

The Law Invoked

To Hinder Lady Somerset in Her
Laudable Work

Of Closing Up Liquor Shops on Her
Own Property.

Agriculture Throughout Europe Suffering
From Drought.

The Once Decried Daffodil Now the
Flower of Fashion.

Heavy Failure in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 12.—David Wiener &
Sons, merchant, have failed. Liabilities,
\$2,500,000.

The Bering Sea Bill.

LONDON, April 12.—The Bering Sea Bill
was read the second time in the House of
Lords to-day.

The See-Saw Game in Brazil.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch from
Buenos Ayres says that the forces of the
Brazilian Government have retaken
Paraguay.

Five Weeks' Drought.

LONDON, April 12.—The farmers of Eng-
land, France, Germany, Austria and Poland
are greatly worried by the dry weather
which prevails in those countries. The
drought has not been broken in more than
five weeks.

Willie's Second Venture.

LONDON, April 12.—Wm. Wilde, the
divorced husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, of
New York, was married in this city by
special license a few days ago to Miss
Sophie Lees, of Irish parentage, who is said
to be very wealthy.

The Bear's Claws Bared.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Russian Embassy
has made application for the extradition of
two Russian students and a young Bulgarian
who were arrested here last night. The
prisoners are wanted in Russia to
answer to a charge of seditious agitation.

Cigar Dealers Scared.

LONDON, April 12.—The conviction that
the Government intends to increase the
import duty on cigars to 7 shillings a
pound has created a panic among the
wholesale cigar dealers, who see in the
enforcement of the tax the revolutionizing
of the entire tobacco trade of Great
Britain.

A Great British Reform.

LONDON, April 12.—The Times says a
registration bill will be introduced to-day in
the House of Commons by Mr. Morley provid-
ing for a three months' residence qualifica-
tion for all electors, half-yearly registra-
tion, one man vote, and simultaneous
polling throughout the country.

Ocean Passenger Rates.

LONDON, April 12.—A meeting of rep-
resentative British and continental steamship
companies was held to-day for the purpose
of unifying passenger rates, but no agree-
ment was reached and the meeting
adjourned sine die. Negotiations to the
end of unifying passenger rates will be
resumed.

In Opposition to Lady Somerset.

LONDON, April 12.—Petitions have been
lodged in the court for an injunction
restraining Lady Somerset, the leader in
England of the Women's Christian Tem-
perance Union, from closing the liquor
saloons maintained in buildings owned by
her. The trustees of Lady Somerset's
estate are the petitioners.

Sensational Murder Trial.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.—The trial of
Harry De Jong, who has been in prison
since September on suspicion of having mur-
dered two women who he had married—
Sarah Just, an Englishwoman, and Miss
Schultz, a Dutch woman—crimes never
fastened on him in spite of months of work
by Dutch and English detectives, began
yesterday.

"It Is Said."

LONDON, April 12.—The Welsh Radicals
in the House of Commons have been
angered by the Government's decision to
introduce the Evicted Tenants Bill on
April 19, thus giving it precedence over the
bill for the disestablishment of the church
in Wales. It is reported that several of
them threaten to withdraw their support
from the Government and thus reduce its
already waning majority. At the political
clubs this evening, David Lloyd-George
and David Alfred Thomas were said to have
given the Liberals to-day notice of their
defection.

Canadian Seiners' Claims.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of
Commons to-day Mr. Buxton, Parliamen-
tary Secretary to Colonial Office, said that
the Canadian Government attached con-
siderable importance to the matter of com-
pensation for illegal seizures in future. Mr.
Buxton said that in the bill now before
Parliament the question was not exactly
that of compensation but of penalties, though
the matter of compensation was being
considered.

Fashion in Flowers.

LONDON, April 12.—Fashions in flowers
change with times, and there is not a
better instance of this than the attention
now devoted to the cultivation of the once
despised daffodil, which is now to be seen
in some 500 varieties, the earliest blooming
in February and the latest at the end of
May. Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and
Algeria have all been searched for new
varieties, and some of the rarer sorts are
very curious, ranging from the delicate
little "Angels' Tears," the appropriately
named "Heep Petticoat," and the excrescent
flowered Narcissus—a variety lost to her-
ciculture for two centuries—to the bold
Empress and the richly-colored
Gloria Mundi and the Glory of Leiden.

and the fine Weardale. As an instance of
the present value of rare specimens, it may
be mentioned that the last named are
valued at 10 guineas each, bulb price. This
is not altogether extravagant when it is
remembered that the development of a
new variety is the work often of fifteen
years.

The Latest Parisian Freak.

PARIS, April 12.—Paris has this season
developed a young man named Max
Labaudy, who has spent 6,000,000 francs in
less than a year, and who will inherit 20-
000,000 more within the next two years.
He is a small, pallid person, who pays
\$50 for an artificially tinted garden for
his buttonhole and smokes cigarettes until
his heart begins to beat like a trip-hammer.
When his heart begins to beat rapidly Mr.
Labaudy sets up a yell which can be heard
for blocks. Then his friends soothe him,
and he ceases smoking cigarettes long
enough to equander a few hundred thou-
sand more francs. Mr. Max Labaudy is at
present in Paris. It is, perhaps, a work of
supererogation to add that Mrs. Langtry is
with him.

WORK AND WAGES.

Rumor of a Cut in G. T. R. Salaries
Denied.

The Lockout at Chicago Not So Serious
as First Reported.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—The labor
chiefs will take an appeal from Judge Jen-
kins' decision, in which he refused to
modify his injunctions.

MONTREAL, April 12.—A rumor was cur-
rent to-day to the effect that a cablegram
had been received by the Grand Trunk
Railway officials here announcing that a
general reduction of 10 per cent would take
place on the entire system this month.
Some of the officials, when spoken to in
regard to the matter this morning, stated
that there was not a shade of truth in the
report.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The lockout of build-
ing trades, which occurred to-day, was not
as general as was expected, not more than
10,000 employes being thrown out of work.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—The 900 men
employed by the New York and Cleveland
Valley have voted unanimously to resist
the proposed reduction in the price for dig-
ging from 65 to 55 cents per ton. The strike
will be begun next Saturday.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—The National
Miners' convention to-day decided that the
wage scale and conditions adopted at the
convention one year ago shall be demanded
as the object of the strike to be inaugurated
on April 14.

DENVER, April 12.—State Coal Mine In-
spector Reed indorses the general strike of
coal miners ordered by the United Mine
Workers of America. Colorado miners,
he said, are starving, their average wages
for last year amounting to only \$1.06 a
day, and some of the miners are from three
to six months behind their pay.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 12.—The gen-
eral council of the United Mine Workers of
Alabama, embracing 8,000 miners, to-day
ordered a general strike to take effect next
Saturday, April 14. The miners decline to
accept a reduction of from 20 to 25 per
cent.

NOTES.

Winnipeg labor organizations are agitat-
ing for a free public library.
The relief fund started by the mayor of
Toronto reached \$2,700 yesterday, and
1,658 families have been assisted during the
winter.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Opposition Leader Called on to
Form a Ministry.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 12.—Last night
the Assembly passed by a majority of eight
Mr. Bond's resolution withdrawing the
budget proposals from the consideration of
the House so as to prevent the Opposition
collecting taxes; also another resolution
affirming that any payments from the
public funds for any services unless author-
ized by an act of the Legislature constitute
a gross breach of public trust, and are degra-
datory to the fundamental principles of the
Legislature and subversive of the principles
of responsible government. The Govern-
ment presented the resolutions to the
Governor to-day.

The Governor announced that he had re-
quested Mr. Goodridge, leader of the Op-
position, to form a new Cabinet, and Mr.
Goodridge consented.

Mr. Goodridge will present the names of
his Ministers to the Governor to-mor-
row. Monroe, Donnelly, Morine, Fenelon,
Morrison and Pitts are likely to be among
the new Cabinet.

When they face the Assembly to-morrow
the Whiteaway men have a resolution ready
to pass demanding that the Governor dis-
solve the Legislature without delay and
submit the question to arbitration at the
polls.

Mr. Goodridge will probably prorogue
the Legislature for a month, in the hope
that in the intervening time many of the
Whiteaway party may be unseated.

Corbett in a New Role.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 13.—Eliza-
beth Johnson sued her husband for divorce
and he filed a cross bill alleging infidelity
and naming James J. Corbett and J. M.
Malligan as co-respondents. The wife did
not appear in court yesterday and a divorce
was granted to the husband.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find them-
selves nervous, weak and exhausted, who
are broken down from excess or overwork,
resulting in many of the following symp-
toms: Mental depression, premature old
age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad
dreams, dizziness 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, bash-
fulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will
power, tenderness of the scalp and spine,
weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep,
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 ner-
vous debility that lead to insanity
unless cured. The spring of vitality force has
lost its tension every function weakens in
consequence. Those who through abuse
committed in ignorance, may be perma-
nently cured. Send your address and 10c in
stamps for book on diseases peculiar to
man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LEBON,
24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont.,
Canada.
Please mention this paper.

SOLICITOR OR BARNSTER?

The Toronto Member for Long
"Surprised."

A Little Game to Manufacture Politics

Capital Balked—A Measure to
Further Purge the Voters'
Lists of Names That
Should Not Be
There.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, April 12.—The House was in committee this afternoon on Mr. Mowat's bill to amend the Electoral Act, and the subject of the bill was discussed by Mr. Mowat and Mr. Hanning of soldiers.

Hardy pointed out that the bill was a measure to amend the Electoral Act, and the subject of the bill was discussed by Mr. Mowat and Mr. Hanning of soldiers.

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MONEY FOR A LITTLE MAN.

Key Hamilton Offered \$8,000 a Year.
Resides: Fees—London Cricket
Club Averages.

D. BALL.

AS A MILITARY ACCOMPLISHMENT.

An account is just made public of how an

English billiard champion, in their re-
turn to the game of billiards, have not been heard from since.

Key Hamilton offered \$8,000 a year to the London Cricket Club, and the subject of the bill was discussed by Mr. Mowat and Mr. Hanning of soldiers.

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176 & 178 Dundas St.

BANKRUPT BARGAINS!

FINE DRYGOODS

AT
PEPPERCORN
PRICES.

THE STOCK OF
Spittal,
Burn &
Gentleman,
Successors to

T. BEATTIE & CO.

BOUGHT AT
59c ON THE \$

IF EVER YOU HAD A CHANCE TO GET THE
BETTER OF HARD TIMES IT IS NOW.

Carpets
Silks
Millinery
Dress Goods
Mantles
Hosiery and
Gloves
House
Furnishings
Corsets
Whitewear
Linens
Ribbons
Laces

KINGSMILL'S

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Bargains!

EVERY DAY.

We are always on the lookout for bargains for our customers, and you will always find them at

Whiskard's

Special Purchase of

Fancy Ribbons,
Ribbons, Ribbons,

Wide width, less than 50c on the dollar, going at

5c Yard.

Call and see our Ribbon counter. We are selling a large quantity of Ribbon just now, and no wonder. Our prices are right, and our customers know it.

Ladies, you should see our

Figured Art Silks

At less than half price. Goods worth 75c selling at

35c Yard

We bought a large quantity; have sold a lot. You should have some before they are all gone. Fine goods for fancy work of all kinds, mantle drapes, etc.

Special Purchase of

GRAY and FANCY
FLANNELS

-AT-

25 per cent. less than
regular price.

Call and see them.

In CURTAINS

As usual, we take the lead. Our leading line of 3 yards, taped,

-AT-

50c Pair

Are excellent value, and are going out quickly. We are showing also in CURTAINS special lines at special prices ranging from 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1 25 up. The patterns for the goods are very fine and new for this season.

CHILDREN'S

Fancy Straw Hats

At half price; new shapes only

20c each.

Whiskard's

IS THE PLACE FOR
BARGAINS,

232 Dundas Street.

Sun Life Assurance

Gratifying Reports Presented at the
Annual Meeting.

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

Nearly Ten Million Dollars' Worth of Business.

The Company Extends its Operations
Beyond the Sea—The Old Board
of Management Re-Elected.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at its offices in the company's building, No. 232 Dundas Street, on Friday, March 30, the president, Mr. Robertson Macaulay, in the chair. The following report was presented:

The directors have pleasure in presenting to the shareholders and policy-holders the record of the transactions of the company for the past year. The accompanying statements show that not only is its financial position eminently satisfactory, but gains of a very substantial and gratifying character have been made in every department of the business.

During the year 5,472 applications were received for life assurances to the amount of \$9,539,155.83. Of these, 5,213 for \$8,791,902.80 were accepted, and policies were issued therefor. The policies written were thus over \$800,000 in advance of those for 1892, and much beyond those secured by any other Canadian company in any one year.

The number of policies in force at the closing of the books was 17,132, assuring \$27,799,756.51, being a net gain for the year of 2,414 in number and \$3,898,709.87 in amount.

During the past twelve months the company has materially extended the area of its operations by opening branch offices in London, England, and elsewhere, and from these new fields it is expected that a steady and profitable business will hereafter be secured.

The financial statements hereto annexed give evidence of the rapid progress being made. The income from premiums, interest and rents amounted, after deducting reinsurance, to \$1,240,483.12, an increase for the twelve months of \$105,615.51. An addition of \$509,076.02 has also been made to the assets, bringing them up to \$4,001,776.90. The company has thus been able to add to its accumulations more than 55 per cent of the life premium received during the year, a fact which speaks for itself. The surplus also shows a substantial increase, and now amounts to \$288,595.65 over all liabilities and capital stock. This showing is especially gratifying in view of the fact that profits are now divided yearly on a large proportion of the company's policies, and the undivided surplus cannot, therefore, accumulate as rapidly as under the old system, when everything was reserved until the end of the quinquennial term.

The death claims which fell in during the year were 123, under 140 policies, and assuring, with bonus additions, \$207,167.92. In addition to these, 21 endowment assurances, for \$26,306.94, became payable by maturity.

The investments continue to receive careful attention, and the directors have pleasure in bearing testimony to their high quality. All securities of a fluctuating character, such as railway stocks and bonds, bank stocks, etc., are studiously avoided. About 85 per cent of the invested assets consist of municipal debentures and first mortgages on real estate valued at considerable over \$6,000,000. The remainder comprises loans on the company's own policies, the company's head office building and other minor items. The real estate held as the result of foreclosure is only \$81,025.67, or about 2 per cent of the assets, and even this small amount has been decreasing year by year. And although the assets are thus in excellent condition, a substantial sum has, nevertheless, been written off to the credit of real estate and mortgage accounts as a precaution against any losses which may possibly arise in the future.

The return derived from these investments is as satisfactory as their security, the rate being 5.83 per cent on the average realized assets.

With this year the accident department practically disappears from our books. As explained in the last report, the policies of this branch were re-assured in the Canada Accident Assurance Company, as at Dec. 31, 1892, and hereafter the only accident premiums payable to the company will be the small amount due under policies which combine life and accident under one contract, as this class was not covered by the re-assurance arrangements.

The directors would add, in conclusion, that while the past progress and present position of the company are most gratifying to them, it is also true that there never was a time in its history when the outlook for the future was so encouraging.

The report of the committee of the board appointed to examine the securities is appended hereto, as also the usual certificate from the auditors.

The directors who retire this year are: Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Mr. J. P. Cleghorn and Mr. Robert Anderson, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

R. MACAULAY, President.
A. W. OGILVIE, Vice-President.
T. B. MACAULAY, Secretary.

Statement of Accounts for 1893.

INCOME.
Premiums, life.....\$1,068,127.62
Annuities.....17,939.09
Accident.....3,571.09

Total premium income.....\$1,089,637.81
Less paid for re-assurance.....2,069.13

Interest.....152,511.66
Rents.....5,309.98

Total income.....\$1,240,483.12

DISBURSEMENTS.
Death claims, including bonuses.....236,507.09
Matured endowments, including bonuses.....29,639.84
Annuity payments.....2,185.28

Cash profits paid policy-holders.....16,438.49
Cash paid for bonuses surrendered.....15,797.80
Surrender values.....34,427.76
Accident claims.....8,246.39

Dividends on capital paid January and July, 1893.....9,375.00
Expense account.....\$198,192.00
Commissions.....150,069.50
Medical fees.....22,551.08

Total disbursements.....\$699,652.00
Surplus over disbursements.....\$540,831.00

Total.....\$1,240,483.12

ASSETS.
Municipal debentures—market value.....\$582,102.50
Stock of Loan Company—market value.....7,538.13
Loans on real estate, free mortgages.....2,517,638.12
Loans on bonds and stocks.....61,700.00
Real estate, including company building.....256,023.67
Loans on company's policies (reserves on same over \$20,000).....227,758.17

Cash in bank and on hand.....21,532.04
Outstanding premiums on policies in force (computed chiefly of amounts on which the days of grace are current).....\$181,149.68
Deferred premiums.....82,540.24

Less 10 per cent. for collection.....24,099.39
(Secured by policy reserves, included in liabilities of over \$200,000).....222,204.33
Other assets.....165,470.85

Net assets.....\$4,001,776.90
(Including unallocated capital the total assets are \$4,432,266.90.)

LIABILITIES.
Life reserves (Institute of Actuaries table with 4 per cent interest, the Dominion Government Standard).....\$3,504,210.82
Annuity reserves.....3,919.44

Less reserves on policies re-assured.....3,805.69

Death claims (life) unpaid, reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge.....49,032.92
Profits due policy-holders.....19,973.91
Dividend due Jan. 2, 1893.....4,387.60
Other liabilities.....42,832.26

Total liabilities.....\$3,590,881.55

Cash surplus to policy-holders.....\$4,001,776.90
Capital paid up.....\$85,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities and capital stock.....288,595.65

(Including unallocated capital, the surplus to policy-holders is \$288,595.65.)

REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE.
At a meeting of the board of directors, held on the 6th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to examine the investments of the company, as shown in the annual statement for the year ending December, 1893, and to verify the same.

The committee has carefully performed the duty assigned to it, examining the municipal debentures, mortgages, and other assets, and hereby certifies that the securities specified in the statement are in the possession of the company, and are precisely as represented.

In making this report, the committee has pleasure in bearing testimony to the high character of the investments, and in expressing its cordial approval of the system and accuracy with which the accounts have been kept and the whole business of the company transacted.

W. J. WITHELL,
JAMES TASKER,
A. W. OGILVIE,
M. MCKENZIE,
Directors.

Montreal, March 19, 1894.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.
To the President and Directors of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada:

Gentlemen,—We have much pleasure in reporting that we have completed the audit of the transactions of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1893, and have certified the statements to be presented to you as correctly setting forth the position of the company at that date.

We have examined and are satisfied with the various details of your business, and it gives us much pleasure in certifying to the correctness with which they are recorded. Our communications with the mortgage debtors of the company in order to verify the balances due by them have received the same satisfactory replies as in former years. The other securities of the company, in our opinion, are well preserved, and are a committee selected from your directors as formerly.

Respectfully submitted,
P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

The report was unanimously adopted. All the speakers expressed entire satisfaction with the conduct of the company, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The retiring directors were re-elected.

SARNIA SUNBEAMS.

Notes from Tunnel Town—The Alpha Oil Company's First Product.

The officers of the Twenty-seventh Lambton Battalion of Infantry will give a grand ball in the Hotel Vendome here on the evening of Friday, April 27.

The steamer Monarch of the Peony Line will leave on her first trip to Port Arthur and Duluth about May 1.

Mr. A. E. Pellet, of London, is now in charge of the musical department of Mr. J. G. McCrae's establishment.

Port Huron citizens of ward 10 are petitioning for another bridge across Black River away up at Thirteenth street at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Capt. Brown, who has had charge of the little ferry Stauber, that runs between Point Edward and Fort Grafton, has resigned his position and gone to Chicago to take charge of the steamer Chas. S. Parnell.

Mr. Jas. Lawson, who has filled the position of secretary-treasurer of the Board of Education for nearly a quarter of a century, has resigned the position on account of ill-health.

The first open meeting of the Union Prohibition Association will be held on the evening of Wednesday, April 18, in the I. O. F. hall, Front Street. A good programme of speeches, reading and music is being provided.

The Alpha Oil Company, of Sarnia, at their refinery here on Tuesday ran off the first lot of their American water white burning oil, 500 barrels. The first carload to be offered for sale will be placed with Mackenzie, Milne & Co., of our town.

Miss Lizzie Sinclair has been engaged to teach in the public school here in place of Miss Lily McKelvey, at a salary of \$300 a year.

Capt. J. F. O'Neil, of No. 5 Company, Twenty-seventh Battalion, Point Edward, says his company is getting into first-class shape for the London camp, and will endeavor to carry off the prize.

Black Vespers' Parents.

So speaks Shakespeare of those dark sombre clouds that we often see towards night. They foretell a storm. Just as surely do functional irregularities and "female derangements" foretell a life of suffering or an early grave. Be warned by these symptoms. Thousands of once afflicted women have driven away disease and death by taking in time Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Send for doctor's large treatise (168 pages) on diseases of women. It is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, and will be sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps sealed secure from observation, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

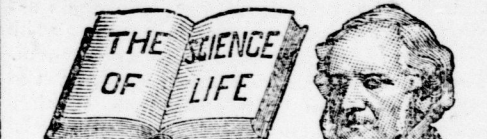
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No. 12

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No. 13

To start next week,

Will present a list of views surpassing any issue which has yet been offered. Many of the various subjects that were so carefully studied by connoisseurs at the Exposition are included in No. 13:

The Admiral at the Helm, Miriam's Song of Triumph, A Danish Archæne, Industries of the Redmen, The Great Chicago Telescope, Products of Illinois Prairies, Hans Christian Andersen, Famous Railroad Types, Tools and Products of the Mines, An Uphill Locomotive, Interior of Machinery Hall, Transept of Agricultural Building, The Hero of Cedar Creek, A Polytechnic Star Company, In the Bedouin's Quarters, Fountain in French Court.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED Feb. 11, 1894.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Wabash Express (A).....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	8:05 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Day Express.....	12:50 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Wabash Express (A) (D).....	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m.
Mixed (C).....	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Erie Limited (A).....	11:20 p.m.	11:40 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	5:25 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
West End Mixed.....	8:45 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Wabash Express (A).....	11:25 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Erie Limited (A).....	12:15 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Accommodation.....	1:55 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Pacific Express (A).....	3:14 p.m.	3:20 p.m.
Mail.....	5:30 p.m.	5:35 p.m.
Accommodation.....	7:30 p.m.	7:35 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B).....	4:03 a.m.	4:08 a.m.
Accommodation.....	9:30 a.m.	9:35 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B).....	11:35 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Accommodation.....	1:14 p.m.	1:19 p.m.
Mixed.....	5:35 p.m.	5:40 p.m.
Accommodation.....	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
Erie Limited (B).....	11:35 p.m.	11:40 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (B).....	5:40 a.m.	5:45 a.m.
Accommodation.....	7:40 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Lehigh Express (B).....	11:00 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Erie Limited (B).....	12:20 p.m.	12:25 p.m.
Accommodation.....	2:00 p.m.	2:05 p.m.
Pacific Express (B).....	3:20 p.m.	3:25 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	9:55 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Mail.....	6:40 p.m.	4:30 p.m.

St. Marys and Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed—Mail.....	11:15 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
Express.....	2:45 p.m.	2:50 p.m.
Express.....	5:10 p.m.	5:40 p.m.
Express—Mixed.....	5:10 p.m.	5:55 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton—Depart— a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.		
7:30 10:30 1:30 4:30 7:30 10:30	5:25 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Hamilton—Arrive— a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.		
11:20 12:30 1:30 4:30 7:30 10:30	6:25 a.m.	8:15 a.m.

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—(BROWNING.)

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—(PRINCE BISMARCK.)

London, Friday, April 13.

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.

A COSTLY FARCE.

Up to March 1 the royal prohibition commission had cost \$34,387. The commissioners got an allowance of \$14 a day, and kept it up for two years, and the end is not yet. What use will the seven volumes of opinions be to anyone? One square plebiscite, such as has been held in five of the provinces of the Dominion, is worth a hundred such collections of opinions of a few persons in each community. It is the views of the many, not the few, that the country desires to see carried out.

—The London St. James Gazette announces that official instruction has just been sent round to the British Education Office not to speak of "male and female teachers," but of "men and women." Red tape is relaxing.

FORMER LONDONERS IN TORONTO

Dr. Borden, of Nova Scotia, last night practically advised the Young Liberals of Toronto to run a candidate of their own at the coming election. The hint should be acted on. The association has many young men in its ranks who are capable of filling the position with credit, but of the long list of those who might be named N. W. Rowell is undoubtedly the chief. —[Toronto News.]

This is strong and independent proof of the high standing which our former fellow-citizen has attained in his new home. With Mr. W. R. Meredith's earning emoluments of \$13,500 a year as solicitor of Toronto and Mr. Rowell one of the M. P. for that city, former Londoners would have a pretty fair say in the destinies of that place.

—The Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association, after considering the question of church tax exemptions, has resolved to take no action in the matter. They find that Protestants are as fairly treated in this respect in Montreal as are Catholics.

THE TWO VOTERS' LISTS.

In a bye-election for the Legislature, under the proposed registration law, it is possible to vote on lists one, two or three years old. —[Sarnia Canadian.]

How did our contemporary come by this extraordinary information? In the cities affected by the registration both general and bye-elections will be conducted on lists revised after the issuing of the writ decreeing the election. The Canadian must be thinking of the fearful and wonderful Dominion Franchise Act, which has been enforced since 1885, and under which the lists have only been revised three times! And despite its inefficiency and expensiveness, the Dominion Act has cost the country \$989,000 since it was put in force, not taking into account the enormous expenses, in time and money to which the political parties have been put by the foisting upon the constituencies of this measure, for which no one ever petitioned. There was not the slightest dissatisfaction with the municipal lists, which had been used without injury to either party from Confederation until the time when the Conservative managers at Ottawa resolved to seize the preparation of the lists and as far as possible secure a party advantage by the manipulations that are possible. Instead of misrepresenting the nature of the new Provincial registration law—which is a decided improvement on all former enactments—the Conservative newspapers would be better employed demanding that the Dominion authorities should follow the example set by Sir Oliver Mowat's Government.

—Lord Aberdeen has been fined £1 by the Middlesex, Eng., County Council, and he paid the fine forthwith. It was a penalty for resigning his aldermanship before the expiry of his term of office. Perhaps it is necessary to fine aldermen who do not attend to their business, but it seems ludicrous to collect a penalty from Lord Aberdeen, who only resigned the office to which he was elected because he was called upon by Premier Gladstone to accept the high and honorable position of representative of her Majesty in Canada.

No Compulsory Ballot.

Meredith's Effort to Force Its Use.

No Demand For it Made by the Public.

Effect of Raising Unfounded Religious Cries.

Tortuous Course Pursued by Sir Oliver's Chief Opponent.

Examples From Great Britain and From Quebec Province.

(Speech by Hon. G. W. Ross in the Ontario Legislature.)

Hon. G. W. Ross said Mr. Meredith had spoken more moderately than he had done in 1890, though he held to the principles he then enunciated, in a somewhat modified form. The honorable gentleman was raising a great question. There was no question which would so soon raise disturbances in almost every phase of life as that of religious education in the schools. Ontario had suffered much from them in the past, and those who recollected the disputes of old in Parliament and in the country could not but regret that he was again raising this great problem. The old Parliament of Upper Canada was the scene of conflict, not only on religious lines but on political lines, springing from these religious disputes. He did not wonder that Mr. Meredith had spoken solemnly and with less fervor than usual in unfolding his policy for the renewal of these troubles. Would he contend that the renewal of such disturbances would be to the advantage of the country? He could not do so. Similar disturbances in the past in England and Scotland and Ireland, had sadly interfered with the prosperity of these countries while they prevailed. By renewing those troubles here we should be following the worst examples in the history of the old countries. It was an UNPATRIOTIC COURSE TO FOLLOW.

No one had ventured to endeavor to unlock the door of the past in this respect until the honorable gentleman had come into the House and thrown down the gauntlet in 1886. Before that year, in which Mr. Meredith had first enunciated this policy in the hope of capturing the support of a section of the Protestant people, the Roman Catholics of the Province had appeared to be, to a large extent, contenting themselves with the public schools provided by the State. Since 1886, when this agitation had commenced, and since when it had been maintained, there had been a very much larger number proportionately of

SEPARATE SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED than before the enunciation of this anti-separate school policy. The honorable gentleman had said he wanted national consolidation. He (Mr. Ross) thought it was clear the present agitation would lead only to national disturbance and disintegration. Glancing at the system of the United States, Mr. Ross showed that, although Roman Catholics there are required to support the public school, as well as their own separate school, they choose to have the latter, yet the proportion of Roman Catholic children attending Roman Catholic separate schools was fully as large as in Ontario, and in Ontario the number would have been smaller than it is but for the agitation of honorable gentlemen. If separate, or denominational, schools prevented national consolidation, why was it that it had not had that effect in England, where the annual grant on behalf of voluntary or denominational schools was a very large proportion of the whole? Had a denominational system of education prevented a national consolidation in England? Surely not. It would certainly be a pleasant thing if all the children of the Province were educated in the same schools, and had object and ambitions in common. But when were those halcyon times coming? He feared the time was far distant. Mr. Meredith had said the severance of the relations of church and State had meant that no religious dogmas should be taught in schools. The fact was that separate schools had been allowed in 1863 simply that the Roman Catholics might have the privilege of

GIVING RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION in their schools. Mr. Ross then briefly traced the history of the Separate School Act of 1863, and the amendments subsequently made thereto in regard to the status of voters, which amendments had been, he said, the natural result of the municipal development of the Province. Surely honorable gentlemen would not pretend that the act of 1863 was to remain as it was passed, and never to be amended, no matter what developments might take place elsewhere, or what necessities might arise in regard to the education of the children attending separate schools. (Mr. Meredith—Hear, hear!) The Legislature had full right, Mr. Ross maintained, to amend the Separate School Act by making any changes necessary to educating the children of Roman Catholics in every way as well as those of their Protestant fellow-citizens.

TAKE QUEBEC, said the speaker, to which Mr. Meredith had referred. The Catholic majority there was in greater proportion than the Protestant majority here; yet there were no heart-burnings. The matter had been settled, and was disposed of. A complete line of cleavage had been formed between the two classes of the people, so far as their education was concerned. They had each their own public schools, each their own high schools, and each their own university, all receiving grants from the State. The separate school system was, therefore, much more complete in Quebec than in Ontario. Mr. Ross pointed out that the origin of separate schools was a compact made before Confederation by the two classes of the population to enable Confederation to be achieved. Ontario could not sweep away the amendments made to the act of 1863; it could not touch the act itself without infringing upon the constitution. But the sweeping away of these amendments would leave the separate schools at a great disadvantage for educational purposes as compared with public schools, and it might be expected as the highest price to be paid for the achievement of separate schools. And what is to be thought of the Protestant clergy who, as a body, are sitting idly by while they are poisoning the wells of popular education?

It would be noticed, said Mr. Ross, that the tone of the articles became stronger as the elections came nearer. This was the literature that was being circulated just prior to the election of 1886. Speaking at London on nomination day, Dec. 21, 1886, Mr. Meredith had expressed himself as follows in regard to these utterances: "Then, sir, an attempt is being made to make political capital out of the course of

he regarded with favor for the inspection of separate schools. He thought the sense of the community would be opposed to having men who have used such strong expressions regarding the Roman Catholic Church, the priesthood and the nuns set over Roman Catholic schools taught by the Sisters of Charity to report upon them. The Roman Catholics would not credit the reports of such inspectors; the speaker himself, as Minister of Education, would be careful in taking the reports upon Roman Catholic schools in language more forcible than polished. Mr. Ross then referred to the indications of increasing division caused by this agitation as seen in advertisements for teachers, which say that "NONE BUT PROTESTANTS NEED APPLY."

Mr. Clancy—That is no new thing. Mr. Ross said they were new to him. Such things were disgraceful; the men who started such an agitation were sowing dragon's teeth, the fruit of which the Province was beginning to reap in the rash growth of the number of separate schools.

Mr. Ross then took up a number of the arguments of Mr. Meredith. First, he reminded Mr. Meredith that in 1878 he had voted against the ballot. In 1882, he thought, he had voted for it. In 1885, he had acquiesced in the optional ballot, and did not even ask for a ballot for the separate schools, nor bring up the arguments about uniformity which he had just uttered. In 1890 he had called for the compulsory ballot, and he was repeating this demand. On the question of the compulsory ballot, Mr. Ross observed that he knew of no cases of flagrant corruption or intimidation such as to make it necessary for the compulsory ballot for public schools; and the

MAJORITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS have not chosen to change to the ballot. Yet the honorable gentleman opposite, simply declaring arbitrarily that the time has come for the ballot, would force upon the separate schools a compulsory ballot which the majority of public schools have not yet adopted, and which the supporters of the separate schools have not demanded. Why confine the compulsory ballot to separate schools? Why not carry it into public and high school board elections? Mr. Ross then cited the substantial progress made by the separate schools in the past 27 years, their teaching staff being doubled and many other improvements introduced. Mr. Ross then held that the separate schools do not need the ballot for purposes of administration. They can build their schools, hire their teachers, collect their rates and pay their dues without the ballot, and what more have they to do? The question arose whether separate school supporters were under any terrorism. Did Mr. Meredith know of any such terrorism? If there was any terrorism there was something terribly wrong, and to eliminate the terrorism the classes exercising it would have to be eliminated. Mr. Meredith had said that the solid Roman Catholic vote was against him, in elections decided by the ballot, and he was so intensely logical that he thought the ballot was necessary for the separate school boards. Who would exercise the terrorism but the hierarchy which had to be dealt with, to be abolished. It was charged that the separate school boards were

UNDER CLERICAL CONTROL. Well, clerical control might be bad or good. Many high school boards are officered by Protestants; is clericalism in that a hindrance? Is it held that clerical control is injurious to the schools? If it is injurious, not the separate schools alone, but the entire Roman Catholic system must be proscribed. It was natural for clergymen to assert themselves, and the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church thought they should exercise certain guardianship which Protestants and clergymen do not exercise. As far as the speaker could judge, they usually exercised it for the good of the schools, in securing increased and regular attendance. It devolved upon the honorable gentlemen opposite to prove that there was any intimidation. When the ballot was applied to the Roman Catholic election, the employers of labor who were interested in the issue of those elections, and who led their workmen in platoons to the polls. The ballot was given as a protection to these coerced classes, and it had worked grandly. Open voting, however, is in accordance with the traditions of the race, and is convenient, and there is no reason why it should not be retained unless there are men in a position of influence who make it their business to thwart the will of the people. When such interference is proved to exist in public or separate school elections, no man would be more ready to grant the protection of the ballot than the speaker, who was the

GUARDIAN OF THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATION. The country is passing through a peculiar period of its development, Mr. Ross went on. In the early history of a nation it is of the first importance to have the foundations well laid. He felt that the religious atmosphere was not what it should be; that there were cross-currents, aerolites, comets, and other upheavements, which made for disintegration; and the responsibility for this state of affairs lay with the honorable gentlemen opposite. For years every amendment to the Public and Separate School Acts was concurred in by them, they evidently feeling that they were in accord with the interests of the country. But last some spirit seemed to take possession of them, and they resolved for every advantage they could get, despite the importance of tranquility and goodwill to the country. In 1886 the Mail, their strong supporter, launched out into an active campaign, the effect of which was to

PROMOTE RELIGIOUS STRIFE. Instead of repudiating the utterances of the Mail, the honorable gentleman opposite seemed perfectly ready to accept them. In 1886, a few months before the election of that year, the Mail had published articles, from which he took a few extracts.

Nov. 22—The Mail concluded a long article, referring to the alleged feeling against separate schools, as follows: "The movement would, perhaps, in time become so general as to warrant our rulers in sweeping away the separate schools altogether, a consummation that must be brought about before we can talk seriously of building up a united Canada."

Dec. 2—"Why does the church not give Catholics better schools? Why does she obtain a law from Mr. Mowat virtually compelling them to keep away from the public school and to support an inferior institution? Above all, why does she train them to herd together as a separate and distinct people, and why does she from time to time humiliate them in the sight of all men by disposing of them to the party, Reform or Tory, which offers her the highest price? And what is to be thought of the Protestant clergy who, as a body, are sitting idly by while they are poisoning the wells of popular education?"

It would be noticed, said Mr. Ross, that the tone of the articles became stronger as the elections came nearer. This was the literature that was being circulated just prior to the election of 1886. Speaking at London on nomination day, Dec. 21, 1886, Mr. Meredith had expressed himself as follows in regard to these utterances: "Then, sir, an attempt is being made to make political capital out of the course of

the Mail newspaper. It has been said that the Conservative party has been raising in this country the 'No Popery' cry. It has been said that the Conservative party attempted to raise again those cries of sectarian hate and bigotry which were raised in days gone by. I utterly repudiate that. They have done nothing of the kind in this country. I repeat it, that men who would raise a cry of that kind for the purpose of getting into power are men who should not be entrusted with it."

Mr. Jas. Mills—Do you repudiate the Mail?

Mr. Meredith—Does Mr. Mills repudiate the Globe? I have laid my platform before the citizens of London, and upon that I am prepared to stand or fall. It is said that I propose to do away with the separate schools of this Province. I deny that, and the man who makes that charge in the face of my address to the electors, in which I would maintain them and increase their efficiency, is an unjust and unfair man. (Cheers.) As I said before, I am prepared to be judged by my record and statements and nothing else. The men who raised this cry must fancy that the people are not intelligent. This privilege is guaranteed to Roman Catholics, and they shall have their separate schools. No man could take them away, however much he might desire to do so; but I do not propose to do anything of the kind. I declare it is the duty of any Government in the Province of Ontario to make these schools as efficient as possible that they may fulfill the purpose for which they were established. —[The Daily Free Press, London, Dec. 22, 1886.]

Mr. Ross pointed out that Mr. Meredith had had the opportunity of repudiating the Mail, but had declined to commit himself one way or the other. Yet, in face of these utterances, and of the fact that this paper had ever since supported honorable gentlemen opposite, they would now assert they were not seeking to stir up religious feeling, and were only disposed to deal fairly by their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Now, take the election of 1890. He would quote again from a speech delivered in February, 1890, by Mr. Meredith in London. The honorable gentleman had spoken as follows: "Is there not a great danger to the State in this solid compact of the minority, and in the great heat there is between the parties swaying from one side to the other, and exacting from that other what that other in conscience could not give without the support of that compact minority? I say that is one of the dangers to modern civilization. I say that this method of a solid compact, by which both parties are willing to throw down their arms, is one of the greatest evils we have to contend with in Parliamentary Government, and against which both parties should unite."

UNITE AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY, for there is danger in the community."

Mr. Clancy said that if Mr. Ross read what preceded this he would find the sentences read did not mean what Mr. Ross supposed they did.

Hon. Mr. Fraser—Repudiation by proxy. Mr. Ross continuing, said Mr. Clancy could read this portion of Mr. Meredith's speech by-and-by. He had the whole of it in his desk, but could not see that the sentences quoted meant any other than they appeared to. The speaker said the honorable gentleman opposite had identified themselves with the policy of the Mail newspaper, and its contention that the amendments to the school law made by the present Government were opposed to the public interest. He defied any honorable gentleman opposite to name a single instance where amendments regarding separate schools or regarding high schools had worked in any other way than favorably to those schools and to the public interest. Mr. Ross concluded a speech of nearly two hours by an eloquent reiteration, in which he urged that full justice might be given to the minority in the Province, and denied emphatically that the Government had been actuated by a desire to do other than give the fullest justice to all classes of the community. He resumed his seat amid hearty cheers.

Lost his Position. That really happened to a certain grocer's clerk, because he

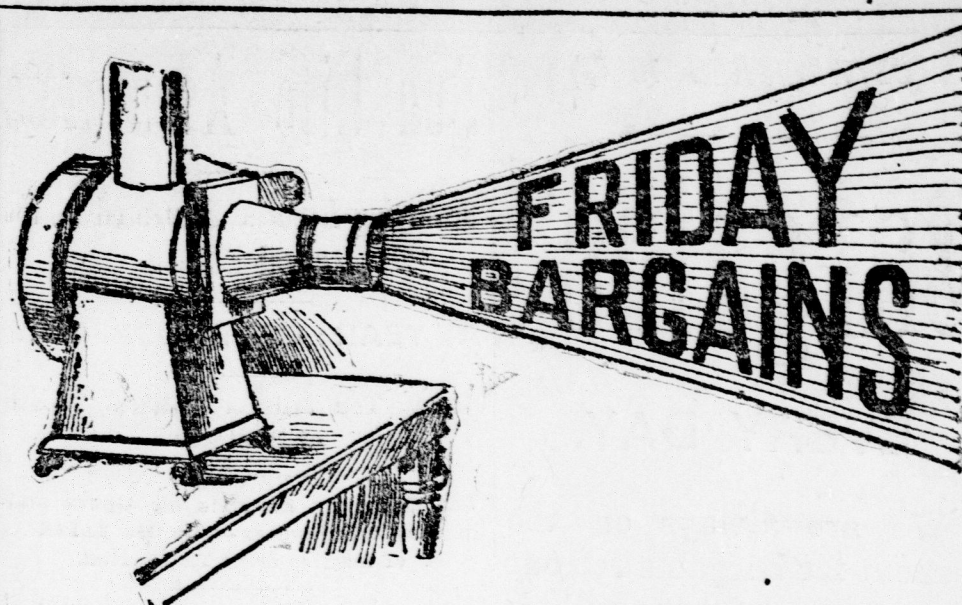
couldn't induce customers to take an inferior brand of washing powder in place of Pearline. The grocer said, "If you can't sell what I want you to sell, I don't want you." Now it doesn't take a very wise woman to decide whether this was an honest grocer. And a woman wise enough for that, would be likely to insist upon having nothing but Pearline. There is nothing "as good as" or "the same as" Pearline, the original—in fact, the only washing-compound. If they send you something else, send it back. —JAMES FYLE, N. Y.

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E. H. KORDES
Account Book and General
Bookbinder,
428 RICHMOND STREET.



April 13th.

This store is alive to the times and interests of the purchasing public. Our stock is new and contains more genuine bargains than we have ever offered before. Dry-goods, Clothing, Millinery and Mantles; new, bright and sparkling. Read the following list and examine the goods on Bargain Day.

CHAPMAN'S

- 1st—Ladies' Black Straw Hats, worth 50c and 75c, Bargain Day 25c.
- 2nd—Ladies' Black and Colored Straw Bonnets, worth 75c and \$1, for 25c.
- 3rd—Black and Colored Straw Sailors, at 25c, at 50c, at 75c and \$1; bargains.
- 4th—Bargains in Summer Flowers, a large assortment; only 25c.
- 5th—Fine Millinery Ribbons, worth 50c, Bargain Day only 25c yard.
- 6th—Young Men's Yachting Caps, only 25c, a bargain.
- 7th—Gents' Twilled Cotton Night Dresses, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 8th—10 dozen Gents' Fine Braces, worth 50c and 60c, to-day 40c.
- 9th—A big bargain in Gents' White and Colored Braces, cheap at 38c, to-day 25c.
- 10th—Boys' Braces, only 5c a pair.
- 11th—Gents' White Dress Shirts, the \$1 25 line, to-day only 90c.
- 12th—Gents' Black Cashmere Socks, extra value at 50c, Bargain Day 40c.
- 13th—A grand assortment of fine Neckwear, knots and four-in-hand, the 50c lines, to-day your choice 39c.
- 14th—Boys' Crush Hats, brown, black and navy, only 25c.
- 15th—Gents' Linen Cuffs, a great bargain, only 15c pair.
- 16th—Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, worth 15c, to-day 8c pair.
- 17th—Gents' Black Fedora Hats, fine make, only \$1.
- 18th—Gents' Fine Natural Wool Socks, only 20c pair.
- 19th—Men's black and white striped Sateen Shirts, worth \$1, to-day 85c.
- 20th—Gents' Unlaundersed Shirts, the 60c quality, for 48c.
- 21st—Boys' Fancy Peak Caps, 2 for 25c.
- 22nd—Men's Flannelette Top Shirts, only 25c.
- 23rd—Do you want a bargain in Gents' Woolen Underwear, 10 dozen to sell to-day, worth \$1 50 per suit, Bargain Day only \$1 per suit.
- 24th—Hercules Braid, all leading shades, 2 inches wide, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 25th—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 60c, for 42c.
- 26th—Ladies' black and colored Kid Gloves, worth 80c, for 62c.
- 27th—Linen Handkerchiefs, 5-8 size, plain, worth 15c, 3 for 25c.
- 28th—A Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 30c and 35c, for 19c.
- 29th—Puritan Pins, all sizes, the best pin made, worth 10c, for 7c paper.
- 30th—Ladies' and Misses' Corsets, worth 75c and \$1, your choice to-day 50c.
- 31st—Infants' Corset Bands, regular price 25c, for 19c.
- 32nd—A new article, Columbian Sets, Collar and Cuffs, only 19c set.
- 33rd—Fancy Gilt and Silver Belts, worth 75c and \$1, Bargain Day 50c.
- 34th—Colored Knitting Cotton, regular price 10c ball, for 7c.
- 35th—Bargains in Fancy Work and other Baskets.
- 36th—Bargains in Sponges, Combs and Chamois Skins.
- 37th—Bargains in odd Chinaware, Cups and Saucers, besides Bowls, Tea Sets, Vases, etc., etc.; half price.
- 38th—16 pieces all-wool Debeige, just received, cheap at 35c, for 25c.
- 39th—20 pieces all-wool Henrietta, worth 40c and cheap at that, for 30c.
- 40th—10 pieces 44-inch all-wool Henrietta, worth 50c, Bargain Day 39c.
- 41st—3 pieces fine Check Tweed, worth 50c, for 39c.
- 42nd—17 pieces 38 inches all-wool French Serge, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 43rd—4 pieces Black Luster and Russel Cord, worth 20c, for 10c.
- 44th—3 pieces Figured Shot Silk, was 85c, on Friday 50c.
- 45th—7 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, worth 50c and 65c, to-day 25c.
- 46th—39 pieces all-wool Challie, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 47th—5 pieces Che ked Tweed Dress Goods, worth 20c, for 10c.
- 48th—39 boxes Silk Ruche Trimming, in all the leading shades, only 10c a yard; worth double.
- 49th—11 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 50th—1 piece black Peau de Soie Silk, worth \$1 25, for 99c.
- 51st—4 pieces all-wool Henrietta, in pink, gray, lavender and light blue, worth 40c, on Friday only 30c.
- 52nd—Lace Curtains, in cream only, 7 pairs worth \$1 25, for 99c; 11 pairs worth \$1 50, for \$1 21. Also in white or cream, 9 pairs worth \$1 50, for \$1 20; 17 pairs worth \$1 75, for \$1 44.
- 53rd—2 pieces Bleached Twill Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 35c, for 29c.
- 54th—Yard wide Sheetting, bleached, worth 13c, for 10c yard.
- 55th—5 pieces Tweed, worth 35c, for 29c.
- 56th—10 pairs Wool Blankets, \$3 25 quality, on Friday \$2 75.
- 57th—Fine Factory Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 9c, on Friday 6 3/4c.
- 58th—4 pieces Fancy Satin Ticking, worth 20c, for 15c.
- 59th—6 pieces Cretonne, worth 18c and 20c, on Friday 12 3/4c.
- 60th—2 dozen White Quilts, large size, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 61st—3 pieces Blue Serge, all wool, worth 38c, for 29c yard.
- 62nd—4 pieces Table Oilcloth, only 18c yard.
- 63rd—18 only, all-wool Silk Embroidered Table Covers, worth \$2 50, for \$1 65.
- 64th—4 pieces Heavy Twilled Oxford Shirting, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 65th—5 cases of Batts, pound bundles, worth 13c, for 10c pound.
- 66th—Startling values in Ladies' Spring Mantles, at \$2 and \$3, worth double the money.

Terms Cash - - Phone 79

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofulous sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start. Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

Jos. Ruby.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 25c

NATIONAL WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

A Brilliant Reception at Rideau Hall.

Important Resolutions Adopted by the Delegates—The Secretary's Report.

OTTAWA, April 12.—There was a brilliant reception at Rideau Hall last evening to the delegates to the National Women's Council. The whole lower range of the hall was thrown open to the guests, while in the large ballroom a number of instrumental and vocal selections were given by local amateurs. Refreshments were served in the dining-room all evening. Their Excellencies and suite did everything possible to make the guests feel at home. The affair did not break up till midnight.

This forenoon's session of the National Council of Women was spent in discussion and adoption of resolutions, as follows:

Favoring the promotion of patriotic feeling, and that the Provincial Governments be asked to prepare a new and improved history of Canada.

That the local councils unite in a petition to the Provincial Governments for the appointment of women inspectors for factories and workshops where women are employed.

That all international disputes be settled by means of international arbitration.

That all local councils take steps to obtain the appointment of a sufficient number of police matrons for female prisoners in their own districts, was carried.

Also that the council do all in its power to promote the introduction of a system of manual training for girls into the public school system of Canada, copies of the resolution to be sent to the Ministers of Education of each Provincial Government.

The next annual meeting is to be held in Toronto.

The secretary's report presented by Mrs. Wiloughby Cummings, reviewed the history of the movement since the organization of the national council and the local councils, and submitted the amended constitution which had been passed by the executive yesterday. There are now affiliated with the local councils the following number of philanthropic, religious and other associations: Toronto, 23; Hamilton, 25; Montreal, 29; Ottawa, 33; London, 11, and Winnipeg, 7. The report was adopted.

Reports of local councils were presented by Mrs. Drummond from Montreal; Mrs. Hillier, Toronto; Mrs. Bouthier, Quebec; Mrs. Holden, Hamilton; Mrs. English, London; Mrs. Schultz, Winnipeg; Mrs. Dignan, Toronto Women's Art Association; Mrs. G. S. Wood, Girls' Friendly Society; Dr. Stowe, Women's Enfranchisement Association. The reports were received, adopted and ordered printed in the minutes.

The proceedings of this afternoon's session consisted in the reading of a number of papers pertaining to many classes of work within woman's sphere. The conference was public and fully 500 people were present. His Excellency Lord Aberdeen and Lieut.-Gov. Shultz of Manitoba attended the conference.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Women's National Council of Canada was held this evening. His Excellency the Governor-General proposed the first resolution, heartily endorsing the formation of the woman's council in the belief that it would conduce to the welfare of the community by promoting greater unity of heart sympathy and purpose among the women workers of all sections and classes of the people. Lord Aberdeen made a most acceptable address, winning frequent and hearty applause. The resolution was seconded by Sir John Thompson. Principal Grant supported the resolution in an eloquent, humorous and forcible speech, and other resolutions and addresses followed. The whole of the proceedings were most successful and enthusiastic.

Disgusted.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., April 12.—The New Albany Presbytery, which has just adjourned, took action in the Breckinridge-Pollard scandal by adopting resolutions to be presented at the General Assembly, which meets at Saratoga next May, asking that men of dissolute or immoral habits be excluded from the national councils.

Liabilities Over \$500,000.

TORONTO, April 12.—Upon claims of American creditors aggregating \$200,000, the court was appealed to-day to wind up the Ontario Coal Company. The question of appointing a liquidator will come up on Tuesday. The assets of the company are said to be much less than \$300,000, while the liabilities are estimated at over \$500,000.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Croaked Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Weighed and Wanting.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier Criticizes the Emaculated Tariff.

And Shows It To Be Inadequate and Insufficient.

Sir Charles Tupper's Recent Utterances Scathingly Dealt With.

It Costs \$2000 Apiece to Graduate Cadets from Kingston Military College.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

OTTAWA, Ont., April 12.—Mr. Laurier on rising to resume the debate on the budget was loudly cheered.

The Liberal leader began by alluding to Mr. McCarthy's speech of last night as one of the most remarkable he had ever heard in Parliament. It was, he said, a most comprehensive arraignment of the policy of the Government. In considering the question whether the changes in the tariff afforded a measure of relief, he declared that the measure was inadequate and insufficient. He characterized Mr. Foster's speech as a plea for the maintenance of the old tariff and yet the end of the speech was an inconsistent conclusion to destroy the old tariff to which it was claimed the country owed a great measure of prosperity. He could only attribute this inconsistency to a fear of the people. The Government found itself between two dangers, the fear of the people and the fear of the beneficiaries of the tariff, and their conclusions were therefore inconsequential, halting, half-hearted and ineffective for the accomplishment of any good object.

After a reference to the delusive promises of 1878 under the attractive policy of protection which was to increase the price of wheat, Mr. Laurier pointed out that the Conservatives now shirked responsibility for the low price of wheat by claiming that the price was regulated in England, a proposition contested on every platform in Canada in 1878, when it was put forward by the Liberals. As the prices of agricultural products were low in open competition with the world, the object of a Canadian tariff should be to add as little as possible to the price of manufactured goods consumed in Canada. This was the policy of the Liberal party and was easily understood. Alluding to the speech of Sir Charles Tupper, he strongly condemned the assertion of the Minister of Marine that England under free trade had declined so low as to be reduced to force her wares upon uncivilized communities by force of arms. This, in indignant tones, Mr. Laurier denounced as a slander upon the fair name of a great nation and an insult to England such as was sometimes seen on the pages of continental pamphlets, but nowhere else, and this, too, from such a source. The slander had fallen from the lips of a Tory who had only recently been created a knight of an imperial order.

This exposure of the position into which hatred of free trade as adopted in England had led the Minister of Marine was greeted with loud opposition cheers.

The pernicious effect of the protective system, Mr. Laurier went on to show, was that it could not be suddenly reversed without injuring capital invested in the faith of it. He would not favor abolishing duties such as sustained certain industries at one fell swoop. He would do it with a minimum of injury, and, if possible, no injury at all. He denounced as false and vicious a system which protected special industries and declared that even under protection manufacturers were not to develop as naturally and in as wholesome a manner as under a tariff for revenue, while it did not afford that security which a tariff for revenue would do. Referring to the charge that he himself had been a protectionist, Mr. Laurier said: "It is a crime to substitute for the unexperienced views of youth the more mature and more experienced views of age. I have to plead guilty to many crimes of that kind." He added that the Liberals of Lower Canada had always been for free trade. In conclusion, Mr. Laurier made the following declaration in impassioned tones: "Speaking in my matured years, and under convictions formed after deep reflection and thought, I am telling the sentiments of all Liberals in the country, that whether the future relations between Canada and England remain unchanged or become closer or looser, it shall always be our aim to cultivate, maintain and promote in the most friendly manner the most ample trade relations with the great empire, notwithstanding the taunt of honorable gentlemen opposite, is to-day by all odds the greatest and foremost nation the world has ever seen." (Loud and long continued cheers.)

Dr. Montague followed with the speech he had prepared in reply to Mr. McCarthy last night. He alluded to a part of Mr. McCarthy's remarks as gratuitous insolence and an attempt to mislead the approving cheers of the Ministerialists, including members of the Government. Dr. Montague again read Mr. McCarthy out of the party, and described him as the most dexterous acrobat of the age. He was, Mr. Montague said, no longer an independent member of the House, but a member of the Opposition. Mr. McCarthy was not present.

Mr. Fraser, who followed Mr. Montague, accounted for the Conservative abuse of Mr. McCarthy to the fact that in losing him they lost the brains of the party. He twitted Mr. Montague with representing a gerrymandered constituency. As to his argument that the N. P. gave employment, he said that the Montreal glass people had gone down to New Glasgow and closed up their glass works, giving the eastern company 8 per cent to stand idle and dismiss their men. He commended Mr. McLean, of York, for his frankness in claiming that the National Policy should not have been touched. He had an able assistant in Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, who declared that if one brick was taken out the whole edifice would tumble down. More than one brick had been taken out, and Mr. Cameron was still one of the most servile supporters of the Government. "Aye," added Mr. Fraser, "and if they take out every brick the honorable gentleman will be found standing on the ruins of the edifice still supporting the Government." (Loud laughter.) After showing the absurdity of the in quoque arguments used by Ministerial speakers, Mr. Fraser dealt with some of the changes in the tariff, and showed how reductions were offset by concessions to manufacturers. On the other hand the new tariff contained such inconsistencies from a protectionist point of view as a duty of \$10 a ton on raw material entering into the manufacture of fish plates, while the duty on fish plates was only \$6 a ton. Dealing with tea, he told of the convenience of the tea trade between the Maritime Provinces and England. If tea from England was now to be

taxed 10 per cent, it struck a blow at the trade of Halifax. Was it, he asked, in favor of the port of Montreal or in favor of the port of Halifax? Referring to the rest of the census, population was a great necessity of Canada, for without popular manufactures could not be built up. It was worthless without labor. Labor was free, but the product of labor was taxed 35 per cent. He asked the House to favor the Maritime Provinces increased in population only 2 or 3 per cent in the last 10 years. He twitted Ministerialists with trading on British connection for years, yet now picturing her as in abject condition because of free trade! England a great in free trade notwithstanding sneers of Conservative members. A mother of nations renounces commerce here greatest glory in freedom of trade, freedom of thought and freedom of speech.

Mr. Foster announced the following changes in the tariff: Meats, N. E. 22 cents; live hogs, 14 cents a pound; 11 compound and cotinine, 2 cents; condensed milk, 3 cents; cleaned rice, 4 cents; dairy, 4 cents; cocoa paste, 25 cents; coconut, desiccated and sweetened, 5 cents.

A division was taken at 1:20. Neither Mr. McCarthy nor Mr. O'Brien were present. They were not paired. It was straight party vote.

The amendment of Sir Richard Croft was defeated by 72 yeas to 128 nays—a majority of 56.

A return laid on the table of the Hoc this afternoon shows that the expenditure on the Kingston Military College since establishment in 1876 up to June 30, 18, has been for salaries and maintenance \$1,140,763, and for repairs \$69,058, on total of \$1,210,000, equal to an average annual expenditure of \$71,000. The salary of the superior staff has been \$463,000, of the subordinate staff \$112,478, a total salary list of \$575,612 and an annual average of over \$33,000. The total number of enrolled cadets since 1876 was 379, of the number who graduated since 1880 was 195, and there are now 58 in attendance. Thus 15 represent the average number of graduates, and the average cost to the country of each cadet is \$2,000.

MARA'S OPENING.

Glorious Showing of Spring Goods Just Taken Out of Bond at T. E. Mara & Co.'s—Rich Fabrics and Charming Colors.

Notwithstanding the great drawbacks caused by the enormous stock now contained in our stores, and alterations which were not quite completed, \$5,000 worth of goods were opened yesterday by working hard and extra hours. Crowds of admiring women visited the beautiful store of the T. E. Mara Company. It was with doubt the finest display ever witnessed in London in years. If the number present is any criterion of the importance of the display, the heads of the house cause to feel gratified. An inspection of the goods showed that the several departments showed them to be stocked with many rarities and novelties, of which we possess the exclusive range, beginning at that which offers room for the greatest admiration—the silks. An exceeding beautiful line of goods is shown in Moiré antique, black and colored, art and Lyons silk, and artistic designs. The patterns are new in design, no two alike, but as the goods are 300 in the collection it would be a great task to attempt to enumerate them. Of the summer silks the same may be said. The firm has secured special lines and patterns by heavy buying, and the result is stock unique as it is lovely. One line of black silk, the Excelsior, imported solely by them, is guaranteed to outlast, and to give every satisfaction. In colored silks, sherry effects are in order. Satin foulards, China and Bengaline, girdles of many new designs are evidently worn, for a beautiful and varied stock has been secured. In dress goods the make the finest display in the history of the firm. In black dress goods, silk and wool crepons, wool crepons, silk and wool crepons, Tamise cloth, all wool and silk, and every material made up in the house. In colored dress goods they have 100 patterns—no two alike—and of these they have already sold nearly half. T. E. Mara Company, Limited, 153 and 155 Dundas street and Market Square.

AFTER TYPHOID FEVER.

Harvey Nef Has Kidney Disease, Which Doctors Could Not Cure—Dodd's Kidney Pills Restored Him to Perfect Health.

PORT COLBORNE, Apr. 9.—In March, 1893, Harvey H. Nef, of this place, had a bad attack of typhoid fever. Good nursing and medical attendance brought him around, but the attack left him a victim of kidney disease. This the doctors failed to cure, but Dodd's Kidney Pills, the infallible remedy, did the same good work in his case as in all others, and Mr. Nef is well today. Dodd's was the first kidney remedy in pill form ever offered the public. Its wonderful success in curing all forms of kidney disease has led to the introduction of numerous cheap and worthless imitations. Purchasers, for their own safety, should insist on getting Dodd's Kidney Pills. Sold in large boxes; price 50 cents; six boxes for \$2.50. To be had of all dealers.

The Bank of Bombay has increased its rate of discount from 7 to 8 per cent.

Corbett sailed on the Fuerst Bismarck on Thursday, and was given a big send-off at New York.

Very Rev. Thomas S. Byrne, D.D., of Cincinnati, has been appointed Bishop of Nashville.

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

The earliest advertisement in an English newspaper was the notice of the theft of two horses in the London Impartial Intelligence in 1648.

A BIG REDUCTION.

The Board of Works Reduces Its Estimates \$18,820.

To Keep Down the Rate—The Bicycle Bylaw Laid Over—Repairs to Victoria Park—A Modest Man-Tenders Let.

The board of works met last night and got through a lot of general business. Ald. Thos. Jones was in the chair, and there were present Ald. Dreaney, Shaw, Taylor, Garratt, Coe, Engineer Graydon, Street Commissioner Owen and Secretary Bell.

The much-delayed tenders for artificial stone walks were finally dealt with, contracts for the different walks being awarded to Charles Barlett at 21 cents a foot for heavy, and the Silica-Baryte Company for light walks at 15 cents.

Chairman Wm. Jones, of the water commissioners, appeared before the board and asked for some surplus plants and shrubs from Victoria Park to beautify the waterworks property at Springbank.

Ald. Dreaney—Do you think the park ranger would grow if he was transplanted down there? (Laughter.)

Mr. Jones—As far as the park ranger is concerned, you will have to look after his growth yourself.

Mr. Jones' wish was granted.

Secretary Bell read the engineer's communication relating to the proposed bicycle bylaw. He also stated that a deputaion of bicyclists was expected, but had not shown up.

Engineer Graydon—That portion relating to wagons having precedence might as well be struck out.

Chairman Jones—I think so, too.

The engineer went on to tell of a bylaw that the city of Toronto was thinking of adopting. In it the speed was limited to eight miles an hour, bicyclists must register and pay a license of 50 cents, carry bells and lanterns.

Ald. Garratt moved that the matter be laid over for a week. This motion carried.

The city of Toronto was thinking of adopting a bylaw that the city of Toronto was thinking of adopting. In it the speed was limited to eight miles an hour, bicyclists must register and pay a license of 50 cents, carry bells and lanterns.

The hand stand will be built, so will the closets. Seventy-five dollars will be spent in repairs to the greenhouse, and the lamp posts will be transplanted. The other work required will also be done.

Tenders were let for the new sewer outlet at the foot of Richmond street at nearly \$100 lower than the engineer's estimate. Seven & Burns will supply the pipe at \$220, and Simpson & Murray will do the brickwork at \$387.

A lawn mower will be supplied to Queen's Park.

In 1852 D. W. Hart bought a lot in Nash's survey, and after paying taxes regularly for 42 years he made a request to have the street in front of his lot opened.

The street is John street, between William and Adelaide. Referred to the engineer.

Then the work of piling the estimates was taken up. The total estimate is \$72,500. Ald. Garratt moved that the \$1,000 item for painting the fair buildings be struck out. Ald. Coe seconded.

Carried. The estimate for streets this year is \$54,026. Ald. Garratt suggested that the present estimate be sent to the council as what was needed, also a recommendation from the board saying that in order to keep down the taxes they would be content with \$25,000, the amount of last year, the board, however, to retain the estimate of extraordinary expenditure of \$3,160. This includes a stone-crusher and repairs to old Jumbo.

The estimate for street sweeping and snow cleaning will be left at the same figures last year—\$4,500; sewer repairs and culverts, \$3,000; parks, \$3,000.

The work at the park and the Richmond street sewer will cost \$3,800. This and a few minor alterations suggested by members brought the estimate down from \$72,500 to \$53,880, or \$1,850 more than last year. The amended estimates were then passed. The reduction amounted to \$18,820.

A Tramp Army Captures a Train.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 12.—An east-bound Union Pacific train of 26 empties was boarded at Uintah, the first station east of Ogden, last night, by over 1,200 of the industrial army, and all attempts to get them to disembark were without avail.

Superintendent Malloy, of the Wyoming division, says the only course left is to move the army forward as expeditiously as possible, as the company has not men or police force sufficient the army from riding on its trains.

Knowledge

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 5c bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

For sale by W. S. Barkwell, city.

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NEW CURTAINS,
NEW RUGS.

If you want anything in the way of House Furnishings come direct to us.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

"Turn to the Right."

"Mornay," M. de Rosny cried, looking up with contentment in his eye. Yet from that moment he rallied, mused, I think, by the thought that the King of Navarre's recovery depended upon God on M. de Mornay; whom he was ever inclined to regard as his rival. He began to make instant preparations for his departure from Rosny, and bade me do so also, telling me, somewhat curtly and without explanation, that he had need of me. The danger of so speedy a return to the south, where the full weight of the Vicomte de Turenne's vengeance awaited me, occurred to me strongly; and I ventured, though with a little shame to mention it. But M. de Rosny, after gazing at me a moment in apparent doubt, put the objection aside with a degree of peevishness unusual in him, and continued to press on his arrangements as earnestly as though they did not include separation from a wife equally as loving as beloved. Having found things to look to myself, I was at leisure, when the hour of departure came, to observe both the courage with which Madame de Rosny supported her sorrow, "for the sake of France," and the unwonted tenderness which Mademoiselle de la Vire, lifted for once above herself, lavished on her. I seemed to stand—happily in one light, and yet the feeling was fraught with pain—outside of all familiar relations; yet, having made my adieux as short and formal as possible, that I might not encroach on other and more sacred ones, I found at the last moment something in waiting for me. Before I could be ascertained as to the cause, I was surprised as I rode under the gateway a little ahead of the others, by something small and light falling on the saddle-bow before me. Catching it before it could slide to the ground, I saw, with indignation, that it held in my hand a tiny velvet bow. To look up at the window of the parlor, where I had said was over the archway, was my first impulse. I did so, and met Mademoiselle de la Vire, who, for a second only, the next moment she was gone. M. de Rosny clattered through the gate at my heels, the servants behind him. And we were on the road.

CHAPTER XIV.

For a while we were both melancholy. The incident I have just related—which seemed to admit of more explanations than one—left me in a state of the greatest perplexity; and this prevailed with me for a time, and was only dispelled at length by my seeing my own face, as it were, in a glass. For, chancing presently to look behind me, I observed that Simon Fleix was riding, notwithstanding his fine hat and feather and air of dejection difficult to exaggerate; whereon the reflection that master and man had the same object in their minds—namely, the thought that possibly he bore in his bosom a like token, which lay warm in mine—occurring to me, I aroused myself as from some degrading dream, and, shaking up the old, entered forward to join Rosny, who, in no cheerful mood himself, was riding steadily forward, wrapped to his eyes in his cloak.

The news of the King of Navarre's illness had fallen on him, indeed, in the midst of his sanguinary scheming with the force of a thunderbolt. He saw himself in the act of losing at once the master he loved and the brilliant future to which he looked forward; and amid the imminent crash of his hopes and the destruction of the system in which he lived, he had scarcely time to regret that his wife was leaving at Rosny the quiet from which he was so suddenly ejected. His heart was in the South, at La Gache, by Henry's couch. His main idea was to get there quickly, and to meet the name of the King of Navarre's physician was constantly on his lips. "Dortoman is a good man. If anyone can save him, Dortoman will," was his perpetual cry. And whenever he met anyone who had the least appearance of bearing news, he would have stopped and interrogate him, and by no means let the traveler go until he had given us the last rumor from Blois—the channel through which all the news from the South reached us.

An incident which occurred at the inn that evening cheered him somewhat; the most powerful minds being prone, I have observed, to snatch at omens in times of uncertainty. An elderly man, of strange appearance, and dressed in an affected and bizarre fashion, was seated at table when we arrived. Though I entered first in my assumed capacity of leader of the party, he let me pass before him without comment, but rose and solemnly saluted M. de Rosny, albeit the latter walked behind me and was much more plainly dressed. Rosny returned his greeting and walked passed on; but the stranger, interposing with still lower bow, invited him to take his seat, which was near the fire and sheltered from the draught, at the same time making as if he would himself remove to another place.

"Nay," said my companion, surprised by such an excess of courtesy, "I do not see why I should take your place, sir."

"Not mine only," the old man rejoined, looking at him with a particularity and with an emphasis which attracted our attention, "but those of many others, who I can assure you will very shortly yield them up to you, whether they will or not."

M. de Rosny shrugged his shoulders and passed on, affecting to suppose the old man wandered. But privately he thought much of his words, and more when he learned that he was an astrologer from Paris, who had the name, at any rate in that country, of having studied under Nostradamus. And whether he drew fresh hopes from this, or turned his attention more particularly to the old man's words, he was not sure, but he certainly did not forget them, and began again to discuss the future, as though assured of his master's recovery.

"You have never been to the King's Court?" he said presently, following up, I judged, a train of thought in his own mind. "At Blois I mean."

"Nor nor do I feel anxious to visit it," I answered. "To say you the truth, M. le Baron," I continued with some warmth, "the sooner we are beyond Blois the better I shall be pleased. I think we run some risk there, and, besides, I do not fancy a shambling, I do not think I could see the king without thinking of the Bartholomew. Nor," he said without thinking of Guise.

"Tut, tut!" he said, "you have killed a man before now."

"Many," I answered.

"Do they trouble you?"

"No, but they were killed in fair fight," I replied. "That makes a difference."

"To you," he said drily. "But you are not the King of France, you see. Should you ever come across him," he continued, flicking his horse's ears, a faint smile on his lips, "I will give you a hint. Talk to him of the battle of Jarnac and Moncontour, and praise your Comte's father! As Comde lost the fight and he won it, the compliment comes home to him. The more

hopelessly a man has lost his powers, my friend, the more fondly he regards them, and the more highly he prizes the victories he can no longer gain."

"Of the two parties at Court," Rosny continued, calmly overlooking my ill-humor, "trust D'Amont and Biron and the French clique. They are true to France at any rate. But whomsoever you see consort with the two Retz—the King of Spain's jackals as men name them—avoid him for a Spaniard and a traitor."

"But the Retz are Italians," I objected peevishly.

"The same thing," he answered curtly. "They cry, 'Vive le Roi!' but privately they are for the League, or for Spain, or for whatever may most hurt us; who are better Frenchmen than themselves, and whose leader will some day, if God spare his life, be King of France."

"Well, the less I have to do with the one or the other of them, save at the sword's point, the better I shall be pleased," I rejoined.

On that he looked at me with a queer smile; as was his way when he had more on his mind than appeared. And this, and something special in the tone of his conversation, as well, perhaps, as my own doubts about my future and his intentions regarding me, gave me an uneasy feeling; which lasted through the day, and left me only when more immediate peril presently rose both pulled us.

It happened in this way. We had reached the outskirts of Blois, and were just approaching the gate, hoping to pass through it without attracting attention, when two travelers rode slowly out of a lane, the mouth of which we were passing. They eyed us closely as they reined in to let us go by; and M. de Rosny who was riding with his horse's head at my stirrup, when we were to pass on, before I could comply, however, the strangers cantered by us, and turning in the saddle when abreast of us looked us in the face. A moment later one of them cried loudly, "It is he!" and both pulled up their horses across the road, and waited for us to come up.

Aware that if M. de Rosny were discovered he would be happy if he escaped with imprisonment, the king being too jealous of his Catholic reputation to venture to protect a Huguenot, however illustrious, I saw that the situation was desperate; for, though we were five to two, the neighborhood of the city—the gate being scarcely a bow-shot off—presented light resistance equally hopeless. I could think of nothing for it save to put a bold face on the matter, and M. de Rosny doing the same, we advanced in the most innocent way possible.

"Halt, there!" cried one of the strangers sharply. "And let me tell you, sir, you are known."

"What if I am?" I answered impatiently, still pressing on. "Are you highwaymen, that you stop the way?"

The speaker on the other side looked at me keenly, but in a moment retorted, "Enough trifling, sir! Who you are I do not know. But the person riding at your rein is M. de Rosny. Him I do know, and I warn him to stop."

I thought the game was lost, but to my surprise my companion answered at once almost in the same words I had used. "Well, sir, and what of that?" he said.

"What of that?" the stranger exclaimed, spurring his horse so as still to bar the way. "Why, only this, that you must be the Duke of the Loire."

"It is long since I have seen the other," was my companion's unmoved answer. "You are M. de Rosny? You do not deny it?"

"Certainly I do not deny it," M. de Rosny answered bluntly. "And more, the day has been, sir," he continued with sudden fire, "when few at his Majesty's Court would have dared to chop words with Solomon de Bethune, much less to stop him on his highway within a mile of the palace. But times are changed with me, sir, and it would seem with others also, if true men relying to his Majesty in his need are to be challenged by every passer on the road."

(To be Continued.)

Don't Delay.

It is your duty to yourself to get rid of the foul accumulation in your blood this spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood. That tired feeling which affects nearly every one in the spring is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic for everyone who tries them.

"People don't die very often over here, do they?" inquired the smart New Yorker. "No, only once," replied the Philadelphian. And there was an intense silence.

Millions of Mothers.

Mrs. Winstow's Sore Throat Remedy has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN. It soothes the inflamed throat, cures the GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES DIARRHŒA, and is the best remedy for COLIC of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winstow's Sore Throat Remedy," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.

The police in Brantford state that many of the hotels have a perfect electrical system in use for Saturday night and Sunday morning. There are watchers outside, and when one of them sees an officer approaching he presses a button, which rings a bell in the bar and turns out the lights there.

The Farmers of Industry of Caledonia have organized a monthly system of sales, so that farmers having surplus live stock and other things to dispose of can offer them without going to the expense of individual sales.

ESSEX.

A number of men are at work digging the trench from Windsor to Kingsville for the Ontario Natural Gas Company's main pipe. A man and woman, both intoxicated, undertook to run things to suit themselves at the Canadian Pacific Railroad depot at Windsor Wednesday evening, and until the police arrived they were having things pretty nearly their own way. The man had a long dirk knife and was threatening to kill the woman, when some of the employees of the railway, attracted by the woman's cries, went to her assistance and held both until the police arrived. The man gave his name as Charles Morris, of Hamilton, and claimed the woman was his wife.

ELGIN.

The total valuation of Dutton is \$182,700, an increase of \$20,335 over that of last year. The personal property is assessed at \$26,100, while the taxable income is \$1,630. The population is 857, an increase of 17 over that of last year.

FRANK B. STRAFFORD, of Toronto, has accepted the secretaryship of the Windsor Y. M. C. A.

KEENE.

The body of the unknown who was drowned at Chatham has not been found, though search has been made.

LAMBTON.

Mr. Jas. Decow, of Ridgeway, is testing in the neighborhood of Alvinston for natural gas.

MIDDLESEX.

W. A. Park, of Lucan, has left for Superior, Neb.

PERTH.

James Betteridge, furniture dealer, St. Mary's, died this week. He was well-to-do, an Oddfellow and a Forester.

WATERLOO.

A beggar in Waterloo named McDonald says his father was worth \$40,000,000 before the civil war and owned 1,500 slaves. When the war broke out the family were reduced to beggary.

Do You Suffer Pain?

Does a dull aching of nerve or muscle, or the sear pain of neuralgia, toothache, or lumbago make life a misery? Thousands are compelled to suffer day in and day out simply because they are unacquainted with the extraordinary pain subduing power of Nervine—the great nerve pain cure. It is certain to cure nerve pain speedily. Nervine cures toothache, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, etc. Nervine is powerful, penetrating and effectual. Sold everywhere.

The street railway is a development of the tram road, which was in use three centuries ago. The principle was utilized in ancient Egypt.

I had a severe cold, for which I took Norway Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take. J. PAYNTER, Huntsville, Ont.

Twenty-five Chinese of New Haven are boycotting a Sunday school because the police raided the opium and fan-tan joints.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children.

Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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Black Cashmere Socks, 25c pair.
See our window of 25c Scarfs.
Special Values in Trouserings.
Suits and Spring Overcoatings.

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WE HAVE secured a quantity of back numbers of WORLD'S FAIR PORTFOLIOS, No. 1 to 11 inclusive. Procure the set before they are all gone. Price with coupons 10 cents each. Price without coupons 15 cents each.

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ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Montevideo.

From	Port	Departure
Parisian	From Portland	April 12
Nimidian	From Montreal	April 26
Sardinian	From Montreal	May 5
Laurentian	From Montreal	May 12
Parisian	From Montreal	May 19

Cabin rates of passage by Parisian, \$50, \$60, \$70 by other steamers. \$45 and \$50. Second cabin \$30, extra accommodation \$35, steerage \$24.

STATE LINE SERVICE

New York and Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From	Port	Departure
STATE OF CALIFORNIA	From New York	April 12
STATE OF NEBRASKA	From New York	April 20
STATE OF CALIFORNIA	From New York	May 11

Cabin passage, single, \$40 and upwards; return, \$80 and upwards, according to location of berth; second cabin, \$50; steerage at lowest through rates. For tickets and information apply to

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, and The "Clock" southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, W. S. Clarke, 416 Richmond street; John Paul, 391 Richmond street.

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Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Ship	Departure
BRITANNIC	April 11
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GERMANIC	April 25
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BRITANNIC	May 9

"Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers."

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$50 and upwards; second cabin rate, Majestic and Teutonic, \$35 and \$40; round trip, \$70 and \$75, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$50 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the continent, and or Mediterranean ports.

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CUNARD LINE

"LANE ROUTE."

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service.

Ship	Departure
UMBRIA	Saturday, April 14, noon
CAMPANIA	Saturday, April 21, noon
ETURIA	Saturday, April 28, 11:30 a.m.
LUCANIA	Saturday, May 5, 5:30 a.m.
UMBRIA	Saturday, May 12, 11:30 a.m.
CAMPANIA	Saturday, May 19, 11:30 a.m.
ETURIA	Saturday, May 26, 5:30 a.m.
LUCANIA	Saturday, June 2, 3:10 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35 and upwards. Steerage, \$10 and upwards. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the continent, and or Mediterranean ports.

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Bartlett Pears, Peaches and Apricots in tins.

The quality of these goods is acknowledged to be the best.

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grocer, Stanley street. No bond re-
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dence, Dundas street, corner William. Take
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CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music
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now a complete stock of
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Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIED.

ATKINSON-SHORTT—On Thursday, April
12, at the Crown Memorial Church, London,
Ont., by Rev. Wm. Shortt, B.D., assisted by
Rev. Canon Richardson, M.A., pastor, Mr.
Atkinson, manager of the Bank of Toronto,
Cobourg, son of the late Richard Atkinson,
of Louisville, Kentucky, to Anna Shortt, 35u

DIED.

WEST—In this city, on April 13, 1891, Joshua
West, in the 63th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 524 Horton
street, thence to South Congregational
Mission, near Hamilton road, where services
will be held, on Saturday, April 14, at 4 p.m.
Friends and acquaintances please attend.
No flowers.
Philadelphia Public Ledger please copy.JAS. G. ROSS,
CHEMIST,
491 RICHMOND STREET.EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH
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The name is a guarantee of superiority. Buy
a wheel made by a responsible maker with a
reputation to sustain.HUMBER AND NEW HOWE
Cycles.W. A. BROCK,
192 Dundas Street, London.SHINGLES,
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BRITISH COLUMBIA NO. 1
RED CEDAR.BOWMAN & CO.,
Corner of Clarence and
Bathurst Streets.

TAN SHOES

In the newest and choicest styles. In these lines we have purchased
very largely to get the advantages of bottom prices, which means
from 25 to 35 per cent. lower than retail buyers, which will also
mean 25 per cent. in your pocket.

FOR WOMEN.

Tan Oxfords, turn sole, elegant style,
\$1 25, worth \$1 60.
Tan Oxfords, machine sewed, fine
style, 90c, worth \$1 25.
Tan Shoes, nice styles, 75c.
A full range of Girls' and Children's
Tan Shoes at the same reduction in
prices.We would like to give more prices, as they are just as startling all through the
store. Remember we keep no inferior or shoddy goods. Big
stock of TRUNKS, VALISES, etc., cheap.

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See It. | See It.A splendid plan to save money. Policy can-
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N. B.—Ladies' rates same as men.

Gasoline Stoves!

We have the newest American
make; they are safe, economical and
satisfactory. Call and see them in
operation at our store.

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RICHMOND STREET.
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FINE AND WARMER.

TORONTO, April 12—11 p.m.—A shallow
depression exists off our Atlantic coast and
in the Southwest States; elsewhere the
pressure is generally above the average.Light falls of rain or snow have occurred in
Manitoba and a few showers along the
Nova Scotia coast.Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 22°—36°; Q'Appelle, 20°—32°;
Winnipeg, 36°—46°; Parry Sound, 23°—
62°; Toronto, 34°—48°; Montreal, 32°—52°;
Quebec, 32°—42°; Halifax, 30°—38°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, April 13—1 p.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Light to moderate
winds; fine; stationary or a little higher
temperature.

BUTTERCUPS!

We have twenty varieties of
these delectable confections, and a
full line of choice candies and
taffies.Our Family Confectionery needs
but a trial to prove its superior
quality.Prompt and polite attention to
all orders.G. W. KENT,
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GROW THE BEST

CUT FLOWERS

IN LONDON. SEE THE DISPLAY
IN THEIR WINDOW.

213 DUNDAS ST. 22V

An exceedingly rare animal—a black-
faced, black-eared caribou—was recently
shot at Audover, Maine. This caribou
was unusually large, with big, branching
horns.Why will you follow a cough to lacerate
your throat or lungs and run the risk of
filling a consumptive's grave, when by the
timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive
syrup the pain can be allayed and the
danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to
the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving
heating and curing all affections of the
throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis,
etc.Another consignment of \$1 oak finished
rockers just arrived, also great bargains in
sideboards, at TRAFFORD'S Popular Furni-
ture House, 95 and 97 King street. Phone
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134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS

175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

To Portfolio Subscribers.

We have arranged to send all portfolios
in future direct from our own office
to addresses outside the city, thereby
relieving our subscribers from any trouble
and annoyance in connection with passing
the portfolios at the custom house. Send
in your orders at once. There will be six-
teen numbers in the series. No. 12 is run-
ning this week. Remember the portfolios
will be mailed in future direct from the
ADVERTISER office, London. Three coupons
and 10c secures a copy of each number.

TOO SWEET FER THAT.

This ain't a wilderness o' woe—
Per joy the green leaves dance;
There's roses climb as you go;
To try your sweetheart's hat.
There's softest winds bring to you
Sweet thoughts from everywhere;
An' birds God made to sing to you—
The angels o' the air!This ain't a wilderness o' woe;
Per joy the green leaves dance;
An' even when the sun sinks low,
It gives the stars a chance!
By day, the sunshine streamin'
From heavenly fields o' blue;
By night, a place for dreamin'
That's joy enough fer you!

—Frank L. Stanton.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Seven hundred and fourteen dog tags
have been issued so far.—Mrs. Thomas Sutherland, of Port
Huron, is visiting in this city.—Corporation laborers to-day drew
\$186.90 for the last week's work.—Miss Emma Smith, of Richmond street
north, left this morning for Detroit.—A correspondent would like to learn
the present address of the Rev. Pierre B.
de Lom, formerly of this city, but more re-
cently of London, Eng.—Hop Sing has sold out his Dundas
street business and will leave for China
next week to visit his father and mother.
He will probably return.—Commencing to-day bakers have raised
the price of bread from 4 to 5 cents a loaf.
They say that at 4 cents there is absolutely
no profit, and that they have been forced
to take the loss.—The Windsor Record says the drill
class there is making splendid progress and
its members are highly delighted with their
instructor, the sergeant-major of
Wolseley Barracks, this city.—Fred. E. Holmes and Dr. Stewart will
leave on their wheels in about two weeks
for London, Ont., and return. They in-
tend to make the round trip in about eight
hours, providing the doctor does not give
up the ghost. [Port Huron Times.]—The work of the I. O. F. order in
Europe has increased to such a degree of
late as to require the presence of the
supreme chief ranger for a time, and it is
expected that Dr. Oronhyatekha will leave
about the 25th of this month for England.—John Harris, a crippled man, was
passed to London from Stratford this morn-
ing in hopes of admission to the hospital.
He did not succeed in getting into the hos-
pital, and, as he said he had friends in
Midland and Hamilton, he was passed east
as far as Woodstock.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the
National Council of Women of Canada,
Mrs. Tilley read a paper on "Nursing of
the poor in their own homes." Mrs.
Boomer read a paper explaining the
problem of "Domestic Service," from the
mistress' point of view.—At the quarterly meeting of St.
George's Society last night a committee
was appointed to look after the annual
banquet on April 23. Resolutions for the
quarter were \$45, expenses \$84.90. There
is a balance of \$4,250 on hand. One new
life member—Mr. Arthur Hunt—was re-
ceived.—The proposed new game law protects
partridges, snipe and woodcock from shot-
guns until Sept. 15, 1897, and quail or wild
turkeys until Oct. 15, 1897. The net will
also take away from game gardens all
power to issue licenses to American sports-
men. They must be procured from the
Provincial Secretary, and they limit the
game bag of each sportsman to two deer and
50 ducks.—A couple of peddlers have been doing a
flourishing business in this city principally
among the navy men. They sell a quantity
of cloth on the understanding that the
price paid is to include its making into
suits. They announce that their outfit
will be around soon to take measures for
the clothes. Many have been waiting for
the cutter for weeks. It pays to buy from
local merchants in the end.—Messrs. H. O'Hara & Co., stock and
debenture brokers, member Toronto Stock
Exchange, 24 Toronto street, Toronto,
have just purchased \$263,000 debentures of
the city of Brantford, payable at the end
of 40 years, and bearing interest at the rate
of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half
yearly. They have also recently purchased
the bonds of the towns of North Toronto,
Prescott and Brampton. Messrs. H. O'Hara
& Co. are offering these very choice bonds
to the investing public.

The Midgits.

Mrs. General Tom Thumb and company
pleased a large audience at the Grand
yesterday afternoon. The performance through-
out is one which greatly pleases the young
folks and well deserved the large patron-
age accorded it. At the conclusion a re-
ception was held on the stage, and the
children were given an opportunity of con-
versing with the little wonders. The
evening performance closed the engage-
ment of the company.

Mr. Birks' Testimonial.

It is hardly necessary to again call
attention to Mr. Birks' testimonial concert
to-night at the Grand Opera House. Nearly
all the available seats on the first and
second floors have been reserved by his
admirers, who are glad to have this
opportunity to testify to Mr. Birks' per-
sonal worth and artistic services, apart
from the very fine programme offered.

Off for Tibet.

Peter Rijnhart, the Dutch missionary,
who has spent three years in Tibet, but
who has been in Ontario the past three
months in the interest of missionary work
in Tibet, left for that far off country yester-
day in company with W. A. Ferguson, a
Knox College student, who goes to Tibet
to engage in missionary work with Mr.We are quoting very low prices for Lily
White Oil, Aurora Light, Water White
benzene, gasoline, machine and cylinder
oils. Send for quotations. Phone No.
307. EMPIRE OIL COMPANY

A Wonderful Cure.

Mr. and Mrs. Chute, of Avon, desire that
we should publish their testimonial and let
other sufferers know what Williams' Royal
Crown Remedy (Nature's Liquid) has done for
Mr. Chute. He writes: "For ten years or more
I have been a sufferer with dyspepsia, and doc-
tored with six of the most skilled doctors in
this part of the country with but little relief
and no benefit in return for the very large
doctors' bills that I paid. Tried almost every
conceivable remedy, but all to no purpose,
until April, 1893, when I took to myself a wife,
and it so happened that three years previous to
our marriage she had been in poor health, and
used part of a bottle of Royal Crown Remedy,
and, knowing of its excellent qualities, she pre-
sented one bottle of the Remedy and Pills, and by the
time I had them used my general health was
much improved, and by the time I had taken
three bottles I was restored to good health, and
my neighbors say that I am looking better than
I have done for years. I believe Royal Crown
Remedy to be the best value for the money on
earth, and am thankfully yours.

An Envious Record.

Attention is directed to the report of the
annual meeting of the Sun Life Assurance
Company of Canada, printed in another
column of to-day's ADVERTISER. This well-
managed Dominion institution continues to
prosper as few of its competitors have
done.Its income during the year
amounted to over \$4,000 for every work-
ing day of the twelve months—an increase
of \$105,615 when compared with 1892. An
addition of nearly \$600,000 was made
to the assets, bringing them up to the
enormous sum of \$4,001,776.The company has thus been able to add to
its accumulations more than 55 per cent of
the life premiums received during the year,
a fact which speaks for itself. The surplus
also shows a substantial increase, and now
amounts to \$288,595 65 over all liabilities
and capital stock. Policyholders are thus
guaranteed not only life assurance at most
reasonable rates, but absolute security.The Sun does a big business in London
and Western Ontario. A. S. MacGregor is
manager for the London district, and A.
Rofe is now acting as special agent.

"Master and Man."

Realism on the stage is getting to be one
of the important features in successful
dramatic productions of the day. The
latest bit of realistic production, and one
which is even more sensational and striking
than any yet seen, is the introduction of
the Carlton Iron Works, the largest iron
mill in the world, in full blast. From the
tall chimneys volumes of dense smoke pour
forth with a roar, and when the big doors
of the furnace are opened the huge
sheets of bluish, gaseous fire, which lights
up the faces of the workmen and forms a
realistic scene. Independent of this there
are other beautiful scenes introduced in
"Master and Man," which will be at the
Grand Opera House Tuesday night and
Wednesday afternoon (matinee only). The
performance is under the auspices of the
non-commissioned officers of the Seventh
Fusiliers. Seats on sale to-morrow.A very pretty but quiet wedding was
celebrated at the Memorial Church yester-
day afternoon, when Mr. Mortimer Atkin-
son, manager of the Bank of Toronto, Atkin-
son, was united in marriage to Miss
Annie Atkinson, of St. Catharines, sister of
the groom, and was witnessed by a large number
of the friends and relatives of the contracting
parties. Miss Annie Atkinson, of St.
Catharines, sister of the groom, and
Miss Shortt, of Port Hope, cousin
of the bride, acted as brides-
maids, and Mr. E. A. Kortright,
of the Bank of Toronto, city, assisted the
groom. At the conclusion of the ceremony
the bride and groom were driven to the Tecum-
seh House. There the company partook of
an excellent wedding breakfast. Mr. and
Mrs. Atkinson left at 4:30 on the G. T. R.,
and will spend a short honeymoon in Ham-
ilton and St. Catharines before taking up
their home in Cobourg. The newly-married
couple were well known and popular in
London, and have the best wishes of their
many friends. The large number of hand-
some presents testified to the high esteem in
which they were held.

Christian Endeavor Anniversary.

There was a large and representative
gathering of Christian Endeavorers in the
new Crown Hall last night, when the
sixth anniversary of the society connected
with St. Paul's Church was celebrated.The room was tastefully decorated with
flowers, banners, and mottoes. The
choir was occupied by Mr. Wil-
liam Partridge, president of the society,
and on the platform were the Bishop of
Huron, Canon Mockridge, D.D., Toronto,provincial secretary of the Missionary As-
sociation, Dean Innes and Rev. Mr. Crip.
Chairman Partridge made a felicitous ad-
dress, in which he referred to the splendid
progress made by the society and its gen-
erally healthy state. Rev. C. H. Mockridge
spoke on missions in an entertaining and
inspiring manner. He dealt with Canadian
missions and the work of Canadian
missionaries in Japan and other places.The Bishop of Huron chose as his subject
the motto of the society for 1894: "Thou
shalt guide me with thy counsel." His
address was particularly appropriate to the
occasion, and was listened to with much
attention. A liberal collection was taken
up. There was a well attended early
morning prayer service from 6:45 to 7:45
in connection with the anniversary.

MUST GO TO SCHOOL.

First Case Under the Truancy Act—
Playing Ball on the Streets.The first case under the Truancy Act came
before the police magistrate this morning.
Truant Officer Morgan was the complainant
and Wm. Langley, Euclid avenue,
South London, the defendant. The latter
was accused of detaining his son, under 14,
from attending the Adkin street school.Mr. Langley pleaded that illness in the
family had caused the boy's absence. Upon
promising to keep him to school until he
was at least 14 years old, sentence was
suspended.The surest sign of summer is not the
bird at all; you can wage your bottom
dollar it's when the small boy buys a ball.
He all day long the rolling sphere pursues
with tireless feet; too oft, alas, the ardent
chase conducts him to the street. "Tis
better far, O little boy, to keep your happy
lark in some back yard than have your
game umpired by P. M. Parke. So thought
Masters Robert Morrison, Alex. Cromwell,
Charles Black and Oscar Perry, who en-
joyed the great national sport on Waterloo
street contrary to city rules and regula-
tions. Mrs. Mines complained they were
too noisy and Max Goldberg swore to
the same effect. As they are otherwise
good boys the magistrate discharged them
with a gentle warning that may have its
moral effect upon others. Max Goldberg
made a plea for his witness fees, but it
availed him nothing.George Nevett was accused of driving at
a terrific rate on Dundas street east, de-
spite the protests of two policemen. His
counsel, Mr. Cowan, offered to plead
guilty, but the magistrate wanted the de-
fendant there, and adjourned the case for a
week. Mary Cousins, vagrancy, was dis-
missed.Prof. Smith's Three Keys will positively
cure rheumatism in three days, neuralgia
instantly. Sold at all drug stores.He who raises a laugh does not necessarily
elevate his audience.

Johnston's

—LAST WEEK OF—

Removal Sale

MEN'S BOOTS, worth \$1 25
For 90cLADIES' SHOES, worth \$1 75,
For \$1 20BOYS' BOOTS, worth \$1 25,
For 85cCHILDREN'S SHOES, worth \$1,
For 65cTRUNKS, worth \$5 00,
For \$3 50GRIPS, worth \$2 00,
For \$1 25VALISES, worth \$1 00,
For 65cPURSES, worth, 25c, 35c, 50c,
For 20c

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and it so happened that three years previous to
our marriage she had been in poor health, and
used part of a bottle of Royal Crown Remedy,
and, knowing of its excellent qualities, she pre-
sented one bottle of the Remedy and Pills, and by the
time I had them used my general health was
much improved, and by the time I had taken
three bottles I was restored to good health, and
my neighbors say that I am looking better than
I have done for years. I believe Royal Crown
Remedy to be the best value for the money on
earth, and am thankfully yours.

YACHTING CAPS

Something new. Guaranteed water-
proof. Call and see them.

Rivard

LONDON'S FASHIONABLE HATTER.
410 Richmond Street.

BONNETS FOR INFANTS.

BONNETS FOR CHILDREN.

THE CREAM OF THE NEW YORK
SPRING DESIGNS.D. LEVINE begs to announce to the public
that his spring shipment of Silk, Lace and
Linen Bonnets has arrived, and for beauty of
design and elegance of finish the goods are
ahead of every former importation. They
were purchased in New York at exceedingly
low prices, and are now on sale at 25c, 35c, 50c,
and \$1.We are offering some marvelous bargains
in Embroideries, Ladies' Underwear made to
order.D. LEVINE,
238 Dundas Street.

YEO'S

Big Sale is Still Going On.

R.K. Cowan

Registrar, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

SPRING STYLES!

Having now got settled in our new
premises, we are prepared to show
the latest spring styles and
shades in Hats and Caps. See our
styles.

BEATON'S

Opposite Market Lane.

HINTON & RUMBALL,
THE UNDERTAKERS,
202 King St., next to Firemen's Hall.
Private residence, 436 King St.
Telephone, store 416; house 425. 22Vprovincial secretary of the Missionary As-
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