

Last Edition.

VOL. XXXVI., NO. 4336.

LONDON, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1900.

WHOLE NO., 11445.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED.
THREAPLETON-FEWINGS—On Tuesday, April 24, at St. Thomas' Church, Battle Creek, Mich., by Rev. W. H. Osborne, rector, James Threapleton, of Battle Creek, Mich., formerly of London, to Miss Lottie Georgina, eldest daughter of C. H. Fewings, of London, Ont.

DIED.
MILLIGAN—In this city, at the family residence, 23 Beaufort street, West London, on April 27, 1900, Arthur Harrison, youngest son of Mrs. A. C. Milligan, aged 22 years and 3 months.

Funeral private, Sunday, 2 p.m.
KNOWLES—In this city, on April 29, 1900, Arthur, infant son of Arthur and Sarah Knowles, aged 7 weeks.

Funeral from the family residence, High street, on Sunday, at 2:30. Private.
PETFIELD—In this city, on April 29, 1900, Hattie, second daughter of John A., and the late Hannah Petfield, aged 22 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the family residence, 24 Argyle street, on Tuesday at 2:30; service at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

Amusements and Lectures

OPERA HOUSE—Matinee and Night.

ROSE MELVILLE SIS HOPKINS—In—

Popular prices—Matinee, 15c, 25c; night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

ORGAN RECITAL AND SERVICE
Song, under the auspices of the London Rod Cross Society, Tuesday, May 1, at 8 p.m., at First Methodist Church, Mrs. Mackenzie, of Hamilton, Miss. Linton, New York, Messrs. H. R. McDonald and Large, and the leading organists of the city will take part. Admission 30c.

SPECIAL STERILIZATION
By new process of the London Rod Cross Society, Tuesday, May 1, at 8 p.m., at First Methodist Church, Mrs. Mackenzie, of Hamilton, Miss. Linton, New York, Messrs. H. R. McDonald and Large, and the leading organists of the city will take part. Admission 30c.

PALACE ACADEMY—SUMMER OPERA
Theatricals, featuring the latest in opera and ballet. Can furnish any number of pieces required. Apply 422 Richmond street, or 241 Oxford street. Daytime and McCormick.

R. B. MILLARD, FRANCHISE OF DANCE
ING, 845 Princess avenue. Special attention to the latest in dance and social dancing. Terms according to the number of pupils. Satisfaction guaranteed. Private lessons any hour.

Meetings

EMERGENCY—W. C. T. U. WOMEN ARE
called to meet on important business, 3 o'clock, Wednesday, May 2.

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL
servant. Apply 429 King street. 431f

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT
to sleep at home. References required. 431 Elizabeth street. b

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—15 TO 17
years old. Apply 300 Princess avenue. b

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework. Small family. Apply 802 Matland street. 44c

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, AP-
PLY Mrs. R. H. Ferguson, Grant avenue, South London. 431f

WANTED—HOUSEMAID WHERE PAR-
LORMAID is kept; must be good needle woman. Mrs. G. B. Harris, 418 Ridout street. 44c

WANTED—PAstry COOK, APPLY
Grigg House. 44c

WANTED—AT ONCE—GENERAL SER-
vant; references required. Apply 296 Dufferin avenue. 361f

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED—GOOD COATMAKER, IM-
MEDIATELY; male or female. John Irving, Alvinston. 45c

WANTED—AT ONCE—SMART BOYS—16
to 18, for planting. Main and Collier, Ridout street south. 46c

MACHINISTS! KEEP AWAY FROM
Cleveland; trouble there. 45n

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—THREE MILLINERY AP-
PRENTICES. Apply The Ritz, Grey, Carrie Co. 45c

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SKIRT-
MAKER. Apply to Miss Logan at Smallman & Ingram's. 45c

WANTED—SKIRT HAND, APPLY 379
Clarence street. 44f

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—BOTH SEXES—\$2 TO \$1 DAILY;
housewives buy our attractive fan on night; easiest seller out; outfit 15 cents; exclusive territory. Apply immediately. Sewing Machine Fan Co., 17 Jordan street, Toronto. 44g

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO SELL
goods to consumers in town or country. Permanent employment at good pay. Address Cooper, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

\$3 TO \$5 A DAY EASILY MADE—A
most wonderful improvement in a currency; good salaried wanted everywhere. Apply the London Specialty Manufacturing Co., 59 Dundas street, London, Ont. Mention advertisement. 44w

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TEA CAN-
VASSES to represent me in this city. Trading stamps given. Russell, 72 Richmond street.

Wanted.

WANTED—TALLOW—RENDERED OR
rough, house grease and fats. Write, or phone 945. The Ascroft Rendering Works, Trafalgar street. 441f

DRESS SUITS FOR SALE ON TO RENT
in first-class condition. A. P. Sainsbury, 60 King street.

Board and Lodging.

COMFORTABLE BOARDING CAN BE
had by applying at 413 King street. All conveniences. 361a

CAREFUL MEASURING

Makes a stylish cut. That's why the tailor made garment is so superior. It shows the best there is in your form and is cut to conceal any defects.

Our elegant new Spring Goods are here and await your inspection.

Dambra & Wood,
Corner Richmond and Oarling Sts.

Sorosis

(AMERICAN)

—the new shoe for women—is constructed on scientific principles. It has structural features no to be found in any other shoe. A more beautiful, stylish, comfortable or perfect shoe cannot be made. All styles, russet and black; widths AA to E; sizes 2 to 8.

\$4.50 Per Pair.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY—

J. P. COOK

167 Dundas Street.

DECKS & MUNSON,

383 Richmond Street.

Lost and Found.

LOST—ABOUT WEEK AGO—NEW SILK
umbrella, initials J. U. on handle. Reward offered to finder. Apply to J. P. Cook, 167 Dundas Street.

LOST—SILVER SKILLING SALTS BOT-
TLE, on Friday afternoon, between Richmond and Waterloo streets, through the park. Initials M. H. P. on top. Reward on returning to 435 Ridout.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO LET—NINE-ROOMED BRICK HOUSE;
modern improvements; moderate rent. Apply 666 Talbot street. 45n zxy

TO LET—A SIX-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE;
large lawn and garden, 131 Tecumseh avenue, South London. 46c

TO LET—COTTAGE, POND MILLS; ONE
acre fruit; good stable. Apply 213 Simcoe street. 44c

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 499
Queen's avenue; best locality in city; key near door; rent moderate. Apply James G. Weldon, 116 Elmwood avenue, South London. 45k

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—
Furniture carefully handled. John Briggs, 1000 Huron street, South London, late of Ontario Furniture Co. Phone 510.

TO LET—BRICK RESIDENCE—108 FOR-
WARD avenue, ten rooms, furnace, city water, bath, etc.; fine lawn, large garden, fruit, and stable; good pasture; will rent reasonably. Apply to J. M. Daly, 19 York street. 45f

TO LET—THE MOST SATISFACTORY
and best values in the city. Good storage for pianos and furniture. Office and storage, 97 Oarling street. Phone 1167; night phone 1167. Book your orders as early as possible. No connection with any other vans.

COTTAGE TO LET—No. 8 OXFORD
street. Alton. Haevoy. 76f

Articles For Sale.

FOR SALE—MARINE ENGINE, 333
double eccentric and link motion; boiler, two propellers, and fittings as last used, cheap. Box 36, Advertiser. b

FOR SALE—GOOD GLADSTONE CAR-
riage, London at a bargain, low style. Frank Harley, 187 Richmond street. 44c

FOR SALE—PRIVATE SALE OF FURNI-
TURE opens Monday, April 30, at 521 Piccadilly street. 44n

FOR SALE—GENTLEMEN'S BICYCLE
chain. Apply 373 Dundas street. 431f

CALIFORNIA NAVALS ARE THE ONLY
Oranges that retain a perfect flavor this season of the year, and we are the only store in London that carries a full assortment, from 25c, 30c, 35c, and 45c dozen; Budded Seedlings, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00. Fruit and vegetables, corner of Lytle and Dundas. 25x

FOR SALE—ONLY THREE OF THESE 200
egg incubators left at \$12. A. J. Morgan, 1000 Wellington street. 46n

FOR SALE—THREE SHORTHORN
steers, red color; year old. Apply J. C. Lawr, Avon. 37bu

WANTED—HORSES—S. J. HENDERSON,
1433 King street. Phone 1084. 45x

CHEAP WOOD—GOOD ELM AND ASH
boards, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 1.00. Good supply of all kinds of coal and wood. Green & Co., 217 Dundas street and G. T. railway. Phone 1391.

CALL AT PAIRISH'S FURNITURE STORE
if you want to sell or exchange your old furniture or stores for new. Good assortment of stock on hand. 361 Talbot street, south of the market.

MOTHS! MOTHS! MOTHS!!! THE
moths and other insects will not destroy your furs and other goods if you will send them to the London Cold Storage and Warehousing Company. Charges moderate. 78-80 Bathurst street. 29bc 27z

BEST HARD WOOD—

Long blocks or split.
Send in your order for prompt delivery.
R. J. WEBSTER,
118 Richmond street.
Phone 1286.

A BARGAIN FOR SATURDAY—ONLY
one left. Weight 250 lbs. Upright Piano, 44 octave, 3 pedals, mandolin attachment, carved panels, full music rack, only \$200 and on easy terms of payment. 1 Bala organ, \$35. Lichtman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence. 25x

25 PER CENT SAVED IF YOU BUY
your baby carriage or go-cart from us. 29c Brog, 127 King street, opposite Market House.

"BELL PIANOS"—
138 DUNDAS STREET.
SAMBORN & TREIBLCOCK

EXTENSION AND SPECIALTIES, SAW-
BUCKS, quilt and curtain cases, etc. For Waggoner Ladder Co., Limited, 272 William street. Telephone 1102. A quantity of 34 inch spruce, some all kinds cheap.

KRENN'S STOVE WAREHOUSE RE-
MOVED to Stringer's old stand, 14 King street. Stoves of all kinds bought.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BICYCLES
for sale. Pianos and Sundries, etc. Get your bicycle overhauled and repaired. Apply to the spring rider. Lowest prices. D. McDonald & Co., 238 Richmond street. One door south of G. T. 45f

BEST QUALITY HARD WOOD: ALSO
soft wood and slabs. Phone 1312. D. H. Gillies & Co., Lumber and Wood Dealers.

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED AND OLD
Jewelry made up-to-date at small expense. J. T. Woodard, 240 Richmond street, upstairs. 46f

Real Estate.

WILL SELL OR LEASE, NO. 68 ELM-
WOOD avenue; modern conveniences. 8 rooms, large lawn. Hugh Stringer, 64 Elmwood avenue. 451f

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE,
Ridout and Huron, Port Stanley; six bedrooms, stable, bathroom. Apply J. K. Shuttleworth. 44c

FOR SALE—MODERN BRICK RESI-
DENCE, centrally located, ten rooms; stable; large lot. Apply 385 Clarence street. 44f

COTTAGE FOR SALE—LOT 30x160 FEET—
349 Waterloo, close to King street. 45c

IT'S IN THE MAKE.

There's where the secret of success lies in tailor-made clothes—in the make. A tailor-made suit is man's individual property; he has the satisfaction of knowing that it was made for him alone. The fit and style count for more than anything else. If these are wrong, the whole will be wrong. We are noted for the elegance, style and trimness of the work we turn out, and for our moderate charges.

DECKS & MUNSON,

383 Richmond Street.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE—TWO BICYCLES AND SOME
other articles for sale. Apply to J. Marshall on Clarence street, London, for repairs, and have not been called for. The owners will please take notice that the same will be sold on and after the 10th day of May unless they are claimed by the lawful owners and all charges due thereon paid. Elizabeth A. Marshall, 147 Wellington street. 45c

OLD GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY AND
diamonds bought for cash. S. K. Milroy, manufacturing jeweler, 265 Dundas street. 45c

WOODTURNING IN ALL ITS
branches, street work a specialty. H. Drayton, at Hilliard & McKinley's, corner Ridout and Bathurst streets. 39c

WATSON & CO. HOUSE-MOVERS—
Steam bolters and safes a specialty. 134 Hamilton road. Phone 1281.

F. B. LEVY'S OFFICE WILL BE AT THE
London Hat and Mantle Manufacturing Company, 355 and 357 Clarence street for the present.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING
electrical and domestic apparatus of all kinds. R. M. Millar, 2004 Dundas street, Spencer Block. 40f

CAME TO BLOWS

William and James Casey and Timothy Dorsey Have Trouble—The Latter Swears Out an Information.

On Saturday, April 21, Timothy Dorsey and Wm. Casey, both farmers, of Biddulph township, met in Lucan, and a trifling disagreement arose. Dorsey wanted Casey to fight, but Casey declined with dignity. Later Dorsey said to have made certain remarks about Casey's refusal to fight, and the presumable reason therefor. These remarks coming to Casey's ears, roused his ire. On the following Monday, Casey, in company with his brother, James, was walking along the road, when Dorsey came driving past in a buggy, accompanied by Wm. Casey. It is alleged, immediately seized Dorsey, pulled him out of his rig, and proceeded to administer chastisement. James Casey, it is said, tried to part the men, but met with the customary reward of the peacekeeper, for when the fracas had ended, and Dorsey had found his way to a justice of the peace, he included James Casey in the information he swore out, and both are charged with assault. They appeared before Squire J. B. Smyth, and were bailed to appear again tomorrow.

COL. GARTSHORE'S RESIGNATION

Sketch of His Military Career—Joined the Militia in 1870—His Successful Command of the First Hussars.

The resignation of Lieut.-Col. Gartshore from the command of the First Hussars, will be sincerely regretted by all militia men in Canada, and by all who have the interest of the militia at heart. As far back as 1870 he joined the Queen's Own Rifles as a private, and remained with that corps until 1873. In the following year he joined the Seventh Fusiliers, then commanded by Lieut.-Col. Macbeth, as lieutenant and quartermaster. He served subsequently as lieutenant in a company, captain in E company, and junior major until the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Williams, was disbanded. In 1890 he transferred to the First Hussars as major and second in command. At that time the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cole. For two years he served as major, and then took over the command of the regiment. This was in 1892, and as the tenure of command is five years, it will be observed that he has served three years beyond the regular time. While junior major of the Seventh Fusiliers he served in the Northwest campaign of 1885. During the past two years the First Hussars have enjoyed the reputation of being the most efficient cavalry regiment in Canada. It has contributed two officers and 20 non-commissioned officers and men to the contingents now in South Africa. It is not known as yet who will succeed Col. Gartshore as officer commanding the regiment. The second in command is Major King, of Kingsville, who is a captain in the Mounted Rifles, South Africa.

Several hundred dollars have been collected by the churches and other agencies at Oswego for the Ottawa fire sufferers. Large quantities of clothing are also being contributed.

The great lung disease is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc.

The Canadians Won New Honors

In the Recent Engagement at Israel's Poort.

Return of Gen. French to Bloemfontein—The Boers Too Fast To Be Caught—Artillery Engagement at Karee Siding—More Horses Wanted—Dalgety's Loss at Wepener 179—Boers Mounting Guns in Front of Buller—Basutos on Guard—Loss of the Pretoria Arsenal.

London, April 30.—A special dispatch from Thabanchu, dated Thursday, describing the fight at Israel's Poort, about seven miles west of Thabanchu, says: Three hundred Boers were strongly entrenched on two kopjes. The place of honor was given to the Canadians, who advanced very cleverly under their dashing commander, Col. Otter. The Boers reserved their fire until the Canadians had reached the wire entanglements. Then they opened with a terrific hail of bullets. The Canadians, however, had taken good cover and were not greatly damaged. They were ably supported in the assault by the Grahamstown Horse. Successive rushes brought them right up to the kopjes, when Col. Otter was struck twice, one bullet inflicting a nasty, but not dangerous, wound in the neck, and the other tearing the badges from his shoulder. But he still cheered his men on until the kopjes were carried. The Boers boiled. The British losses were 20 killed and wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Thabanchu, describing the same engagement, says: The British artillery shelled the kopjes all day from three positions. The Boers positions were extremely well chosen, consisting of a long range of very precipitous hills, with narrow passes between, commanding a vast extent of country. The mounted infantry made a wide movement, while the foot infantry advanced within 2,000 yards, under good shelter. In the afternoon the battle became general and extended over a frontage of ten miles. The rifle, Maxim and artillery firing was deafening.

At 3 o'clock the Canadians advanced in open order, but meeting with a terrific fire they took shelter in the donga. When they finally reached the kopjes, the Boers were seen retreating north and east with wagons, and subsequently, when the infantry made the dash, the rest of the enemy fired a few shots and cleared off.

On capturing Thabanchu we found the stores and hotels all looted by the Boers. The natives complain of having their horses and cattle stolen and of cruel treatment. The English residents were subjected to taunts and insults.

I learn that yesterday Boer reinforcements from Brandfort came too late to assist their comrades. We found a holographic message from President Steyn to Gen. Botha, saying it was inadvisable to send more troops to Fourteen Streams, as the federals were already too weak between Bloemfontein and Koonstend, and because there were 50,000 British at Bloemfontein. The Boers, however, have all been forced to rejoin the enemy.

GEN. FRENCH'S RETURN.
London, Monday, April 30.—The only dispatch from Lord Roberts published yesterday was the list of deaths and sickness. The Standard's announcement that Gen. French's cavalry are returning to Bloemfontein is clear proof that there is no further hope of catching the retreating Boers. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Post speaks now of the urgent need at present and always of more horses.

It is reported that there was an artillery engagement yesterday at Karee Siding, but no details have been received.

NO EASY TASK.
The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The Boers have taken every advantage of the mountainous nature of the country which marks the line of their retreat to Ladybrand. The task of driving them is difficult, and it is doubtful whether they can be reduced to submission in a district so favorable to their tactics. I have visited a British outpost, the one nearest Brandfort. The Boers show the deepest anxiety to learn the probable line of our advance, and they declare that they will not fire a shot from Brandfort, as they wish to save the town from bombardment. The enemy are entrenched on the hills southeast of Brandfort, and they are not likely to make any serious stand until we reach Koonstend."

BOER STRENGTH.
The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Saturday, says: "From a Boer official in the commissariat I have obtained some interesting details. The Boers had in December 60,000 men. In March they had barely 25,000, having lost 8,000 in killed and wounded and 6,000 in captured. The others are not accounted for, but have probably returned to their farms. The official who gave me the information predicts that the approach of winter will produce further wholesale shrinkage. He says the Boers are short of wagons, wheat and smokeless powder, but they say that they have plenty of other stores and of rifle ammunition. They are not likely to make, however, a serious resistance, as they possess no arms."

POSITION OF DANGER.
"Now that Thabanchu, as well as the approaches, is strongly held, Ladybrand, with the unfriendly Basutos lining the border, is rendered a position of extreme danger for the Boers, the gravity of which will be accentuated from the moment the British advance begins."

SIX TO SIX.
It is reported at Aliwal North that Commandant Olivier was wounded at Wepener last Monday. Six New Zealanders, while scouting, fought six Boers, killing three and wounding three. The New Zealander was wounded. The inhabitants of Rouville do not know to what government

The Best Medicine For Baby

Is plenty of fresh air. The best food for baby is Milkmaid Brand Swiss Milk. These two are indispensable if you wish your child to grow up strong and healthy. This food is the only perfect substitute for Mother's Milk; it is entirely free from indigestible, inert matter and animal germs; every atom is assimilable and nourishing.

We also carry a fresh supply of MELLIN'S FOOD, NESTLE'S FOOD, RIDGE'S FOOD, MALTED MILK, BENGERS' FOOD, LACTATED FOOD, ROBINSON'S BABY, ALLENBURY'S MILK FOOD, ETC., ETC.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE, Prescription Chemists, 216 Dundas St., London, Ont.

they belong, as there is no civil administration there.

BOERS IN FRONT OF BULLER.
London, April 30.—There is much restlessness among the Boers occupying the hills facing Gen. Buller's forces at Elandsburg. They are mounting more guns, digging trenches and signaling nightly by means of great fires to their countrymen in Orange Free State. All the passes are said to be held by a sufficient number of Boers to hold in check vastly superior numbers that might be thrown against them.

ROBERTS' OPERATIONS.
Gen. Roberts' operations are now conducted on so large a scale that the public is dazed and requires some definite result, like another Paardeberg, to be convinced.

When Thabanchu has been cleared of the Boers, Gen. Roberts can continue his turning movement, either direct by the north toward Wimpburg, or by wider circuit, through Ladybrand, and in this way he can easily take the Boer position at Brandfort.

GEN. CARRINGTON'S MOVEMENTS
A special dispatch from Beira, April 27, states that the dispatch of Gen. Carrington's division to Rhodesia is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Seven transports have already landed troops and stores.

GOOD ADVICE.
Berlin, April 28.—The Dresden Nueste Nachrichten learns from the very best source that at the conference held between members of the Boer mission and Dr. De Beaufort, the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, the latter did his best to convince the Transvaal delegates of the hopelessness of their mission. All the powers without exception have advised the Boers to make overtures of peace to Britain.

The members of the Boer peace mission will sail from Rotterdam for the United States next Thursday evening. Dr. Leyds and Dr. Muller will not accompany the delegates.

The sudden decision of the Boer peace delegates to go to America is attributed to the fact that the government of the Netherlands, after sounding all the European capitals, told them they had nothing to hope from Europe.

BUGLE BLASTS.
Gen. Hunter is mentioned by some experts as the probable successor of Gen. Methuen, but there is no official authority for the rumor.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Pretoria says that 200 British prisoners are sick with fever and dysentery at Waterval.

The army clothing factory at Millbank is sending to South Africa 15,000 full kits weekly. Up to March 200,000 pairs of drawers had been sent, and now 20,000 pairs are going out weekly. In addition to vast quantities of socks and woollen jerseys.

The Daily Mail publishes a statement from Col. Long, who was blamed for the loss of the guns at Colenso, that in advancing the guns as he did he merely obeyed orders, and that the staff was quite ignorant of the Boer position.

Begbie's foundry at Johannesburg, which was wrecked by the recent explosion, possessed the finest casting equipment in South Africa.

Orders have been received at Cape Town to clear all the hospitals of convalescents, and they are being removed to the hospital ship, with a view of providing for future contingencies.

"SYNDICATE" MILLER GETS "TEN YEARS"
New York, April 30.—Wm. F. Miller, manager of the Fraud Syndicate, who was recently convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced today by Judge Hurd to seven years imprisonment. Motions for a new trial and a stay of proceedings were denied. The indictment on which Miller was convicted charged him with swindling Miss Catherine Mosser out of \$1,000, and there are twenty other indictments now standing against him.

Major-General Lloyd Wheaton, reports that Senor Paterno, the former president of the Philippines so-called cabinet, was captured in the mountains near Trinidad, Province of Benguet.

Clocks

Cleaned, repaired and regulated. Work carefully and promptly done by skilled workmen.

John S. Barnard,
Successor to H. Davis & Son.

170 Dundas St., London.

MR. CALVERT, M.P. ON THE BUDGET

Regulation of the Tariff in the Interests of the Canadian People.

Prosperity of the Present Time and the Immense Expan- sion of Trade.

The Pledges of the Liberal Party to the Country and How They Have Been Carried Out—An Imperative Duty of the Government to Open Up the Undeveloped Country.

Following is a report of the able speech made by Mr. W. S. Calvert, M. P. for West Middlesex, during the budget debate. It was given in a clear, business-like and attractive manner, and was listened to with the greatest interest by the members in the house.

Mr. Calvert, in resuming the debate, said: Mr. Speaker, I must confess I feel somewhat backward in following the whip of the Conservative party, who is an old parliamentarian of great experience. Consequently, I know my honorable friend will not feel that I am doing him any injustice if I may be unable to follow him through the speech he has made. I can say that I did not have the opportunity of listening to the fore part of his speech. I am somewhat amused at the great change that has taken place in my Conservative friend and in the Conservative party. The honorable member for South Leeds (Mr. Taylor) has given evidence as well as the Conservative party itself for the prosperity of the present time. I remember very well when the honorable gentleman and our Conservative friends gave evidence of no great credit whatever for the prosperity of the country. Now, that times have changed, and that Canada has become prosperous, of course, the Liberal party should not receive any credit for it, but it should be ascribed to Providence, and to the Conservative party.

Our Conservative friends have stated in the press and elsewhere, time and time again, that in the event of the Liberal party securing a majority in the treasury benches, the onward march of civilization and progress would come to an end, especially that the manufacturing industries would be completely annihilated, and that there would be growing in the streets because of the depression and stagnation that would result. I do not pretend to say that all the prosperity of the present time, the immense expansion of trade, the great decrease in the number of failures and the amount of capital involved are entirely due to the Liberal party, but I do say that in 1873, when a depression existed, not only in Canada, but throughout the world, and when, in due time, trade revived, crops were good and prices fair, our Conservative friends claimed they did it. I do not see any reason why, if the Conservative party claimed credit for the improvement in the times after the defeat of the Mackenzie Government, the Liberal party should not receive a certain amount of credit for the improvement and prosperity at the present time. Our Conservative friends claimed in 1873 that if they were returned to power, the export of goods from Canada would be stopped, but for eighteen long years the Conservative party ruled, and up to within two or three years ago we had, I regret to say, a departure from our shores of thousands of our best Canadians.

We had a depression and hard times, but sectarian strife, caused by the mismanagement of the party in power which threatened to shake confidence in its foundation. But, within six months of the advent of the right honorable leader of the government (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) and his government, the sunny ways of conciliation, advocated while in opposition, and carried out while in power, had the effect that all classes and creeds in Canada feel that a new era has dawned upon this young country. Not only have the Liberal party carried out the pledges they made to the country on this very important question, but they have carried out their pledges to the country in reference to nearly all questions which came before the country. We promised to return to a revenue tariff with due regard to the interests of the country, and we have done so. We promised to give free trade to the United States, and we have done so. I say, Mr. Speaker, that if the Liberal party did nothing more than to inaugurate this preferential tariff, they are worthy the confidence of the Canadian people for many years to come. By that act, the Government of Canada have turned the eyes of the whole world in the direction of this young country, by that act the Government of Canada have enabled to obtain the consent of the imperial government to the abolition of a treaty made some 30 years ago; a treaty that, no doubt, was in the interest of the country at the time, but a treaty that had outgrown its usefulness. This was something which our Conservative friends tried to do for years, but without success. We are pleased in the proud position today that we can regulate our own tariff in the interests of the Canadian people.

We must admit, Mr. Speaker, that it is impossible to reduce the expenditure as much as some of us might wish. However, we must remember that we have a young country, vast in extent, great in mines, with immense forests, magnificent waterways, and millions of acres of virgin soil undeveloped. It is the imperative duty of the government of such a country to open up the waterways and the highways of transportation so that the products of the farm, and the products of the mines, may reach the markets of the world as cheaply and as rapidly as possible. My honorable friend from Leeds (Mr. Taylor) spoke of the increased expenditure. Well, I was born in the county of Lambton, where that good old statesman, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, was our representative, and although very young at the time, I had the honor of going from meeting to meeting with him, and I remember that the Conservatives then stated that the expenditure in connection with our public affairs was too great, and that if they were returned to power, they would reduce it from \$23,000,000 to \$21,000,000. But, sir, what followed when they obtained power? From the very day that the Conservatives began to control the treasury benches up to the time they were defeated in 1896, they have continued to increase the expenditure of the Dominion. The Liberals do not say that all the increase of expenditure under Conservative rule was wrong; but we do say that if the expenditure made by the present government is in the interests of the Canadian public as a whole, then no one has a right to say that it is wrong.

In the interests of the people, has been proved to a demonstration, and I might point out that last year when we were voting the estimates, the Conservative party in this house never challenged a vote on an item of their budget, whereas the minister of finance, who gave the estimates, has given the exports of animals and their products, whereas the minister of finance, who gave the estimates, has given the exports of animals and their products.

The difference is very great, and we find that the figures quoted by the honorable member for Haldimand were \$2,068,008 in 1892 and \$2,523,071 in 1896; but when you add to these figures the exports of agricultural products and the exports of animals and their products and agriculture, products were \$29,187,861 in 1892 and \$42,074,287 in 1896, as stated by the minister of customs, a difference of only \$2,886,526 or only 7 per cent. instead of 32 per cent. as stated by the honorable member for Haldimand.

Then, the honorable member for Haldimand spoke of the quarantine regulations, and said that he had the pleasure of listening to the honorable member for South Huron (Mr. McMillan), who, in all probability, dealt with this very question. But representing a great agricultural country, and knowing the farmers as I do, I feel that this is one of the most important questions which the farmers of this country have had before them, and I feel that the honorable member for Haldimand, in his speech the other day, said:

"I would like the honorable minister of agriculture to look at the export of Canadian cattle to Great Britain, and I would like him to look at it for the year 1873, when we shipped a total of live cattle to Great Britain of 1,438 head, of a value of \$386,700. The present year, 1896, we shipped 107,839 head, of a value of \$1,078,839. The increase of our cattle going into the British market without embargo, and in 1891, the export of Canadian cattle was not 7,438 head, but it was 107,839 head, then put on, and it was from no fault of ours that that embargo was not removed."

The honorable member says that it was from no fault of the Conservative party that that embargo was not removed; but he does not say that it was from no fault of theirs that that embargo was put on. The honorable member for Haldimand, in replying to what was said by the minister of agriculture (Mr. Fisher), also states:

"He says: You now have a market of \$3,000,000 in the United States of America, whereas Dr. Montague tried for three years to remove these quarantine regulations and failed. I was only in the department of agriculture for six months. I must have been interfering with someone else's duties, but the honorable gentleman is quite wide of the mark, because nobody ever tried to secure the removal of these quarantine regulations against us in the United States of America. Why were these quarantine regulations placed against us in the United States? They were placed against us because we had a 90 days' quarantine against them. We were the aggressors, and why? Because, to hold our own entry into the United States, we had to secure that market without an embargo being placed against us, we made a solemn compact with Great Britain that we would keep a 90 days' quarantine against American cattle. We could have got the quarantine removed at any single moment we liked, but we did not attempt to get it removed, and we did not attempt to get it removed because we were anxious to keep the compact that secured us a still greater market, the market of Great Britain, which we had the right to enter upon terms which we had obtained from the British Government."

Now, the honorable gentleman states that they never attempted to get the quarantine removed. We find that in 1890 a heavy duty was placed against the export of Canadian cattle to the United States market. Then, the Conservative Government, in order to retain the right to send our cattle into Great Britain, and to retain the right to the borders of Canada from diseased American cattle coming in, and the British Government permitted Canadian cattle to go into the British market. The Canadian Government had agreed that cattle coming into Canada by Windsor should be inspected by a competent veterinary surgeon, and that the number of sheep decreased by 1,000,000, and of swine by nearly 12,000,000, so that while the population increased in the United States very largely, there was a considerable falling off in the number of horses, sheep and swine. That shows certainly that the United States market is a very valuable one for the farmers of this country, and I think that our minister of agriculture and the minister of the Interior are deserving of great credit for having removed the quarantine between the two countries.

I have just a few words more to say before closing. The expenditure in connection with the Intercolonial Railway has in my opinion been very judicious. Just fancy a company owning a railway that cost a very large amount of money, starting away down by the sea and ending at the little village of Levis, opposite the city of Quebec, with the River St. Lawrence running between. It seems to me that the honorable member or corporation would fall to use every endeavor to extend that line to a terminus which could furnish its greatest business. The Canadian people had spent some \$20,000,000, and they were under the sun the Conservative party could have allowed it to remain so many years ending where it did, I fall to understand. With its terminus at Levis, it was no competing line with the Canadian Pacific Railway; but the moment it came into the great metropolis of Montreal, it became a competing line to the other great international highways, and the result was that instead of having a deficit of half a million or three-quarters of a million of dollars annually, we have a surplus, according to the last returns, of some \$60,000 the past year.

In connection with the postoffice administration, I have heard it stated time and again that the farmers of this country do not thank the postmaster-general for the reduction in postage from three to two cents. Those who say so misrepresent the farmers. Our farmers are only too pleased when we can so run the affairs of the country so as to give the people actually better service than they enjoyed before, and do it at two-thirds of the price. The honorable member for Levis, if he had any postoffice or of registry offices or of mails, but on the contrary have increased them. In 1896 we had 9,011 postoffices in the Dominion; in 1890 we had 5,570, or an increase of 3,441. In 1896 we had a mileage of 20,551,882, and in 1890 that had been increased to 33,132,601, or an increase of 2,580,719 miles. Then, instead of having the large deficit of \$60,000 which existed under our predecessors, and which our postmaster-general found confronting him when he took hold of the department in 1896, that deficit has been reduced to \$46,000 at the same time that the rate was reduced from three to two cents, and we are led to understand by

or about 40 per cent, from 1895-96 to 1898-99."

The honorable member for Haldimand made a very important oversight or mistake in this quotation. He gave the exports of animals and their products, whereas the minister of finance, who gave the estimates, has given the exports of animals and their products and agriculture, products. The difference is very great, and we find that the figures quoted by the honorable member for Haldimand were \$2,068,008 in 1892 and \$2,523,071 in 1896; but when you add to these figures the exports of agricultural products and the exports of animals and their products and agriculture, products were \$29,187,861 in 1892 and \$42,074,287 in 1896, as stated by the minister of customs, a difference of only \$2,886,526 or only 7 per cent. instead of 32 per cent. as stated by the honorable member for Haldimand.

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over 200,000, realizing over \$3,000,000. Every farmer understands what that means. I happen to be dealing in that line myself, and know something about it. It raised the price of our young cattle \$5 to \$7 per head, and not only every farmer, but every citizen in this country felt the benefit. There is another thing which makes very important that we should have an entry into the United States market. We know that the increase in population in the United States has been very great, but what has been the result in regards animals? According to the returns I have, while the population increased during that time ten million souls, the number of horses had decreased from 15,498,000 in 1880 to 14,116,000 in 1890, or a decrease of 1,382,000. In cattle the number in 1892 was 54,067,590, and in 1897 that had fallen to 46,450,135, a decrease in five years of 7,617,455. The number of sheep decreased by 1,000,000, and of swine by nearly 12,000,000, so that while the population increased in the United States very largely, there was a considerable falling off in the number of horses, sheep and swine. That shows certainly that the United States market is a very valuable one for the farmers of this country, and I think that our minister of agriculture and the minister of the Interior are deserving of great credit for having removed the quarantine between the two countries.

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OUR THIRD MONTH. GRAY & PARKER, 150 Dundas Street. ALL NEW GOODS.

We are going to make things hum during May. We want our third month to be a grand one. Watch us---we have the past to beat, but we have a future to make.

Dress Goods Department.

- 7 shades Hard Twisted Suitings, all wool, per yard..... 50c
- 5 shades Vigoreaux Dress Goods, all wool, 44 inches, worth 50c yard; for per yard..... 39c
- 5 shades All-Wool Venetian Cloth Suiting; only, per yard..... 47c
- 3 shades Gray Homespun, 56 inches wide (this kind is not to be had for the money except here), per yard..... 80c
- 7 shades Mixed Homespun, 54 inches, in grays, browns, and greens, very pretty goods; only, per yard..... 90c
- 4 shades Homespun Tweeds, plain grays, and fawns, the regular price \$1.25; for per yard..... \$1.00
- 4 shades Poplin Dress Goods, in gray and brown, a beauty, per yard..... 75c
- 7 pieces Black Figured Poplins, the best to be had for the money; only, per yard..... 25c
- 3 pieces Black Figured Poplin, 48 inches wide; only, per yard..... 50c
- 6 only, Black Figured Poplin Skirt Lengths, the best, worth \$2.00; for, per yard..... \$1.50 and \$1.75
- 6 pieces Black Crepon, nice silky patterns, for, per yard..... \$1.00
- 4 pieces Cloth suitable for Bicycle Suits; only, per yard..... 35c
- 2 pieces Dark Homespun, 56 inches wide, just the goods for bicycle wear; only per yard..... 65c
- 6 only, Skirt Lengths, no two alike, Check Homespuns, for..... \$3.25

Silk Department.

- 10 pieces Fancy Taffeta Silks, suitable for waists, regular \$1, for, per yard..... 75c
- 7 pieces Foulard Silks, dots and figures, per yard..... 50c
- 20 pieces Stripes all kinds, beautiful goods, for waists only, per yard..... 50c
- 4 pieces Ribbon Stripe Silk, a snap, only, per yard..... 85c
- 10 shades in Taneline Silk, for, per yard..... 55c
- Taffeta Silks in a great range of colors, per yard..... 75c, 85c and \$1
- Black Lawn, in plain and spots, at per yard..... 15c, 20c and 25c
- Scotch Ginghams---We have been complimented by not a few on our fine display of Ginghams---from, per yard..... 8 1/2c to 20c
- American Dimities, new goods, in stripes and spots, only..... 10c
- American Lawns, 20th century, 4 styles of spots, fast colors..... 12 1/2c
- Canadian Ginghams, fast colors, a big range in stripes and checks, from, per yard..... 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c
- Piques, Ducks, Drills and Prints in every conceivable color and style, from, per yard..... 5c to 25c

WHITE MUSLINS---

- Victoria Lawns, 45 inches wide, a great cloth for..... 10c
- Spots and Stripes, from, per yard..... 5c to 35c

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AND RECEIVE THE BEST OF ATTENTION.....

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the postmaster-general that the deficit will not be more than one-half this year what it was in 1896, and in another year it will be wiped out entirely. Surely that is very satisfactory. Sir, in my humble opinion, there are no better or braver soldiers in the world than the Canadian soldiers. We are descendants of old British and French stock, our boys possess all the courage and daring of our forefathers, with this difference, that our soldiers are largely educated men and can use their best judgment to advantage, while Tommy Atkins has bravery, but not as a rule, the intelligence of the Canadian soldier, which counts for much in a war of this century. Our Canadian soldiers showed their pluck when they left their firesides to drive the invaders of 1865 from our shores. They showed their courage and self-reliance when from hundreds of happy homes they went forth, not to wage war on their fellow-citizens, not to stain the grass of the prairies with the blood of our Indian fellow-citizens, but to maintain the integrity of the Canadian Government. Have they not shown courage and bravery on the field of battle in South Africa, not merely in defense of their homes---for Canada's shores are not invaded by a foreign foe---but we find English, Irish, Scotch and French-Canadian patriots standing side by side shedding their life's blood in defense of the British flag and British supremacy.

"We love not war, but only peace. Yet never shall our England's power decrease. Whoever guides the helm of state, Let all men know it, England shall be great. We hold a vaster empire than has been."

If I were able to write a poem like that, I think I would make a slight change, and make it read:

"We love not war, but only peace. Yet never shall our Britain's power decrease. Whoever guides the helm of state, Let all men know it, Britain shall be great. We hold a vaster empire than has been."

My honorable friend from Haldimand (Mr. Montague) found fault the other night with the government for not having sent the contingent a little sooner. It strikes me, Mr. Speaker, that the honorable gentleman is sadly at a loss for something to criticize when he resorted to this criticism. Surely the question was a very important one. It was the first time that Canada had ever considered the advisability of taking part in a British war. Never before had Canada taken similar action, and I think that the right honorable the first minister and his government would have been very wisely indeed to have rushed into this matter without due consideration. The prime minister had not been instructed by parliament, as he informed us, to send that contingent. I think he would have been a very unwise man indeed if he had undertaken to send such a contingent without calling parliament, or at least knowing that parliament would back him up in doing it, without knowing that the Canadian people were in favor of such a course. But, the moment the prime minister and his government decided that this was the wish of the Canadian people---and we, the people, are the guide; we, the people, are the government after all---the moment they discovered the Canadian people were in favor of sending our brave boys to assist in the battle field, that moment the government have expected them to act than they did? On the 12th of October last, President Kruger declared war, and within eighteen days after war was proclaimed, on the 30th of October, the minister of militia (Mr. Borden), with splendid ability, and ably assisted by his efficient staff, had over a thousand Canadian boys on the briny deep on the way to South Africa. Surely that was prompt enough. And since our boys reached South Africa, they have done honor to Canada. That greatest of generals, Lord Roberts, has placed them in very important positions, gave them, in fact, the place of honor when the British force stood face to face with that of Crotjie. And they proved themselves worthy of the distinction

that was conferred upon them. Let me add a word or two on this subject, seeing that I did not take part in the debate when the subject of the contingent was under discussion.

Sir, in my humble opinion, there are no better or braver soldiers in the world than the Canadian soldiers. We are descendants of old British and French stock, our boys possess all the courage and daring of our forefathers, with this difference, that our soldiers are largely educated men and can use their best judgment to advantage, while Tommy Atkins has bravery, but not as a rule, the intelligence of the Canadian soldier, which counts for much in a war of this century. Our Canadian soldiers showed their pluck when they left their firesides to drive the invaders of 1865 from our shores. They showed their courage and self-reliance when from hundreds of happy homes they went forth, not to wage war on their fellow-citizens, not to stain the grass of the prairies with the blood of our Indian fellow-citizens, but to maintain the integrity of the Canadian Government. Have they not shown courage and bravery on the field of battle in South Africa, not merely in defense of their homes---for Canada's shores are not invaded by a foreign foe---but we find English, Irish, Scotch and French-Canadian patriots standing side by side shedding their life's blood in defense of the British flag and British supremacy.

Sir, in passing the city of Quebec, my mind reverted to the time when Gen. Wolfe and his brave soldiers scaled the banks of the majestic River St. Lawrence and formed themselves in battle array on the Plains of Abraham to meet equally brave soldiers in command of Gen. Montcalm, and although Wolfe and his British soldiers were successful, and Canada passed from under the French flag to that of the British, yet we must remember that the French soldier had defended his home with bravery and most successfully for many years; and from my observations, although the French-Canadian entertains a warm feeling for his mother country---and to which I do not think any reasonable man will object, for while I love the British Empire, I have a much warmer feeling for that part of the empire from whence came my father and mother---yet, from the great freedom enjoyed on British rule and British institutions, I am firmly of the opinion that the French-Canadians are as true and as loyal as any other portion of our majesty's subjects, and if ever occasion required it, even should it be against France herself, I believe the French-Canadian will be found to fight as valiantly in defense of his home and the British flag as he fought 140 years ago in defense of his home and the flag of his mother country.

JUDGED BY THE PAST.

We are willing to be judged by our past services to the people as druggists. We always devote our best energies to those who call on us to have their wants supplied.

Our stock of Toilet Preparations is ever new and varied, and low prices maintain our popularity. The spring medicine surpassing all others is Faine's Cherry Compound. It is the great blood purifier and strength giver. It banishes rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles. Come to us and buy a bottle and test the virtues of Faine's Cherry Compound.

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Four bank robbers broke jail at Sherbrooke, Que., and got away.

London Advertiser.
ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1855.
Managing Director **John Cameron**
And Editor,
London, Monday, April 30.

The Right Remedy.

The intention of holding a working-men's mass meeting tomorrow night in East London; the remarks at St. Peter's Cathedral yesterday by Rev. Father Aylward; and the document we publish elsewhere, signed by Rev. Dean Innes, Rev. Father Aylward and Mr. T. H. Luscombe, naturally combine to attract attention once more to the general subject of the relations between capital and labor, employers and employees. As to the meeting tomorrow night, we presume the speakers will adhere to the advocacy of lines of constitutional agitation. As we repeated a few days ago, strikes, mutual boycotts, stone-throwing, black-listing, and the like on either side, are emphatically not the best methods of settling controversies of the sort under discussion. The only best way is mutual consideration, and an endeavor to find out what is most fair and most reasonable in its application to the case in hand, whatever and wherever it may be. How is that best way to be ascertained? Only by arbitration, so far as we can see. It is a pity no time could be found during the late session of the Ontario Legislature to make arbitration obligatory in the case of companies enjoying public franchises; but voluntary arbitration has settled thousands of disputes, so that there is no need for people to wait for obligatory arbitration.

As for tomorrow, the 1st of May, probably what will happen will be simply this, as we predicted a week ago: That those who wish to ride on the street cars will do so, without let or hindrance; while those who wish to refrain from riding will equally exercise their liberty to refrain.

We believe we are only stating fact when we say the best judgments in the ranks of organized labor disapprove in toto of stone-throwing or any form of violence; and we do not anticipate anything of the kind. It would be well for thoughtless boys, or thoughtless children of a larger growth, if such there be, to take the firm yet kindly warning of Magistrate Love to heart.

We are aware that there are two views as to whether the strike of last year is still in existence. One view is that the strike has not been dead during the past few months, but sleeping. The other view is that the strike is over, not having succeeded. Without discussing these questions at this time, we can perhaps arrive at a common view upon which everybody can agree, namely, that whether the strike is dead or only sleeping, the state of feeling between the Street Railway Company and organized labor, or as affecting the general public, is a very considerable distance away from what could be desired. Why could not Dean Innes and the other gentlemen whose signatures are attached to the document printed elsewhere, go a step further, and make a start towards calling it what you like—mediation, restoration of mutual good feeling? There is good authority for the view that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet; and it would be a reflection on the people of London if there were not in our midst enough of brains and of good-will, now that the feeling of last year has measurably abated, to find a way to prevent its resurgence, or its attainment to its former height.

A typographical error spoiled the point in Mr. Dooley's reference to the Transvaal. What the famous Chicago humorist said was that if he had been in Oom Paul's place, fighting for his political life, he would have given them the votes, but would have kept the counting to himself—the reference being, of course, to the American custom of "counting in" candidates by manipulating the ballots.

The new novel, "The Farrendens," is rather bright. Here is a little bit of dialogue:

"Well, to be sure! Still, he may make her a good husband."

"He may or he may not; you never can tell. It seems to me that husbands are like new books—you can't tell where they are going to pinch you till it's too late to change 'em. And as for creaking, why the boots that are quietest in the shop are just the ones that fairly disgrace you when you come late into chapel on a Sunday morning, and think to slip in quietly during the first prayer; and it's pretty much the same with husbands—those that are the meekest in the wooing, are the most masterful in the living."

Yes, Mrs. Hankey is decidedly amusing. Take this—

"And is she quite well?" asked Elizabeth, cheerfully. "I remember all about her wedding, and how immensely interested I was."

"As well as you can expect, miss," replied Mrs. Hankey, "with eight children on earth and one in heaven, and a husband as plays the trombone of an evening."

CURIOSITIES OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The cosmorama, showing the earth, sun, moon and stars.

Giant telescope, that makes the moon look only a mile off.

Mareorama, a mimic sea voyage taken on dry land.

An active volcano, with daily eruptions, and earthquakes.

The cloud gallery, where visitors walk above the clouds.

The subterranean world, showing how the richest gold and silver mines look and how they are worked.

Palace of light, with walls of glass and crystal, studded with diamonds and draperies of pearls.

Palace in the sky, a huge house-shaped air-ship that rises 2,000 feet.

Great "Light of Kimberley" diamond, worth \$2,000,000. Biggest in the world.

The enchanted house, in which everything is upside down, and people walk on the ceiling like flies.

Old World Topics

British Politics--Dissolution in the Air--Liberals Leaderless--The Effects of the Queen's Visit to Ireland--Review of the War Situation--Germany Friendly to Britain--Paris Exposition Still Incomplete--Notes From Duchess of Fife's Diary.

London, April 29.—Though the event of the week in England has been the resumption of parliament, it scarcely justifies even passing comment. Lethargy has marked and probably will continue to mark the debates. Dissolution is in the air, but all the members of the House of Commons now seem to realize that their happy release from Westminster depends entirely upon the progress of the war in South Africa, although, until Lord Roberts brings the campaign to a climax the government will continue to kill time, adopting a non-committal attitude towards any home measures that might entail serious controversy and carefully holding back any announcement of a permanent policy in regard to South Africa, until the issue of arms simplifies the multitudinous problems involved.

LIBERALS DIVIDED.
The Liberal papers inveigh against this endeavor to secure peace first and announce the policy afterwards, maintaining that a frank announcement of the government's intentions towards the South African republics would greatly hasten peace. However, the Liberals are far too hopelessly divided on the war question to have any chance of forcing Lord Salisbury's hand in this respect.

As Lord Rosebery's numbers among his followers Lord Spencer, Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. H. H. Asquith, and many other leaders, it can only be surmised that the Conservatives will put off the election until a moment most opportune for themselves.

ROSEBERY HANGS BACK.
Judging from Lord Spencer's speech, herculean efforts are being made by the old-time Liberal leaders to reconstruct the party. Lord Spencer blessed every Liberal section, but, in the same breath, declared himself for Lord Rosebery. That is the rock on which the Liberals split. The attitude of the former premier will probably have more effect on the next election than any other circumstance, except the outcome of the war. Strenuous efforts are making to bring Lord Rosebery into active politics again, and within the fold of recognized party lines. But so far, they have met with no success, as he cannot be persuaded to put internal politics above considerations affecting the empire. While at one with the majority of the Liberal leaders on local issues, he is bitterly at variance upon imperial questions, especially the forwards or more radical section.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.
The past week witnessed a weak attempt to celebrate St. George's day with the outward signs that marked St. Patrick's anniversary. One result was that roses slightly increased in price. But, on the whole, the efforts to celebrate England's patron saint were by no means successful.

UNITED STATES VS. TURKEY.
The American complications with Turkey continue the topic of the day. The Outlook, after declaring the sultan and Isaac Gordon, the notorious money-lender, who died recently, were own brothers in matters of money, says:

"The sultan has now fallen back on the desperate device of buying more, and has offered to place an order for a warship with an American firm, if only the American Government will accommodate him a while longer. But the American Government will do nothing of the sort and grimly intimates that unless the dollars are forthcoming, the matter will be put in the hands of the United States navy. Yet, President McKinley's candidature may not, after all, enjoy immense help from a naval demonstration in European waters, for the European powers who are fellow sufferers with America and Armenia are, in wholesale imitation, taking steps to press their claims, and under such pressure, Turkey must give way. Russia, it is true, is holding aloof, but, menaced by Japan, she is hardly likely to lend Turkey more than diplomatic help."

During the course of a long article the Speaker maintains that the difficulty is chiefly due to the exploitation of the continental American press and ridicules the possibility of a serious outcome, saying:

"The Devil's shadow promises to rebuild, punish, tax and to do a hundred things, but pay him a Sunday morning, and think to slip in quietly during the first prayer; and it's pretty much the same with husbands—those that are the meekest in the wooing, are the most masterful in the living."

Yes, Mrs. Hankey is decidedly amusing. Take this—

"And is she quite well?" asked Elizabeth, cheerfully. "I remember all about her wedding, and how immensely interested I was."

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EXTRACTS FROM A DIARY.

Further extracts from the Duchess of Fife's diary throw interesting light on royal personalities. The Queen's entry reads:

"God has been so good to me, and has given me so much to make me happy during my life, that now, in my old age, I want to confess that I have not any dislikes."

The Prince of Wales wrote:

"I am happiest when I have no public engagements to fulfill, when I can smoke a really good cigar and read, must I confess it, a good novel on the quiet; when I can, like plain Mr. James, go to a race meeting without it being chronicled in the papers the next day that the Prince of Wales has taken to gambling very seriously, and yesterday when I can spend a quiet evening at home with the princess and our family."

"I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache, and have to attend some social function, where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life."

collection a most womanly confession: "I dislike," she writes, "every woman who thinks her children more beautiful than mine. I like everyone who loves the Queen."

DEARTH OF CLEAN LINEN.
A famine of clean linen is more disturbing to Parisians than the incomplete condition of the exposition grounds. Eight thousand Paris washerwomen have struck for higher wages and shorter hours, and serious inconvenience has already been caused. The hotel managers and keepers of restaurants bitterly complain that their linen is not returned from the wash, and private families are also feeling the pinch. The strike commenced at Boulogne-sur-Seine, and spread to several other environs where laundries are situated. The laundry work people around Paris number between 20,000 and 30,000, and if the strike succeed in securing their adhesion the mass of Parisians will have to go unwashed.

SERIOUS POSSIBILITIES.
This ebullition of labor difficulties calls attention to the serious possibility of much graver disturbances arising from the throwing on the labor markets of thousands of workmen by the completion of the exhibition and of the central portion of the metropolitan railway. These great undertakings attracted to Paris vast numbers of workmen, and the problem the government has to face is the dispersal of these men throughout the country so as to avoid a great labor crisis in Paris. It is calculated that fully 50,000 workmen came to the French metropolis last year.

WORK IN THE EXPOSITION.
The fortnight's work on the exposition since the opening has done much to bring order out of the chaos which obtained when President Loubet declared the exposition opened. Perceptible progress is being made daily, and sightseers can find sufficient to repay them for a visit. Galleries are filling up with the exhibits, which are being rapidly installed. The foreign sections in this respect are further advanced than France's own buildings, and the American exhibits are keeping well abreast with those of other countries. Most of the foreign national pavilions now are on the eve of inauguration, and several have already been opened.

GERMANY AND THE WAR.
A Berlin correspondent cables: Interest in the South African war has flagged owing to the lack of exciting news. The semi-official Militar Wochenblatt says it is impossible to gain a clear idea of the present status there "because of the want of concentrated efforts on both sides, the actions being small and scattered, probably owing to Lord Roberts' mistake that the southern half of the Orange Free State was pacified, whereas new Boer commands are evidently forming there constantly." Everything points to a long duration of the war.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.
During the week the German press paid great attention to the relations between Great Britain and Germany, and it was interesting to note that even such an Anglophobe paper as the Hamburger Nachrichten, which is usually "foolish to needlessly anger and provoke England," and advised the German people to "use more wisdom and circumspection when criticising the English new Boer commands are evidently forming there constantly." Everything points to a long duration of the war.

FRIENDLY TO BRITAIN.
The Vossische Zeitung came out with an editorial semi-excusing itself for previous utterances, and claiming that what the German press had been doing was only giving the British "good advice in criticising the war, otherwise remaining friendly to England."

The whole government press now simulates a ready pro-British attitude, and is evidently resolved to get on from headquarters. It is quite true that

A FEW WORDS ABOUT CATARRH.

How It Begins—How It Becomes Chronic—How It Is Cured by Dr. Chase.

Running at the nose, stuffed up nostrils, difficult breathing and headache are well-known symptoms of acute catarrh.

Allowed to run on acute catarrh becomes chronic, and then there are small ulcers form in the nose, dropping into the throat, which cause hawking and spitting, and when the ulceration reaches the bone, foul breath.

As a result of the thickening of the membrane of the nose and eustachian tube, deafness and the loss of the sense of smell are also symptoms of chronic catarrh.

When allowed to work its way along the air passages, catarrh ultimately reaches the lungs and becomes consumption.

To clear the air passages and heal the ulcers in the nose is the object of treatment, and no means have ever been so universally successful as Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Relief comes almost instantly; "cold in the head and acute" catarrh are cured in a few hours, and chronic catarrh is absolutely eradicated from the system in a few weeks.

As catarrh almost invariably leaves its victim in a weakened, run-down condition, the patient should use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food along with the Catarrh Cure, to build up the system and form new red corpuscles in the blood.

This combined treatment is unsurpassable as an effective method of permanently curing catarrh and eradicating the system of every symptom or trace of this distressing, debilitating and dangerous disease.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25 cents a box; blower free. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box. At all dealers, or by mail from Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

The Staple Department.

For Tuesday the following specials will be to the front in this department.

Wash Goods Specials.

White Piques in cords, checks and fancy stripes, beautiful range, at.....12½c, 15c, 18c, 25c

White Ducks, in plain and satin twills, at.....10c, 12½c, 15c

Beautiful Scotch Ginghams, in plain and fancy corded effects, just arrived.....12½c

A choice lot of Ginghams and Chambrays, regular 20c and 25c goods, special job line, 14 ends only, to clear Tuesday at, per yard, just.....10c

New line French Dimities in stripes and polka spots, special.....25c

Shirting Specials.

18 piece Standard Shirtings, sold everywhere at 12½c, our special price.....10c

6 pieces English Oxfords, neat patterns, fast colors, for Tuesday, special.....10c

14 pieces Fine Ceylon Shirtings, in checks and stripes, at.....10c, 15c

Galatea Stripes, suitable for boys' blouses, in light and dark colors, fast dye, at.....12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c

5 ends only, for Tuesday, fine Oxford Shirtings, fast colors, extra value, to clear at.....8½c

Linen Specials.

11 ends only of a beautiful Damask Table Linen, imported to sell at 50c and 60c. In order to introduce you to this department we shall clear at only 35c per yard.

2 pieces only White Linen Table Damask, extra, per yard.....25c

10 only, to sell Tuesday, of those Fine All-Linen Damask Table Covers, worth \$1.00, size 1½ and 1½ yards long, border all around, at.....36½c

2 dozen only, for Tuesday, 5 o'clock Tea Covers, in pure Linen Damask, hem-stitched border, to clear at.....50c

An All-Linen Tea Toweling, 18 inches, fine quality, per yard.....5c

Roller Toweling, Barnsly Crash, all linen, 18 inches.....7½c

A quantity of Towels, 2¾ yards long, sewn, ready for roller, heavy crash, special value at 35c, but to clear at.....25c

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

the emperor has all along been pro-English. He regards friendly and even intimate relations between the two countries as one of the corner-stones of his policy.

THE WAR.
London, April 30.—Isaac N. Ford, in his cable dispatch, filed yesterday morning, reviews the South African war situation as follows: The war office gave out the casualty list of the Wepener operations Friday, but closed at midnight, without announcing the result of Friday's engagement at Thabanchu. The inference drawn by military men from Gen. Roberts' silence was that Dewet's forces had passed through Thabanchu before Colville, French and Rundle had come up, and that a rear guard alone remained in an entrenched position. The news was light from Natal, Cape Town and Kimberley. The most important matter was an account of a meeting of the South African League at Cape Town, at which the Afrikaner Bund was denounced as a malign political force, and the influence of the Dutch Reformed Church was deplored. The success of the Boers in eluding pursuit when menaced with attack by a superior force directed by generals like Roberts and French is regretted. They had waited at Dewet's Dorp another half-day there would have been another Paardeberg. Cronje's disaster warned them that they could not offer resistance to the combined force of four divisions of infantry, and they retreated in time to avoid disaster.

GOOD OMENS.

While there has been no second Paardeberg there have been many signs of better things in reserve for the empire. The morale of the British army has been restored, and the rank and file are now well led by officers who study and adapt themselves to the tactics of the enemy. Lord Roberts has reorganized the army and brought to the front generals who follow the traditions of the Indian service rather than the formulas of the staff college and the training maneuvers of sham battles. He has increased the mobility of every arm of the service, so that divisions march with great rapidity, and when fortified positions are approached there are no frontal attacks with useless butcher bills, but the enemy is turned out by a flanking movement without heavy loss to the assailants. The contrast between the past week's operations and either Methuen's campaign or Buller's battle at Colenso shows how effective has been the training of officers and men under the leadership of a great commander.

THE KAISER'S POSITION.

Another reassuring sign is the warmth of the German emperor's friendship for Britain. He has never flattered since the outbreak of the war, but he had domestic policies of his own to work out, and for political reasons could not express his goodwill too openly. If he has now thrown off restraint and allowed the world to know where he stands in his relations with Britain, it is because he is convinced that the German people are with him. He is a German sovereign first and foremost, and has a remarkable power for forecasting the forces of operation in the far future. He has virtually proclaimed that in future Germany and Britain will stand together on common lines of industrial progress and commercial freedom.

BOER TACTICS CHANGED.

The Boers have shown remarkable flexibility throughout the campaign in

adapting themselves to British tactics. They learned how to take advantage of Gen. Methuen's frontal attacks and Gen. Buller's methods of warfare, and they have profited by Gen. Roberts' object lessons. They have contrived to quicken the mobility of their own commands, and in this way have outstripped Roberts' cavalry and infantry and have retreated safely, although exposed to a brilliant and well ordered strategy. The truth is discerned that the Boers have altered their tactics, and have formed commands of light mounted infantry, unhampered by heavy transport of long artillery trains, so that they can hang upon the flank of Roberts' army, strike exposed detachments here and there, and baffle pursuit across the veldt whenever divisions are massed against them. It is also admitted that these bands of raiders are assisted by farmers of the Free State. Nearly all the closest students of the campaign have assumed that the clearance of the eastern flank would be the opening maneuver of a turning movement directed against Brandfort and Winburg.

MADEKING.

Londoners have considerable faith in the Mafeking relief column that is being organized at Kimberley under command of Gen. Hunter. Every town and hamlet in England is intensely concerned as to the fate of Col. Baden-Powell and his men, and elaborate preparations have been made to celebrate the relief when it comes. Platforms have been erected for speech-making, great quantities of material for bonfires have been collected, and thousands of yards of bunting have been accumulated for decoration. These preparations, begun a week ago, are made a little more extensive on account of the report that the beleaguered garrison is near deliverance.

FEDERATION.

Australian federation, instead of being a stumbling-block for the ministry, is likely to prove a stepping-stone to some comprehensive scheme of imperial federation, which will be the natural goal of British statesmanship after a costly war in defense of the empire. The question has taken a new turn, involving a contest between the principles of imperialism and colonial autonomy, but it is evident that there will be a compromise by which the controversy will be settled.

The Australian commonwealth will be altered, not as a concession to the mother country, but as a safeguard for the empire, since the confederation in the south seas must be kept in touch with the confederation in Canada and the confederation in South Africa, which will be brought about in the near future. The retention of the power of appeal will be effected under cover of constitutional change, which will satisfy Australia. The judicial committee of the privy council will be dismissed and a new court of appeal established for the empire. The details are not yet worked out, but it is believed the court will include two lords of appeal from England, and one each from Canada, Australia, South Africa and India. Mr. Chamberlain is throwing himself with his usual energy into the subject, and may produce a measure which will be the most important legislative work of the session of parliament.

GOOD RESULTS OF THE QUEEN'S OUTING.

The Queen's return from Ireland has enabled both London and Dublin

to obtain a clear perspective of the results of her mission of peace and reconciliation. She has not been a political agent of the Unionist party; her work has been a labor of love and good will, and she has found the way to Irish hearts. Already there is a marked change in the tone of the Nationalist press, and English journals are making close approaches in their leaders to Gladstone's home rule manifestos. One reads in the strongest Tory columns declarations that trust, sympathy and co-operation will conquer when repression has lost its power, and finds confession in large type that Irish affairs can be best dealt with by the Irish themselves. That was

MR. GLADSTONE'S IDEA, and the Tories, in appropriating it, seem to think that they have made a fresh discovery. In any event, the English people have learned during the last six months that Ireland, instead of being a source of weakness in time of war, is a strong rock of defense.

STANDARD PURITY.

Our drug business is established on sound and healthy business principles. We give people just what they ask for, and guarantee all our drugs to be of standard purity. Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Sponges and Toilet Goods generally at Lowest Prices.

We desire to call your special attention to our fresh stock of Paine's Celery Compound. It is the medicine of the day for the weak, ailing, nervous and sleepless. No other medicine has such strong and convincing testimonials.

E. W. BOYLE, Druggist,
652 Dundas St., London, Ont.
86a-2

White hats are worn for three years as a sign of mourning by every young man in Korea after a death of a member of the royal family.

LAXA-CARA Tablets sweeten and purify the system. A strictly high-grade Cathartic. Druggists, 25 cents per box.

Working Overtime
Eight-hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Bileousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at W. T. Strong & Co.'s drug store.

The non-sectarian Protestant Order of St. Christopher was reorganized at College Point, N. Y., recently for Christian work in prison.

Want to Keep Your Nervealgia?
Of course you don't; so you should take Scott's Emulsion. It is a fact this remedy cures it; and it cures nervousness, nerve debility and insomnia also.

The board of supervisors of Santa Barbara county, Cal., by a unanimous vote has passed an ordinance to prohibit the killing of gulls, terns, pelicans and eagles.

Constipation, Indigestion, Bileousness, Sick Headache, in men, women or children, cured by **BEECHAM'S PILLS** Get them from your druggist or at drug stores.

"A Cheerful Look Makes a Dish a Feast."

"Cheerful looks" depend just as much upon physical well-being as upon natural disposition and temperament. If the blood is disordered, the brain is starved, and no "dish is a feast," for the reason that the vitalizing elements do not reach the proper spot.

A step in the right direction is to purify the body by the use of a natural remedy. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's remedy. It acts upon the blood, and whether the seat of the disorder is brain, stomach, liver or kidneys, the purifying process of this medicine is equally sure and successful. It never disappoints.

Great Builder.—Have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion, constipation and finds it builds up the whole system and gives relief in cases of catarrh. WILLIAM E. WELDON, Montreal, N.B.

Sour Stomach.—My system was out of order. I suffered from headache and sour stomach. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla, my health improved and I gained 18 pounds. MAXWELL D. SHANGRAW, Colborne, Ont.

Bad Cough.—My sister was troubled with a cough which caused pain in her left side. She was confined to her bed. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few weeks she was able to sit up in bed, her appetite improved and the cough and accompanying pain disappeared. LILY WALKER, 24 Cottingham Street, Halifax, N.S.

Dyspepsia.—My husband suffered with dyspepsia. Physicians did not benefit him. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved him. My husband's father and our little boy have been wonderfully benefited by this medicine. MRS. O. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Glen Sutton, Que.

Run Down.—My system was run down. I could not sleep nights and my appetite was poor. Hood's Sarsaparilla restored an appetite and strength and has made me feel like a new woman. MRS. S. E. DRYDEN, Amherst, N.S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS

Local Market.
A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Monday, April 30.
Wheat, white, per bu 63c to 65c
Wheat, red, per bu 62c to 65c
Oats, per bu 55c to 60c
Peas, per bu 40c to 45c
Corn, per bu 35c to 40c
Rye, per bu 35c to 40c
Buckwheat, per bu 40c to 45c
Beans, per bu 40c to 45c
The receipts were light. No change from Saturday.

—YOUR LAWN—

If you want to make a new one or hicken upon an old one buy our Emerald Green Lawn Grass mixture. It's a success.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON.
373 Talbot St., near King.

St. Thomas Market.

St. Thomas, April 29.—Wheat, per bu, 61c; oats, new, 32c to 34c; barley, 45c to 55c; rye, 60c; corn, 50c; flax seed, per cwt, 45c to 50c; clover seed, per cwt, 55c to 60c; peas, 50c to 55c.

The Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 29.—Oil opened at \$1.47; closed at \$1.47.

Oil, C.I.F., April 29.—Credit balances, \$1.47; certificates, no bid.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, April 29.—After passing an unusually dull day, the board of trade market closed at slight declines all round. There was little interest taken in the trading. Wheat closed 1/2c to 3/4c; corn, 1/4c, and oats 1/4c. Provisions closed at a decline of 10c to 12c. New York reported 15 loads taken for export. Atlantic and Gulf cargoes in wheat and flour were equal to 349,000 bu. Primary receipts were 433,000 bu, compared with 227 last week and 558 a year ago. Local receipts were 23 cars, 1 of contract grade. Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 175 cars; oats, 143 cars, and 35,000 head of hogs. There will be no session of the board of trade on May 1—May Day.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat, April, 63 1/2c; May, 63 1/2c; July, 63 1/2c; Sept., 63 1/2c; Corn, April, 35 1/2c; May, 35 1/2c; July, 35 1/2c; Sept., 35 1/2c; Oats, April, 23 1/2c; May, 23 1/2c; July, 23 1/2c; Sept., 23 1/2c; Pork, May, \$12 1/2; July, \$12 1/2; Sept., \$12 1/2; Lard, May, \$10 1/2; July, \$10 1/2; Sept., \$10 1/2; Short ribs, May, \$8 1/2; July, \$8 1/2; Sept., \$8 1/2; Cattle, quotations—Flour, quiet; winter, \$3.00 to \$3.70; straight, \$2.50 to \$3.00; clear, \$2.70 to \$3.20; spring, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 3, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 4, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 5, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 6, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 7, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 8, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 9, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 10, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 11, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 12, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 13, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 14, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 15, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 16, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 17, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 18, \$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 19, \$2.50 to \$3.00; 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We have just received a new lot. If you are in need of one come and see them. We have them at all prices.

N. W. Emerson, Druggist
120 Dundas Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

James F. Hunt & Sons'

Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory. We have New Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, sold by the pound. Ticks filled with feathers. Upholstering and repairing. Stoves bought and sold. 593 Richmond Street North. Telephone 997.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Fare from London same as by other lines. Through drawing-room, buffet, or sleeping-car from St. Thomas to New York. Ask Michigan Central agents about it, or address H. PARRY, general passenger agent department, for further information.

Several of the native papers in Bombay are now urging their readers to resort to inoculation as a precaution against the plague.

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

Sleeping with the hair pinned up tightly is not only bad for the circulation, but it is said to prevent the hair from growing.

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

Goat's lymph as a cure for rheumatism, has been endorsed by a New York society woman, who says she has been made whole from rheumatism by the lymph of a Rocky Mountain goat.

In the Jaws of a Lion.

The gallant Major Swaine tells of being knocked senseless by a lion that lacerated his arm. His thrilling escape from the jaws of death is only equalled by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which has saved thousands from desperate Throat and Lung troubles. All doctors said my wife would soon die of Consumption," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "but your wonderful medicine completely cured her, and saved her life." Satisfaction is guaranteed by W. T. Strong & Co., who give trial bottles free. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

Big crabs are found in India. Some of them measure two feet in length.

NEW NECKWEAR

JUST OPENED THIS MORNING.

See the new colors and patterns in our east window for the next few days.

GRAHAM BROS.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, April 29, 3 p.m.—A depression of some importance is situated to-night over Lake Superior, and pressure is high throughout the west and northwest. A few local showers have occurred today in the Maritime Provinces, but the weather in Canada on the whole has been very fine. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 48-76; Kamloops, 33-73; Calgary, 30-70; Qu'Appelle, 28-66; Port Arthur, 28-59; Parry Sound, 35-58; Toronto, 40-68; Ottawa, 38-74; Montreal, 32-66; Quebec, 32-66; Halifax, 34-44. Local temperature—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Saturday, April 23, were 73.5 and 32.5 degrees; on Sunday, April 29, 78 and 37 degrees. Today the sun rose at 5:11 a.m., and sets at 7:18 p.m. The moon rose at 5:55 a.m., and sets at 9:25 p.m.

Bedding Plants!

Order before the rush. We have all the varieties—finely grown.

GAMMAGE & SONS.

Dr. John Hutchison,

DENTIST.

Office and residence 214 Dundas Street. Phone 1372. Gold work a specialty.

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET

—A report from Delaware says that oil has been struck by drillers there. It gives no particulars.

—Mr. T. Harry Slater, representative in the Northwest of Robinson, Little & Co., is in the city.

—The force at Wolsey Barracks attended divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday morning.

—Mr. J. Coates Lockhart, tenor of the Castle Square Opera Company, arrived home yesterday, the season being now over.

—The rural-decanal chapter of the Deane of Middlesex (Church of England) will meet in Lucan on Tuesday, May 15.

—The Seventh Fusiliers will have a route march tonight. Next Sunday they will attend divine service in the First Methodist Church.

—The Bishop of Huron conducted services in St. Paul's Church, Windsor, yesterday. More than 30 candidates offered themselves for confirmation.

—Mr. W. Johnston-Francis, a baritone soloist, sang very acceptably Granier's "Julien Didie" (Hosannah) at St. Andrew's Church yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Finch have taken up residence at 620 Talbot Street. Mrs. Finch will be at home to her friends on Wednesdays and Thursdays after May 1.

—Appeals were made from the various city pulpits yesterday for clothing, to be sent to the Hull sufferers. It should be sent to the Y. M. C. A., where it will be packed.

—The pulpit of the Askin Street Church was occupied yesterday by Rev. Mr. Milson, of Lambeth. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Holmes, is confined to the parsonage by illness.

—Among the residents of Ingersoll who attended the ceremony at Mount St. Joseph yesterday were Messrs. C. B. Ryan, John Frazee, A. F. Sage, M. J. Chumley, John Lenahan and P. J. Sherlock.

—Mr. S. Frank Glass, honorary secretary of the W. O. C. T. A., has received a letter of acknowledgment from Capt. Duncan Stuart, to the invitations extended to himself and his brother officers to attend the late Travelers' ball.

—Miss Ada Comber, daughter of Mr. J. Comber, of the Hamilton Road, was united in marriage on Wednesday to Mr. Wm. Watts, of Dundas, Ont. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Smith, of the First Methodist Church. Many handsome presents were received, evidencing the high esteem in which both of these popular young people were held by their friends.

—The president of the Local Council of Women asks the co-operation of the members of the affiliated societies and other friends in collecting clothing, food and money to be sent as soon as possible to the many families rendered homeless by the terrible conflagration in Hull. She acknowledges a donation of \$5, the first received, from the Ministering Children's League of the Memorial Church. Donations of clothing, etc., which need not necessarily be new, will be received at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. on Dundas Street.

—During the sessions of the Synod of Hamilton and London, which meet in St. Andrew's Church tonight, tomorrow and the day after, Rev. W. J. Day, of Simcoe, will read a paper on "The Future Life"; Rev. G. C. Patterson, of Embro, one on "Present Day Preaching: What Should It Be"; Reports on "Church Life and Work," by Rev. D. R. Drummond, of "Sabbath Schools," by Rev. R. S. G. Anderson, and "Young People's Societies," by Rev. J. S. Henderson, of Hensall, will be given. Conferences will also be held on the subjects of "Trusts: Are They Immoral?" and question 1 in rules and forms of procedure for admission to full communion. "Do you

TOMORROW At
ANDERSON'S

3c Exercise Books, 2 for..... 5c
3c Exercise Books, 3 for..... 5c
2 dozen assorted Pens, made by Esterbrook, Gillott, Mitchell, etc., sell at 10c per dozen, the package for... 5c
These are not the imitation, but the genuine article.
10c and 15c per quire Note Paper, new smooth surface, a great bargain, per quire..... 5c
Society and Commercial Stationery.

We Give Trading Stamps.

believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God?"—implication of this question.

THE PETITION STANDS.
Mr. Justice MacLennan, has given judgment on a motion by counsel for Capt. Robson, M.P.P., for East Middlesex, to set aside the order extending the time for the service upon the captain of a petition against his election. It was also claimed that James Palmer, one of the three petitioners, was not duly qualified. Held, that on the extending time was properly made and that Palmer was duly qualified. The petition, therefore stands.

Street Railway Agitation.

The Advertiser has been requested to publish the following:

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"Inasmuch as an article in the April issue of the Industrial Banner declared that it was the intention of the labor unions to renew the strike which prevailed last year, many of the citizens deemed it advisable to send out for signature a protest against such action."

"This has called forth an almost unanimous condemnation of the renewal of the strike. The canvass made was very incomplete, but it is being continued with marked success."

"The papers sent out were headed as follows: 'We, the undersigned merchants and citizens of the city of London, having the welfare and good name of the city at heart, hereby express our strongest disapproval of any course of action on the part of either the London Street Railway Company or the Trades and Labor Council that will stir up the old trouble between the men and the company, or that will cause a repetition of the troubles of last year, either in whole or in part, and we hereby deprecate any boycott of those who may use the cars, and pledge ourselves to use the cars, and have been accustomed to use them, both on and after the 1st of May next, and hereby humbly request every citizen who has the welfare of the city at heart to do the same and exercise his own judgment in the matter.'"

"The above has been numerous signed by the business men and other citizens, and we, representing the said signers, desire to express on their behalf that our object is not to favor or to defend the corporation of the street railway company; far less is it to place ourselves in opposition to honest labor. Our most profound sympathy is with every legal effort to promote the interest of the workman. Remembering, however, the serious loss sustained by all kinds of business and the stir cast upon the name of our fair city by the strike of last year, as well as the financial and moral injury inflicted, it is our most earnest desire to avoid that which has already proven so disastrous. Our attention has been called to a slip addressed to the workmen, in which it is assumed that our present action is taken in the interest of the street railway company, and to crush out honest labor. This we desire most directly and explicitly to deny, and we believe that all right-thinking men will accept our denial as truthful and honest, and we confidently appeal to all who desire the prosperity of our city, to do all in their power to avoid the repetition and revival of the ill-feeling and heart-burnings of the past."

"VERY RESPECTFULLY, D.D.,
"Rev. of St. Paul's Cathedral and Dean of Huron."
"REV. FATHER J. T. AYLWARD,
"Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral,
"H. LUSCOMBE,
"Chairman of Citizens' Committee."

BY COMMON CONSENT.

It is admitted by common consent that our long experience in the drug business, our perfect system in dispensing and our efforts to keep in touch with modern ideas, entitle us to a large measure of confidence from every class of people.

We are headquarters for that best of all medicines, **Paine's Celery Compound**, "the king of all cures." Every bottle is fresh, and every drop of the noted medicine is full of virtue and healing power. If you are weak, nervous or sleepless, try a bottle.

B. A. MITCHELL, Druggist,
114 Dundas St., London, Ont.
95a-2

ALFRED VANDERBILT'S FIANCÉE.

New York, April 30.—The engagement of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Miss Elsie French, the daughter of Mrs. Francis Ormond French, was announced Saturday. Miss French and her mother and Mr. Vanderbilt are in London. Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French will be married at Newport on September at Trinity Church. Francis Ormond French, the father of Miss French, left a fortune of \$150,000. Alfred Vanderbilt inherited the greater part of his father's enormous fortune. He is 22 years old and a graduate of Yale.

PRISONER RELEASED.

Victim of Kidney Disease Escapes From Its Clutches by Means of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sharbot Lake, April 30.—Twenty years ago this month, John Nicholas Babcock first noticed the symptoms of Gravel and other Kidney troubles. Since that day he has never been free from pain until immediately previous to the report of his complete cure, which appeared recently. He has been like a prisoner sentenced for life, but his sentence is up today.

He says: "After twenty years of pain caused by Gravel and other Kidney trouble, I am pleased to make it known that I have been completely cured by one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. During these years I have spent hundreds of dollars without receiving any lasting relief."

Extra Sifted Peas.

These are as good as most French Peas. They're the finest packet in Canada.

2 CANS FOR 25c.

Canned Beets.

Canned when small and tender. Just as nice as the first new beets.

2 CANS FOR 25c.

Canned Peaches.

Finest yellow Peaches, in thick syrup.

LARGE CANS—25c OAN.

T. A. Rowat & Co.,
24 Dundas Street. Phone 317.

MT. ST. JOSEPH
CONSECRATED.

His Excellency Mgr. Falconio Blesses the New Refuge

In the Presence of an Immense Throng of Citizens.

The Crowd Numbered Fully Five Thousand People.

The Gathering Addressed by His Lordship Bishop McEvay.

Procession From the Cathedral—Interesting Services During the Day—Elloquent Sermon by Rev. Father Aylward.

Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large multitude of five or six thousand people, his Excellency Mgr. Falconio, papal legate to Canada, performed the ceremony of blessing the old Hellmuth Ladies' College and Chapel, which have been converted by the Roman Catholics of the city into a mother house and refuge for orphan girls. Since the cathedral was opened for worship some years ago, there has occurred no event in the city of such exceeding interest to the Catholic denomination as this blessing of this splendid property, consecrated to a noble work, would have been an occasion of great interest, had it been performed by any of the Canadian dignitaries; but, performed as it was by the papal legate, a greater importance was attached to it. Not among Catholics alone was this interest manifested, but among their Protestant friends, many of whom there were great numbers along the route of the procession to the grounds, and at the new home.

"This procession was without doubt one of the largest that has ever been seen in this city. Early in the afternoon the people commenced to gather about the cathedral, and before 2 o'clock the streets immediately surrounding it were black with the throngs, while on every by-road leading to Richmond Street, hundreds of vehicles were standing. The order of the procession was skillfully arranged by the clergy, walked down the Cathedral. At 2:30 o'clock precisely, the doors of the bishop's palace opened, and the distinguished prelate, accompanied by Bishop McEvay and followed by the clergy, walked down between the dense crowds of men, women and children, and entered their carriages. On either side of his excellency's carriage there walked a body-guard, headed by the procession, came the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the board of separate school trustees, the C. M. B. A., and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Then came the ablegate, even as it was an appreciated honor to his fellow-countrymen in this city. Following the Seventh Battalion, which headed the procession, came the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the board of separate school trustees, the C. M. B. A., and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Then came the ablegate, even as it was an appreciated honor to his fellow-countrymen in this city. Following the Seventh Battalion, which headed the procession, came the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the board of separate school trustees, the C. M. B. A., and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Then came the ablegate, even as it was an appreciated honor to his fellow-countrymen in this city. Following the Seventh Battalion, which headed the procession, came the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the board of separate school trustees, the C. M. B. A., and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Then came the ablegate, even as it was an appreciated honor to his fellow-countrymen in this city. 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