary.

A Beautiful Statue To Be Erected in Her Memory at Dunoon.

Edinburgh Scotsman.

Mr. D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A., has just completed in the clay a colossal statue of "Highland Mary," which, when cast in bronze, will be erected on the shore at Dunoon.

Readers of Burns are familiar with the name of Mary Campbell, who was born in 1761 or 1762, at the farmhouse of Auchnamore, which is on the highroad behind the remains of the ancient stronghold known as Dunoon Castle. She was nursery maid at Mauchline Castle, where Burns made her acquaintance, and became enamored of her. Their romantic pledging of troth and parting by the side of the Fail water in 1786 is one of the most touching episodes in the life of the poet, and her untimely death five months later called forth what is generally regarded as the purest and tenderest of his lyrics—"To Mary in Heaven." Mary Campbell is described as of "fair complexion, with auburn hair and dark blue eyes, and of a lively, amiable and generous nature," and of her Burns says: "Her bosom was fraught with truth, honor, constancy, and love."

The admirers of Burns have sought to do honor to him by commemorating one who was so dear to the poet. The committee promoting the memorial, of which Mr. Colin Rae-Brown is president, made an appeal to Scotsmen the world over for subscriptions, and it is understood that there was on the whole a generous response. Having in view the site on which the statue is to be placed, the sculptor has with poetical license designed the figure of Mary looking across the intervening waters of the Clyde toward the Ayrshire coast with a wistful look upon her face.

The lines of the figure express the same emotional attitude, the right foot being slightly advanced, and the body bent forward upon it. The head, admirably modeled, is that of a well-favored, sweet and modest girl. Like Burns, Mary is now in the realms of ideality, and there is no reason why the sculptor should not have imparted to the face a certain classic graciousness and regularity of feature. The hair, parted in the center, is laid in soft lines upon the brow, bound on the top with the maidenly snood, and arranged at the back in the form of a coil.

The figure is attired in a costume studied from pictures of the period by David Allan. Round the neck, and crossed in front of the bodice, is a kerchief; the gown is kilted to the knee, displaying the petticoat, and on her feet are shoes with buckles. The left hand, held below the bosom, grasps the Bible which Burns presented to her at the parting by the Fail, while the right, hung by the side at arm's length, carries a satchel. A plaid is used to good purpose in connection with the further draping of the figure. A fringed corner is shown in front of the right shoulder, another falls over the left arm, while the body of the plaid hangs down the back of the figure in ample folds with excellent effect.

The figure, which is ten feet six inches in height, is now in the Dean Studio, where it will remain for a few days to give the committee and other friends an opportunity of seeing it before it is sent to the foundry to be cast in bronze. It is intended that this tribute to the "Immortal Memory" of next—the centenary of his death.

For Boys and Girls

The Girl from Flint.

By Dorothy Deane.

Most of the girls in the Worthington high school had known one another ever since they were babies, so there was a ripple of excitement when on Monday morning the girl from Flint appeared.

"Luella Banks!" said Flo Westerdale, under her breath. "Did you ever! I wonder what brings her here?"

It was nearly 9 o'clock, and each girl had left a pile of books on her favorite seat as a sign of possession, choosing first, as the manner of girls is, those furthest from the teacher's desks.

Luella Banks laid her books on one of the unappropriated desks, and glanced about her timidly. She was tall, for her fifteen years, with gray eyes and a pale face, and a long braid of light brown hair down her back. Her calico dress was pretty and new, and she was daintily trim and neat, but she flushed painfully under the cool glances of the girls, and dropped awkwardly into her seat. It was evident from the first that she was not to be received with favor. The girls talked it over at recess, gathered in little groups in the hall, and at the landing windows,

"Before I'd come to school in calico!" said May Fanning, looking down at her own dainty white gown.

"And I would change my name, if I were she," commented Flo Westerdale, flippantly. It was a matter of secret pride with Flo that her own name had what she considered rather a distinguished sound.

"I don't think she's respectable," said Edith Mayo, plaintively. "I'm sure if my father drank the way hers does, I should never show my face away from home."

"Wouldn't it be the best joke if she had to go back into grammar school, after she's walked in here in such a cool way?"

It was Faye Stanley who decided the matter, taking the lead, as she did in everything. She paused a moment in the school-room door, arm-in-arm with her chum, to call a chattering group on the stairway with pretended caution.

"Can any good come out of—Flint?"

As for the girl from Flint, she went and stood by one of the open school-room windows, feeling very lonesome and out of place, and wishing some of the girls would come and speak to her. The two hours' nooning was even harder. Flint was three miles away, and she had brought her luncheon with her. She was the only one of the high school girls who stayed. There were two red-faced boys from Blendon, rich farmers' sons; but they drove back and forth, and dined at noon at the hotel. She envied the ease with which they made friends with the high school boys, and felt more lonesome than ever.

"Perhaps tomorrow they will speak to me," she said to herself as she trudged away on her long homeward walk.

"That little Faye Stanley is lovely; she's just like that butterfly," and she laughed a little as a golden-winged insect fluttered for a moment over a roadside weed, and then went dancing away to some gayer flower.

"If I can only go to school all winter," she said to herself, hopefully; "there's so much to learn, and I want to learn so fast!"

When at last she reached home and walked in at the door of the little weather-beaten house, she was quite blithe and happy again, and she hugged and kissed the tired-faced little woman who met her, and looked straight down into the wistful mother eyes with a bright smile.

"My first day is over, and I'm home again," she said gaily. "I feel as if I had already learned heaps."

But the next day it was no better.

"Let's ostracise her," Faye had proposed, her blue eyes dancing with fun. "That's what the Greeks and Romans used to do, you know, when there was anybody they didn't like."

"We can't send her out of the country," said Flo; "but we can make her wish she were somewhere else."

"But I don't see why we should treat her so," demurred Blanche Willis, faintly.

"I'm sure one has a right to choose one's friends," said Edith Mayo, loftily. So it went on from day to day. Not only neglect, but open slights were offered to the shy-faced girl from Flint.

"We are only putting our history in practice," laughed Faye, one day; "and then, you know, 'history always repeats itself.'"

Life had been all sunshine for Faye Stanley. All her life she had been surrounded by tender love and sheltering care, and had grown like a flower that comes up through the sunshine and the soft rain showers of a little Garden of Peace. Perhaps she did not really understand that she was cruel, for she was ignorant of suffering, and had never learned the sting and smart of snubs and slights. And then, it was always such fun to lead the girls on, and they were so ready to follow.

If Abby Carpenter had seen what was going on, she would have come to the rescue, for she had the kindest heart in the world; but Abby was working hard, and was oblivious of everything except her books. Moreover, she was near-sighted and absent-minded, so that when Ruth Ashcraft, her chum, remarked that it was a shame the way the Freshies treated that Banks girl, Abby looked up from her Caesar in a surprised way, but thereafter she took pains to speak kindly to the lonely scholar whenever she happened ther way. So the girl from Flint withdrew more and more within herself. She went about her lessons listlessly, and as winter came on, her daily trudge along the bleak, dismal country road seemed wearier and longer than ever. Long before she reached the turn and caught the shine of the home light, the last gleam would die out of the west and the sky would be thick with stars.

The little mother knew that things were going wrong, though the girl tried to be bright and cheery for her nightly home coming; and the mother heart grieved over the sadness that settled upon the young face, and made the gray eyes so pathetic and gloomy when they thought no one took note of them.

Some of the girls were busy, and some were indifferent. They all had their friends, and were happy and contented together—there seemed no room for her. If she had been less sensitive and shy, she might have reached out and drawn the girls to her, but it seemed to her she must wait for them to come.

It was late in November when winter came in good earnest. All day the clouds had hung gloomily over a gloomy world. At 3 o'clock the snow began to fall, and the wind rose and swept it in great blinding gusts, and mad white whirls. Abby Carpenter, pausing breathless as she reached her own gate on her way home, saw Luella coming behind her.

"Luella," she called, "you aren't going to walk home in this awful storm? Come and stay all night with me. You don't look strong lately."

There was a little quiver about Luella's lips, and the tears came into her eyes, but she shook her head.

"Mother will be worried if I don't come," she said, "and I am used to the storms."

Abby stood and looked after her for a minute, then a child's voice called to her from the door, and she went into the house. She did not think of Luella again till she was half asleep. Then she heard how the wind was whirling the snow against the window, and how the great maple trees groaned and writhed.

"All those in peril by land and sea," she murmured, dreamily, and that was the last she knew.

Blanche Willis came into the school-room next morning, looking startled and a little pale.

"Girls," she said, "Luella Banks is dead!"

"What! How? When?" asked the girls in shocked chorus.

"Last night. She was out in the storm. Luke Smiley told papa not ten minutes ago. He was there when they brought her home last night."

No one spoke then, till Flo said, in a low voice:

"I feel almost as if it were our fault."

Faye Stanley had not said a word, but sat still and white in her seat. When she did speak her voice sounded queer and unnatural.

"Girls, if Luella Banks is dead, it is because I killed her!" and with that she burst out crying and ran out of the room and out of the high school building, and never stopped till she was in her own room, with the whole world locked out. But she herself she could not lock out.

But Luella Banks was not dead, though she lay for hours in a stupor that was very like it, and in the days that followed she wandered alone in a wild borderland between darkness and light, haunted by fiends with girls' faces, who jeered and mocked at her.

The good-natured doctor overtook Faye one afternoon, and took her into his sleigh with him. There was not a boy or girl in town with whom the doctor was not a favorite and jolly comrade.

"I've just been up to see one of your little mates," he said.

"Luella?" asked Faye, faintly.

"She's pretty sick," the doctor continued. "She's all worn out with those long walks. And she's worked hard. She did washing all summer to get money enough for this winter's schooling. She's a good little girl, but she's been too ambitious for her strength. She wants to fit herself to teach, so she can help her mother. Pity her father doesn't amount to more. It will be a great disappointment to her, having to miss school, if indeed she gets well at all."

Poor shame-faced Faye had not a word to answer. However, the doctor did not notice. He was always carrying on conversations with himself during his long rides about the country, and he had half forgotten that he had a listener.

But there is something I don't understand," he said, rousing himself. "Didn't she get along well at school? When she is delirious she complains of girls being cruel. 'If they would only be kind,' she says over and over. I believe she might pull through if it were not for that continual worrying, but it is wearing out her strength."

Just here he set Faye down at her father's gate and drove away, quite forgetting that she had made no answer. Tea was waiting, but she could not eat, and as soon as possible she made an excuse to get away to bed. All night long she seemed to hear Luella's voice crying to her, "Faye Stanley, why won't you be kind?" Then she saw her in the storm, fighting her way through it, beaten and tossed by the wind, and at last sinking down with the white drifts heaping above her. If Faye Stanley had never suffered before, she suffered now.

But there came a day when Luella woke out of a long sleep, and looked up into her mother's face with a wan little smile, and then they knew that she would live. Then the long days and nights crept by, half dream and half reality, and gradually her strength returned.

Faye went one day to the little house in Flint, with a rose from her window garden as a peace offering. The face on the pillow was very white, and the gray eyes looked very hopeless and weary, but a light leaped up in them when Faye took the weak hand in hers and kissed it gently.

"I'm so sorry," the blue eyes said, but the gray eyes checked them with a look, for the little mother was close by. So Faye only said, quietly:

"We are coming every Saturday, the girls and I, so the time will not seem so long for you." And the gray eyes looked deep into the sorry blue ones and understood, and the pale face grew very bright.

It was that very evening that her father came in to see her. The lamp had not been lighted, but the room was all in a soft crimson glow from the coals at the hearth, and she could see that he was neatly brushed and shaven. He sat down beside her on the edge of the bed, and took her weak little hand in his great rough ones.

"I've got something to tell you, Louelly," he said. "I ain't been a good father to you. You ain't had things like other girls have, but it's all going to be different. I've been to Squire Mason, and he's given me a job. His man has gone off to California. It's a steady job the year round. And I ain't going to touch another drop—by the help of God!" he added under his breath.

Luella drew the rough hand up and laid her cheek against it, with happy tears in her eyes, feeling that for that day her cup of life had been filled to the brim with joy.

So brighter years began in the little house, that took on from that day a more homelike and cheery air, as if it knew and shared the hopes that had blossomed within.

"I don't feel satisfied," said Faye, as she and Flo went spinning home from Flint in her father's cutter on a Saturday afternoon. "I feel as if we ought to do a good deal to make it up to Luella Banks; something that will be really worth while. And I do believe I've got a plan."

So it came to pass that one day Luella Banks was sitting up among her pillows, with her lap full of roses, looking very happy and excited.

"I can't think what makes you so good to me," she said, touching the roses half reverently.

Faye hid her face low down against the patchwork quilt.

"We ain't any of us worth as much as your little finger," she said humbly.

Luella laughed a little, a bright color coming into her face.

"I used to think you all hated me," she said, in her old shy way.

"If you'll only get well again——" said Faye.

"The doctor says I'm getting well ever so much faster than he expected, and he says you girls have done me more good than any of his medicines. He said I might go back to school again in another month." And then she stopped suddenly and flushed again.

"We'll be so glad," Flo said, earnestly, but Luella bent her head over the roses, saying quietly:

"I am not coming back."

And now Faye could keep her secret no longer.

"I know," she said, half laughing and half crying, "you are worrying about the doctor's bill. There ain't going to be any bill. It's paid!" And then she cried, the happiest tears she had ever shed in her life.

Luella lay thinking everything over after the girls had gone, and then, after she had had her tea, her father came in to kiss her good-night.

"I can hardly believe it is true," she whispered tremulously. "All the girls, and father!"—The Interior.

Hard Trials for Reporters.

London Chronicle.

If there are to be many more Boer witnesses in the Jameson trial, the hard-worked reporters will have to apply for the services of a special interpreter. The other day they were left to make the best they could of the name of a place which came trippingly off the tongue of Bouwer, the Boer witness, but for which the ordinary signs of stenography offer no equivalent. In the depositions the name appears as Van Uithoouls Winklespruit. The nearest the Evening Standard reporter got to it was Van Nit Hookiswinkel Sprint; the Globe gently modified this to Van Nit Hoorisswinkel, the Sun simplified it to Van Oudtshhoorn's, and the Evening News boldly made one fearsome word of it, thus: Vanoudtschawanswinkel. The rest of the reporters fenced gently with it, or, like prudent men, declined it altogether.

How Dogs Are Trained

Some of the Amusing and Almost Marvelous Feats That Are Taught—The Kind of Dog Makes Little Difference.

Few of the thousands of people who wildly applaud the amusing, and at times almost marvelous, feats executed by performing dogs have any idea of the time and patience required to teach the animals. A reporter was so fortunate as to run across a veteran dog trainer who had just finished a successful European season. A few question brought out some interesting facts relative to educated dogs and dog educators.

"It is a great mistake to suppose," said this famous dog trainer, "that all dogs can be made to perform any trick, however simple, successfully. It is equally true—and too much emphasis cannot be put on the fact—that perhaps not one in every five thousand is fit to educate a dog. You may laugh at this assertion, but it is painfully true, nevertheless. First of all, a man who intends to be successful with dogs must really love the animals. Dogs, far more than any dumb brutes, are most susceptible to impressions and kind treatment. Let a dog once and for all understand that you do not wish to hurt or harm him, and he will amply repay you for your labor. I would under no condition have a dog handled by a man who did not have the kindest of dispositions as well as an almost inexhaustible amount of patience. This given, let the work begin.

"Another illusion that the public fondly clings to is that certain breeds of dogs are more tractable and easier taught than others. This is nonsense. Barring, perhaps, the poodle, which breed has been used for circus purposes longer than any other, almost any dog will do. When you choose a dog you must beforehand have made up your mind to what particular trick or tricks you intend to train him. A man in this business must be thoroughly posted on the peculiarities of each breed. It is better to take a very young dog, say a puppy about six months old, for a pupil. After such a puppy has overcome its at first very natural timidity it develops an eager desire for romping and playfulness. Here is the opportunity of the dog trainer. He now begins a sort of dog kindergarten, utilizing the animal's disposition to play as the vehicle of instruction.

"Suppose, for instance, that you want the puppy to leap through a number of hoops. He is at first taught to run after a ball rolled along the floor; this any dog will do spontaneously, and cannot exactly be called teaching. When the dog has brought the ball back a couple of times, and gets thoroughly interested in the play, the first active step to make him leap is prepared. The ball is rolled a few feet from the wall, alongside of which is a low, moveable partition. The dog runs in the space between, and, of course, must return the same way he came. As soon as he reaches the lower end, one or two hoops or low hurdles are placed in his way. In his friskiness the puppy rarely stops for such apparent trifles, but, all eagerness to get at the ball, gaily skips over or through these obstructions. In this way he is encouraged and taught to take leaps, higher and higher, through any quantity of hoops, being rewarded with a bit of cheese or lump of sugar, after any particularly successful performance. This thing has to be repeated almost innumerable times, till the dog, at a certain word or motion, executes his task without the slightest hesitation or error.

"Now, such a thing as this is simply the A B C of dog education. It is a totally different matter to make a dog perform the more intricate tricks. The natural position of the animal is resting on its four feet; any trick in which he is permitted to retain this position is comparatively easy to make him do. I have a fox terrier which I have taught to roll a ball or a small cylinder in any direction—sidewise, backward or forward. Now, the strangest part of this trick—that which appears the very hardest is for the dog evidently the easiest. He will get up with his four feet on a ball much bigger than an ordinary toy balloon, and roll it everywhere, in whatever direction you wish with evident pleasure and ease. But when he has to put two paws, whether front or hind, on the ball, and the other two on the floor, he does not do it nearly so well, nor with any pleasure. This is because the animal does not feel so sure as when he stands with his four feet pretty close together. This terrier will roll a ball up or down a steep incline, while standing on it, with relish, but put his ears back, and look frightened to death if he is told to only use his forepaws in rolling it on the level floor.

"While it is true that almost any trick can be taught by persuasion, still it is often necessary to use force. When a dog feels or instinctively knows that what he is being taught is in nowise dangerous he is very tractable, and in most cases accomplishes what his master wishes him to do. When, on the other hand, you want him to learn a trick that really involves danger, his dog reason, fully equal to that of many of the human race, quickly and firmly rebels. It is really pathetic to see a dog almost ask you not to let him try such dangerous experiments. If you persist, then there is war. Here is where the dog educator must bring his genius in play. It is absolutely impossible to make a frightened dog listen to reason. You must first get him over his fright and next his sulkiness. To teach a dog to do the back somersault while standing on the floor is hard enough, but to teach him to do the same trick from a table or from one chair to another is still harder. Force has to be used, and a smart cut of the whip at the critical moment will do wonders. But it will take a very long time indeed to make a dog perform any trick that involves danger, and when he does do it to perfection any amount of credit is due to his master. A curious circumstance in this connection is that once an animal has been taught fearlessly to perform a dangerous trick he will seemingly forget most, if not all, his easier ones. Thus, I had a little dog which I finally succeeded in teaching to do the back somersault in the most approved fashion. He would just as lief do twenty as one, and did his trick with a precision that was marvelous. To my surprise, he was unable to do his former simpler ones, such as leap through a hoop covered with tissue paper and other easy tricks.

"It is not necessary and really does not pay to teach dogs any trick that require force. By persuasion you may get a multitude of various ones that to the public are equally interesting. Teaching a dog to walk on his hind legs is comparatively simple and repays the trouble. As soon as this is accomplished the combinations to which this trick maye be turned are too many to be enumerated. Among the most noted performing dogs in the world may be mentioned a small poodle, which is a perfect marvel in its way. He will walk up a staircase with eleven steps, carrying a burning lamp on a tray placed on his outstretched front paws. This is wonderful enough, but after he reaches the little platform his master receives the lamp, and then, after affectionately patting this almost human dog, he sends him down again. The poodle then stands on his front paws, with his hind legs away up in the air, the burning lamp is placed on his head, and the dog walks down ten steps without permitting the lamp to fall. Another dog of the same breed is called the canine Sandow; he lifts weights, uses dumb-bells, and finally lifts a large cannon, which is discharged while he holds it hanging in a strap from his mouth.

"Another star in the canine world is a dog belonging to Mme. Dore. This animal, whose name is Dick, has set Paris wild with his clever performances. His mistress has taught him to do the skirt and the serpentine dance, and he rivals Loie Fuller in popularity. This dog was sufficient to pack Theater des Nouveautes with his wonderful tricks. His mistress arrays him in a magnificent robe or gown of filmy tulle, which is cut in the latest fashion. By cleverly arranging the dress around the front paws of the dog, and fastening very light wires behind, the skirt is held in position. The orchestra strikes up the Loie Fuller waltz, and Dick gracefully bounds upon the stage, always standing on his hind legs; after his most gracious bow to the spectators, he begins to dance, and his gyrations are a little short of the wonderful. The electric lights are turned on, giving the color effects the same as in Salome, and Dick waves his paws and swings his skirts in the most bewitching fashion possible. Dogs as a rule detest to be dressed up, but when they have overcome this aversion they may be induced to represent anybody their owner wishes to caricature.

"The chief things to remember when training dogs, or any other animals for that matter, is that gentleness and kind treatment will always bear the best results. Always select a healthy, handsome puppy, and start right in teaching some trick. This must be kept up till the animal really performs his duty automatically, and only constant practice will make this possible."

A Notable Event.

"Home, Sweet Home," First Sung at an Indian Grave.

When the boundary line between Tennessee and Georgia was established it passed half a mile south of the spring Tuck-a-lee-chee-chee, among the foothills of the Unakas, and as it crossed one of the principal Indian trails it became a place of much importance. There had already grown up a strong rivalry between the Tennessee tribes, headed by Chief Ross, and the Georgia tribes, headed by Major Ridge, both half-breeds, and men of extraordinary ability as leaders. The establishment of the new boundary line fixed the limit of their respective territories, and to try and harmonize as far as possible the contending factions, the Government established a trading post there. John Howard Payne appeared upon the scene, and was accused of inciting the Indians to insubordination. He was placed under arrest as an incendiary and carried to the council house. The name of the place was changed from the euphonious appellation of Tuck-a-lee-chee-chee to the more easily pronounced one of Red Clay, because of the color of the soil in that vicinity.

While Payne was held there one of the first bands arrived, and among the Indians was the chief Oochee, or Rattling Gourd, a broken-hearted man. He was moody and abstracted, and refused all invitations to the council house, and would partake of no festive enjoyments whatever, but spent the most of his time at the graves of his wife and child further up the valley. At last one morning he was missed from his accustomed place by the camp fire, and an alarm was immediately raised that Rattling Gourd had escaped. The patrol scattered in every direction in search of him, and some of them bethought them of his fondness for the spot where his loved ones slept, and went in search of him there. And there they found him. Weltering in his own blood, his body lay between the little mounds that covered his squaw and papoose. In some way he had secreted a bayonet when the Indians were being disarmed, and brooding over his removal, he became desperate, and seeking that lone spot he chanted his death song, fell upon the point of the bayonet, which pierced his heart, and died on the spot where he had often expressed a desire to be laid for his last long sleep.

The affair caused great excitement and indignation. The malcontents took advantage of the distressing occurrence to stir up strife, and fears were entertained of a mutiny. A grave was dug on the spot where he lay, and the chief was buried by the soldiers, one of the Moravian missionaries officiating. After the service was over John Howard Payne, who had been a silent witness of the pathetic scene, began singing softly to himself the song which has since been echoed through every land on earth. General Bishop, who had kept a close scrutiny on his actions, heard the song, and called Payne to him.

"Young man," said the stern old Indian fighter, "where did you learn that song?"

"I wrote that song myself," replied Payne.

"And where did you get the tune?"

"I composed that also."

"Would you let me have a copy of it?"

"Certainly I will."

"Well, a man who can sing and write like that is no incendiary. Appearances may be against you, but I am going to set you free. I shall write out your discharge immediately, and a pass to you anywhere you choose through the nation."

Payne had been housed at the home of a family living near by, and on his return there he exhibited his pass and related the circumstances. That was the first time that "Home, Sweet Home," had ever been sung in public. —Atlanta Constitution.

With the Poets.

The Happiest Heart.

Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done,
And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame;
The dust will hide the crown;
Ay, none shall nail so high his name
Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet
And left to heaven the rest.

—John Vance Cheney.

How the King Came Home.

"Oh, why are you waiting, children,
And why are you watching the way?"
"We are watching because the folks have said
The king comes home today,
The king on his prancing charger,
In his shining golden crown;
Oh, the bells will ring, the glad birds sing,
When the king comes back to the town."

"Run home to your mothers, children,
In the land is pain and woe,
And the king, beyond the forest,
Fights with the Paynim foe."
"But," said the little children,
"The fight will soon be past,
We fain would wait, though the hour be late;
"He will surely come at last."

So the eager children waited,
Till the closing of the day,
Till their eyes were tired of gazing
Along the dusty way;
But there came no sound of music,
No flashing golden crown;
And tears they shed as they crept to bed,
When the round red sun went down.

But at the hour of midnight,
While the weary children slept,
Was heard within the city
The voice of them that wept.
Along the moonlit highway
Towards the sacred dome,
Dead on his shield, from the well-fought field—
'Twas thus the king came home.

—Florence Tyler.

A Conservative.

The garden beds I wandered by
One bright and cheerful morn,
When I found a new-fledged butterfly
A-sitting on a thorn—
A black and crimson butterfly,
All doleful and forlorn.

I thought that life could have no sting
To infant butterflies,
So I gazed on this happy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly with his waving wing
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I, "What can the matter be?
Why weepest thou so sore?
With garden fair and sunlight free
And flowers in goodly store—"
But he only turned away from me
And burst into a roar.

Cried he, "My legs are thin and few
Where once I had a swarm!
Soft fussy fur—a joy to view—
Once kept my body warm!—
Before these flapping wing-things grew,
To hamper and deform"

At that outrageous bug I shot
The fury of mine eye;
Said I, in scorn all burning hot,
In rage and anger high,
"You ignominious idiot!
These wings are made to fly!"

"I do not want to fly," said he;
"I only want to squirm!"
And he dropped his wings dejectedly
But still his voice was firm;
"I do not want to be a fly!
I want to be a worm!"

O yesterday of unknown lack!
Today of unknown bliss!
I left my fool in red and black;
The last I saw was this:
The creature madly climbing back
Into his chrysalis.

—Charlotte P. Stetson.

New Facts About Mars.

Prof. E. E. Barnard, late of the Lick Observatory, says that during the last opposition Mars showed so many intricate details as seen with the great 36-inch telescope that it was impossible to delineate the planet. Heretofore the reddish parts of Mars have generaly been regarded as representing land, while the darker parts, sometimes described as bluish or greenish in color, were thought to be water. But Prof. Barnard says that with the Lick telescope the appearances suggested exactly the reverse; what have been taken for seas looking really more like mountainous land. So we may have a new set of theories about Mars.

About 600,000 trees are annually planted by the Swedish school children, under the guidance of their teachers.

A Laugh--A Smile.

"I shore does hope," said Uncle Mose, "dat dey will get dis heah new photograph trick so fine by summer dat man kin tell wedder melons is ripe."

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"What did the minister preach about?" asked a lady of her little son, who had attended church.

"He preached about two hours, ma," said the small hopeful.

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Doctor—Well, my little fellow, you have got quite well again. I was sure the pills I left you would cure you. How did you take them?

Little Fellow—Oh, I used them in my blow-gun.

—::—

"Do you think that constantly wearing a hat has a tendency to make a man bald,"

"No; but when a man is bald I've noticed that it has a tendency to make him constantly wear his hat."

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Hans had climbed up into the cherry-tree to gather cherries. Meantime a storm came on, and the father called out to the lad:

"Come down, Hans, it is beginning to thunder."

"There's no need, father," shouted the boy; "I can hear it where I am."

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Misunderstood.—He—I hear you attended the Handel and Haydn performances. Were you present at the "Creation?"

She (indignantly)—I supopse you will next want to know if I sailed in Noah's ark.

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The principal of a school asked a bright-eyed boy the meaning of Evacuation Day, which was being celebrated. Brighteyes, beaming with pride at being brought into notice, arose and called out in a clear tone:

"It is the day the doctors come to the school to vaccinate the boys."

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The Washington Star satirizes a somewhat numerous class in the following imagined dialogue:

"Hiram," said Mrs. Cornstassel, "which kind o' money do you favor?"

"Well, 'Mandy," replied the old gentleman, "ter tell you the truth, I kinder hate ter express any opinion. I've seen a lot o' fellers sit down an' worry 'bout makin' a ch'ice, an' the fus' thing they knew they didn't hev none of neither kind."

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The popular journalist, Charles Lamb Kenney, namesake of the great Charles Lamb, while dining with a friend, happened to swallow a bit of cork with his wine. He was immediately seized with a severe fit of coughing. His next neighbor at a table, making a brilliant attempt at a joke, said:

"My friend, that's not the way to Cork."

"No," gasped the sufferer, "it's the way to kill Kenney."

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A cavalryman had for the second time returned to the barracks in an intoxicated condition.

His comrades saw a chance the second time to give him a little lesson. He had gone to bed and thrust his bare foot out from under the blanket; and they fastened one of his spurs on his naked heel. The trooper lay in a heavy and motionless sleep for a long time. At last he stirred, changed his position and dug the spur into his other leg.

"Or! Help! Murder!" he shouted. Then he started up, struck a light, and looked at the spur fastened on his bare heel.

"Well," he said, "if that doesn't make me out a helpless idiot! When I took off my boots last night I forgot to take off one of my spurs. I'll never drink a drop again!"

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She was a motherly old lady from the country. She looked around the restaurant with large, appreciative eyes, and when the young man who was acting as her host, said, "Shall we begin with grape-fruit, auntie?" she bobbed her head with a pleased smile; but when the grape-fruit came she looked at him reprovingly.

"Why, Tom," she said. "This ain't no kind of grapes. It's orange."

Then, when she bore a spoonful of the fruit to her lips, she added hastily: "No, it ain't, either. It's lemon flavored with quinine."

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The sight of a row of forceps has closed the mouths of many sufferers, even after they had seated themselves in the dentist's chair. Dental surgeons anticipate th is. The Philadelphia Record tells how a dentist of that city made an obstinate Irishman show his teeth.

Pat came to his office with his jaw very much swollen from a tooth he desired to have pulled. But when the suffering son of Erin got into the dentist's chair and saw the gleaming pair of forceps approaching his face, he positively refused to open his mouth.

The dentist quietly told his office boy to prick his patient with a pin, and when Pat opened his mouth to yell the dentist seized the tooth and out it came.

"It didn't hurt as much as you expected it would, did it?" the dentist asked, smiling.

"Well, no," said Pat, hesitatingly, as if doubting the truthfulness of his admission. "But," he added, placing his hand on the spot where the boy jabbed him with the pin, "Begorra, little did I think the roots would reach down like that!"

TOOLS OF TRADE.

A Horse, a Tiger and a Dog Admitted Free of Duty.

Many curious questions arise in the administration of the customs laws. Recently a man named Arthur Kahlbeen arrived at New York, accompanied by a horse, a tiger and a dog. The collector of customs assessed duty on these animals under the tariff provision for "live animals." Mr. Kahlbeen appealed from the decision. He claimed that the animals were entitled to entry free of duty under the provision of the free list for "tools of trade," etc. He represented that the animals were trained and had been used by him in his occupation as a circus performer in Europe for several years. The case was taken before the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York and a decision was rendered in favor of the importer. The Attorney-General advised against taking an appeal in this case, and the decision of the court will therefore stand as the practice of the Treasury Department in such cases. Hereafter trained animals for circus purposes will be admitted free of duty as "tools of trade."

Modern Magic

How Sleight-of-Hand Manipulators Accomplish Their Tricks—"Second Sight" Explained.

Judge James Bartlett.

SOME of the most surprising effects of modern magic are produced by the simplest means and apparatus. The old-fashioned robe embroidered with cabalistic figures, ample enough not only to develop the figure of the performer, but an ordinary packing trunk full of other things besides, the table beneath which you could not see because of the heavy cover of black velvet that fell in sable folds to the floor, and all the paraphernalia of boxes and vessels of different sorts have disappeared, given place to ordinary evening costume and ordinary furniture, selected with special reference to the apparent impossibility of its use as a receptacle or storeroom for objects the performer wishes to conceal from his audience. Some of the easiest and simpest of modern tricks, that anyone with little or no practice can perform, are very effective. Here, for instance, is one which, so far as I know, is entirely new, and yet appears to be identical with that claimed to be performed by preternatural means by occultists who profess to have studied magic in India.

The trick is performed as follows: Each person in the audience is presented with a slip of paper, upon which to write anything he or she may choose. The paper written upon is immediately secreted by the writer, as much care as possible being taken that no one else sees what is written upon it. The performer, who has been absent from the room while this is being done, is brought in and led as if in a state of trance to a chair within full view of everyone present. A light piece of drapery is thrown over him, so that he is completely covered by it, and yet it is thin enough to be translucent, and it can be seen he has not gone down through the floor or ascended up through the ceiling. The audience is told the drapery prevents the sphere or influence or spell that surrounds him from being dissipated. He now begins and repeats, word for word, the sentences written upon any or all the slips of paper. Nothing can be more astonishing; the paper has not left the possession of the writers; it is equally certain that it is impossible that another person could have seen what was thereon written, and yet the trick is as simple as it is surprising, and that is certainly saying a great deal.

The explanation is as follows: In order to write anything upon the slip of paper given out, one must have something firm and flat upon which to place it, and for this purpose bits of pasteboard of a convenient size are handed about the audience. The pasteboard, however, is not solid, as it seems to be; the uppermost layer of paper can be separated at one of the edges from the layers beneath it, and into this slip white paper introduced. The uppermost layer of paper is blacked with crayon or soft pencil on its under side, and whatever is written upon the paper resting upon it is faithfully stencilled or traced upon the white paper inserted. The pasteboards, being collected, are taken out of the room and given to the performer by his assistant, who may or may not be a confederate. That is, if the performer is very skillful, he may dupe his assistant as well as his audience. He may tell him, for instance, it is necessary for him to have these pasteboard rests and pass his fingers over them so that he can become in rapport with the person with whom they were in contact. It is better, however, at least at first, to have a confederate. The rest is easy enough. The inserted slips of tell-tale papers are collected and carried with him by the performer, who manages to read them either through a hole in the drapery or by the light that sifts through it as he sits covered up in his chair with his back to the audience. It is well, sometimes, not to have enough pasteboard cards to go round the audience, and give apparently at haphazard a book, an atlas or portfolio, which, of course, has been neatly covered with paper or cloth and supplied with blackened and with white paper as are the pasteboard cards.

If anything should happen that would prevent reading any particular strip of paper, the performer may at once say that he does not pretend to be able to read all, but only such sentences as appear to his mental vision. This will add to the effect, and make the trick appear all the more mysterious. In supplying pencils to your audience be sure to give them good, hard ones, that will require some pressure to make the writing legible; be careful, too, that the paper with which you furnish them is rather thin, so that you will get a good tracing on that you have inserted in the pasteboard rest. As each slip is read by the performer the assistant should ask if any one in the audience wrote that sentence and if it is correctly repeated, and then stepping to the writer and taking the slip from him or her he should himself read it aloud and show it to any one desirous of seeing it; this enhances the wonder and interest of the performance, and also gives the performer time to decipher the next slip. It is well to have the sentences take the form of questions which the performer can read, comment upon and answer in an oracular way, especially as this takes up time and consequently gives fewer selected slips to the period allotted to the trick, for to read a few is quite as wonderful as to read many.

Now let the master of occult art cap the climax. Let him again be led from the room, ostensibly to have his magic sphere renewed, and let some one among the audience write the name of a deceased person, together with their own, on a slip of paper. Lay a good deal of stress on the requirement that the names shall be those of a person deceased, this of course being only to mystify the audience. When the names have been written the performer is to enter the room. He does so with the sleeve of his coat rolled up, and his arm bared to the elbow. After showing there is nothing upon his arm he turns down his sleeve, readjusts his cuff and proceeds with his trick. He first names the person whom the audience has chosen, in his absence, to write the name; he requests that person to crumple up the slip of paper upon which the name is written and rub it well over his right arm just above his cuff, "so that the writing will penetrate through his sleeve," he says; now turning up his sleeve, he shows the writing that was upon the paper in blood-red letters upon his bared arm. The manner of performing this part of the trick is, having ascertained as before the writing upon the slip of paper by means of the tracing, to write or print it with red ink mixed with a little glycerine, or red printer's ink, or oil color and turpentine, upon paper which is to be fastened on the inside of that part of the performer's coat sleeve which he instructs the person who has written the name upon the paper to rub with the paper. The paper may be neatly pinned to the lining of the sleeve, care being taken that the pins do not scratch when the sleeve is turned down.

DARK HORSES.

How They Compare With Favorite Sons as Candidates.

In a recent interview Senator Hoar observed:

"Take the history of presidential candidates as far back as 1840, and you will find that the candidates discussed at Washington have been overthrown by the subsequent political conventions. That is to say, men who were known here and who had the start as leading candidates failed to secure the nomination.

"Webster and Clay were set aside for William Henry Harrison.

"In 1844 Cass, Calhoun, Silas Wright and Van Buren were set aside, and Polk was elected.

"In 1848 the same thing happened. Taylor was taken up and Webster and Clay dropped.

"In 1852 the Democrat leaders were set aside, and Franklin Pierce, of New Haven, elected. Among the Whigs, Webster and Fillmore were set aside, and Scott taken up, only to be defeated.

"In 1856 Judge McLean, the leading candidate of the Republicans, was set aside.

"In 1860 Seward was overthrown and Lincoln taken up.

"In 1868 Grant was a general candidate for everybody. In 1876 Conkling, Simon, Cameron, Sherman and Blaine were overthrown, and Hayes nominated.

"In 1880 Garfield was hardly heard of, when he was nominated, and Grant, Blaine, Sherman and Edwards were thrown overboard.

"In 1884 there was strife between Arthur and Blaine. The latter was taken up as a candidate and beaten by Cleveland, who was little heard of.

The idea is growing among careful politicians here that a "dark horse" or "second choice" candidate will be the winner at St. Louis. The signs all point in this direction. The list of "favorite sons" is now so formidable that no one can safely predict the presidential candidate that will be elected. Hence the "dark horses" are being trotted out in fine fettle.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

London is Old.

Interesting Points About the Immense Capital of the Great British Empire.

Baltimore American.

Like Paris, London is old; we do not know where the Britons, a Celtic tribe, first settled here, and the derivation of the name is a matter of controversy.

In the early ages it was known by the Welsh as "Caer Lud," or "City of Lud," a British king once ruling here, and popularly believed to be commemorated in "Ludgate," one of the gates of the old city wall.

In the time of the Emperor Nero (62 A. D.) London was a maratime center for commerce, the river affording convenient access for shipping. It suffered terribly in the early conflicts between the British Queen Boadicea, and all the conquering Romans, and later was frequently attacked and suffered much from ruthless piratical invaders, such as Franks, Nosemen, Picts, Scots, Danes, and Saxons, who would cross the seas to snatch what plunder they could from a city possessing wealth.

All these vicissitudes were survived, and the Romans contributed during their occupancy splendid monuments of their power and magnificance in great architectural works. Many vestiges still remain as reminders of their wonderful skill as builders, such as Roman villas, baths, bridges, roads, temples and statuary.

The rude Saxons, who supplanted the Roman legions, suffered these things to be destroyed or fall into decay. This city becoming the capital of an Anglo-Saxon kingdom, has steadily increased in size and importance for many centuries.

The streets and houses have been greatly improved since the seventeenth century. Before that, and through the Norman sway, even down to the Plantagenets, most of the dwellings of the commoners were poor and mean wooden structures, and the streets were narrow and dirty.

After the civil wars, the execution of Charles I., in 1649, the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, the crowning of Charles II., London passed through terrible suffering in the struggle for civil and religious liberty; happily, at length, succeeding, and thus laying the foundation for the present greatness of the whole British nation.

In September, 1666, a great fire destroyed 13,000 houses, but from the ashes of these arose wonderfully improved edifices and better plan of streets. A gifted architect, Sir Christopher Wren, brought about much benefit to London. Among the grandest monuments to any human genius is St. Paul's Cathedral to Sir Christopher, while 40 other London churches add to the glory and renown of this architect.

St. Paul's Cathedral is situated on an eminence, and is the most prominent building in the heart of this wonderful city. In digging the foundation of the present edifice, cinerary urns and other remains were found, showing that a church had once occupied the same site built by Christians in the time of the Romans and destroyed by the pagan Saxons.

The present church, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was in course of construction for 35 years, being commenced in 1675, and completed in 1710. The cost was about £750,000.

This cathedral is the third largest church in Christendom, being only surpassed by St. Peter's, at Rome, and the cathedral at Milan.

Over the south portico is a phoenix with the inscription, "Resurgam." In reference to this, it is related that a workman was ordered to bring a stone from a pile of rubbish to be used as a guide to the masons, where the great dome had been marked out in dimensions and position.

The stone which the workman brought happened to be a portion of an old gravestone, with nothing of the inscription remaining but the Latin word "Resurgam," in large letters.

This incident was observed and considered a favorable omen, and was adopted as a motto upon the completed building.

St. Paul's is open to visitors every day, and it is a privilege to attend the services held there and listen to the delightful choral music, which, mingling with the majestic notes of the grand organ, ascends to the valuted roof, filling the air with melodious praise.

The organ at St. Paul's is one of the finest in the world, and is divided in two parts, one on each side of the choir, with connections under the floor.

The present organ has some of the pipes of an older one, which dated back to 1694.

There are monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral to some celebrated Englishmen, mostly naval and military heroes, and to have a memorial in this temple of fame is justly a coveted honor. There is an interesting whispering gallery in the cupola of this vast church. A slight whisper uttered on one side near the wall can be distinctly heard on the opposite side, a distance of 108 feet in a direct line.

Missing Links

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

THE States of Jersey has carried by 31 votes to 15 the preamble of a bill to legalize marriage with a diseased wife's sister.

A VILLAGE in Algeria has been named Uze-le-duc, in memory of the young Duke of Uzes, who died a few years ago on reaching the coast after exploring in Senegal.

COOLGARDIE, Australia, after a three years' drought, has had a five-inch fall of rain, which has filled all the reservoirs and provided the district with water enough for a year.

AT A coroner's inquest in Pimlico, England, on the body of a man named Robinson, out of fourteen jurymen summoned twelve were named Smith, while the other two were Jones and Brown.

A LONDON brute not only declined the leap year proposal made to him by a lady, but sent her, instead of the new dress which he owed her in consequence of his refusal,an elaborate outfit of grave clothes.

MR. VICTOR CAVANDISH is about to sell at auction the famous Holker Hall herd of Shorthorns, probably the finest in the world, which belonged to the late Duke of Devonshire. There have been only six sales at Holker during 40 years, but they brought in $300,000.

SCIENCE knows no limits. Someone has made a pair of scales which will give you the exact weight of an eyelash. If you place in one balance a piece of plain paper and in the other a similar piece, but with an autograph on it in lead pencil or ink, the scales will instantly show the difference in weight.

TWO children were found drifting about alone on the schooner Robin Hood in mid-Atlantic. Their father had started out with them from Newfoundland for Lisbon, but had died eight days before another vessel fell in with the Robin Hood. A sailor was put on board, who brought schooner and children into Cadiz.

AN ATTEMPT is about to be made by a joint committee of Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational and Baptist missionaries to reach the Chinese literati by means of a Christian daily newspaper printed in Chinese. It is thought many of these would read a newspaper who would not on any consideration attend a Christian service.

A CAT belonging to a resident of Cameron, Mo., is nursing a litter of wild rabbits and caring for them with motherly solicitude. Several kittens were born to the cat a week or so ago, but they all died. A neighbor found a nest of very young wild rabbits about the same time, and they were put in charge of the cat, with the happy result told.

FORTY-FIVE years ago Squire Turner and Amanda Gillespie, of McLean county, Ill., were in love and engaged to be married. A lover's quarrel came up, and Turner went west. Last week he repented of his hastiness and sent for Miss Gillespie to meet him in Cedarvale, Kan., and accept his apology and his hand, and they were married there a few days ago. Mr. Turner is 73 years old and his wife is 63.

SPEAKING of the Free Church movement in England, Hugh Price Hughes says in his paper, the Methodist Times, that it is the most surprising and momentous ecclesiastical event in modern history. Referring to the Free Church Congress at Nottingham, two weeks ago, it is stated that never before was such a combination of Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians within the range of possibility.

COUNTY Judge N. H. Bennett, of Campbell county, Ky., has achieved unique distinction. When sitting in the fiscal court last Wednesday he ordered that his own salary be reduced from $1,700 to $1,400 a year, saying that the county could not, in its present financial condition, afford to pay him so much for his work. He explained that he had given the magistrates composing the court an opportunity to act in the matter, but they would not cut his salary, so he cut it himself.

MONTE Carlo's gaming tables took in 18,000,000 francs last year, a reduction of more than a million francs over the previous year, and the dividend is of only 165 francs per share. The loss is due to the luck of two or three plungers. A Russian army surgeon took away 2,125,000 francs and two South African mine speculators 325,000 francs between them. The directors intend to spend large sums of money to make Monte Carlo attractive to visitors for other reasons than gambling.

A PARTY of twenty-one Dunkards, with their families are preparing to move from Anderson, Ind., to North Dakota next June, to found a model Dunkard colony. Two thousand acres of land has been purchased, and each family has an allotment of about eighty acres for farming purposes. The houses will be built to form a village, and a fine church will be erected. The laws of the State will, of course be observed, but the colony will also have a code of its own. Each member will be required to set aside a certain portion of all that he has for the support of the church and the colony as a whole. The prospective emigrants are all well educated and thrifty.

AN OLD gypsy woman who died near Slough, in England, asked to have all her belongings destroyed. Her son first shot and buried her horse, then burned the van in which she had lived, throwing the smaller articles into the flames. A bystander offered to buy the harness, but the man refused to sell it at any price, saying that he would be scorned by all the tribe. The old woman's little grandson threw in a piece of bread she had given him, saying, "We shall never want for bread any more."

IT IS a wonder that Luke Sommers, 5 years old, of Jersey City, is living. About eight weeks ago he struck himself on the head with a hammer, and, although he complained of pains, it was not supposed that anything serious had happened. His mother gave him opiates to put him to sleep, but this did little good, and recently he developed strabismus. Then it was decided to send him to a hospital for examination. There it was discovered that the boy had fractured his skull. Several pieces of bone were removed by the surgeons, and it is hoped that he will recover.

A NEW town, to be occupied exclusively by colored persons, is soon to be founded near Tecumseh, Kan.. and will be named Sumner. A syndicate of colored people have bought 2,000 acres of choice land, which will be subdivided and sold at a low price and at easy terms. It is said that the establishment of several manufactories in the new town is assured, and the promoters expect the enterprise to be a success. The new town of Fitzgerald, Ga., started recently by settlers from the Northern States,is notable because of the fact that no colored person is permitted to work or live in it under any circumstances.

THE papers are telling an amusing story at the expense of the wife of a Cincinnati clergyman. It appears that a year ago at the spring-cleaning time she traded a barrel of her husband's sermons for a new bread pan. This spring, the ragman came around, again, and asked if she had any more sermons to sell. "Why do you want sermons?" "Because I did so well with those I got here a year ago. I got sick in the summer and had a preacher in the country boarded me and my horse three months for that barrel of sermons, and he has since got a great reputation as a preacher up there. I will give you five cents a pound for all you have got."

FARMERS in the region about Fresno, Cal., are almost in despair because of the plague of rabbits. Although many thousands of the animals have been killed lately in one way or another by poison, by shooting, and in rabbit drives, they do not appear to decrease in numbers. Thousands have been shot in a day, but they come in from the surrounding uncultivated regions to feast on the grain fields in increasing numbers. It is estimated that three jack rabbits will eat as much grain as one sheep. A big drive was held in February and many thousands of rabbits were killed, but a month later it was estimated there were 100,000 on the same ground. Another drive was held the last of March, but already the rabbits are swarming in again.

THE growth of the Nonconformist power may be judged from the fact that, whereas six years ago there were only four Nonconformist local councils in existence,and those not organized on the lines of present vigorous movement, there are now, as appears from the statistics of the recent Free Church Congress, 209 local councils, including 7,500 churches, and representing nine ecclesiastical organizations, with nearly a million adherents. The Speaker, one of the organs of the Liberal Party, recently said, comparing the two, that the deliberations of the Evangelical Free Church Congress were relatively more significant than those of the Anglican Congress, because the constitution of the former made it distinctly representative, that is, really a parliament,which the other is not.

A REPORTER not long ago was sent to Balmoral by one of the London journals to give an account of some festivities which were to take place there. On arriving at his destination the reporter, who, by the way, was a man of singularly fine and impressive appearance, found that the press were not admitted. Unwilling to relinquish his object, he told his difficulties to a friend, saying at the same time that he was determined not to be baulked. The friend made a wager with him that he would be unsuccessful, and lost it, for the reporter, striding up to the Castle gate, and assuming the grand manner which suited him so well, said to the sentry, after gazing at him intently for a moment or two, "Are you, then, still on duty?" The man saluted and replied in the affirmative. "I will send somebody to relieve you," said the reporter, at the same time passing the sentry, who thought he had admitted some high Court official who did not require a passport. The sentinel had to wait for his relief, but the reporter turned out copy by the yard.

SIR HENRY HAWKINS, or Mr. Justice Hawkins, has given more material for anecdotes to penny-a-liners than any other judge in England. He was called "'Anging 'Awkins" because very few murderers slipped through his fingers. As a lawyer he was a terrible cross-examiner—even more terrible than Russell, who is now the lord chief. His love for cross-examination has never left him, and it is said that while on the bench he once harrowed the soul of a "pleeceman" with a tangle of interrogation totally irrelevant, for the pure delight of watching his obfuscated victim wriggle. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and made a judge just twenety years ago. When he accepted the $25,000 a year salary he sacrificed wealth to honor, for his private practice was something prodigious. He was always a wonderful success with juries, and is yet, for he seldom fails to convert a jury to his own way of thinking. His lordship was born in 1817, and his father before him was a lawyer. He is what is called a "Bencher of the Middle Temple." He has never been known to miss a Derby. He lives in Mayfair, and any fine morning, in London, Sir Henry, admirably groomed, and looking wonderfully young and active, may be seen in an adjacent park giving the dogs an airing.

Mad Rush for Gold.

The New Fields in Alaska the Mecca—Scores of Men Going Without Money or Outfit—Dreadful Suffering Likely to Ensue.

At Juneau, Alaska, correspondent, writes: The tide of immigration to Alaska is rapidly assuming the proportions of a mad rush which may yet rival that of 1849. From every corner of the continent men are flocking there, each with a view of amassing a fortune, and reports from below indicate that the craze is spreading, and that the rush has but begun. The people of Alaska have stood ready for many years to extend an open-handed welcome to all who chose to cast their lot with the fortunes of this territory. They ask only that the immigrants shall be people who may be greeted cordially upon their arrival in any community. It is a melancholy fact that a good many of the men who are coming up here on this gold-seeking rush are not of that character. The tremendous cut in passenger rates made by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company has enabled all sorts and conditions of men to reach Alaska, and many of them have come without money and without any definite plan for getting any. They seem to have picked up the notion somewhere that gold can be found in the streets, and, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, crowds of men are coming here who have no prospect whatever of being able to take care of themselves.

There will be woeful suffering among some of the people who, attracted by the cheap steamship rates, are joining in the Alaskan stampede. A man with a good outfit, on which he has spent at least, $400, who has $400 besides in good hard coin in his pockets, can find what he is looking for in the gold diggings here; but a man with barely money enough to land him at Juneau, Dyea, or Cook's Inlet, or even with $100 to spare after he has struck either of the two first places, will regret his trip mightily, providing he stays in the country until his money is spent, and has no acquaintance from whom to borrow money with which to pay his return passage.

There seems to be scores of idle men flocking up here, and the further removed they are from authentic sources of information the more inflamed seems to be their imagination as to the prospects ahead. This is a state of affairs which is greatly to be deplored. The newspapers of Alaska have continually published warnings to these men, but they do not seem to have been heeded. The difficulty apparently is that whatever weight may attach to the warning is nullified,in part at least, by the stories of men who have made success in the diggings. The account which got out on the coast below some time ago of a man who had made $48,000 in three years in Cook's Inlet, and the story of a party of 50, each member of which cleaned up $3,000 last year, coupled with the cheap rates of transportation, have already led a great many men to spend almost their last dollar for their steamship passage for Juneau or Dyea. The stories of strikes at Cook's Inlet and the interior may be true. A great many very rich strikes have been made there; a great deal of money has been panned out of the placers of Alaska, but it hasn't been picked up for nothing; for every dollar of it the miner who has washed it out has paid its equivalent in good honest hard work, and not infrequently in desperate privation. Men who go into the Yukon and spend the winter in a country where the thermometer goes to seventy degrees below zero, earn all the wages that they can get, and no strike can be too rich for their adequate compensation; but a good many of the men who are coming up here have not counted on doing any such work; they are not prepared for it, and they could not do if they were.

The result is already beginning to be disastrous to Alaska. Its immediate effect in Juneau is to demonstrate the need of a police force in this town. Several petty robberies have occurred, two or three places have been broken open in the night and money and supplies stolen. The Mining Record of this week, commenting on the situation, says:

"The present ruinous rate cutting by the transportation companies will, however, no doubt be followed by an influx of the undesirable element which, without the means to enter into legitimate business or the desire to follow honorable pursuits, will flock to Alaska as the El Dorado of their ambitions, where they may exist by their wits to the detriment of the working part of the population. These Alaska has no use for, nor should their presence be tolerated. Nevertheless, they will come, and we must be prepared to receive them. With our ridiculously inadequate police protection the question becomes one of the most perplexing of those with which we have to deal. The territorial marshal has at his disposal for police purposes an amount no greater than that appropriated in times long past, which even then was too small, and which can by no means of economy or management be stretched to cover the demands of our vastly increased and ever increasing population. The matter should receive immediate attention, and we trust the grand jury, at its coming term, may take steps to supplement the endeavors of Marshal Williams to secure the maintenance of a police force for Juneau which shall place the city beyond the power of the rascals who will doubtless flock hither, if, indeed, they have not already come."

The reported great demand for laborers at wages varying from $6 to $10 a day has no doubt had a good deal to do with the rush up here; but it is all a mistaken notion. Workmen in the interior do not get such wages, and there is usually a good demand; but there is absolutely no work about Juneau, and the mines in the Silver Bow Basin are at present employing every man for whom they can possibly find work. The same thing is true of the Great Treadwell mine on Douglas Island. Forty per cent of the men now in Alaska looking for gold are dead broke, and if the rush continues there will be an unparalleled amount of human suffering. Alaska simply cannot take care of a lot of paupers. It's hard enough work to take care of her own. It is comparatively easy of access, but when it comes to a question of taking care of a whole lot of men who have either gone broke in the country or who came here without anything, there is only one answer—Alaska can't do it. There is no doubt that Alaska possesses vast mineral wealth; but in the undeveloped state of the territory it is no less certain that a great many are going to be sadly disappointed.

This has all been said before, but perhaps not with the same emphasis. The fear that old Alaskans are beginning to have is that it will be necessary to say it again, and with even greater emphasis. If this territory is swamped this summer with a lot of men who cannot take care of themselves, the residents do not know what they are going to do.

So much for the difficulties of the rush to the gold fields. The steamer Rustler got in on Sunday from Dyea and brought a party who had come from Forty Mile. They had made the trip in 28 days. They brought news of the Indian mail carrier, Jimmie Jackson, about whom there was considerable uneasiness. They met Jackson 30 miles this side of Pelly River. He was without food, having only a cup of flour left, and was nearly starved. Jackson started in with an Indian assistant and a boy. Two miners started with him, taking about 500 pounds of magazines, in addition to their outfit. They thought the magazines would be a good speculation, and expected to sell them for a good price in the interior; but it seems that their speculation in literature has probably cost them their lives. The Indians are very fast travelers, and Jackson left the two miners behind at the foot of the paths on the interior side. He left a very small supply of provisions with them, and they hoped to fall in with some Indians in the Lake Atlin region; but nothing has been heard from them since Jackson left them, and the great probability is that they perished.

The first party out from the Yukon this winter met Jackson and his companions soon after they had left the two miners. Jackson was then short of provisions, but he was within two days' march of a party of miners camped on the Hootalinqua. He reached that party all right, and got 50 pounds of flour from them. With this he started on. When his flour ran short he shouldered the paper mail on his Indian companion, and with the little Chilkat boy, who was with him, took the letters and started on, leaving his Indian companion to shift for himself with the paper mail. Jackson is an unusually rapid traveler, and he said the other Indian was too lazy for him. When this last party met Jackson the Indian was off the trail, and seemed to be out of his head. The party made camp and hot breakfast for Jackson and the Chilkat boy. While the breakfast was cooking the two Indians devoured ten pounds of salmon as a preparation for the meal. The party gave them about seventy pounds of provisions and sent them on down the river. Jackson asked that when they met the other Indian they should scare him into greater exertion with his load. That proved to be an entirely unnecessary request. The party met the other Indian and found him already so badly scared that he left his load behind him. He had abandoned the mail and sleigh and stripped himself of every superfluous ounce, even down to his underclothing, and with only the boiled skin of some animal which he had killed for food he was making the best possible time after his mates, having made 38 miles on the day that he was met. He was outfitted liberally from the party's supplied and sent along. Subsequently the party found the cache he had made of the sledge and papers, and discovered that Jackson had given him a load big enough for a horse.

This party reports that there has been considerable trouble in the interior this winter with the dogs, among whom a very singular disease has been prevalent. The animals go crazy, but the symptoms are not hydrophobia, and the disease does not appear to be transmissible by inoculation through the medium of a bite. The dogs just grow morrose and ugly, and constantly run about fighting with other dogs. Many valuable dogs have had to be shot. A good dog is worth from $60 to $75, and their loss is felt because of the difficulty in replacing them.

HOW WE GO TO SLEEP.

Nature's Way of Knitting Up the Raveled Sleeve of Care.

It is a curious fact that when the god Somnus takes drowsy mortals in his care the process of going to sleep is accomplished as systematically as is any other purely physical function, says the Philadelphia Record.

When once we go to our slumbers we do not go all at once.

In regular and unvarying order the senses one by one give up their active working, and when sleep is actually upon us it is an orderly sequence of events that has brought it about. The first step taken is the closing of the eyes, and naturally, therefore, the first sense that is dulled is that of sight.

Immediately following upon this is the suspension of the olfactory nerves—the loss of the power of smelling.

By and by the nerves of hearing gradually drop their usual work, and finally the sense of touch succumbs to the soothing influence.

Among the muscles and sinews the same slow but sure loss of power occurs. Beginning at the feet, slumber steals along the limbs and trunk of the body until finally it mounts to the brain, dulls consciousness itself and leaves the entire body in complete rest. If the feet are cold, sleep therefore is tardy in coming, and if we want to cure insomnia one of the surest means it to place a hot-water bag to the soles of our pedal extremities and so aid nature's workings.

Everyone knows that people are often suffocated by coal gas or some equally poisonous substance because they failed to waken before the deadly odors did their mischievous work. This is accounted for by the fact that the sense of smell, although the second one in disappearing, is the last to come back as we are aroused from sleep. Touch is last to go and first to return; hearing comes quickly after; taste arrives almost immediately in its wake, and then the eyes begin to flash impressions to the brain.

Last of all, as we have said, smell resumes its activity; and, since this is true, too much care cannot well be taken to have all sleeping rooms thoroughly aired, well protected from gas and secured against possible intruders whose deft use of chloroform often makes a burglary successful, if no more serious consequences follow.

SUCCI, the faster, has had an unpleasant experience in Vienna, where he intended to exhibit himself in his feat of fasting 40 days. The police authorities refused to allow the exhibition, but at last permitted him to fast in private on condition that no charge for admission should be made and that only the medical observers should be present. As Succi's blood was up he accepted the condition. . .