

Suit for \$5,000,000.

The Fight Over the Sutherland Will to Begin June 1.

Big Political Meeting in Armagh—Fair Play for Rosebery.

A Sleeping Family of Five Persons Burned to Death—Regulations Regarding the Use of Carrier Pigeons.

Paid Himself Pretty Well.

VIENNA, March 27.—The chief cashier of the Commercial Bank of Trieste has absconded with 45,000 florins of the bank's money.

Via Edmund Yates.

Edmund Yates gives currency to the report that Speaker Peel will not seek reelection at the next general election in Britain, and also that Mr. Justin McCarthy may retire at the same time.

A Sleeping Family Burned to Death.

LONDON, March 27.—A paraffine lamp explosion set fire to a dwelling in the Clerkenwell district Saturday night, and Mr. and Mrs. Croger and their three children were burned to death.

The Bering Sea Question.

LONDON, March 27.—United States Ambassador Bayard had a long interview with the Earl of Kimberley to-day relating to arrangements for carrying out the findings of the Bering Sea court of arbitration.

Fatal Accident to a Distinguished Traveler.

LONDON, March 27.—Commander Lovett Verney Cameron, the distinguished African traveler, after hunting with Baron Rothschild's hounds at Leighton Hazzard, Bedfordshire, yesterday, was thrown from his horse and died four hours later.

During the Ball.

PARIS, March 27.—A bomb loaded with blasting powder and fragments of iron was exploded this evening on the window-sill of a public hall in Montreuil-Mines, Department of Seine-et-Loire. A dance was going on in the hall at the time. The building was badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

Thomas Shaw (Lib.) Elected.

LONDON, March 27.—The election in the Hawick district of Scotland, necessitated by Mr. Thomas Shaw's acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General for Scotland, was held to-day and resulted in the return of Mr. Shaw by 3,203 votes against 2,556 for Mr. McLeod Fullerton, Q.C., Liberal Unionist.

Riot of Unemployed Men.

MADRID, March 27.—A mob of 2,000 unemployed men paraded the streets of San Lucar de Barrameda yesterday, and finally began plundering shops, smashing windows and destroying other property. The police attempted to disperse the crowd but were driven off. The troops succeeded in scattering the crowd and restoring order. A number of rioters were hurt, but none seriously.

Fair Play for Rosebery.

DUBLIN, March 27.—A monster political demonstration has been held at Derrymacash, near Louisa, county Armagh. The principal speakers were Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Michael Davitt, both of whom, in the course of their remarks, expressed perfect confidence in Prime Minister Rosebery and declared that they were determined to give him fair play in the House of Commons.

Carrier Pigeon Prohibition.

BERLIN, March 27.—Prussia is about to follow Bavaria's example and pass a law prohibiting the use of carrier pigeons without a license from the Government. When the subject was up in the Bavarian Chamber, the Premier said that within a brief period more than 5,000 carrier pigeons had been let loose in the Palatinate for foreign homes. This statement put the Prussian authorities on the alert, as all realize that in the next war carrier pigeons will form a most important part of the news service.

Scare at a Home Rule Meeting.

DUBLIN, March 27.—While the regular meeting of the shareholders of the Dublin Freeman was in progress in the Imperial Hotel to-day part of the ceiling of the room fell to the floor with a tremendous crash. Everybody believed a bomb had been exploded, and a rush was made for the door. Before the frightened Home Rulers could escape, however, a section of the floor gave way, causing a number of the gentlemen to fall. Several of them were trampled upon, and severely, though not seriously hurt. Mr. Thomas Sexton, who presided at the meeting, succeeded in checking the scare by explaining in cause, and order was finally restored.

The Work of French Spies.

BIRMINGHAM, March 27.—The Post, in a special dispatch from London, says there is good authority for the allegation that persons acting on behalf of the French Government have succeeded in obtaining at Whitehall the details of the plans of the proposed new works at Gibraltar. The fact that an attempt has been made to procure them is known to the war office, and there is reason to believe that the attempt was at least partially successful. The war office has ordered an inquiry into the matter.

Suit for \$5,000,000.

LONDON, March 27.—The trial of the great Sutherland will case has been fixed to begin on June 1.

This is an action brought by the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland to have the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice declare valid the will and codicils made by her deceased husband, by the terms of which she was to benefit to the extent of £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000).

The present Duke of Sutherland, the plaintiff's stepson, will contest the case, which promises to be sensational. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland is the daughter of the Rev. Richard Mitchell, history professor at Hartford College, Oxford. Miss Mitchell at an early age married Arthur Kinnerley Blair, who had charge of the Duke of Sutherland's immense forests, and held the rank of captain in the Sutherlandshire volunteers. This Capt. Blair, unfortunately, shot dead by the

duke while they were out together deer-stalking.

A liberal provision was made for the young widow, and the duke went in person to express his regrets. The duke, though a married man, with a most charming wife—Countess of Cromartie, and in her own right, a Scotch heiress, and with a lovely daughter, married to Mr. Henry Chaplin—became the infatuated slave of Mrs. Blair.

The duchess left Dunrobin Castle for her villa at Torquay, where the Princess of Wales went to stay with her, and by her tender, womanly sympathy endeavored to soothe the wounded heart—but in vain. The Duchess of Sutherland died Nov. 25, 1883, of a broken heart, it was said, and on March 4 next the duke married Mrs. Blair in Florida.

Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower and Lady Florence Chaplin, who both had suites of apartments in Stafford House, left the Grosvenor, rather than receive the new duchess, became a nursing-sister in a London hospital, and succumbed to an illness. The tenants of Trentham and Dunrobin were so indignant that the duchess was publicly insulted, and the old servants withdrew in a body. The duke from that time was upon strained terms with all his family, and eventually left to the duchess everything in his power to leave, when he died in September, 1892.

The 'dowager duchess was sent to jail some months ago for contempt of court in burning a document supposed to have a bearing upon this case, which she had been ordered to produce.

A Hygienic Exposition.

ROME, March 28.—The Hygienic Exposition was opened this morning in the Palace of Fine Arts. Pre-arranged by the municipal council and members of the scientific exhibits. A reception will be given this evening by the lady delegates to the Hygienic Congress, which opens to-morrow.

Salisbury's Fiddle Found.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28.—Hermann Schifferl, a Minneapolis violin maker, today discovered that he was in possession of a violin made by B. Gratiani, Pisa, in 1774, which was stolen from Lord Salisbury, ex-Premier of England. The violin was brought to Schifferl a short time ago by a young man, a stranger, who wanted it repaired. Schifferl says that he himself bought the violin for Lord Salisbury in Pisa years ago, and that it was stolen in 1875.

Crushing Nihilism.

LONDON, March 28.—The Chronicle's Moscow correspondent says: M. Skvortov, who was appointed to crush nihilism in Kieff Province, has been actively employed. He recently arrested a peasant named Mough and confined him in a limestone dungeon, where the man suffered horribly. The prisoner has now been sentenced to be deprived of his rights and to be banished to the Caucasus.

Collision at Sea.

LONDON, March 28.—The British steamship Jesso, Capt. Strachan, which sailed from Baltimore on March 1 for Bristol, arriving there March 19, was sunk seven miles northeast of Liracombie by coming in collision with the schooner Lizzie R. Wilce last evening. Capt. Strachan, two of his crew and a steward were missing. The rest were successful in getting ashore. The Lizzie R. Wilce was towed to Liracombie. Her stern was damaged and she is leaking badly. The weather at the time of the collision was clear.

Reviving a Dead Man's Expression.

PARIS, March 28.—Madame Israel, at whose house the Anarchist calling himself Rabardy lodged, has been unable to identify Paul, who was killed by the explosion of a bomb which he was carrying into the Church of the Madeleine, as the man who was her former lodger. In many respects she thinks the features are the same, but the inanimate face of Paul being devoid of expression she is unable to positively identify him. The authorities have employed experts to apply electricity to the face of Paul, hoping to produce a semblance of life, when another attempt will be made to identify him as the man who perpetrated the bomb outrages in the Rue St. Denis and Rue St. Jacques.

THE IMPRISONED EDITOR.

ELLIS' Case To Be Investigated in Parliament—Reducing the Grand Jury.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.) OTTAWA, March 28.—Mr. Charlton gives notice of a bill to more effectually prevent libel, also a bill to make more effectual provision for the punishment of seduction and abduction.

Mr. McMullen gives notice of a bill to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

Hon. Mr. Davies is moving for a return of the order of the court sentencing J. V. Ellis for contempt and the names of the judges composing such court at the time sentence was imposed.

Mr. Edgar gives notice of a bill to reduce the number of grand jurors necessary to find a true bill from twelve to seven in Ontario.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to a cop, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Please mention this paper.

Foster's Figures.

The Dominion Finance Minister Brings Down His Budget.

Large Number of Proposed Tariff Changes Announced.

The Minister's Explanation of the Canadian Exodus Greeted with Roars of Laughter.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, March 27.—All the interest in today's proceedings centered in the proposed tariff changes, which were announced by Hon. Mr. Foster in the course of his speech introducing the budget.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. Foster on rising was greeted with cheers. The statement of the finances showed an increase for 1893-3 in customs revenue of \$452,000; in excise, \$422,000, and in miscellaneous of \$371,000, or a total increase of \$1,245,000. There was a slight increase in the consumption of spirits, these facts showing the increased confidence and sumptuous power of the people and indicated a healthy condition of things. The rate of taxation on dutiable goods consumed in Canada was 38.28, and on all goods, including free goods, was 17.38. The expenditure for last year had been \$36,814,000, and the receipts \$1,354,656 or \$10,000,000. No heavy hand had been put on the exports last year, and the figure. Expenditure on capital account had increased during last year, and the NATIONAL DEBT HAD INCREASED by \$549,605. For the current year beginning July 1, 1893, the record was not bright. From December last to the present time the revenue has shown a steady decline. He therefore would have to count on a deficit if the expenditure was not kept down, and the Government had concluded to live this year within its income so as to avoid a deficit. They had come, he thought, to a limit of expenditure on capital account for great works. There only remained the improvement of the St. Lawrence River and canals, which would cost about \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. Mr. Foster pointed to the imports and the exports last year, and to the deposits in the savings bank in proof that Canada was doing well. Before explaining the tariff changes he made some general remarks as to the principle of a tariff. They had either to have free trade, a revenue tariff without incidental protection, or a protective tariff, which would involve a long and eloquent panegyric of the principle of protection, which developed the country and so forth. A new country needed protection from older countries. The Conservative party had existed since 1878 on the principle of protection, and proposed to continue to exist on that principle. That was the principle upon which the Conservatives were going to poll the vote of the electorate in not many months. Necessarily the rate of protection must be higher at the inception of the policy than at a later stage, when industries become established. The highest percentage rate since 1879 had been 31, and the average less than 29. In the United States it was 45 per cent. The Canadian tariff was a moderate one, with a large free list. No heavy hand had been laid on staple products of consumption. In proof of this Mr. Foster gave a list of four such manufactures, all of which he described as superior to foreign manufactures.

A TIMELY INTERRUPTION.

Mr. Laurier interrupted, saying: "You are not going to amend such a perfect tariff?" which raised a laugh. Mr. Foster declared that the subject of protection was to enhance the cost of foreign goods by the amendment of the protective duty, and thus give home manufacture the advantage ground. Home competition was the result of the establishment of industries in Canada. Alluding to the exodus of Canadians, Mr. Foster asserted that these people had been driven from Canada by the tariff against the denunciations of the National Policy advanced by the Opposition. This was greeted with such roars of laughter from the Opposition that the Finance Minister's voice was drowned. Mr. Foster then devoted an hour to recitation of evidences of prosperity. The figures of the tariff burdens of the people had been lightened, he said, since 1880 in many ways, and he enumerated a number of articles such as tea, coffee, hard coal, glass, salt, molasses and raw sugar. Depression in business and falling revenue were two difficulties in the way of raising a tariff. This year and next year it would require the closest economy in order to avoid a deficit. They could not proceed in a revision on any fixed rule or horizontal rule. They had to take into account the varying conditions of each industry. Nor had they any rule as to specific duties, which are in some respects useful in regard to valuation and in acting in raising the price of cheaper and poorer articles. Six hundred and sixty-five articles of dutiable goods had been boiled down. Special exemptions were, as far as possible, struck from the list. The prime object kept in view was to cheapen the cost of manufacturing in Canada. There was a great difference between cost of goods as sold by the manufacturer and as sold by the retailer. The retail profit was prohibitive in many cases. Two ways of cheapening the cost of manufacture had been adopted; one, the lowering of the duty on raw material, and the other by transferring raw materials from the dutiable to the free list. The vigor of the industry, competition and methods of business had also been considered. It was now 6 o'clock and the Speaker left the chair.

On resuming at 8:30 the galleries of the House were crowded to excess. Mr. Foster had been talking two hours on fiscal questions without disclosing proposed changes. Mr. Foster said the agricultural interests receive sympathetic and fair treatment in the proposed revision. He read statistics of imports and the attempt to prove that the home market had served farmers well since the National Policy was introduced. That policy had benefited the farmer. He then announced the new tariff. There is no change in molasses or spirits.

The Principal Changes.

are as follows: Malt, 2c old, 1½c new. Live animals, 30 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new. Live hogs, 2c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.

Fresh mutton, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.

Meats, N. E. S., including canned, 3c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.

Pork, in barrels, 1½c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.

Lard, 3c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.

Tallow, 4c per lb old, 30 per cent. new.

Beeswax, mixed old, 10 per cent. new.

Candles, wax, 5c per lb old, 4c per lb new.

Soap, common and laundry, 1½c per lb old, 1c per lb new.

All other soaps, mixed old, 35 per cent. new.

Glue, 30 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new.

Condensed milk and condensed coffee, and all milk, 35c per cent. old, 30 per cent. new.

Rice, uncleaned, 17½c old, 17c-10c new.

Rice, cleaned, 1½c per lb old, 1c per lb new.

Rice and sago flour, 2c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.

Macaroni and vermicelli, 2c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.

Starch, 4c and 2c old, 1½c new.

Pickles, various old, 35 per cent. new.

Mustard cake, 20 per cent. old, 15c new.

Compressed yeast cakes, 4c and 8c old, 3c and 6c new.

Trace, apple, cherry, etc., various old, 20 per cent. new.

Grape vines, gooseberry bushes, shade trees, etc., mixed old, 20 per cent. new.

Blackberries and small fruits, mixed old, 2c per lb new.

Apples, dried, raisins, dates, figs and prunes, mixed old, 25 per cent. new.

Pepper, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.

Jellies, jams, 5c per lb old, 3c per lb new.

Coffee, green, when not imported direct, 10 per cent. old, 10 per cent. new.

Coffee, roasted or ground, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.

Chicory, nothing old, 3c per lb new.

Tea, when not imported direct, 10 per cent. old, 10 per cent. new.

Sweet paste and chocolate, 5c per lb old, 4c per lb new.

Books, printed, various old, 15 per cent. new.

Advertising pamphlets, old 20 per cent. new.

Wallpaper, old various, 35 per cent. new.

Sandpaper, 3c per lb old, 20 per cent. new.

Paper sacks, 35 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new.

Unpainted cloth paper, 25 per cent. old, 15 per cent. new.

Acid, acetic, mixed old, 25 per cent. new.

Acid, sulphuric, ½c per lb old, 4-1-10c per lb new.

Acid, phosphate, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.

Licorice, mixed old, 20 per cent. new.

Essential oils, 20 per cent. old, 10 per cent. new.

Flax seed, 1½c per lb old, 20 per cent. new.

Oil, olive, in bulk for manufacturing purposes, 20 per cent. old, free new.

which at present have a mixed duty, are made 25 per cent.

Gray unbleached cotton, which is now 1c a yard and 15 per cent., is made 2½ per cent.

Unbleached cotton, which is now 2c a yard and 15 per cent., is reduced to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton, printed, dyed or colored, is made 30 per cent.

All cotton articles are bought under one or the other of these schedules.

The duty on collars, which is now 24c per dozen and 30 per cent., is made 24c per dozen and 25 per cent.

Cuffs, now 4c per pair and 30 per cent., are made 4c and 25 per cent.

Shirts costing less than \$3 are placed at an ad valorem rate of 25 per cent. They were formerly \$1 per dozen and 30 per cent.

Cotton clothing and all manufactures of clothing are reduced from 35 per cent. to 32½ per cent.

TWINE.

Binder twine remains the same, 12½ per cent.

WOOLLENS.

All the woolen items are reduced. Yarns, woolen and worsted, which are now 10c per lb and 20 per cent., have been made 27½ per cent. ad valorem, and all fabrics manufactured of wool have been placed at 30 per cent.

Women's and children's dress goods imported in the rough have been made 22½ per cent.

Hosiery and knitted goods, which now bear mixed duties, are all put at 35 per cent.

Carpets are put under one item at 30 per cent., which is a slight increase in Brussels.

Floor oilcloth is reduced to 20 per cent. Ready-made clothing, 32½ per cent.

Hats and caps, 30 per cent.

Umbrellas and parasols, 35 per cent.

Fertilizers, now 20 per cent., are reduced to 10 per cent.

Photographic dry plates are placed at 30 per cent.

Mining machinery now made in the country remains on the free list and smelting machinery is added to it.

Curling stones and cokes are placed on the free list, also acids and dyestuffs necessary for tanning and dyeing. These were formerly dutiable.

Timber, heated and sawn, and used for spars or building of wharves, railway ties, logs, laths, shingles, staves, and wood of all kinds not manufactured, has been put on the free list, at a concession to Manitoba and the Northwest.

The duty on barley and cornmeal remains the same, but a clause is added admitting these articles free from any country which imposes no import duty on these articles when imported from Canada.

The same provision is made to apply to buckwheat, rye, flour, potatoes, apples and vegetables.

Mr. Foster could not explain why agricultural implements were not dealt with in the same manner in view of the offer of the United States.

The duty on bituminous coal remains the same, as does also the duty on patent medicine and stereotyped plate, about all of which there had been pressure brought to bear.

In addition to the duty on books 12½ per cent. is to be collected for author's royalty for one year when the collection of royalty will cease.

The duty on coal oil is left the same, but the duty on the barrels is reduced from 40 cents to 20 cents.

The bounty of \$2 a ton on pig iron, and the import duty of \$4 a ton remain the same.

A bounty of \$2 a ton is also placed on puddled bar iron, and also on the same grade of steel, both to run for five years.

The loss to the revenue from the changes in the metals class Mr. Foster calculated at \$55,000.

There is very little change in the mineral schedules—almost none.

It was 11 o'clock when Mr. Foster ceased speaking, and the House almost immediately adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

A big petition in favor of retaining the duty on hay will be introduced in the American Senate.

It is said that Potter Palmer, the Chicago millionaire hotel man, will not recover from his present illness.

Admiral Mello, of Brazil, has succeeded in raising a loan of 2,000,000 francs for his urgent provisional government.

All the refineries of the American Sugar Refining Company, New York, are closed down this week on account of the dullness of trade.

The Augusta, Ga., cotton mills are in splendid condition with sufficient orders on hand to run them for six months even if no more are booked.

Rescuers in the Gaylord slope, Plymouth, Pa., have reached another body which cannot yet be removed from beneath the debris which holds it.

General approval of the principle of making the manufacture of dynamite a state monopoly has been expressed in Europe as an anti-bomb measure.

George Gillespie walked up five flights of stairs at 15 Wall street, New York, Monday, and died of heart disease just as he reached the top. The elevators were not running.

A bill to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver has been introduced in the American Senate by Mr. Stewart (Republican), Nevada, and laid on the table for the present.

Sixteen points in the great peach growing district of Maryland report that the extreme cold of the last two nights has blighted the blossoms, but some of the largest growers have not given up hope.

PRESBYTERIAN EFFORT.

Arrangements of the Augmentation and Home Mission Funds.

The executive committee of the Presbyterian Church on augmentation and home missions met this evening. There is a deficit of \$9,000 reported as necessary to close the year without debt on the home mission branch of the committee's work, and \$7,000 for augmentation purposes.

The committee passed a resolution of condolence with Rev. Dr. J. Macdonnell on the death of Mrs. Macdonnell.

Steamship Arrivals.

March 27. At Glasgow. From Siberia. Glasgow. New York

Majestic. Queenstown. New York

FOR THE HAIR!

Oriental Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic. This is a preparation of great merit. Prevents the hair

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God is in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.
—[EDWARD EVERETT HALL.]

London, Wednesday, March 28.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

—Toronto Young Conservatives have voted against Dr. Ryerson's proposition to collect taxes on churches and graveyards. This is an unkind cut, and the fussy doctor will feel it.

—Messrs. McNaughton and McCallum, the independent members of the Legislature, both supported the Ontario Government in the division on the British ballot, in force in Ontario, which Mr. Meredith and his followers strongly condemned in the Legislature last night. These men know the hollowness of the outcry.

—Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader of the British House of Commons, recently stated that American Cabinet officials are allowed to speak in either House of Congress, and our British contemporaries are commenting on his inexcusable ignorance. Lord Rosebery, the new British Premier, could never make a mistake of that sort. Before he had reached his 25th year, he had visited the United States and almost every English-speaking country in the world, and has thoroughly inspected their political and social characteristics. No statesman can be said to be fully equipped for his work unless he has followed Lord Rosebery's example.

—W. T. Stead, in his new book about things as they now stand in Chicago, has this remark to make about the A. P. A. movement in that city, which is father to the P. P. A. of Canada: "No-Popery fanaticism died 50 years ago in England. We imagined it was dead and buried. Here in America we find the same old demon, with its familiar hoofs and horns and tail, scaring the old women of both sexes with the bogey of intending massacre and the domination of sixty millions by six. . . . Ridicule ought to be the best means of exorcising this belated survival of antiquated bigotry." These views of the great English editor may be interesting reading to some Canadians.

DRINK AND PROSPER!

Finance Minister Foster now regards the increased consumption of spirits in the Dominion as a healthy sign. In his budget speech, he so affirmed. Mr. Foster must have had more "moments of weakness." Time was when he preached an entirely contrary doctrine, but that was when he was a temperance advocate and not compelled to smother his principles by political expediency.

DUFFERIN AND ROSEBERY.

Mr. Munro-Ferguson, son-in-law of Earl Dufferin, has been re-elected for Leith by a large majority, on his acceptance of a seat in the Rosebery Government. The big Fifeshire estates of this rising young statesman lie close to those of the new Premier, and there are many very close bonds of friendship and appreciation between the two families. The speedy elevation of Lord Dufferin's son-in-law in a Cabinet now controlled by Lord Rosebery suggests to Mr. Harold Frederic, the usually well-informed cable correspondent, the fact that Lord Dufferin is a factor in the Irish problem. This correspondent thinks the empire is now on the threshold of Earl Dufferin's day as a potent influence for the right settlement of the knotty Irish question. Says this writer:

"Dufferin has for many years been a Home Ruler by conviction, and successive Tory Ministers have showered all sorts of offices on him to keep him from saying so. Now that he has everything there is—Ambassadorship to Paris and the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports both—it will be an opportune time for him to come forward under Rosebery's friendly auspices, disclose his real sentiments and offer to take a leading part in the restoration of national institutions and life in his native land. I shall be surprised if Rosebery's attitude toward home rule does not turn out to be colored by Dufferinism. It will then remain, of course, to discover what Dufferin signifies in Irish matters, and decide whether it is wanted or not. Upon this it is possible to project an opinion, but about Dufferin's being in the present game there cannot be much doubt."

Canadian believers in the decentralization

of local government and the relegating to local legislatures all matters except imperial questions will hail with satisfaction the return to Ireland of Earl Dufferin. Few men could better bring to fruition the good work set on foot by Gladstone, Morley and Aberdeen.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

The long-delayed changes in the Dominion tariff were brought into the House of Commons by the Finance Minister last night. There are plenty of them, but in a large number of cases the alterations are a mere juggle with figures that will bring no benefit to the taxpayers.

Many items in the tax list are yet far too high, and the tariff remains objectionable to all genuine tariff reformers in so far as it maintains the so-called "protective" system, which in recent years has been denounced as inequitable and injurious by all the great producing and consuming classes in Canada.

In so far as the tariff changes provide for reduction of taxes do they belie the contentions of the men in power, who all these years have been falsely asserting that the tariff is not a tax, or if it is that the foreigner, not the Canadian, pays the duty. It is something gained to have this admission made, even in a half-hearted fashion. The confession will nerve the Liberal party, supported by the great independent classes of the country, to continue the agitation in favor of the removal of every tax that is not needed for the economical government of Canada, and which does not go into the public exchequer.

Mr. Foster says that in not many months from now the amended tariff will be placed on trial before the constituencies, and as is his custom he professes to be sanguine that it will be endorsed as all that the people can desire. We do not know whether or not the Finance Minister means by this statement to convey the information that an election will be held before the musty voters' lists are revised, and while only four out of the five sessions of the present Parliament have been held. But we can tell Mr. Foster that this eleven-hour partial acknowledgment of the failure of his nostrum will not go down with the people. They have been gerrymandered so as to "hive the Crites," in the expressive, if inelegant phraseology of the Conservative leader a few years ago; but they will be heard at the polls in due season, and their verdict will be for a drastic measure of tariff reform that shall be shorn of the objectionable features maintained by the men now in power. In the meantime the partial triumph of Liberal principles, as a result of the persistent agitation against the policy of high taxation that has done the country so much injury, will but serve as an incentive to greater effort on the part of tariff reformers from one end of the Dominion to the other. The movement cannot be stayed by any halfway measure, as Mr. Foster fondly hopes.

A WORD FOR CANADA.

We have nothing but praise for Canada, but hold that no condemnation can be too strong for the men who have so harassed the Dominion with unnecessary taxes, in the face of very low prices received from abroad for the products of Canadian industry. It is very stupid to hold, as the defenders of monopoly do, that condemnation of the men and of the system implies condemnation of the country. The device is easily seen through. Canada is all right; what the country needs is a cleaning out of the Augean stable at Ottawa.

SEDITIONARY LITERATURE.

[Toronto News.] The following is an extract from the speech of Hon. Tom Johnson, which the Dominion postoffice officials seized as seditious literature. After an utterance like this the Honorable Tom may rest assured if he ever comes on this side of the line he will be arrested:

"Of all the nonsense talked against the reduction of tariff taxes, the claim that they benefit the workingman is most transparent. The effect of these taxes is to increase the price of everything that the workingman sells his labor for, since the money he gets is only the medium with which he obtains what is the real object of his labor. Granted, which is only true in a comparatively few cases, that such taxes increase the profits of his employer. Do employers pay larger wages when they get larger profits? I do not (laughter) and even philanthropists do not."

TEACHERS IN COUNCIL.

Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association.

Toronto, March 27.—There are 500 delegates here to attend the 33rd annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association. Several of the sections met this afternoon. Chairman McMillan, of the public school department, made an address on "The defects in our public school system." Miss A. C. Purves, of Brantford, read a paper on "Lessons from the school of experience," and Mr. R. M. Graham, of London, talked on "Education, general and particular." W. H. Liddicott, of London West, will tomorrow lecture on "Vertical writing." Officers will also be elected tomorrow.

Miss Laidlaw, of London, is president of the Kindergarten Association. This morning she delivered an address on "The responsibilities of teachers who have in their hands the moulding of young minds and hearts."

Sailed Through a Sea of Ice.

New York, March 27.—The overdue freight steamer State of Georgia, which left Aberdeen on March 4 with a small cargo, arrived here this morning, about five days late. The steamer passed through an immense ice field and also a number of large icebergs. Two of the vessel's iron plates were cracked by the ice.

"High Mountains are a feeling. But the hum of human cities torture" to those who suffer from headaches, neuralgia and biliousness, but Stark's powders are an immediate pleasant and permanent cure. You can get them from any good druggist for 25 cents a box.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.

A meeting of the Brantford P. P. A. was held two or three nights ago to select a candidate to oppose Hon. A. S. Hardy. The names of Thomas Elliot and Ald. McGregor were presented, but no decision was arrived at.

J. N. Young says the T. H. and B. road will be extended into Brantford as far as the starch works by May 1. The arrangements financially are all completed and the contracts will be let at once.

"Notwithstanding the cold weather of Sunday ten members of the Terrace Hill Baptist Church were publicly baptized in the Grand River at Brantford."

ESSEX.

The 10-year-old son of a man named Thompson, employed at the cattle barns, Windsor, was run over by a freight car Saturday and had his right leg badly smashed.

A dispatch received by D. C. McKeon, of Windsor, announces the death of his brother, James McKeon, at Mobile, Ala. The remains were brought to Detroit for burial. Second wife the senior partner of the firm of McKeon & Glover, who had large lumber interests in Michigan, Canada and the South.

KENT.

One of those pleasing events which break social monotony took place on March 21 at the home of J. E. Crofts, of Dawn Mills, when his eldest daughter, Bertha Maund, was joined in holy wedlock with Nenian T. Shaw, M.D., of Franklin, Mich., the officiating minister being Rev. P. W. Jones, of Dawn Mills.

There are some 40 or 50 of Uncle Sam's pensioners drawing pay in Chatham and surrounding district. Of the 4,000 pensioners who live in foreign countries about 2,000 are domiciled in Canada and receive annually about \$345,000.

LAMBTON.

The Sanria Prohibition Association has been formed with these officers: President, C. C. McLaughlin; first vice-president, Mrs. D. Clark; second vice-president, J. G. McGee; secretary, J. J. Francis; treasurer, Miss McGregor.

MIDDLESEX.

The wife of David Scott, con. 1, Westminster, died at her residence on Sunday, March 25, her sickness being leukaemia. She was very much respected.

The following persons of Westminster left for Dakota on Saturday, March 24: Messrs. Thos. Nichol, W. Murray, R. Murray, G. Patten, W. Saunders and family.

A subscription has been taken up for Wm. Peck, near Port Mille, who had his barn and contents burned. It was very liberally responded to by his many friends.

The house and barn belonging to John Stevens on con. 6, lot 5, of London township, were completely destroyed by fire on Saturday last. No one was at home at the time, and the origin of the fire is unknown. By hard work he succeeded, however, in rescuing three horses and four cows, but another wife, two cows, six sheep and all the farm implements, together with a large quantity of hay and grain, were consumed. The house was a brick cottage and the barn was a substantial affair, but all the insurance held was \$800.

OXFORD.

An army and navy veteran, Alex. McKay, died in Toronto Sunday morning, aged 73 years. He was born in West Zorra, Oxford county, and joined the Forty-seventh Regiment at Hamilton in 1864. He was present with his regiment at Fort Erie, and remained with the Forty-seventh for eleven years, when he volunteered for the Twenty-fifth King's Own Borderers, and served ten years in India. In the Afghanistan campaign of 1870-80 he secured a medal and good conduct badge.

The license commissioners for South Oxford intend to stand by the standard time in the closing of barrooms.

Rev. Father Brady has received as a donation to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Woodstock, from Lady Herbert, of Lee, England, the sum of \$25.

A remarkably sudden death occurred at Washington Monday. As the funeral of the late Stephen Hall was about to leave the house an elderly woman named Mrs. Alfred Gammond was stricken with paralysis while getting into her buggy. She was at once driven to her home, but life was extinct before assistance could be rendered.

The chattel property of the O'Neil House, Woodstock, valued at \$4,700, was sold by public auction Monday to C. A. Pyne, of the Commercial Hotel, at 50¢ cents on the dollar.

PERTH.

Mrs. Dusk, wife of Thomas J. Dusk, merchant, Stratford, died Saturday after much suffering.

At the spring jury sittings at Stratford the grand jury returned true bills against Samuel Satchel for seduction under promise of marriage, and Ernest H. Mann for bigamy.

The Embargo on Cattle.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 27.—The Hon. Herbert Gladstone, president of the British Board of Agriculture, has asked the Canadian Government through the Colonial Office for further and immediate assurances in reference to Canada's freedom from pneumonia. He says he is anxious to have the question of removing the embargo on Canadian cattle settled as soon as possible.



MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

To know that a single application of the Cuticura Remedies will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., sole proprietors, Boston. All About the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair, mailed free. 2¢ Facial Remedies, falling hair and simple baby rashes prevented by Cuticura Soap.

If tired, aching, nervous mothers knew the comfort, strength, and vitality in Cuticura Plasters, they would never be without them. In every way the most economical and best of plasters.

THE STANDARD MEDICAL WORK FOR EVERY MAN. ONLY \$1.



W. H. PARKER, M. D., 14 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST EMINENT SPECIALIST IN AMERICA. Established in 1880. Chief consulting physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, to whom was awarded the gold medal by the National Medical Association for the PRIZE ESSAY on Exhausted Vitality, Atrophy, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all Diseases and Weakness of Man, the young, the middle-aged and old. Consultation in person or by letter. Prospects, with testimonials, Large book, The Science of Life, FREE, or Self-Preservation, the price essay, 370 pp., 125 invaluable prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, full gilt, only \$2.00, double sealed. Dr. Parker's works are the best, on the subjects treated, ever published, and have an enormous sale throughout this country and England. Read them now, and learn to be strong, vigorous and healthy. Heal Yourself.—Medical Review.

Unwritten Law

in the Best Society

For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions and Five o'Clocks, the necessary, nay, the indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is

Chocolat-Menier?

Only Vanilla Chocolate of highest grade, is manufactured by MENIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate. Can be taken just before retiring.

ASK YOUR ORDER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. If he hasn't it on sale send his name and your address to MENIER, Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.



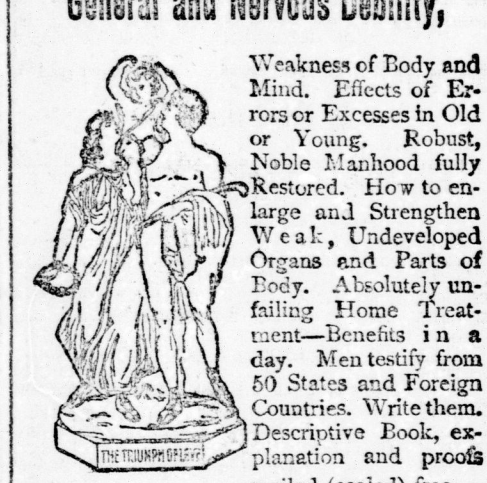
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Keeps you in Health, is delightfully refreshing, and a great safeguard against infectious diseases. No traveler or family should be without it. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO., Works, Croydon, England.

Lose your BICKNESS to tone up the system, and bring back a healthy appetite, physicians recommend the use of CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. Prepared only by W. CAMPBELL & CO., Montreal. Beware of imitations.

LOST ON FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



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

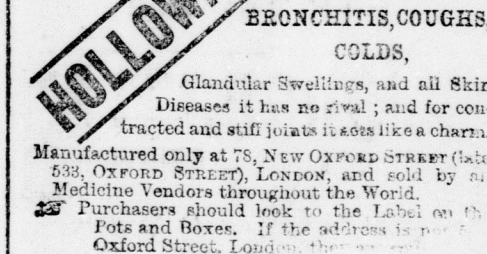
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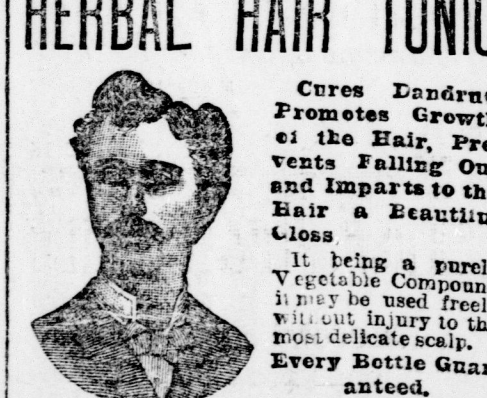
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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers. It is famous for Cuts and Rheumatism. For SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it works like a charm. Manufactured only at 75, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 53, OXFORD STREET), LONDON, and sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not on the Label, it is not the genuine.



KEARNEY'S

HERBAL HAIR TONIC



Cures Dandruff Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss. It being a purely vegetable compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

R. J. KEARNEY 333 Richmond Street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont. All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

Ask your druggist for it, all the leading druggists in London keep it.

CHAPMAN'S

New Goods!

Spring Importations!

Attracting hosts of eager purchasers. In many departments our large staff is taxed to its utmost capacity. The fine weather is doing it.

MILLINERY

MANTLES

WRAPS.

We are selling them in great quantities. Our Bourbon Cape is having a great run; can only be seen in our show rooms; 'tis one of the latest, and is a most becoming garment. We show them in silk, velvet, valeria, broadcloths, boxcloths and tweed effects; made in popular shades, as cardinal, new green, tan, fawn, brown, navy and black. Prices the lowest in the city for first-class materials and workmanship.

We Are Showing

A complete range of early spring Millinery. The Parisian English and American novelties for the season we are now showing. An inspection will well repay intending purchasers.

Our New Dress Goods

Are opened up, and ready for your inspection. We claim one of the finest Dress Departments in the city, and the best of light, with obliging young men to serve you. We cannot pretend to describe the different weaves here. We've got genuine bargains for you in this Department; 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard will buy handsome all-wool goods of the latest styles. We ask simply an inspection and comparison.

NEED WE TELL YOU

That our Staple Department is one of the most complete and best assorted in London. Thousands know this to be a fact. Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Towelings, Cottons, Flannelettes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Prints, Tweeds, all new goods.

16 yards American Print, fast colors for - - - \$1 00
12 yards 40-inch Fine Gray Cotton, only - - - 1 00
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Fine English Prints, worth 18c, for - - - 12c

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

S ST., LONDON
er.

"Turn to the Right."

Simon Fleix roused me at last from my stupor, making me understand that she was not dead, but in a deep swoon, the result of the shock she had undergone. A leech, for whom he had dispatched a neighbor, came in as I rose, and taking my place, presently restored her to consciousness. But her extreme feebleness warned me not to hope for more than a temporary recovery; nor had I sat by her long before I discerned that this last blow, following on so many fears and privations, had reached a vital part, and that she was even now dying.

She lay for a while with her hand in mine and her eyes closed, but about noon, the student, contriving to give her some broth, she revived, and, recognizing me, lay for more than an hour gazing at me with unspeakable content and satisfaction. At the end of that time, and when I thought she was past speaking, she signed to me to bend over her, and whispered something, which at first I could not catch. Presently I made it out to be, "She is gone—The girl you brought."

Much troubled, I answered yes, begging her not to think about the matter. I need not have feared, however, for when she spoke again she did so without emotion, and rather as one seeing clearly something before her.

"When you find her, Gaston," she murmured, "do not be angry with her. It was not her fault. She decided her. See!" I followed the direction rather of her eyes than her hand, and found beneath the pillow a length of gold chain. "She left that?" I murmured, a strange tumult of emotions in my breast.

"She laid it there," my mother whispered. "And she would have stopped him saying what he did—a shudder ran through my mother's frame at the remembrance of the man's words, though her eyes still gazed into mine with faith and confidence. She would have stopped him, but she could not, Gaston. And then he hurried her away."

"He showed her a token, madame, did he not?" I could not for my life repress the question, so much seemed to turn on the point.

"A bit of gold," my mother whispered, smiling faintly. "Now let me sleep." And, clinging always to my hand, she closed her eyes.

The student came back soon afterwards with some comforts for which I had dispatched him, and we sat by her until the evening fell, and far into the night. It was a relief to me to learn from the leech that she had been ailing for some time, and that in any case the end must have come soon. She suffered no pain and felt no fears, but meeting my eyes whenever she opened her own, or came out of the drowsiness which possessed her, thanked God, I think, and was content. As for me, I remember that room became, for the time, the world. Its walls swelled up all the tumults which filled the cities of France, and its one interest—the coming and going of a feeble breath—eclipsed the ambitions and hopes of a lifetime.

Before it grew light Simon Fleix stole out to attend to the horses. When he came back he came to me and whispered to me that he had something to tell me; and my mother lying in a quiet sleep at the time, I disengaged my hand, and, rising softly, went with him to the hearth.

Instead of speaking, he held his fist before me and suddenly unclosed the fingers. "Do you know it?" he said, glancing at me abruptly.

I took what he held, and looking at it, nodded. It was a knot of velvet of a peculiar dark red color, and had formed, as I knew the moment I set eyes on it, part of the fastening of mademoiselle's mask.

"Where did you find it?" I muttered, supposing he had picked it up on the stairs.

"Look at it!" he answered impatiently. "You have not looked."

I turned it over, and then saw something which had escaped me at first—that, the wider part of the velvet was disfigured by a fantastic stitching, done very roughly and rudely with a thread of white silk. The stitches formed letters, the letters words. With a start I read, "A mad" and "A corner, in smaller stitches, the initials 'C. d. l. v.'"

I looked eagerly at the student. "Where did you find this?" I said.

"I picked it up in the street," he answered quietly, "not 300 paces from here."

I thought a moment. "In the gutter, or near the wall?" I asked.

"Near the wall, to be sure."

"Under a window?"

"Precisely," he said. "You may be easy; I am not a fool. I marked the place, M. de Marce, and shall not forget it."

"Even the sorrow and solicitude I felt on my mother's behalf—feelings which had seemed a minute before to secure me against all other cares or anxieties whatever—were not proof against this discovery. For I found myself placed in a strait so cruel I must suffer either way. On the one hand, I could not leave my mother; I was a heartless ingrate to do that. On the other, I could not, without grievous pain, stand still and inactive while Mademoiselle de la Vire, whom I had sworn to protect, and who was now suffering through my inaction and mischance, appealed to me for help. For I could not doubt that this was what the bow of velvet meant; still less that it was intended for me, since I saw myself would be likely to recognize it, and she would naturally expect me to make some attempt at pursuit."

And I could not think little of the sign. Remembering mademoiselle's proud and fearless spirit, and the light in which she had always regarded me, I argued the worst from it. I felt assured that no imaginary danger and no emergency save the last would have induced her to stoop so low; and this consideration, taken with the fact that she had fallen into the hands of Françoise, whom I believed to be the person who had robbed me of the gold coin, filled me with a horrible doubt which way my duty lay. I was pulled, as it were, both ways. I felt my honor engaged both to go and to stay, and while my hand went to my hilt, and my feet trembled to be gone, my eyes sought my mother, and my ears listened for her gentle breathing.

Perplexed and distracted, I looked at the student, and he at me. "You saw the man who took her away," I muttered. Hitherto, in my absorption on my mother's account, I had put few questions, and let the matter pass as though it moved me little and concerned me less. "What was he like? Was he a big, bloated man, Simon, with his head bandaged, or perhaps a wound on his face?"

"The gentleman who went away with mademoiselle, do you mean?" he asked.

"Yes, yes, gentleman if you like!"

"Not at all," the student answered. "He was a tall young fellow, very gallantly dressed, dark-haired, and with a rich complexion. I heard him tell her that he came from a friend of hers too high to be named in public in Blois. He added that he brought a token from him; and when mademoiselle mentioned you—he had just entered madame's room with her woman when he appeared—"

"He had watched me out, of course."

"Just so. Well, when she mentioned you, he swore you were an adventurer, and a beggarly impostor, and what not, and he said whether she thought it likely that her friend would have intrusted such a mission to such a man?"

"And then she went with him?"

"Readily? Of her own free will?"

"Certainly," he answered. "It seemed so to me. She tried to prevent him speaking before your mother, but that was all."

On the impulse of the moment I took a step towards the door; recollecting my position, I turned back with a groan. Almost beside myself, and longing for any reason for my feelings, I caught the lad by the shoulder, where he stood on the hearth, and shook him to and fro.

"Tell me, man, what am I to do?" I said between my teeth. "Speak! think! invent something!"

But he shook his head.

I let him go with a muttered oath, and sat down on a stool by the bed and took my head between my hands. At that very moment, however, relief came—came from an unexpected quarter. There was a skillful man, and, though much employed about the court, a Huguenot—a fact which had emboldened Simon Fleix to apply to him through the landlord of the "Bleeding Heart," the secret rendezvous of the religion in Blois. When he had made his examination he was for leaving, being a grave and silent man, and full of business, but at the door I stopped him.

"Well, sir?" I said in a low tone, my hand on his cloak.

"She has rallied, and may live three days," he answered quietly. "Four, it may be, and as many more as God wills."

Pressing 2 crowns into his hand, I begged him to call daily, which he promised to do; and then he went. My mother was still dozing peacefully, and I turned to Simon Fleix, my doubts resolved and my mind made up.

"Listen," I said, "and answer me shortly. We cannot both leave; that is certain. Yet I must go, and at once, to the place where you found the velvet knot. Do you describe the spot exactly, so that I may find it, and make no mistake?"

He nodded, and after a moment's reflection answered.

(To be Continued.)

Hood's, and Only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merits of Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

A cucumber eighteen inches long and two and one-half inches in circumference was grown by a Lakelma, Fla., farmer.

At Death's Door.—Dyspepsia Conquered.—A Great Medical Triumph. GENTLEMEN.—My medical adviser and others told me I could not possibly live, when I commenced the use of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY for Dyspepsia. My case was one of the worst of its kind. For three years I could not eat meat and my weight decreased from 219 to 119 pounds. All the food I took for thirteen months previous to taking the

VEGETABLE DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat anything with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over 30 dozen VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it cured me, as I am well-known, and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this great medicine. It certainly saved my life, as I never expected to recover when I first commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but feel glad to be able to contribute this testimonial and trust it may be the means of convincing others of its merit as a certain cure for Dyspepsia. JEAN VALCOURT, General Merchant.

(Signed) Wotton, P.Q.

In an old Indian burying ground in St. Simon, Ga., the remains of a warrior over eight feet long were recently excavated.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle. Sold by T. Strong.

A newsboy in Pittsburgh has a bank account of \$6,000, accumulated entirely on newspaper sales during the last ten years.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general sedative, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Every trade in China has its patron saint.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TROUBLED WITH COLIC, SOOTHING THE CHILD, SOFTENING THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The phonograph is now used in schools for teaching purposes.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Twenty-four-hour face clocks are numerous in New York show windows.

Many a Young Man.

When from over-work, possibly assisted by an inherited weakness, the health fails and rest or medical treatment must be resorted to, then no medicine can be employed with the same beneficial results as Scott's Emulsion.

The last session of Parliament was the busiest known to English history.

Bad blood causes blotches, boils, pimples, abscesses, ulcers, scurf, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cure bad blood in any form from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

Hartford, Conn., is said to be the richest city in America for its population.

I can highly praise Burdock Blood Bitters because it had a fair trial in my case with wonderful success. My symptoms were dropsy, backache and sleeplessness, and all these disappeared after using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. I cannot praise its healing powers too highly.

GEORGINA HOLMES, Wood Point, Sackville, N. B.

HE KNEW HER,

And Thought it Worth While to Risk Discouraging Her Orders.

On one occasion Judge Andrew Ellison was trying an important case at Macon City and desired to rush it through in order to make way for another case coming up next morning. The court instructed the jury and court officials to return after supper that night, as it was intended to hold a night session. At 7 o'clock all the officers, numerous witnesses and the jury, with one exception, were promptly on hand.

Of course, nothing could be done without the absent jurymen. The minutes ran into hours, and still the prodigal did not return.

At a late hour court adjourned without having accomplished anything. The next morning at 9 o'clock sharp the twelve jurymen were in the box. His honor scanned the crowd and asked for the truant. He was pointed out and the court ordered him to stand up.

"Mr. —," said the judge, addressing the delinquent, "didn't you understand the order of the court last night requiring the jury to be on hand after supper?"

"Yes, your honor," said the jurymen, explaining, "but you see I live quite a ways out of town, and my wife gave me an order prior to the court's order, and her order was that I shouldn't stay in town over night. I considered the matter and concluded it was safer to risk my honor's displeasure than her'n, because," he added earnestly, "I know her."

The court looked solemn a moment, as if weighing some mighty problem; then a smile started across his face, and the bar, court officers and spectators broke out into tumultuous laughter. The jurymen were forgiven; there were many there who could, perhaps, appreciate his position. —[St. Louis Post Dispatch.]

First Action — Second Action — Third Action.

So said the wise Athenian. We shall be wise to follow his advice in many matters; in none more so than in grappling with a cold or with dyspepsia; or in seeking relief from consumption in its earlier stages. It is absolutely useless to sit down and be beaten out by bad fortune. We must act—act. The first and most imperative action necessary is to procure a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The second action will be to use it. The third action will naturally follow—shall proclaim abroad its virtues.

SARDIS, Big Stone County, Minn.

R. V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir,—Having felt it duty to write of the good I received by taking your medicine, I now would say that one year ago I was given up by my family physician and friends; all said I must die. My lungs were badly affected, and body reduced to a skeleton. My people commenced to give me your "Medical Discovery," and I soon began to mend. It was not long before I became well enough to take charge of my household duties again.

I owe my recovery to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Respectfully, MIRA MILLS.

Wife selling is still common in Central Russia.

Unbuns' Toothache Gum acts as a temporary filling and stops toothache instantly.

Belgium was the first country to make hypnotism a crime.

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

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OF THE

Buildings and Scenes of the Great White City

Superb World's Fair Art Portfolios

NEXT NUMBER (11) WILL CONTAIN:

Bird's Eye View to the North,
The Mammoth Crystal Cave,
Danish Taste and Handicraft,
Italy's Dainty Display,
Indian Tribes of Canada,
An Old-Time Grist Mill,
In Luna's Light A one.
The World's Greatest Dynamo,
Shore of the North Lagoon,
Monarchs of Plain and Mountain,
Chariot of a New Empire,
Germany's Iron Gates,
Homes of the Japanese,
Interior of Terminal Station,
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Is slowly but surely being destroyed. For months it was a joy and a delight to hundreds of thousands of people. We feel a confidence that our enterprise will be a joy and a delight to an equal number.

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"Turn to the Right."

Simon Fleix roused me at last from my stupor, making me understand that she was not dead, but in a deep swoon, the result of the shock she had undergone. A leech, for whom he had dispatched a neighbor, came in as I rose, and taking my place, presently restored her to consciousness. But her extreme feebleness warned me not to hope for more than a temporary recovery; nor had I sat by her long before I discerned that this last blow, following on so many fears and privations, had reached a vital part, and that she was even now dying.

She lay for a while with her hand in mine and her eyes closed, but about noon, the student, contriving to give her some broth, she revived, and, recognizing me, lay for more than an hour gazing at me with unspeakable content and satisfaction. At the end of that time, when I thought she was past speaking, she signed to me to bend over her, and whispered something, which at first I could not catch. Presently I made it out to be, "She is gone—The girl you brought?"

Much troubled, I answered yes, begging her not to think about the matter. I need not have feared, however, for when she spoke again she did so without emotion, and rather as one seeing clearly something before her.

"When you find her, Gaston," she murmured, "do not be angry with her. It was not her fault. She—she deceived me. See!"

I followed the direction rather of her eyes than her hand, and found beneath the pillow a length of gold chain. "She left that?" I murmured, a strange tumult of emotions in my breast.

"She laid it there," my mother whispered. "And she would have stopped him saying what he did—a shudder ran through my mother's frame at the remembrance of the man's words, though her eyes still gazed into mine with faith and confidence. "She would have stopped him, but she could not, Gaston. And then he hurried her away."

"He showed her a token, madame, did he not?" I could give for my life the question, so much seemed to turn on the point.

"A bit of gold," my mother whispered, smiling faintly. "Now let me sleep." And, clinging always to my hand, she closed her eyes.

The student came back soon afterwards with some comforts for which I had dispatched him, and we sat by her until the evening fell, and far into the night. It was a relief to me to leave from the leech that she had been ailing for some time, and that in any case the end must have come soon.

She suffered no pain and felt no fears, but meeting my eyes whenever she opened her own, or came out of the drowsiness which possessed her, thanked God, I think, and was content. As for me, I remember that room became, for the time, the world. Its walls swallowed up all the tumults which filled the cities of France, and its interest—the coming and going of a feeble breath—eclipsed the ambitions and hopes of a lifetime.

Before it grew light Simon Fleix stole out to attend to the horses. When he came back he came to me and whispered to me that he had something to tell me; and my mother lying in a quiet sleep at the time, I disengaged my hand, and, rising softly, went with him to the hearth.

Instead of speaking, he held his fist before me and suddenly unclosed the fingers. "Do you know it?" he said, glancing at me abruptly.

I took what he held, and looking at it, nodded. It was a knot of velvet of a peculiar dark red color, and had formed, as I knew the moment I set eyes on it, part of the fastening of mademoiselle's mask.

"Where did you find it?" I muttered, supposing he had picked it up on the stairs.

"Look at it!" he answered impatiently. "You have not looked."

I turned it over, and then saw something which had escaped me at first—that the wider part of the velvet was disfigured by a fantastic stitching, done very roughly and rudely with a thread of white silk. The stitches formed letters, the letters words. With a start I read, "A moi!" and saw in a corner, in smaller stitches, the initials "C. d. l. v."

I looked eagerly at the student. "Where did you find this?" I said.

"I picked it up in the street," he answered quietly, "not 300 paces from here." I thought a moment. "In the gutter, or near the wall?" I asked.

"Near the wall, to be sure."

"Under a window?"

"Precisely," he said. "You may be easy; I am not a fool. I marked the place, M. de Marsac, and shall not forget it."

"Even the sorrowful solicitude I felt on my mother's behalf—feelings which had seemed a minute before to secure me against all other cares or anxieties whatever—were not proof against this discovery. For I found myself placed in a strange and cruel I must suffer either way. On the one hand, I could not leave my mother; I were a heartless ingrate to do that. On the other, I could not, without grievous pain, stand still and inactive while Mademoiselle de la Vire, whom I had sworn to protect, and who was now suffering through my leeches and medicines, appealed to me for help. For I could not doubt that this was what the bow of velvet meant; still less that it was intended for me, since few save myself would be likely to recognize it, and she would naturally expect me to make some attempt at pursuit."

At I could not think little of the sign. Remembering mademoiselle's proud and fearless spirit, and the light in which she had always regarded me, I argued the worst from it. I felt assured that no imaginary danger and no emergency would induce her to stoop so low; and this consideration, taken with the fear I felt that she had fallen into the hands of Francey, whom I believed to be the person who had robbed me of the gold coin, filled me with a horrible doubt which way my duty lay. I was pulled, as it were, both ways. I felt my honor engaged both to go and to stay, and while my hand went to my hat, and my feet trembled, very gaily dressed, my eyes sought my mother, and my ears listened for her gentle breathing.

Perplexed and distracted, I looked at the student, and he at me. "You saw the man who took her away," I muttered. Hitherto, in my absorption on my mother's account, I had put few questions, and let the matter pass as though it moved me little and concerned me less. "What was he like? Was he a big, bloated man, Simon, with his head bandaged, or perhaps a wound on his face?"

"The gentleman who went away with mademoiselle, do you mean?" he asked.

"Yes, yes, gentleman if you like!"

"Not at all," the student answered. "He was a tall young fellow, very gaily dressed, dark-haired, and with a rich complexion. I heard him tell her that he came from a friend of hers too high to be named in public."

In Blois, he added that he brought a token from him; and when mademoiselle mentioned a room with her woman when he appeared—

"He had watched me out, of course."

"Just so. Well, when she mentioned you, he swore you were an adventurer, and a beggarly impostor, and what not, and bade her say whether she thought it likely that her friend would have intrusted such a mission to such a man."

"And then she went with him?"

"The student nodded.

"Readily? Of her own free will?"

"Certainly," he answered. "It seemed so to me. She tried to prevent him speaking before your mother, but that was all."

On the impulse of the moment I took a step towards the door; recollecting my position, I turned back with a groan. Almost beside myself, and longing for any vent for my feelings, I caught the lad by the shoulder, where he stood on the hearth, and shook him to and fro.

"Tell me, man, what am I to do?" I said between my teeth. "Speak! think! invent something!"

But he shook his head.

I let him go with a muttered oath, and sat down on a stool by the bed and took my head between my hands. At that very moment, however, relief came—came from an unexpected quarter. The door opened, and the leech entered. He was a skillful man, and, though much employed about the court, a Huguenot—a fact which had emboldened the landlord of the "Bleeding Heart," the secret rendezvous of the religion in Blois. When he had made his examination he was for leaving, being a grave and silent man, and full of business, but at the door I stopped him.

"Well, sir?" I said in a low tone, my hand on his cloak.

"She has rallied, and may live three days," he answered quietly. "Four, it may be, and as many more as God wills."

Pressing 2 crowns into his hand, I begged him to call daily, which he promised to do; and then he went. My mother was still dozing peacefully, and I turned to Simon Fleix, my doubts resolved and my mind made up.

"Listen," I said, "and answer me shortly. We cannot both leave; that is certain. Yet I must go, and at once, to the place where you found the velvet knot. Do you describe the spot exactly, so that I may find it, and make no mistake."

He nodded, and after a moment's reflection answered.

(To be Continued.)

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Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

A cucumber eighteen inches long and two and one-half inches in circumference was grown by a Lakelma, Fla., farmer.

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DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat any thing with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over 30 dozen VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it cured me, as I am well-known, and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this grand medicine. It certainly saved my life, as I never expected to recover when I first commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but feel glad to be able to contribute this testimonial and trust it may be the means of convincing others of its merit as a certain cure for Dyspepsia. JEAN VALCOURE, (Signed.) General Merchant.

Wotton, P.Q.
In an old Indian burying ground in St. Simon, Ga., the remains of a warrior over eight feet long were recently excavated.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle. Sold by W. T. Strong.

A newsboy in Pittsburgh has a bank account of \$8,000, accumulated entirely on newspaper sales during the last ten years.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Every trade in China has its patron saint.

Advice to Mothers.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Twenty-four-hour face clocks are numerous in New York show windows.

Many a Young Man.
When from over-work, possibly assisted by inherited weakness, the health fails and rest or medical treatment must be resorted to, then no medicine can be employed with the same beneficial results as Scott's Emulsion.

The last session of Parliament was the busiest known to English history.

Bad blood causes blotches, boils, pimples, abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cure bad blood in any form from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

Hartford, Conn., is said to be the richest city in America for its population.

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GEORGINA HOLMES, Wood Point, Sackville, N. B.

HE KNEW HER,

And Thought it Wasn't Safe to Risk Disobeying Her Orders.

On one occasion Judge Andrew Ellison was trying an important case at Macon City and desired to rush it through in order to make way for another case coming up next morning. The court instructed the jury and court officials to return after supper that night, as it was intended to hold a night session. At 7 o'clock all the officers, numerous witnesses and the jury, with one exception, were promptly on hand.

Of course, nothing could be done without the absent jurymen. The minutes ran into hours, and still the prodigal did not return. At a late hour court adjourned without having accomplished anything. The next morning at 9 o'clock sharp the twelve jurymen were in the box. His honor scanned the crowd and asked for the jurymen. He was pointed out and the court ordered him to stand up.

"Mr. —," said the judge, addressing the delinquent, "didn't you understand the order of the court last night requiring the jury to be on hand after supper?"

"Yes, your honor," said the jurymen, explaining, "but you see I live quite a ways out of town, and my wife gave me an order prior to the court's order, and her order was that I shouldn't stay in town over night. I considered the matter and concluded it was safer to risk your honor's displeasure than her'n, because," he added earnestly, "I know her."

The court looked solemn a moment, as if weighing some mighty problem; then a smile started across his face, and the bar, court officers and spectators broke out into tumultuous laughter. The jurymen were forgiven; there were many there who could, perhaps, appreciate his position.—(St. Louis Post Dispatch.)

First Action—Second Action—Third Action.
So said the wise Athenian. We shall be wise to follow his advice in many matters; in none more so than in grappling with a cold or with dyspepsia; or in seeking relief from consumption in its earlier stages. It is absolutely useless to sit down and bemoan our bad fortune. We must act—act—act. The first and most imperative action necessary is to procure a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The second action will be to use it. The third action will naturally follow—we shall proclaim abroad its virtues.

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R. V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir: Having felt it a duty to write of the good I received by taking your medicine, I now would say that one year ago I was given up by my family physician and friends; all said I must die. My lungs were badly affected, and body reduced to a skeleton. My people commenced to give me your "Medical Discovery," and I soon began to mend. It was not long before I became well enough to take charge of my household duties again.

I owe my recovery to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Respectfully, MIRA MILLS.

Wife selling is still common in Central Russia.

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