

House and Lobby.

The British Exclusion of Canadian Live Cattle.

Wherein the Canadian Government Is Responsible.

Mr. Lister, M.P., on the Costly Chignecto Wild-Cat Scheme.

Ottawa, March 28.—The whole of the afternoon session and a greater part of the evening sitting was taken up in a discussion of a cattle exclusion bill, now before the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Foster gave a resume of the action of the Government in proving the non-existence of pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian herds, and concluded by moving a resolution setting forth "that the Parliament of Canada, whilst not wishing to interfere in any way with legislation considered necessary in the United Kingdom, desires respectfully to protest against the permanent exclusion of Canadian cattle, on the ground of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and to express in the strongest possible manner its belief that pleuro-pneumonia has not in the past, and does not at the present time, exist in Canada."

Mr. Mulock arraigned the Government for its failure to avail itself of the opportunity presented by the Imperial authorities to have the embargo against Canadian cattle removed. Mr. Mulock did not discuss the question of the Government responsibility for the temporary scheduling in 1892, but he devoted himself to the proof of the charge that the Government had by an systematic neglect of duty and an indifference to the interests of the farmers, ignored the repeated requests of the British Board of Agriculture for the evidence of the non-existence of the disease in Canada and the preventive measures recommended to be taken by that body. From the official records he fastened upon the Government the responsibility for the unfortunate position of the question at issue today. He concluded a powerful speech by moving an amendment expressing the regret of the House that the action of the Government had not been such as to protect the cattle industry from the serious injury calculated to accrue to it from the passage of the exclusion bill.

Sir Charles Tupper met the evidence of the British veterinary experts with assertion and abuse which ill-accommodated with the conciliatory tone of the resolution. He ascribed the action of the Imperial Government not to any fear for the health of the stock-raisers and farmers for protection from outside competition.

Sir Richard Cartwright held that Sir Charles Tupper, in dealing with the question, had been excessively controversial with the Imperial authorities instead of diplomatic motion before the House would do no good, but it would be well for the Government to make an offer as to the inspection of Canadian herds, an examination of even cattle at the port of export and even trade if necessary in order to secure the removal of the embargo.

The debate was continued by Messrs. McMillan, McMillen, O'Brien, Featherston and Sutherland. These members generally condemned the Administration for their neglect of the interests of the Canadian farmers. The debate closed at 12:30 a.m., when Mr. Mulock's amendment was lost on a division, and Mr. Foster's resolution was then carried on a division.

The adjourned debate on Sir Charles Tupper's motion to go into committee on the Remedial Bill was resumed by Mr. Wallace, who moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. McNeill, that it was unwise and inexpedient to pass the bill. He trusted the Government would approve of his amendment, although he had some doubts about it. (Laughter.) He proceeded to explain how, in his judgment, there had been undue haste in this matter. This was legislation which affected the future of the country. Parliament, without due consideration, was proposing to enact legislation which was absolute and irrevocable. Moreover, this Parliament was not specially charged to deal with this question. He himself could not claim to represent the views of his constituents on this subject. The

other day he had received a petition signed by 50 electors of West York, asking him to vote for the measure. Those gentlemen might represent the views of the majority of his constituents, although he doubted it; but it only showed that this Parliament had no mandate from the people on this question, and the better plan therefore, before passing this legislation, was to learn the views of the constituencies regarding it.

Mr. McNeill said there was no moral sanction behind this bill. The vote on the second reading showed clearly that the people did not approve of this measure. Substantially the votes of the members of the Government and of those gentlemen who did not intend to present themselves to the electorate again, and there was no majority behind the bill. It would be well, therefore, for the Government not to press this measure.

Mr. Martin, while free to vote for the amendment, felt he could not subscribe to the declaration in the amendment that the bill was absolute and irrevocable, as far as Parliament and the Legislature was concerned. The amendment was lost on a division, and the House went into committee on the bill.

On clause 1, Sir Charles Tupper asked if Mr. Laurier had any objections to the clause being carried. Mr. Laurier demurred to any clause being passed at this hour.

The clause was not pressed, and the House rose at 1 a.m.

Mr. William Paterson, M.P., and Mr. J. I. Tarte, M.P., addressed a mass meeting of Liberals at Smith's Falls last night, and had an enthusiastic welcome.

At a meeting of the Liberals of Addington held at Harrowsmith, Mr. G. W. Dawson, M.P., was nominated agent for the Commons. Messrs. D. C. Fraser, James Grievie and Robert Boston, M.P.'s, were amongst the speakers.

The Canadian Jockey Club Bill passed the Senate yesterday without any amendment.

An application for divorce will be made next session by Mrs. A. M. Lawry, of Hamilton, from her husband, T. H. Lawry, now a resident of Oklahoma, U. S. The grounds alleged are adultery.

Mr. Tarte, M.P., has returned from Beauharnois. He was presented yesterday at Valleyfield with requisitions signed by several hundreds of the electors asking him to contest the county for the Dominion. He told the delegation who waited upon him that he would take the matter into consideration. Arrangements are completed for holding a mass meeting in the skating rink at Valleyfield, capable of accommodating 6,000 people, on the 11th of April. Invitations will be extended to the surrounding counties of Val d'Or, Chateaugay and Huntingdon, and train arrangements made.

Mr. Laurier will be present, and make an important speech, dealing with the issues of the day. Messrs. Davies, Fraser, Tarte, Choquette, Brodeur and others will address the meeting.

It is now stated that Hon. T. M. Daly, whose name was mentioned in connection with the Ontario Lieutenant-Governorship, will succeed Mr. Macintosh as Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Daly has discovered that neither he nor any one supporting the men now in power at Ottawa can be elected at the coming general election.

When the measure to revive the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Bill was defeated, some people believed that would be the last of the wildcat scheme. But Sir Charles Tupper is determined it shall be gone on with. He had the bill put on the order paper the other night. The Liberals asked that Sir Charles Tupper should promise that the Government should not later on revive the grant to the company, the amount of which is equal to \$2,500,000.

"Sir Charles Tupper may feel personally," said Mr. James Lister, in the course of his speech, "obligated to carry the scheme through, and if he carries it to make good to some of the investors the vast amount of money they have put into this project. Rumors are about that there are very compromising documents in the old country that might—i say that might—create a large liability against the Secretary of State. Is that true or not? Why is it the honorable gentleman takes so much interest in the bill? Why does he leave it in the hands of a private member, instead of introducing it himself?"

Sir Charles Tupper made no answer to the charge, and would give no pledge about any future grant.

The motion was carried by a majority of 17. A number of Conservatives who voted to throw the bill out in committee remained away.

Canadian Horse Show. The Canadian Horse Show, to be held in the Toronto Armories on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 15, 16, 17 and 18, promises to be the occasion of a great society and horsey gathering of smart people and fine horses from all over the Dominion. Most of the leading breeders and owners in this vicinity will be present. A number of entries will be presented. A number of entries will be sent from the United States, notable among them being Mr. S. S. Howland, proprietor of the Belwood stud, the largest and finest stable of saddle horses and hunters in America. Mr. Howland will ship by express from Boston, where a horse show is being held the week prior to Toronto.

The boxes will be sold by auction on Tuesday, April 7. Each box will seat five people, and will be sold for the whole period of the show at a minimum reserve price of \$35. The reserved seat plan opens on Wednesday, April 8. For the convenience of those living at a distance the secretary will send a commissioner to bid at the sale and to select reserved seats on receiving instructions addressed to 18 Toronto street, Toronto. The railways offer reduced rates for horses and passengers. Entries close on April 4, and should be addressed to Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The secretary for general business is Stewart Houston, 18 Toronto street.

Ontario Legislature.

The New Fees to be Collected from Peddlers.

A Vote of Want of Confidence Defeated by a Majority of Twenty.

Toronto, March 28.—The municipal committee yesterday made some important amendments to the sections of the Municipal Act respecting the fees payable by peddlers in cities. Peddlers with two horses are to pay a \$50 fee, with one horse a \$30 fee, with a push-cart a \$15 fee, and with a basket a \$1 fee.

In the House yesterday a large number of bills were advanced a stage, it being the desire of all parties to get through with business within the next week.

Mr. Matheson moved that the expenditures of the Province be printed in detail, so as to expressly state what each sum over \$5 is expended on.

Dr. Willoughby supported the motion.

Hon. J. M. Gibson said that such a minute statement would unduly delay the production of the accounts, which are now presented in a complete form, to the smallest detail, for examination before the public accounts committee of the Legislature.

The motion of Mr. Matheson, which was given as a vote of want of confidence, was defeated by a majority of 46 to 26.

Mr. Haycock gave notice that he would on Monday move that the penalties imposed on George Tucker, the unseated member for West Wellington, be removed.

The House adjourned at midnight.

The Business Outlook

In the United States and Canada—A Better Feeling but No Important Changes.

New York, March 28.—Bradstreet's weekly review says: Snow blockades in the Province of Quebec, followed by rain, have left country roads in a condition to continue to check commercial enterprise. The city of Quebec trade is slightly improved. At Toronto trade is featureless and without activity. Collections are backward and Ontario country roads are nearly impassable. Dullness characterizes the business at Halifax, the weather continuing cold, the season backward and country roads being in poor condition. Favorable advices are received from the Newfoundland trade, as nearly all the New Brunswick lumber cut for more than an average lumber cut. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$18,087,000 this week against \$17,599,000 last week, an advance of \$488,000. There are 44 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion, compared with 40 last week, 49 in the week a year ago, and 57 in the fourth week of March, 1894.

No important change has occurred in the general condition of business during the week, and if trades in some respects look worse, in other respects they look better. In iron and steel conditions are slightly, and in boots and shoes considerably, more hopeful. The labor controversies mainly in the clothing trade still cause much interest.

Foreign trade is a little more satisfactory, exports from New York for three weeks showing an increase over last year of six per cent, while imports have shown nearly the same rate of decrease. Wheat has gained about a point, but corn and cotton remain unchanged. Cotton has a lively rise with the covering of short sellers, but began to decline again a week ago, and has been lagging ever since. In the dry goods market the latest indications do not warrant expectations that the mills will continue full production throughout the season. The sale of wool have fallen to less than an ordinary week's full consumption. A feature of this week has been a sale of 350,000 pounds of American wool for shipment to England. The iron and steel markets have disclosed a similar feature, for a huge Alabama pig has been sent for export by the Bross Company. The Carnegie works have sold 10,000 steel rails to Japan, thus scoring a noteworthy success, but in the main the market is about as inactive as it has been.

The shipments of boots and shoes from the east have been, in four weeks of March, 268,399 cases, against 221,268 last year, and 325,383 the year before. There has been a considerable increase in new business. The failures for the past week were 259 in the United States, against 284 last year, and 39 in Canada, against 42 last year.

School Commission.

The Proceedings at Winnipeg Held in Secret.

What Has Been Done Toward Reaching a Compromise.

Winnipeg, March 28.—The Federal and Provincial commissions were in consultation today, but up to the hour of telegraphing there is no definite information as to the result of their negotiations. Yesterday, it was determined to exclude stenographers and keep no record of the proceedings except the final report. It is understood that most of the time of the conference was taken up in a good-natured controversy over which side should make the initiatory proposals, during which all present evinced a desire to be frank and conciliatory. Before the adjournment was made at noon it was suggested that each side should submit a rough draft of their proposals when they met again at 5 o'clock. It appears this was done, for a second conference lasted only ten minutes, the surmise being that the Manitoba representatives desired to consult with their colleagues on the proposals made by the Federal Commissioners, while the latter will probably intimate to the representatives of the minority the nature of the concessions which Manitoba is willing to grant.

The text of these proposals is impossible to learn, but there is an impression they are not so divergent as was expected.

AT OTTAWA. Ottawa, March 28.—Cipher dispatches have been received with regard to the negotiations in progress at Winnipeg, but the Government refuses to say anything.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION. Hon. J. D. Cameron, Provincial Sec-

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOUR BLOOD?

YOU ARE NOT HEALTHY DO YOU KNOW WHY?

YOU FEEL RUN DOWN, WHAT IS THE REASON?

IT IS YOUR BLOOD OUT OF ORDER.

WHAT MAKES BAD BLOOD? DISEASED KIDNEYS.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO? CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.

There never has been but one reliable, one standard, one certain cure for diseased kidneys and impure blood, and that is, Warner's Safe Cure. This truth is acknowledged by the best doctors, the most renowned scientific men and the highest authorities in the world. Throughout all Europe, in every part of America, and even in Australia and other distant lands, it is admitted to be the standard, the only remedy for men and women whose blood has become impure, for men who are unaccountably debilitated, and for women whose lives do not pursue their normal course. These are admitted truths, which you doubtless know, and we trust, in reminding you of them, we are doing you a favor.

retary in the Greenway Government, and one of the commissioners in the conference over the school bill at Winnipeg, was the last Prince's Prize winner in the Provincial University, when it was given for honors in the graduating class. He went to Toronto from Woodstock, where his father was a county official. Hon. Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, who is also in the conference went through Toronto University a few years before Mr. Cameron. The three representatives of the Manitoba Government are all Ontario men. Premier Greenway having lived in Huron county, and Mr. Sifton being a native of Middlesex. Mr. Sifton was educated in London.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

GLANWORTH. Glanworth, March 27.—Miss Maggie Turnbull has returned home from her visit at Lawrence Station. Mr. Daniel Walker, of Alvinston, spent Wednesday with his niece, Mrs. W. A. Brodie, of this village. The dwelling house of D. C. Taylor, of Saginaw, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, March 28. While Mr. Brady and sons were removing hay from their barn they found that the bottom of the mow was littered alive with rats. With the assistance of C. D. Lee, Kemmie Turnbull and two dogs they succeeded in killing 85 of them in ten minutes.

THORNDALE.

"Advertiser" Agent, F. W. McCulloch. Thorndale, March 28.—Another of those interesting affairs have taken place, the event being the marriage of Miss Maggie Lee to Mr. James Gunn, both of this vicinity. Mr. Moule, ex-angelist, of Toronto, will preach at Thorndale and south half of circuit on Sabbath. On Wednesday evening the occupants of the parsonage were pleasantly surprised by a party of about twenty young people from Mr. Bailey's appointment. The evening was spent in games, music, recitations and social intercourse, after which a bountiful past was partaken of, provided by the ladies, all returning home at a seasonable hour, feeling that they had spent a pleasant and profitable evening.

LUCAN.

"Advertiser" Agent, Willard Hodgins. Lucan, March 28.—Mr. John Fox, banker, of this place, has taken a trip to Saginaw. He expects to be away for some days. Rev. R. H. Shaw was made the recipient of 100 bushels of oats a few days ago by a number of his farm parishioners. Mr. J. R. McComb, of Lucan, opened yesterday in Granton the store formerly owned by Mr. John Beattie. We wish him every success in his new venture. Mr. R. S. Hodgins has just returned from Montreal. Mr. W. S. Hodgins, general agent, Ontario Mutual Life Insurance Company, was in town on Friday.

ILDERTON.

Illderton, March 27.—Bishop Baldwin preached to a large audience last Sunday evening in Grace Church. Quite a number attended the prayer meeting held at Mrs. Cook's, last night. Mrs. (Rev.) Redmond, of Dorchester, is visiting at Mr. C. Hughes'. Mr. and Miss Free left for their home in Thamesford last Wednesday after a two weeks' visit with their sister, Mrs. George Colbert. Mr. and Mrs. A. Fraser moved to their new home last Monday. Mr. J. W. Stittson, of the Lorne House, Illderton, is lying ill at Komoka. Mr. Wm. Swartz is suffering from grippe. Mr. John Martin is slowly improving after a painful illness. The Illderton Bicycle Club will meet the first Tuesday in April to reorganize the club for 1894. All members are requested to attend.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

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

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Spring bonnets and Easter gowns positively bewitching when taken on the new olive tone platino at Cooper & Sanders.

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AN OLD LADY CREMATED.

Carlisle, Pa., March 28.—Neighbors noticed smoke issuing from the house of Mrs. Jacob Rhodes, a widow, 80 years of age. Hastening to the house, they found her wrapped in flames. Her daughter, aged 35, was vainly trying to extinguish the fire. The mother was burned to death, and the daughter is so badly burned that she is not expected to live.

AN INDISCREET EVANGELIST.

Fresno, Cal., March 27.—The people of Fresno were aroused to a state of warm indignation by the publication in the Morning Republican yesterday of an article denouncing Rev. I. T. Johnson, a traveling evangelist, who has been holding meetings in the Methodist Church for some weeks, for having repeatedly from the pulpit a statement which he claimed had been made to him, that two-thirds of the girls of this city were ruined before they reached the age of 14 years. A joint meeting of business men and church trustees was held to consider the matter. Johnson was called before the meeting, and made to sign a retraction and apology.

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



THE RESULT

Photographers have been known to play some very silly pranks with the negatives of lady patrons—but what could be more ghoul than the possibilities of being X-rayed, unconsciously, while sitting for a picture. Textile Buckskin interlining is the only dress material which has proved impervious to the X rays, and ladies whose costumes are lined with it are safely protected against X-graph surprises. No other dress interlining possesses such absolute waterproof qualities to resist moisture and rains, and none have such staying virtues to preserve the flare and puff in skirts and sleeves.

TEXTILE BUCKSKIN.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per yard.

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EASTER GOODS

We are now showing a choice line of novelties for Easter trade.

Neat line of Egg Baskets at 25c, 30c, 35c, 39c, 50c, 98c.

An elegant assortment of Violet Baskets, Bud Vases, Lily Vases and Fern Vases in Parian, China and English Art Glass.

See our immense collection of Vases at 10c, 13c, 17c, 25c, 38c and 60c.

Also our special line of Jardiniere at greatly reduced prices for Easter.

PIGOT & BRYAN

186 Dundas St.

MORE TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA. Caracas, Venezuela, March 28.—Trouble has again broken out between the English railroad and the municipal authorities. The Valencia line was ordered to remove its rails from the streets of Puerto Cabello. The company refused, and returned the note, and the railroad officials were accused of contempt of authority. The city threatens to remove the rails at the company's expense. The press claims that this is another evidence of English contempt for Venezuela's laws.

The James F. Hunt & Sons' hair mattress and feather bed cleaning factory. Manufacturers of new mattresses and goose feather pillows, a good variety on hand. Bedroom sets, spring beds, fancy rockers, tables, chairs, stoves and general house furnishing. 583 to 597 Richmond street. Telephone 897.

WOODS' FAIR

London's Department Store.

Gigantic Picture Sale

NOW GOING ON.

A large number of Beautiful Pictures to be sold at prices that will astonish you.

BIRD CAGES

Get a home for your bird; this is the season of the year you should throw away your old Cage and buy a nice new one for your bird to live in. We can sell you cages cheaper than you ever bought them. We have a few of odd lines left which we will sell you at a great sacrifice. Call early and secure one, or you will be too late; this golden opportunity will be gone. Will quote below a number of kinds as follows:

- Round Japanned Cage, complete, 35c.
- Round Japanned Cage, formerly sold at 80c, now 50c.
- Round Japanned Cage, formerly sold at \$1, now 60c.
- Round Japanned Cage, formerly sold at \$1 25, now 75c.
- Square Japanned Cage, formerly sold at 80c, now 50c.
- Square Japanned Cage, formerly sold at \$1 50, now 80c.
- Square Japanned Cage, formerly sold at \$1 60, now 85c.
- Round Brass Cage, formerly sold at \$1 50, now \$1.
- Square Brass Cage, formerly sold at \$1 50, now \$1.
- Square Brass Cage, formerly sold at \$1 25, now 75c.
- Square Brass Cage, formerly sold at \$2, now 75c.

GLASSWARE

We have just opened up for spring trade a splendid assortment of new out glassware, Tea Sets, Fruit Sets, Pickle Dishes, Tumblers, Goblets, etc. These goods are very prettily designed and are of good clear crystal. If you require anything in this line we can suit you perfectly.

TINWARE

Sap Pails are reduced still lower than ever, can sell you the large size, straight and flaring for 6c each; also the straight covered sap pail, formerly sold at 9c, reduced to 8c. Tin Gravy Strainers, with handle, worth 5c and 7c, now 5c and 3c. Children's Mugs, a little damaged, only 1c each. Six quart Flaring Pails, with wood handle, worth 10c, now 8c; 10 quart Flaring Pails, worth 15c, now 10c; 14 quart Flaring Pails, worth 20c, now 10c.

TRADE SUPPLIED.

WOODS' FAIR,

176 to 176 1/2 Dundas St.

230 and 232 Dundas Street.

WHISKARD'S

TWO BUSY STORES.

REMEMBER OUR
Grand Spring Opening OF
Trimmed Millinery

Continues Today and Saturday and Four Days Next Week.

"High-class Millinery at popular prices." This is the guiding principle which will be maintained every day this year. The formal opening is now in full display, and whatever's new in Fashionable Millinery, both old world and new, is here. We excel all previous exhibitions in this way. The most chic and stylish; the prettiest and handsomest novelties imaginable; a profusion of beauty and color not to be seen elsewhere. We have the daintiest shapes, and are showing the most exquisite headwear styles from the world's fashion centers. Our flower stock is complete as well as everything else in the Millinery line.

Dress Goods.

Here's a chance to buy Dress Goods for less than ever before. We offer a special line of

Black Cashmere, at 50c and 75c.
Serges in black, cardinal, navy, brown and fawn, 25c.

Swiss Spots.

Especially in white. We have a beautiful line which we are selling at remarkably low prices. Call in and see them.

Prices, 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

Corsets.

The most exquisitely formed, best wearing and most comfortable Corset made; perfect fitting. We draw your special attention to our

T. G. W. worth 15c, selling for 50c.
Nursing Corsets, worth \$1.25, selling for \$1.00.

Prints.

We are giving rare opportunities in these goods.

Fast Colors and a High Quality, Light and Dark Shades, 30c and 40c.

Chambrays.

We have beautiful Pale Blue and Pink Chambrays, fine quality. Be sure and ask to see them.

Price, only 12c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

The best and greatest values, perhaps, ever offered before.
Ladies' Fine Lawn Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 10c and 12c each.

Hundreds of new customers through our counters eager to participate in the benefits of our bargains.

Towelings.

Striped Honeycomb Toweling, 40 per cent.
Crash Toweling, 50 per cent.

Aprons.

Ladies' Dark Gingham Aprons 20c each.
Apron Gingham, with striped border, 10c per yard.

Belts.

Ladies' Black Silk Belts, with fancy buckle, 25c.

All we ask is a call—the prices and styles will do the rest. Our whole time and attention are devoted to the wants of the trade.

WHISKARD'S

COLOSSAL LUMBER DEAL.

St. Paul, Minn., March 28.—The C. L. Nelson Lumber Company has sold to the Weyerhaeuser syndicate all its pine in Carlton and St. Louis counties for \$4,000,000 cash, or its equivalent.

POISONED HAY.

St. Joseph, Mich., March 28.—A strange disease is killing horses in this vicinity. It is attributed to hay cut from an orchard in which the trees had been sprayed with chemicals. The state veterinarian has been telegraphed for.

DROWNED.

Bridgeport, N. J., March 28.—The schooner Matt L. Ford, of Fairton, captured during a gale in Cohanzy River, three miles below Bridgeport, Thursday night. Newell Dutch and Frank Moore, both of Fairton, members of the crew, were drowned.

RESCUED FROM INSANITY.

Gentlemen,—To say all that I ought to in favor of B. B. B. would be impossible. It has been a great health restorer to me, and I do swear by it. I am a different man to what I was ten years ago, when it was expected I would be in the asylum, but now I am in perfect robust health, and it was B. B. B. that did it. I suffered for five or six years from constipation, sometimes so severely that I went out of my mind.

I tried various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took medicines too numerous to mention, but everything failed to have the desired effect. When I used Burdock Blood Bitters it succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to cure me. To make it still more certain that B. B. B. is the real cure for constipation, I may say that some two years afterwards I felt the symptoms returning, and took one bottle more, and from that time to this present day over eight years I have never had any return of the disease.

I never knew any medicine to work so well. It does not seem to be a mere "sweeper," but a sure and certain cure. I can testify to, for hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine and advice failed to do me any good, but three bottles' worth of B. B. B. made a permanent cure that has given me health and comfort. Yours truly,
C. L. MILMER, Toronto.

British Liberals

Express Their Confidence in
Ex-Premier Rosebery,

And Denounce the Government's
Scheme for a Soudan
Campaign.

Alleged Slicing up of Siam by
Britain and France Denied.

British Government Officials Will Not
Deny the Reported Purchase
of Delagoa Bay.

The Matabele Rising—A Denial by Pres.
Kruger—Verdict for \$60,000 Se-
cured by a Lady Patient
Against a Doctor.

CAUGHT IN THE GALE.
London, March 28.—A severe gale swept over the channel Thursday night, causing considerable damage to shipping, and it is feared that a large steamer which was in distress off the Goodwin sands, has foundered.

LOOKING FOR THE EXPLORER.
London, March 28.—A dispatch from Irkutsk, Siberia, says that messengers were dispatched on Feb. 25 and March 10 from Yakutsk to inquire into the truth of the report that Dr. Nansen was returning, after having discovered the north pole. These messengers were especially instructed to ascertain where, when and by whom Dr. Nansen was seen.

PETERS STEPS OUT.
Berlin, March 28.—Dr. Peters, the African explorer, against whom grave charges have been made regarding his conduct as an official of the German Colonial Government, intends to resign from the German service, no matter how the judicial inquiry into his conduct ends. He will go to Somalia in the service of a foreign country.

THE DUKE'S PROPOSED PENSION.
London, March 28.—Mr. A. J. Balfour stated in the House of Commons that he had received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge saying he would have accepted the extra pension proposed for him, if it had been granted unconditionally; but, the Duke added, as it was opposed by the late Secretary of War, he could not allow the Government to proceed in the matter.

DELAGOA BAY.
London, March 28.—In the House of Commons Mr. Curzon was asked if there was any truth in the report that Great Britain had purchased Delagoa Bay with the whole strip of territory from Amatonga, on the south, to the north, the Limpopo River constituting the eastern boundary, for the sum of \$25,000,000. Mr. Curzon declined to say, saying that the Government must insist on proper notification being given to such a question.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.
London, March 28.—A Pretoria dispatch says: President Kruger has issued an official denial of the reports that the relations between Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, and himself are strained.

The Daily Telegraph prints a rumor that Sir John Gorst, the Conservative member for Cambridge University, might receive an important official post in South Africa.

A Cape Town dispatch says: Mr. Cecil Rhodes, late Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, has started for Bulawayo.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.
London, March 28.—In the House of Lords the Archbishop of York introduced a bill requiring the closing of public houses on Sundays, except during the noon hour, and then only for the purpose of selling liquors for consumption on the premises. The Bishop of Manchester proposed to add an hour in the evening when liquors might be sold, allowing them to be consumed on the premises. The Duke of Devonshire reminded the House that a commission was already considering the licensing laws, and suggested that the bill introduced by the Archbishop of York be postponed.

MRS. KITSON'S LABEL SUIT.
London, March 28.—In the libel suit brought by Mrs. Arthur Kitson against Dr. Wm. Playfair, a verdict was rendered yesterday in favor of the plaintiff, and awarding her \$60,000 damages. Great interest has been felt in the case, as it involved the right of an attending physician to disclose any secret revealed in professional confidence. The doctor, it appears, made a statement to his wife about Mrs. Kitson, and she communicated it to Sir James Kitson, the brother of Arthur Kitson, who is a millionaire, withdrew an allowance of \$2,500 which he was making to Mrs. Kitson after her separation from his brother. Mrs. Playfair is a sister of Sir James and Arthur Kitson.

MINING IN MADAGASCAR.
Antananarivo, Madagascar, March 28.—Under the instructions received from France, mine prospecting permits issued lately have been canceled, and such permits henceforth will be granted to French citizens only.

London, March 28.—The British Chamber of Commerce are bringing strong pressure on the Government for some action to protect British interests in Madagascar, in view of the decision of France to terminate existing treaties made by Madagascar with other powers without the leave of the powers concerned. It is suggested that the Government come to an agreement with the United States, and make joint representations to France, in view of the extent of American interests affected by the settling aside of the American treaty with Madagascar of 1881.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND SIAM.
London, March 28.—In the House of Commons yesterday Reginald McKenna (Liberal), member for North Monmouthshire, moved to reduce the Foreign Office estimates as a protest against the concessions that had been made by the Government to France in the Siam convention.

Mr. Curzon denied the conven-

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you get Ayer's.

Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

J. & D. ROSS

Hats. Hats. Hats.

The latest American and English styles; also the newest goods in Caps.

Cents' Furnishings:

The latest goods in the market in Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts, etc. Underwear in all weights and sizes.

Merchant Tailoring:

This department is replete with goods to suit the tastes of all, and at most moderate prices. All garments guaranteed. A perfect fit and made by the best union labor.

386 Richmond St.

RAILWAY RUMBLINGS.

A Number of G. T. R. Appointments Announced—Fast Time Made.

A Montreal dispatch says: The following important appointments in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway are announced: W. E. Davis, of Chicago, as general passenger and ticket agent of the entire system; Geo. T. Leil, assistant general passenger and ticket agent; E. H. Hughes, assistant general passenger and ticket agent, with headquarters at Chicago; Arthur White, division freight agent at Toronto; Robert Quinn, division freight agent at Hamilton in place of John Earls, superannuated. The branch lines west of the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers have been consolidated with the trunk line, and after April 1 the operation of all lines will be directed from Montreal.

A Buffalo dispatch of Friday's date says: Fast time was made today over the Grand Trunk by a train consisting of five cars of horses, one of poultry, one coach and a caboose. The distance from Sarnia tunnel to the In-

ternational Bridge, 139 miles, was covered in five hours and six minutes, breaking the previous best record of five hours and 22 minutes. The train left the tunnel at 8:49 a.m., arriving at the bridge at 1:55 p.m. The delivery at the East End stock yards, from the time of departure, was made in five hours and 49 minutes.

Pure Baking Powder, 20c per pound, at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store. ywt

Knives, forks and spoons are protected by patents to the number of 2,102.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parnelee's Pills than any other Pills we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parnelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

The Ashantee ambassadors to England spent \$60,000 in eight months. Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

Windsor Salt, Purest and Best.
There are patents for scrubbing brushes and brooms to the number of 3,184.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Germany has a war footing of 2,700,000 men.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Advertiser

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The Daily Advertiser.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO

LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and

Man. Mr.

God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.

—Browning.

London, Saturday, March 28.

The moon is full tomorrow. A rural

meteorologist asserts that with the

change will come spring weather. Own-

ers of Easter hats will earnestly hope

that the ruralist is a prophet of the

first week.

|| || ||

The amount paid in the form of in-

terest to shareholders in public com-

panies in Britain annually is something

like £220,000,000. And Britain is the

country that upholds trade freedom in

spite of the declaration by Sir C. H.

Tupper that she is going to the wall

in consequence of that principle. The

motherland remains right side up.

|| || ||

Major-General Gascoigne, the new

commander-in-chief of the Canadian

forces, thinks the head of the military

college at Kingston should be frequent-

ly changed, and that the position

should be thrown open to an excep-

tionally smart officer of the Canadian

militia. That is right. There has been

too much tendency to under-estimate

Canadian talent when positions of this

kind become vacant. No position is

too good for a Canadian if he has the

proper qualifications.

|| || ||

While we have been impatiently wait-

ing for warmer weather, in other parts

of the continent the climatic conditions

have been remarkable. In far north

Alaska, for example, they have experi-

enced the coldest weather known there

in twenty years. During January and

February the temperature was never

above zero at Juneau or Sitka, and

snow fell almost continuously. To bal-

ance this, an unusual spell of warm

weather during the early part of this

month hatched out millions of grass-

hoppers, prematurely, in Oregon. And

then came along an unusual cold snap,

which killed practically every one of

the insects. Consequently the farm-

ers thereabouts are doing the remark-

able thing of rejoicing over unseason-

able weather. In Southern California,

a former Londoner writes us, they are

already experiencing very warm weather,

and at Orange, in that State, the

other day, a farmer and his two sons

were killed by lightning, while sitting

at the table, eating their supper.

|| || ||

How the Money Goes.

The opposition of Mr. Sanford Flem-

ing, the eminent engineer, to the pres-

ent extraordinary condition of affairs

at the Kingston Military College is na-

tural. Mr. Fleming is one of the visit-

ors, and he very properly objects to

the hiring of 37 officials to take con-

trol of 57 cadets. The country does not

get anything like value for the money

that is spent at this institution, which

has been yearly becoming more ex-

pensive. From the Auditor-General's

report we learn that to provide for the

education of these 57 pupils the sum of

\$64,568 94 was spent last year. The

original intention was that the college

should be devoted to the teaching of

military tactics alone, but as clamors

for office increased all kinds of

teachers have been added, until now

the college gives education that could

be obtained by the pupils at a tithe

of the expense in connection with our

public or high schools. Let the long-

suffering taxpayer reflect on this list

of teachers for these fifty-seven pup-

ils, together with the moneys paid

them last year:

Commandant, Major-General

Cameron, C.M.G. (son-in-law

to Sir Charles Tupper)\$3,153 52

Staff Adjutant1,400 00

Professor of Military History

et cetera2,500 00

Professor of Mathematics, etc. 2,000 00

Professor of Fortifications, etc. 2,643 00

Professor of Artillery, etc. 2,643 00

Assistant Instructor in Fortifi-

cations, etc.2,000 00

Assistant Instructor in Mathe-

matics, etc.1,293 00

Assistant Instructor in Survey-

ing, etc.1,293 00

Assistant Instructor in Mathe-

matics, etc.1,375 00

Professor of English1,000 00

Professor of Freehand Drawing

and Painting2,000 00

Professor of French1,000 00

Professor of Civil Engineering

and Architecture2,709 00

Professor of Physics, etc.2,000 00

In addition to this long list of ex-

pensive teachers, a large number of

subordinate officials are employed as

body and other servants to the offi-

cers, and salaries of the total large

sum of \$37,013 12 are paid.

We submit that this is paying alto-

gether too much for the work of edu-

cating 50 odd young gentlemen so as

to be able to give their energies chief-

ly to the building up of other countries.

Gen. Gascoigne, the commander-in-

chief approves of the mixing of ordi-

nary education with military instruction,

but he is not a taxpayer of Canada.

or he would not see it in that light. There is no reason why the well-to-do young men who enter the military college should not be thoroughly equipped with all the general education which they need at the public and high schools of the country, as are budding doctors, lawyers, and other professional men, at very much smaller cost. In military matters, too, the country needs a change.

The New Olympian Games.

Our cablegrams inform us that re-

presentative athletes from America,

Great Britain and from other parts of

Europe have already been entered as

competitors in the great gathering for

the revival of the Olympian games in

Greece. It is to be regretted that in

the list of "American" athletes no

Canadian is included. We are confi-

dent that if one or more of our strong

and agile men, who in the past have

been in the habit of carrying all be-

fore them in athletic sports on this

continent, had been entered in the

Grecian contests they would have

made a most creditable showing.

Through the neglect to arrange for

representation in a competition of

such world-wide importance, which

will be witnessed by many thousands,

and reported on by the press of the

civilized world, Canada has missed a

great advertisement.

These games, which will stir up re-

collections of many events connected

with the greatness and glory of an-

cient Greece, will begin on April 6,

according to our calendar—March 24,

according to the Julian calendar that

is in use in Greece—and they will last

for ten days. They will take place on

the sacred plains of Elis in the an-

cient stadium, on the very ground

made celebrated by Choroebus, the

first of victors, and by Alcibiades, the

most renowned. The original site of

the stadium has been practically re-

stored, and the marble benches have

been replaced as they were two thou-

sand years ago.

The ancient games could be partici-

pated in by none but Greeks, and

every Hellenic state sent its repre-

sentatives. The prize was an olive

crown, a simple garland cut from a

tree in the sacred grove of Olympia,

while palm leaves were placed in the

hands of the victors. Hence comes

our proverbial expression "He bears

the palm." In addition to this the

victor's name, together with the games

in which he had conquered, were pro-

claimed by a herald. These victories

were considered the greatest triumphs

a Greek could obtain, and the highest

honors were conferred upon him. There

are instances on record in which altars

were built and sacrifices offered to the

victors at Olympia. The ancient games

comprised leaping, running, throwing

the quoit, spear-throwing and wrest-

ling. Added to these afterward came

boxing, in which the hands of the box-

ers were covered by a cestus made

partly of lead and partly of leather.

The modern boxer's glove is compar-

atively harmless beside it. Then there

was also chariot racing and racing on

horseback. In addition to these there

were contests in poetry, music and

oratory.

The Olympian festival was a sea-

son of gayety and rejoicing, and pil-

grims thronged thither from all Greek

cities and from distant provinces. Cel-

ebrated at intervals of four years, they

marked the periods of time, and it

was not until the fourth century of

our present era that they were abol-

ished by the Roman Emperor Theod-

osius.

There has been talk of a revival of

these games since 1853, but it was not

until 1894 that the project began to

make headway. A number of wealthy

Greeks and Frenchmen began the

movement in that year, and appointed

the spring of 1896 for the beginning

of a new Olympiad. The King and

Queen of Greece have taken the deep-

est interest in this revival, and have

given largely of their private means to

promote it. The games will be en-

tirely those that have the approval of

the present day, so that there will be

neither chariot racing nor boxing. Modern

games, such as bicycling and lawn

tennis, will be introduced, but in all

other respects the festival will con-

form as nearly as possible to that of

ancient Greece. The King himself will

place the olive crown on the head of

each victor.

SAVAGES TAUGHT CIVILIZED

TRICKS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is a touch of irony in the fact

that the spread of civilization has

placed modern weapons of war in the

hands of uncivilized races, and thus en-

abled them to defeat the armies of

enlightened nations, as was recently

illustrated in the signal triumph of

the Abyssinians over the Italians.

A CANDID CRITICISM.

Kincardine Review (Conservative).

What is there so very precious about

the Bowell Administration, anyway?

Their frequent bunglings and blunders

have made their friends sick and

tired of them. It would be impossible

to get another collection of seventeen

men who could mismanage affairs so

faithfully as Premier Bowell's Cab-

inet has done in the past year.

Brander Mathews' latest success,

"His Father's Son," has been issued

in Longmans, Green & Co.'s Colonial

Library (cheap series). It is a lively

story of life in modern New York.

Macmillan & Co., New York, have

issued Rudyard Kipling's famous novel

"The Light That Failed" in their popu-

lar Colonial Library (paper cover se-

ries). It is certain to have a large cir-

culation. The Copp-Clark Co., Toron-

to, are the publishers.

You will be delighted with your

glances if scientifically fitted by Ad-

kins, Optician, East London. Testing

free.

Western Ontario.

The Latest Happenings in the Best

Section of the Province.

Sequel to the Dixon Matrimonial Trouble

Fifteen-Year-Old Suicide—The

Madill Assault Case.

The Chesley Board of Health de-

clines the story that cancerous beef was

offered for sale there.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have prom-

ised to visit Sarnia in September and

officially open the Boys' Brigade, as

they intended to do last year.

Henry Smith, of the Penwarden

House, St. Thomas, was fined \$30 and

**Fitzgerald,
Scandrett
& Co.
160 Dundas Street**

How to Cure Skin Disease
Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Eczema, scabies, itching, all eruptions of the face, hands, nose, etc., leave skin clear, white and healthy. It heals and cures all diseases of the skin by no other remedy. Get it from your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment," J. C. Swayne & Co., Montreal, Vt.

The best place to get a fashionable outfit is at Overmeyer's Livery, street north. Phone 422.

never disappoints. Putnam's Corn Extractor is sure to remove the worst corns in a few days, a claim is made that it will cure else, it cannot disappoint. If hard or soft corns just try it of the article "just as good" Polson & Co., proprietors, Minn.

substitute for the one supplied by nature in youth and health, as modern chemistry can produce.

TRY ME

We Do It All

WALL PAPERING,
FRESH COING,
KALSOINING,
WOOD FINISHING,
PAINTING.

Picture Framing is one of our
specialties. We have everything that the
artist requires.

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R.K. Cowan

Barristers, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

Electric Bells,
Batteries, Bell Wire,
Push Buttons,
Magnet Wire

And all other Electric Supplies for sale by

Rogers Electric Co.

465 RICHMOND STREET.

Fine Merchant Tailoring.

W. Fairbairn

Over Priddis Bros. Entrance through store.
185 Dundas street.

"Never Turn a Wheel"

without using

PEERLESS CYLINDER
ENGINE
DYNAMO

Buy the best—have comfort.

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

Sole Proprietors, Toronto. 71



Stark's Powders

ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.

Each box contains a box of powder for the im-
mediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache,
and Sick Stomach, Nausea, Restlessness,
Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules,
forming a never failing treatment for Biliousness,
Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid
Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Consti-
pation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indige-
stion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are
also a certain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid
Fever. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting
pills, minims, lozenges, etc., but they act at
once.

Only 25 cts. Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all
drug stores.

Places where there are no drug stores,
Prepared by R. Stark, M.D.C.P., Chemist

You May Want

Some plumbing work done soon. Let us
give you an estimate. We guarantee our
work, and will do it very reasonable, too.

EGGETT & BICKLEY,

274 Dundas Street. Phone 1,085

CONFEDERATION LIFE, TORONTO.

PROGRESS MADE DURING 1925:

Increase in Lives Insured.....746
Increase in Policies in Force.....965
Increase in Dividends to Policyholders.....\$23,885 57
Increase in Premium Income.....\$4,189 51
Increase in Interest Income.....11,187 39
Increase in Cash Surplus.....82,381 13
Increase in Total Income.....68,556 70
Increase in Assets.....463,605 13
Increase in Insurance for 1925.....1,156,376 00
The average annual payment of all claims,
after proof of death, for past ten years has been
\$500 and a fraction.

FRED H. HEATH, General Agent.

GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.

Ladies' rates same as others. Phone 797.
ywt

Sparks from the Wire.

Mrs. Alex. McIntosh, aged 70 years, was
burnt to death in her home at Picton, N.
S., on Thursday.

Ruben Potter and Delphina Charette
Thursday pleaded guilty at Belleville to
bigamy, and were given 90 days to leave the
country.

Harry P. Hyams, wanted at Montreal on
a charge of forgery, was called in the court
Thursday. As he failed to appear, his
recognizance was declared forfeited.
Hyams is in the United States.

Robert Osborne, who met with so serious
an accident at the Bertram engine works,
Toronto, died Thursday night in the
General Hospital. His skull was fractured
by a blow from the handle of a crane.

The young man Spence, who received
fatal injuries on the Grand Trunk near Syd-
ney, Ont., on Tuesday, was a son of Lieut.
Col. David Spence, of the Dufferin Rifles,
Brantford, where the body was taken.

Toronto and other sections of Ontario and
Quebec are asking for places in the Prin-
cess Louise Hospital, of St. John, N. B.,
should they be called to the Soudan. Many
telegram and letters are coming in asking
for places in corps.

James Scott, of Toronto, who committed
suicide on Feb. 22, by jumping off a Rose-
dale bridge, left an estate worth \$89,900.
Mrs. Scott is to receive \$1,300 annually, the
remaining income being divided equally
among the sons and daughters.

R. A. Thompson, while drilling for water
to run his mill, at Lynden, Ont., struck
natural gas with a force which, while
burning, threw a black fire ball into the air,
out of a four-inch pipe, the gas having to
force its way through 300 feet of water.

A Kingston, Ont., telegram says: A lad
named Teeples, of Inverary, was handling a
loaded gun in the presence of another boy
named Barr, when a premature discharge
occurred. Barr was shot in the head and
fell over unconscious. The physician does
not think he can save the boy's life.

Word has reached Toronto of the death
of W. A. Forsyth, who had been employed
by one of the bicycle factories in that city,
a short time ago. Forsyth, it appears, was
making his way to Peterboro, and while
trying to board a train at Myrtle lost his
hold and fell beneath the wheels.

Robert Edgeworth Stanton, one of the
first employees of the Dominion Express
Company, is dead of consumption at his
residence in Toronto. Deceased was the
first messenger to make the run between
Montreal and Toronto for the Dominion
Express, after its formation. He was 42
years old.

Kar-a-Kof, the new cold and lung rem-
edy, 25c at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store.

WAR!

SHIRT WAISTS

Our **50c** Ones

TAKE THE LEAD.

Priddis Bros.

158 DUNDAS STREET,
157 CARLING STREET.

Telephone 324.

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UNEQUALLED

UNAPPROACHED

Wm. Gurd & Co.

AGENTS,

185 Dundas St., London.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

FAIR TO CLOUDY AND MILD WITH

RAIN.

Toronto, Ont., March 27—11 p. m.—

The eastern depression developed during
last night has caused a gale from the south
and west throughout Eastern Canada. It is
now passing north-eastward over Labrador,
followed by clearing weather. In the Lake
District and Western Quebec it is generally
fair, with higher pressure and moderately
cold weather. A general decrease in pres-
sure, with milder, unsettled weather, is
setting in throughout the Northwest south-
ward to Texas, with a tendency to an east-
erly movement, probably giving similar con-
ditions tomorrow in the Lake District.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 28—48; Battleford, 22—42; Qu'Appelle, 22—40; Winnipeg, 10—48; Toronto,
10—32; Ottawa, 6—25; Montreal, 10—22;
Perry Sound, 2—30; Quebec, 14—20;
Halifax, 38—48.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, March 28—1 a. m.—For the lower
lakes region (including counties lying south
of the Georgian Bay region, east as far as
Belleville)—Increasing east to south winds;
fair to cloudy and mild, followed by rain.

BELTZ'S
Spring Hats

WE HAVE SOLE AGENCY IN
THE CITY FOR

Youmans, (Celebrated New York Hat)

Roeloffs, (Philadelphia Hat)

Lincoln, Bennett & Co.

Woodrow & Co.,

Cooksey & Co.,

HIGH-CLASS
ENGLISH HATS

E. Beltz

144 Dundas Street.

LONDON'S LEADING HATTER.

TRY US FOR YOUR NEW HAT.

BREAD

In all parts of the city retail at

50—PER LOAF—50

Johnston Bros., Phone 818

Every Woman

Likes Nice Walls

Especially when they can be had at the price of

ugly ones. Clear, bright walls make home at-

tractive. Your Wall Paper shows your

taste. Don't use shabby, dingy paper when

we offer you bright dining-room papers at 50

to 100; stylish parlor papers, 12½ to 15c. Our

papers are the up-to-date variety.

W. W. Boyle—Wall Papers—456 Dundas.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings

Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper

than other fittings. Send for our new

catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings

Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East,

Toronto.

\$2 TWO \$2
DOLLARS

Will buy you a hat that is pro-
nounced by those who know to be
the correct thing. It is really
worth more, but we are making it
a leader this spring. If you want
a better hat, you should get a
Creedmoor. It is the latest shape,
latest shades, and best finished
hat in London.

Milne, Spittal & Co.

Hatters,

\$2 146 Dundas St. \$2

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ARE ON SALE AT

T. R. PARKER'S,

G. P. R. Ticket Office

Southwest corner Dundas and

Richmond Streets.

London and Environs

—Large quantities of ice came down

the south branch of the river yesterday

afternoon.

—Inquirer.—The Tecumseh opened

here under Phil Powers' management

on May 15, 1888.

—March has only till Tuesday night in

which to decide whether to go out like

a lion or like a lamb.

—Charles Schryver, of the Dodd's

Medicine Company, manufacturers of the

renowned Dodd's Kidney Pills, is in the

city.

—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

holds an open session of the Sabbath

school and Bible classes on Sunday af-

ternoon at 3 o'clock in the auditorium

of the church. An interesting pro-

gramme of music and addresses has

been provided.

—Dr. O'Hagan, who has been the

guest of Dr. Hanavan, city, for several

days, left for the east yesterday. Dr.

O'Hagan lectured most acceptably be-

fore the ladies of the Sacred Heart

Convent. He has just returned from

the Catholic School of Oratory at New

Orleans, where he also participated in

the Mardi Gras festivities. The doctor

will resume his literary work in On-

tario.

—A team of horses belonging to Mr.

Harry Lewis city traveler for D. S.

Ferrin & Co., ran away on Dundas

street west yesterday afternoon and

scattered biscuit and candy boxes

broadcast in the roadway. The horses

took to the sidewalk near Perrin's fac-

tory, and continued to Talbot street

before they were stopped. Many pe-

destrians were compelled to dodge in-

to doorways to avoid being struck by

the rig.

—The special committee appointed

by the council to deal with the ques-

tion of supplies met in the City Hall

yesterday afternoon and considered

a number of suggestions as to the best

method of handling the supplies re-

quired during the year. Another meet-

ing will be held on Tuesday next. The

members of the committee are Ald.

Armstrong, Benson, Skinner, W. Ica-

man, Parnell and Engineer Graydon.

—Rev. James Stephens, of Cam-

bridge, England, who has been

preaching special sermons for a week

at the Memorial Church to interested

congregations, commences tomorrow

a series of passion week sermons. His

service for men only in the afternoon

will be an important feature of the

work. The offerings of the day will

be devoted to the Church Parochial

Mission Society, which is doing a good

work in promoting spiritual life in the

Anglican Church.

—According to the secretary's report

at the recent Epworth League con-

vention in St. Thomas, there are in

London 21 societies, 528 active, 451 as-

sociate, and 53 honorary members, and

in the Strathroy, 28 societies, 731 ac-

tive, 521 associate and 22 honorary mem-

bers. The district reporting the largest

number of societies is London, with 21;

largest number of members, Strathroy,

1,274; raising most money for all

purposes, Windsor, with \$549; society

with largest membership, Rattenbury

Street, Clinton, 190; raising largest

amount of money for all purposes,

418. The smallest society numeri-

cally is Tyndalton, but though it has

only eleven members, it raised \$47.

—Mr. John A. Orchard, of Niagara

Falls South, died on the 25th inst., in

his 81st year. For many years he held

the position of clerk of the Division

Court, and was one of the oldest re-

sidents of the district. He was a na-

tive of Devonshire, England, and a

fine specimen of the sturdy, manly

Englishman, and had many friends,

by whom he was held in high esteem.

His wife died several years ago, and

they leave no family. Mr. J. G. Cad-

ham, his nephew, has lived with him

since childhood, and for several years

past has assisted him in his duties.

Mr. Orchard was a consistent member

of the Church of England, and was a

staunch Reformer. The funeral takes

place on Monday afternoon next.

—The attraction at the Grand on

Good Friday, matinee and night, and

Saturday, matinee and night, will be

"Hands Across the Sea." The Toronto

Mail and Empire says: "The Opera

House was crowded last night on the

occasion of the return of Mr. Henry

Pettit's melodrama, 'Hands Across the

Sea.' The play, which was previously

produced at this theatre about two

years ago, is much superior to the

general run of melodramas put on the

stage. It is a play well constructed,

653 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dec. 24, 1894.

Y. C. Briggs & Sons, Wholesale Drug-

gists, Hamilton.

MEECELS and Surveyors, 215 Dundas
Duffell Block. H. C. McBride, F. W.
COMBEE.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS
civil engineers, Albion Building
don. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

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

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the
Leading Fine Coffee of the World.
The only Coffee served at the
WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

Fishing for Flying Fish.

Method of Taking This Strange
Denizen of the Deep Off
Barbadoes.

"The familiar old saw, 'Don't swear or you won't catch any fish,' may not have any real significance when it is applied to ordinary every-day fishing," said a New Yorker whose means and inclinations have enabled him to enjoy much piscatorial sport of odd and curious kinds, "but it would come true every time if you were fishing for flying fish. For that matter, though, the saying might just as well be, 'Don't pray or you won't catch any fish,' if it referred to flying fish. In that case, in fact, it might almost be, 'Don't breathe,' for the slightest sound and frequently even the most cautious movement is sufficient to send you home without a flying fish on your string. I have seen the sea black with flying fish as far as the eye could reach, crowding upward toward the waiting sweep of the fisherman's net, and the next second seen all that surrounding water as clear as though it were a field of glass, not a spot nor a speck anywhere to remind me of the dense life that filled it an instant before. The shadow of a passing sea-bird's wing upon that great school and send it somewhere away or into the depths to return no more. No creature as it may seem, a skillful and discreet fisherman manipulates his net among them until he has filled his boat from the school without giving them alarm. I have known one boat to take 100 flying fish from one school, and fishing only ceased because the boat would hold no more.

"In the deep blue sea off Barbadoes is where I used to go flying fish fishing, and I never heard of any other place where that sport could be found. It is not a matter of sport, though, with a native fisherman. It is business and a very serious business, for the principal food supply, as well as the chief item of commerce, of a large portion of the people, is flying fish. The boats you see fishing in the sea are, even to the sails. Their keels are oiled, to make them more noiseless in the water. The simple and slender gear of the fisherman is dyed sea-blue, so that the fish will not be alarmed by the sight of the boat. This is a very old fish that frequents the steep shores of Barbadoes. Its name, according to the way I heard it pronounced, is peng. These fish are caught in nets. None is ever more than a pound in weight, and half of that weight is oil. The fish are not used for bait until decomposition is well advanced. Forty or fifty, and if ever taken along in a floating barrel to the fishing grounds is one. Not much in the way of tackle is used in catching flying fish. The equipment is a shallow scoop net with inch meshes, the hoop being three feet or so in diameter.

"The fishing grounds are from five to twelve miles from shore. The sea is marvellously clear. When the fish are reached a spot where the fish are likely to be found, the fisherman leans as far as he can over the side of the boat. In one hand he holds the light net by the hoop, so that it touches the water, and with the other hand he pushes down slanting the water and toward the boat when the time comes. In the other hand he has one of the loud-smelling bait fish. This he squeezes, and the putrid oil from it falls into the water, and a noiseless stream of the oil spreads over the surface, and is as clear as crystal. It has the effect of making the depths visible for fathoms down.

"I suppose flying fish are partial to decayed fish, for if there are any in the vicinity when this bait is turned into and upon the sea, they will not be long in making their presence known. Not a word is spoken, nor a sound of any kind made after the boat reaches the fishing ground. The native I went out with on my first trip objected, judging from the expression on his face, to the manner in which my heart beat, and I may say that it did beat rather loud. The novelty and expectancy of the occasion excited me. I lay with my face over the gunwale, and forgot even the malodorous exhalation of the bait. Presently, far down beneath the oily surface, I saw myriads of black spots moving. They rose swiftly, growing larger and more numerous, until the sheen of thousands of flying fish, their long, black fins, or wings, bristling like a moving column of lancers, glistened close to the surface. A bunch of the advance guard came within reach, and the fisherman buried his net in the water, with a swift and noiseless sweep that brought it toward the boat. He drew it to the surface, and the net was full of the oil side of the boat, apparently with ease, although it contained as many flying fish as a man would be able to carry. Quickly dumping his catch in the boat, but with scarcely a sound, he was ready with his net again, sweeping the oil out of another bait fish, and reducing it to unsavory pulp. The captured flying fish seemed not to deserve their name, for they lay in the boat with scarcely a movement, and

soon died. In two hours that one fisherman filled his boat, and we sailed back home.

"That is all there is to flying fish fishing, but it is exciting and enjoyable, in spite of the bait fish. You soon get used to that, and don't notice it. I got so I could handle the net about as well as the natives, and I landed many a thousand of those queer fish. I have no doubt flying fish fly. But they must go far away from the Barbadoes waters to do their flying. I never saw one of them fly, but if I had, I should believe I would have thought it half so wonderful a thing as the way ten thousand or more of those fish can disappear utterly from sight, as in the twinkling of an eye, in water clear almost as crystal to the depth of many fathoms."

A LITTLE CHILD LED THEM.

How Husband and Wife Were Held Together by a Baby Daughter.

The ventilating shaft of a Harlem flat is responsible for the publicity of a touching episode, from which the true names are purposely omitted, says the New York Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones had for several months been living under strained conditions that cast a cloud over their home, which threatened to break in a storm that would disrupt the little family of three members. Last week the breaking point was reached, and husband and wife agreed that a separation was the only possible course. But

there was a little daughter, Eva, 5 years of age. Which parent was to have her? It was decided that the child should answer this question.

"Eva, said her mother, as she was seated near the ventilating shaft, holding the child's hand, while the father, with contracted brows, was standing at the other end of the room, "my dear little daughter, papa and mamma are not going to live together any longer. We are going to separate and go far, far away from each other. We can't be happy in the same house. Now, my child, we want you to say which one of us you will live with. You must choose between mamma and papa."

The eyes of the little girl filled with tears as she turned them on her father, who had averted his face and stood with bowed head. She did not speak then, but was apparently in thought very deep for her little experience. She loosened the hand that held her and moved quickly toward her father, who turned with outstretched arms and a smile of triumph to welcome her. She dropped her hand on the mother's face, and the child did not then break her silence, but, taking her father's hand in hers, led him with a tender force which he could not resist to the other end of the room.

"Papa and mamma," she said, as she held a hand of each, "I want to live with both of you. I must have you both. Now kiss, make up and be happy. Please, papa and mamma."

The appeal was irresistible. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were folded in each other's arms, and the three for a moment were in tears, which smiles of joy soon banished.

Some years ago a slave girl of surpassing beauty—the Ashanti type, bien entendu—had the misfortune to attract the fickle fancy of a chief, whose head wife tolerated no rivalry. To reproach a husband is generally useless; in Coomassie it is dangerous. The lady, wise in her generation, forbore to risk her head, but sent for the executioner, and caused the head of the real treasure of the Ashantis to be removed, rendering her such an object as can only be seen in savage kingdoms.

History does not say if the expedient answered the purpose of restoring the girl's wandering affections to their rightful owner, but the slave girl developed, not unnaturally, into a woman with an undying thirst for revenge. Lately she sought an audience with the Governor, and informed him that the real treasure of the Ashantis lay buried 50 feet below the soil, in a disused shaft of a mine near Coomassie, and readily undertook to point out the spot.

Digging is being vigorously carried on, already more than a fourth of the depth has been cleared, and should the treasure amount to anything like the rumored value, the cost of the expedition will be fully defrayed, making the Ashanti war a record one, as not only bloodless, but free of cost.

printed ware with sacred subjects, and it is probable that nearly every maker of decorated china from 1800 to about 1850 originated something of this character. Messrs. C. J. Mason & Co., of Hanley, executed other pieces, and plate, and perhaps other pieces, of the same place, with branch establishments at Cobridge and Burslem, whose principal trade was with the United States, produced Biblical designs, which became exceedingly popular with the county folk, who could purchase them for a trifle; and many a simple-hearted farmer was wont to carry home with him on his market day a few of these crude and homely but much admired souvenirs among his purchases at the village store. These wonderful productions appeared in the eyes of the good will and children veritable works of art, and served a good purpose in familiarizing them with the wise sayings of "Poor Richard," and the teachings of Holy Writ. A series of six-inch plates, illustrating some of the principal events of Bible story, were among the most highly-prized treasures of the china closet, such, for instance, as a design suggested by Luke II, 46-52, showing the child Jesus holding Mary's hand and talking to three Jews, or a woman at a spinning wheel, while a man and an old woman's filled can on his head, is seated on the stone floor. In the background are pillars and stained, the whole scene is printed in black and white, and touched with colors. Above the picture we read:

At Twelve Years old He Talked with Men.

The Jews all Wondering Stand;
And beneath:
Yet He obey'd His Mother then
And came at her command.

This set consisted of a dozen or more designs of similar character, with a plain white border, and a raised or embossed design, such as a sprig of lily of the valley, a wheat head, and a tulip flower. Collectors are more or less familiar with the old plates bearing views of Palestine and Damascus.

Messrs. J. & J. Jackson, of Burslem, also published a set of similar plates in pink, black and brown, each one marked on the back with the representation of an open Bible. The one entitled "Tadmor in the Desert" is a reproduction of a scene from the Bible, showing a man mounted on a camel, surrounded by architectural ruins—crumbling walls and broken pillars.

In addition to the engravings of scenes suggested by certain passages, the plates of the Old and New Testament, the early English potter frequently employed poetry as a decorative motive for his wares. On some of the plates of the series, a decorative hymn, or on others religious sentiment, and quotations, and on an ancient teapot the inscription, slightly changed from the original: "Let your conversation be as upon the Gospel of Christ," and on another the quotation from the Bible: "The Sting of Sin is Death." A bowl of old Liverpool bears the lines written by Robert Burns:

Some have meat that cannot eat,
An' some wat eat that want it;
But we hae meat and drink,
An' we're contented with it.

See let the Lord be thanked.
A similar piece has printed on it the fragment of a hymn:

The loss of God is great,
The loss of Health is more;
But losing Christ is such a loss
As no Man can restore.

The Scriptural pottery described above is all of English origin. The inscription upon a brown-glazed earthen flower pot which was made at the old pottery of John Vickers & Son, Lionville, Chester county, Pa., is interesting. On this ornate piece of incised ware, which has only recently come to my notice, we read, in the same meter as the last:

Is this a Christian World?
Are we a Human Race?
And can Man from His Brother's Soul
God's Impress dare efface?

While the sentiment conveyed in the above seems to have no possible connection with the form of the piece on which it appears, the pious potter's purpose was sufficiently served when he selected, as a medium through which to convey his thoughts, a vessel which should be in daily use and constantly before his owner. Who can find the humble efforts of the potter of olden times to familiarize the people with Scriptural truths less productive of good than the teachings disseminated through the medium of printed books?

EDWIN ATLEE BARBER.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

Miss Flora (in a pair of stupendous sleeves)—How do I look, Ned? Ned (rapturously)—You're simply unapproachable.

Minard's Malignant Cures Garget in Cows

Best for

Wash Day
makes clothes
sweet, clean,
white, with
the least
labor.

USE
SURPRISE
SOAP

Its remarkable
lasting
and cleansing
properties make
SURPRISE most
economical and
Best for
Every Day

A ROMANCE FROM AFRICA.

The Story of a Treasure Which is Ingenious and May be True.

Englishmen are predatory creatures, and the London papers do not hesitate to express annoyance because the expeditionary force recently sent against King Premph found at Coomassie only a meager number of gold ornaments, and hollow ones at that. The value of the loot taken from the royal "palace" was only about £2,000, and made a poor showing when exhibited in London, as compared with the result of previous raids. Now, a correspondent, writing from Accra, tells a story, which, if true—a very large "if"—will make the British officers wish they had not left the Ashanti capital quite so soon. He says:

Some years ago a slave girl of surpassing beauty—the Ashanti type, bien entendu—had the misfortune to attract the fickle fancy of a chief, whose head wife tolerated no rivalry. To reproach a husband is generally useless; in Coomassie it is dangerous. The lady, wise in her generation, forbore to risk her head, but sent for the executioner, and caused the head of the real treasure of the Ashantis to be removed, rendering her such an object as can only be seen in savage kingdoms.

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HEALTH

MUST BEGIN IN

GOOD

DIGESTION.

It is next found in

RICH, PURE BLOOD,

Which gives color to the cheek and vigor to

the brain and nerves.

K. D. C.

est cure of

INDIGESTION

in any form. A test proves the statement.

Highest Indorsement.

Break Up a Cold in Time

BY USING

PYNY-PECTORAL

The Quick Cure for COUGHS,

COLDS, CROUP, BRON-

CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mrs. JOSEPH NAGY,

of 500 Avenue, Toronto, writes:

"Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It is the best selling medicine I have; my customers are all over the world."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd.

Proprietors, MONTREAL

4th Brand

Mild

Cured

Delicious

Flavor

PACKED BY

T. R. F. CASE, SEAFORTH

Indapo

Made a well

Man of Me?

INDAPO

THE GREAT

KINDOO REMEDY

REVEALS IN 30 DAYS

Curable

Scars, Eruptions, Pimples, etc.

Indapo is a

pure, natural, and

harmless remedy

which cures all

skin diseases

without the use

of any dangerous

drugs or chemicals

Indapo is sold

everywhere and

is the only

remedy of its

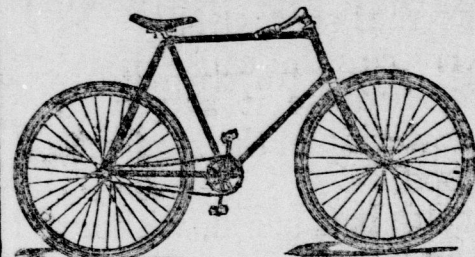
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Indapo is

the only

remedy of its

kind.



OUR PRICE \$85 CASH.

Hobbs Hardware Co., London

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself among men in body, mind and heart. Drains married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

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John Ferguson & Sons,

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Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 513.

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and chattels. Coins, Tokens and

Medals bought.

JAMES MILNE,

88 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Send postage stamp for reply.

NOTICE.

A bargain in 6 covers No. 9 new Jewel

Range with high shelf; bedroom suites,

extension dining tables, chairs, sofas,

grass mats. Call and get prices. Old

furniture taken in exchange.

GEORGE LARSEN,

355-357 Talbot St., south of King St.

JOHN FRIEND'S

(The People's Confectioner)

Is the place to get your lunches at all hours

Hot dinners from 12 to 2-6 tickets for \$1.

Oys and other supper gotten

up to order. Call for prices.

COOKED HAM ALWAYS FOR SALE.

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ternational Detective Agency and

Bureau of Inquiry and Investigation.

Male and female experts only engaged and

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Correspondents in all the leading cities in

Canada, United States and Europe. All busi-

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We investigate every class of Criminal, Com-

mercial or Civil Work, including Murders,

Thefts, Burglaries, Incendiarism, Forgery,

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Debtors; Secure Possession of Stolen Property,

and employ special machinery to capture

Fugitives. Criminals liable to extradition.

All employees of this agency are provided

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Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Offices, 17 Main St., East. Residence, 21 Bold St.,

Yt.

Templeton's

Pink

Powders

Are a sure and speedy

cure for Rheumatism,

Gout, Neuralgia,

Sciatica, and La Grippe.

Mr. J. Brazen, in-

terpreter for the North

West Mounted Police,

speaks as follows of these powders:

"Pain vanishes and swelling at

once goes down."

"To get in and out of the saddle

was almost an impossibility.

"If I don't know what rheumatism

is, no man does."

"I can now attend to duty; in fact

I am a new man."

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU

Bone Tumor, Pimples, Copper

Urgers in Mouth, Bad-Cutting, Write COO-

REMEDY CO., 302 Muscatel Temple-

Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Cap-

ital, \$500,000. Wrote cases cured. 15

to 35 days. 100-page book free.

Navigation and Railways

GRAND TRUNK

RAILWAY

IMPORTANT CHANGE

On and after Sunday, March 29,

the Pacific Express for Chicago,

via Port Huron tunnel, will leave

London at

6:35 p.m.,

Instead of as formerly at 6:55 p.m.

Full information at "Clock" corner Rich-

mond and Dundas streets, and G. T. R. de-

partments.

ROYAL LIMITED.

Equal to any

Woman and the World.

An Interesting Woman.

Mrs. Madeline Yale Wynne, whose story, "The Little Room," published in Harper's Magazine, attracted interest and comment wherever it was read, comes from a line of mechanicians on one side of her house, and on the other from a family of literary workers. In her, both propensities are developed, and her nature is an unusual blending of the practical and mystical. The latter tendency is well illustrated in her fanciful tales, while the other side finds outlet in her exquisite work in silver. The desire to create is with her almost a passion, and the graceful products of her labors in the precious metal are no less dear to her than her literary bantlings or her paintings. In many of these appear the same quaint and weird fancies that haunt her tales, so that the walls of her studio are hung with pictures that are also stories. One of the most striking of her paintings shows a white-robed form of a woman standing before a closed, vine-wreathed door. The whole pose of the figure, with one arm flung backwards as in despair, expresses a desolation to whose cause the gazer must wonder. Another canvas shows the phantom of the old mistress of a home lingering near the fireplace that was once hers. Mrs. Wynne is herself so bright, so charming, and so full of delightful common sense that a stranger unfamiliar with her work would never suspect the dreamy side of her character. Her cordial friendliness, her keen sense of humor, and her ready courtesy, cause her home and her studio to be eagerly sought by her literary and artistic folk in Chicago and from outside.

Laying the Table-Cloth.

Most American girls and many of their brothers have had to "set the table" when they would have better enjoyed doing something else, but the task offered no serious difficulties. If they had to follow the French fashion of several centuries ago they might well have felt some dismay. Probably, no little French girls of the period from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries could have arranged a fashionable table cloth without considerable assistance.

In the twelfth century the table-cloths were very large, and were always laid on the table double; for a long time they were called "doublets" for that reason. The cloth was first placed so as to touch the floor on the side of the table at which the guests sat; then all the cloth that remained was folded so that it just covered the table.

Charles V. had 49 table-cloths, which were from 15 to 20 yards long, and two yards wide. He had one cloth which was 32 yards long, and had the arms of France embroidered on it in silk. All of these were fringed.

In the sixteenth century "doublets" or double table-cloths were replaced by two table-cloths, one of which was small and was laid just as we lay ours today.

The other, which was put on over it, was large, and of beautifully-figured linen. It was laid so that it touched a way that, as a book of that time says, "It resembled a winding river, gently ruffled by a little breeze, for among very many little folds were here and there great ones, which were called 'bubbles,' and puffy folds.

However, the fashion had only a short existence, as is apt to be the case with impractical fashions, and toward the latter part of the century a single cloth laid flat, and touching the floor on all sides of the table, came into general use.

Her One Failing.

That no man is a hero to his valet has become proverbial. It seems likewise that a woman may not remain a peerless princess to her tradespeople—even though she be the Princess of Wales. An English woman, high in the confidence of a great firm of London costumers, tells what trials flow from that great lady's habit of unpunctuality. If she agreed to give a fitting, or look over the designs, say at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, she would be punctual, while, of course, you had to be punctual to the minute, you might count upon reaching her somewhere between 4 and 6. Indeed, so fixed is her habit of delay, it is said, that whenever punctuality was essential, as upon ceremonial occasions, if the Princess is to accompany his wife he takes the precaution to have every clock in the house set forward a good hour.

But, the foregoing adds, once in touch with her, the Princess is a pattern of gentle and gracious dignity, never failing to acknowledge extra pains that have been taken in her service, nor to thank and praise warmly those who succeed in exactly copying her own rather inconsequent ideas of costume.

Royal Manners.

The children of Queen Victoria, we are told, were most carefully trained in manners. The Queen, and her husband, Prince Albert, meant that their children should deserve to have it said of them that they had the manners of princes and princesses. A writer in an English paper tells of two or three incidents that show how carefully they were trained:

Once the princess at a military review was conferring with some officers of the escort, and took no notice of warning looks by the Queen. Finally she dangled her handkerchief over the side of the carriage and dropped it intentionally. There was a rust of young officers to pick it up, but the Queen bade them desist, and, turning to the princess, said in a stern voice, "Now, pick up your handkerchief yourself."

There was no slip for it; the young princess, with flaming cheeks and a saucy toss of the head, did as she was told. Another time it was "Princess" who received a wholesome lesson. He was riding in company with father, and for once forgot his usual politeness and neglected to acknowledge the salute of a passer-by. Prince Albert, observing it, said: "Now, my son, go back and return that man's bow," and he had to do it.

The other evening a girl of 13 came to an entertainment, accompanied by two boys of about her own age and her mother. The young girl sat between the two young men. It was evident that she was in a state of mental elevation, and believed that the due attendance was a mark of her great attractiveness. She carried on a running conversation with her escorts that compelled one man to leave his seat and go farther back in order to hear the lecturer, and subjected her neighbors to great discomfort and annoyance. She was evidently a girl who belonged to the leisure class, but few working girls would have had the audacity to have ignored their surroundings as this girl did. What can be done to rouse mothers to train their daughters to avoid prominence in public? What can be said of the girls of the middle class in this country that will make them see the absolute bad manners of dressing or acting in public in a way which reflects on their training? No man of nice instincts is attracted by a girl whose manners are the expression of crude conceptions of what is fitting. True, as a girl gets older, if her environment outside of her home is of finer degree than her home, she drops the manners that reveal ignorance, but no girl misbehaves in public who is properly brought up, and there is no surer test of her training than her disregard of the people she meets in public places. If she ignores their rights, she shows that both head and heart are untrained.

The manners of a prince are the result of royal training.

Thought Begets Ugliness.

Sir James Crichton-Browne is a celebrated London doctor, who, between bedside and lecture, gives his thoughts to the consideration of women. Sir James has argued with himself from every point of view that women should arrive at the higher mental processes. When as in the case of Miss Fawcett, the girls enter double firsts at Newnham and Girton, and go on better than the senior wranglers, then Sir James argues that if they could they ought not. Now that the English women are insisting on degrees from the universities, Sir James has turned his mind over again. Now he really has discovered something to which women will listen. He says that mental effort makes women ugly; that persistence in abstruse lines of thought means loss of rounded arms and peachy skins. "Danger ahead," shouts Sir James. If the poets do not call a halt and stop thinking, the poets will no longer be able to sing of ladies fair, and the deeds of daring they inspire. If this admonition does not succeed, Sir James does not know what he really will do next.

Poaching Eggs.

The varying success of poaching eggs is usually attributed by housekeepers to carelessness or otherwise in the cook. The fault often is with the egg itself. To poach an egg perfectly one should be used that has not left the nest more than 48 hours. Eggs that stand even a few days undergo a change in the position of their contents, which injures their shape for poaching, while their flavor may be perfectly retained. A French cook directs that the water in the saucepan should be seasoned with salt and a coffee-spoonful of vinegar. Into this, when at the boiling point, the egg is dropped and the pan drawn away from the hottest part of the fire, while, with a skimmer, the white is gathered into a shape. As soon as the egg is delicately done, it should be taken out and immersed for an instant in cold water. This does not cool it, but arrests the cooking at the proper point, for an egg will cook several seconds after being taken from the fire. If the thin, nicely browned toast, is buttered and sprinkled with chopped parsley before being slipped on it, an additional relish will be the result.

The Bicycle.

Dr. Mary Taylor Bissel, an indisputable authority on physical culture, talking about the bicycle the other day, expressed the opinion that its value was greater to adults than to children. "The bicycle," said Dr. Bissel, "does not develop, except in one movement. Growing boys and girls should be watched in this respect. Adults who do not need developing are benefited by the use of the bicycle, because it keeps them out of doors, on a wheel, and feel better for it. For boys and girls other exercises should be practiced rather than exclusive devotion to the wheel."

A Salad Novelty.

At a luncheon last week the salad, which was the now extremely popular one of apples and celery, with mayonnaise, was served in bright red apples. The top of the apple was taken off neatly, the meat scooped out till the walls were about half an inch thick, and the walls filled with a green salad. Every apple rested on a bed of green cress. The apples want to be prepared as near the time of serving as possible, to prevent the rusting of the apples. Served in this way, the course is a pretty novelty, though of the same lines as tomato shells, or those of green pepper for the meat or fish salad of a green or white luncheon.

American Chivalry.

From Union Signal.

The recent deplorable catastrophe in Baltimore by which one of its wealthiest homes was burned in broad daylight, has added one more imperishable record of chivalry to the annals of the race. Probably there is no other country under the sun in which the men of the household would perish and the women would be saved except our own. Contrast the action of the men on the steamship Elbe (who not only concentrated their forces in saving themselves, but by a false representation induced the women to go to the side of the ship where no help was to be had) with the great-hearted behavior of the men in this Baltimore home. Psychologists say that in the most sudden emergency all the previous habits of thought and action that have crystallized into character are instinctively manifested. The German race thinks lightly of women, holds them at a low valuation, and proves this by shutting them away from the advantages of its best schools and from all the higher pleasures of the intellect and the great world-life, and the German sailors showed this training when they saved themselves and paid no attention whatever to the safety of the women but let them all go down together, except that one, who, being a strong swimmer, saved herself, although when she tried to climb into one of the boats, they struck her with an oar.

The Baltimore merchant, when he knew his house was on fire and the smoke was pouring through all its spacious halls and pleasant rooms, first placed his wife in a position of

safety and then climbed the stairs to rescue the other members of his family and to protect his little grandchildren. He was found in the house dead with two of them in his arms. His guest, another strong man, lost his life in trying to help, and he, too, when found, had in his arms the body of a child, a grandson of his host. A third man was found, who had remained with his wife and was dead. The deputy fire-chief risked his life to save a woman and succeeded. This is the record of the physically strong who, under the influence of a Christian civilization, had been trained their whole lives long to consider that those who lacked the physical strength with which they were endowed, had a claim upon them for that reason, and when the terrific moment came, they chose to help and not forsake their helpless loved ones. One may well be proud to live in a land where such great deeds glorify human nature and perpetuate our faith in its perfectibility.

Why Women Twist Their Mouths

Dr. Cyrus Edson Believes It Due to the Imitative Powers of the Human Mind.

Dr. Grace Peckham Murray Disagrees and Says It Means Merely the Loss of Self-Control.

American women have always been distinguished for vivacity of manner rather than calm repose, and the opinion prevails among thoughtful people, and more particularly physicians, that, of late years, this national vivacity is degenerating into hysteria and other symptoms of nerve exhaustion.

Many and curious are the evidences of depleted nerve force daily manifested on the cars and in shops by women. Perhaps strangest of all is the trick women have of twisting and contorting their mouths, especially at, or before, meal time, when there is least vitality.

This habit is a marked one among women old and young, rich and poor, cultured or ignorant, and is increasing to such an extent that it is getting to be the exception to see women on the street, or in the company of friends, not talking, are not either biting their lips, drawing in the corners of their mouths and twitching the muscles of the chin until, on the whole, they resemble a company of facial contortionists.

The question naturally arises: What does it all mean? What can possibly prompt women to misplace so much good Delsarte exercise, mar their beauty, and prepare themselves for a large and early crop of wrinkles? Quicker surely to be referred to the medical mind.

Dr. Cyrus W. Edson, when questioned on the subject, said: "I believe this peculiar habit of the BND-OR-TH-EX-TH-UTY WOMAN to be largely the result of the imitative powers of the human mind. We are all mimics. It is a common occurrence for the attendants upon insane to become insane from the powerful effect of one upon another. Why, St. Vitus' dance was at one time pronounced by the doctors to be contagious, because in an earlier century one poor girl appeared in the south of France afflicted with this nerve disease, and in a very short time the entire province was jerking and twisting in close imitation of the original case."

Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, who is a thoughtful, keen observer in all matters of up-to-date interest, said in reply to various questions on the subject: "You are asking me about a matter of decided interest. I have noticed this nerve weakness in both the men and women of New York, but particularly among the latter. I have noticed many women who unconsciously talk to themselves, and it all means the same thing, loss of what physicians call 'inhibitory power,' which merely means loss of self-control."

"The bicycle," said Dr. Bissel, "does not develop, except in one movement. Growing boys and girls should be watched in this respect. Adults who do not need developing are benefited by the use of the bicycle, because it keeps them out of doors, on a wheel, and feel better for it. For boys and girls other exercises should be practiced rather than exclusive devotion to the wheel."

"Now, in the natural order of events, THE BODY RESPONDS INSTANTLY to any impression made upon the brain. Inhibitory power is that nerve force which controls the body and permits it to respond wisely to the brain telegraph. For instance, if a natural, unrestrained action of a human being would be to give utterance to every idea as soon as the brain receives and formulates it, just as a child or a savage prattles by the hour of every thought passing through the mind. Inhibitory power, or self-control, is that which enables the older or more cultivated being to restrain muscular action when desirable or necessary."

"And now for my point," Dr. Murray continued earnestly. "The increasing facial contorting so noticeable nowadays, indicates nothing more or less than the weakening of this great force, self-restraint, thus permitting the body to respond to any form of nerve exhaustion. The fact that women are losing rather than gaining this power is a matter of vital importance in connection with the new position they are now desirous of holding in the twentieth century civilization."

"INHIBITORY POWER is naturally weakened by hunger, fatigue or any form of nerve exhaustion. The fact that women are losing rather than gaining this power is a matter of vital importance in connection with the new position they are now desirous of holding in the twentieth century civilization."

Miss Grace Dodge, who has made a special study of feminine human nature, expressed the opinion that the intense nervousness among women of the present day and their lack of training in "quietness and reserve" was the reason for the face twitching so prevalent at this end of the century. "Let women learn to be moderate," she said, "and to take quiet walks in the open air, and nervousness will be the rule instead of the exception, and we find them today. It is possible, if one were to study deeply enough into the matter, that such reasons as morphine, alcohol and other stimulants might come to the surface to account for help account for the difficulty, but of this I am not prepared to give a superficial opinion."

Absent-minded party—Why, how do you do, Barker? How's your wife? Barker—My wife? Why, my dear doctor, I've just married.

Absent-minded party—Really! Congratulate her for me.

Health and Home

Biting the Nails Indicates Degeneracy—Sugar and Teeth—Bad-Tasting Drugs—Keep Your Mouth Shut—Infection Through Books.

Infection Through Books.

At a recent meeting of the Societe de Biologie, Du Canal and Caton (Munchener medicin, Wochenschrift, 1896, No. 1, page 22) detailed the results of an investigation to determine whether books were capable of transmitting contagious diseases. The streptococcus, the pneumococcus, the diphtheria-bacillus, the tubercle-bacillus, and the typhoid-bacillus were thus studied. Animals inoculated with cultures prepared from books contaminated with the products of the various conditions in which the organisms named were found developed the given affection. It is thus necessary to practice disinfection of books that have been used or in any way contaminated by persons suffering with infectious diseases.

Common Sense and Disinfecting. In an address to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Exeter, England, by Dr. Goodheart, of Guy's Hospital Medical School, London, the speaker had the following to say on the subject of disinfecting houses and the work of the sanitary police:

Let us ask ourselves what we really know as to the value of disinfecting houses that have been inhabited by the tuberculous? I know nothing, but I dreamed not long ago that from some colony of vantage I beheld a strong-hold of bacilli grown big and visible in the illusions of the night assaulted by the sanitary inspector with his sulphur and lime, and as the fumes arose these bloated microbes giggled to themselves at the pleasure they derived from the unusual perfume. But by-and-by, Messrs. Soap and Water came upon the scene, the windows were opened and the winds of heaven let in, and then it was that they turned tail and fled. Harassing precautions are all very well when we know that they will accomplish the end in view; but in the case of the tubercle bacillus we have no such knowledge, and for the present we had much better content ourselves with insisting upon absolute cleanliness and plenty of ventilation. We shall be in accord with, but not in advance of our knowledge, and we shall have a much better chance of having our orders attended to. I should think there is nothing more sure in medicine than that the tubercle bacillus has special attributes, that it is not easily caught, and that it is successfully dealt with by common sense precautions without turning society upside down."

Art of Securing Healthy Sleep.

It is still an unsettled question how a sleeper ought to lie in respect to the course of the earth as it rotates on its axis. Should we lie down in the line of the axis or pole, north and south, or should the body rest with the head across the axis—that is to say, with the body lying east and west? As a general rule, I fancy, builders lay the joists of a room as nearly as they can across the windows, and the boards over the joists, in the same line as the windows. There is a common fancy, among housewives, to place the bed parallel with the boards. Then the sleepers are made to lie either in the line of the axis, the head directed towards the pole, the feet towards the equator, or vice versa. The question is whether it is best for the body during the long hours of sleep to be revolving with the earth or across the axis. This must be an important question. Again, it is best if one lies across the axis for the head to lie towards the east or west? Shall we, or shall we not, lie so as to go with our head downwards to the west, and rise with the sun, meeting it in the east? If we go with the head westerly, the motion of the body towards the east, and the feet westerly, it would be the opposite; while if we should lie in the line of the axis due north and south, it would be most probable that the rotation of the earth would produce no specific effect on the blood in the course to or from the head. I have, on my own part, tried the different positions, and, taking it altogether, I think I sleep most profoundly, and fall asleep most rapidly, if I lie with the head towards the east. I wake most easily when I meet the sun or its early rays staring at me easterly in the morning; but I am such a good sleeper I dare not be sure on this matter, and the point ought not to rest with me. It ought to be put to the test by very widely spread observers, and it ought to be put to rest specially in hospitals and in other places, where the sick, the sleepless and the feeble are undergoing treatment.—Asclepiad.

Sanitation in Burial.

Bacteriological science has freed the world from another boggy-to wit, the pestilential character of graveyards. It has long been imagined that the places in which human bodies were literally returned "earth to earth," were veritable breeding places of disease. The germs of the maladies that had caused the death of the bodies and innumerable other germs and poisons generated by the process of decay were supposed to permeate the soil, to rise from it in noxious exhalations, and to contaminate the streams of water that might flow near by. Great cemeteries were supposed to be of a serious menace to health in cities, and one of the strongest arguments in favor of cremation has been that thus all these evils would be entirely abolished.

Without entering into any controversy regarding the respective merits of incineration and inhumation, it may be said that this old notion of graveyards was ill-founded. Nature reports the results of the most careful and elaborate investigation of the subject, which was recently made by Dr. Loser. In the experiments the actual conditions attending ordinary burial were adhered to as faithfully as possible, both as regards the depth of the grave and of the inclosure of the body. The duration of vitality of the various pathogenic bacteria was carefully observed, and was found to vary considerably. Thus the microbes of cholera lived only 23 days, and those of pneumonia a similar period. Typhoid bacilli, of which there has been an especial dread in connection with cemeteries, perished after 96 days of burial; and the tubercle bacilli after 95 to 123. Tetanus bacilli are supposed to live and propagate indefinitely in the soil, and, indeed, after 254 days they were found in a highly virulent condition; but after 361 days they could no longer be detected. The germs of anthrax alone survived a year or

more, and may well be reckoned the most persistent of all.

Attention was also paid to the possible spread of the germs through the adjacent soil and into streams of water. Generally speaking, they did not spread, or none of them but anthrax. The last named were found in the soil at some distance from the body and also in water. None of the others were to be found, not even a few inches from the infected carcass. It therefore seems safe to conclude that burial is, in general, a sanitary method of disposing of dead bodies, and that cemeteries are not to be regarded as centers of infection or contagion. A field in which a host of cholera patients had been interred would in a month's time become perfectly fit for use as a garden or a pleasure ground. Of course, for other reasons many people will prefer incineration. But this oft-repeated argument against cemeteries may now be altogether dismissed.—New York Tribune.

Sugar and Teeth.

In his paper on "Sugar as a Food," read before the British Medical Association, Dr. Vaughan Harley opposes the popular view that sugar ruins the teeth, and he states, but not borne out by observation. He finds that people who take large quantities of sugar are not more liable to bad teeth, but, on the contrary, have in many cases exceptionally fine ones. He quotes the case of the negroes of the West Indies, who are in the habit of taking large quantities of sugar.

Bad Tasting Drugs.

The noxious taste of many whole-some drugs is so much against their use that a few hints as to harmless disguises of the flavors may be useful. A little extract of licorice, according to the New York Sun, destroys the taste of aloes. Peppermint water disguises the unpleasant taste of salts. Milk counteracts the bitter flavor of Peruvian bark. Castor-oil can not be tasted if beaten up and thoroughly mixed with the white of an egg. Another way of administering this disagreeable medicine or cod-liver oil is to put a tablespoonful of strained orange or lemon juice into a wine-glass, and pour the oil into the center of the juice and then squeeze a few drops of juice upon the oil and rub the edge of the glass with the fruit.

Keep Your Mouth Shut.

The Family Doctor says that this is the secret of avoiding colds. The man or woman who comes out of an overheated room, especially late at night, and breathes through the mouth, will either catch a bad cold or irritate the lungs sufficiently to cause annoyance and unpleasantness. If people would just keep their mouths shut and breathe through their noses, this difficulty and danger would be avoided. Chills are often the result of people talking freely while out of doors just after leaving a room of hot air, and their colds are who discuss and laugh over the play on their way home are inviting illness. It is, in fact, during youth that the greater number of mankind contract colds, or inflammation which make their whole life a tissue of disorders.

Biting the Nails.

Berillon expresses the opinion that onychophagia and similar habits are generally associated with degeneracy. The frequency of nail-biting varies greatly; in some eleemosynary institutions, two or three of every ten children are addicted to the habit, and careful investigation invariably reveals signs of degeneracy. Such children are generally less healthy in appearance than others, presenting deformities of the skull and anomalies of the teeth and ears; often exhibit antipathy to physical exercise and games requiring effort; write poorly, and show marked inferiority in mental dexterity; are slow to learn, and incapable of continuous application; in short, always exhibit an inferiority in some direction or other.—Medical Week.

Aluminum for Cooking Utensils.

A scientific investigation was recently undertaken by the Imperial German Health Bureau to inquire into the suitability of the use of aluminum for cooking utensils. It was proved that this metal is entirely free from communicating to food any poisonous salt, such as is given off by copper, tin, or lead.

Perfect Through Suffering.

From the Christian Work. That we are made perfect through suffering is a fact too plainly revealed to be denied, but why it is so is a mystery belonging to God alone.

We have a right to deal with facts as we find them, but we are not able to look into or understand the deep secrets of an Infinite Being. When we accept the law in its best and highest sense, we are in the line of the cross, and we seek to criticize God's ways, we sin against him.

The law of suffering is a hard one mainly times to accept, especially when we are in no way responsible for the pain we suffer; and yet God's grace is always sufficient for the trial. If we have no arm of support on which to lean in times of trial, it would be a greater mystery still; but as the strong hand is ever extended to us, we ought to accept it, as we accept a refuge in the midst of a wild storm.

I have often thought that God averts trial and disaster until they are actually needed to purify the soul and lift it up nearer to his heart of love. He always does his work perfectly; so nothing is left undone to establish our feet on the strong Rock of Ages. We are melted down in the fierce furnace fires, and we may come out with all the dross forever removed, and with his face shining in the beaten metal. Then we are like him, and made perfect by the furnace fires.

Some flowers never send out their sweet perfume until crushed and trampled to the earth. And there are multitudes in the world that never wear the smile of peace until the burning tears have washed away the worldly desire, the worldly hope—and the human will.

"We shall know hereafter." Surely this is comforting to believe, that after God has "wiped all our tears away" we shall look into the secrets that we are not capable of understanding here. I think many a face, that wears the light of eternal gratitude because of suffering in the dim years that were touched with so much mystery. Let us have sufficient faith in God to be glad even in this life.

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return mail.

A Plea for Widows.

Is it true that American husbands are less thoughtful of the future of a wife in the event of their own death than European husbands? Frances Courtenay Baylor, writing "About Widows," in the March Lippincott's, charges that such is the case. She thinks it must often strike an observer that while Americans are by all odds the best husbands in the world, universally conceded to be more generous, more considerate, more attentive to their wives than the men of any other nation, they do not do as well for the "relict" with the care and forethought that characterize the Europeans. She says:

"It does not do to take any chances in Europe, and carelessness or neglect to look to the future of a wife in the event of death does not result, as in this country it may possibly do, in her being comfortably supported somehow, somewhere; it means the poorhouse, or the Brompton, at best the miseries of genteel pauperism. The result is that when a European marries he makes settlements; he buys a home; he lays by, if he is in business, a rainy-day fund; he keeps his weather eye open; he remembers that he is making a man of big projects, of optimistic temperance, of generous ideas, and of imprudent views. He feels that Smith may die any day, but that he will live for 50 years." He is not surprised in the least to hear that Brown has failed, but he is confident that he will make (and leave) a million or more.

He hears that Jones has made an unfortunate investment and been bitten in Consolidated Midland, but he does not occur to him that his own hundred thousand in some other stock is by no means secure. The general hopefulness of a big, young, successful nation affects him powerfully without his being aware of it, and he feels that prosperity will always be his portion. If he is rich he denies his wife nothing. He will give her anything she wants or fancies. Spend a million on her and never feel the shoe pinch. Send her to Europe every year, give her all the diamonds she covets, allow her to entertain extravagantly, do anything for her except provide for her in the event of his own death. If he thinks of such a possibility at all it is generally in a large, loose, incredulous fashion. "Oh! I'll pull through. I'll keep a stiff upper lip. Doctors don't know everything. Or if I don't, Lucy will be all right. She can go and live with Tom or Jenny, or get a little home somewhere."

"Many a man dismisses uncomfortable doubts and warnings with just as much superficial treatment, and then goes to a supper at Delmonico's, or the theater, or Wall street, and forgets all about the fact that what happens is this. One picks up the morning paper and reads. Suddenly, at his residence, 559 Hightower street, of heart disease, Walter Thompson, aged 69. The friends of the family are invited to be present at the funeral, which will take place at 3 o'clock p.m. Then in a great many cases, chaos comes for poor Lucy. Very often she finds that her Walter has left no will. Or she finds her affairs all in confusion. Or she discovers that, after having lived for twenty years in Hightower street like a rich woman, she has nothing whatever, no home, and no money."

A RACE OF PIGMIES.

Queer Little Fellows Met With in Africa. On my last journey into the Congo region I learned the location of a remarkable tribe of pigmies. From the only white man who had been penetrated into their country and observed them I obtained this information about them. He assured me that the average height of the pigmies is less than four feet, while a few specimens that he measured were less than 3 feet 9 inches. From the directions I obtained from this veteran traveler I learned how the pigmy country may be reached.

This tribe of pigmies live entirely by themselves in a country almost inaccessible to the native traveler and quite so to the average white man. They do not live in caves or hollow trees, rocks, cliffs or burrows, but build for themselves rude huts of sticks, bark and leaves. They do not have any plantations and cultivate no kind of food. They are carnivorous by habit, are expert hunters, and secure an abundance of food by that means.

Their bodies are long and ill-shaped, their legs are short and very slender, while their arms are long and delicate. They are said to be expert climbers and swift runners. They know nothing of the art of working metal, have no implements of iron and no knives. The only weapons they have are bows and arrows. Upon their arrows they use a deadly poison. It kills almost instantly, but does not injure the man who kills.

These pigmies are said not to be cannibals. They never eat the flesh of their own tribe, but they do eat the flesh of strangers, and they deem all men as belonging to their own tribe as animals. They have a tradition to the effect that they are "the people," and their name, in their own language, signifies that.

They wear no clothing of any kind, and whenever one of their people becomes infirm, decrepit or helpless, they always kill him by the use of a poison which acts as an opiate, and destroys life without giving pain. They are fierce and warlike, but stealthy and treacherous. They know no terms of agreement made with anyone. They are quite dark in color, and uniformly about the same size.

R. L. GARNER.

A Giant Ten and a Half Feet High.

Col. Cockerill writes from Hong Kong: "Unless I am mistaken, the people of the United States are in a fair way to enjoy an ethnological treat. I met a young American here the other day who is on the trail of a Chinese giant who lives in the interior, about 15 miles from Canton. The fellow is 10 feet 10 inches tall, and has a stature to be ten feet and a half—American feet, mind you. My recollection is that the giant Chang, whom China sends over seven feet."

Vicissitudes of the Dead.

In personal appearance the Icelanders are rather above the middle size, frank, open countenances, florid complexions, and yellow or flaxen hair.

[illegible]

A MACHINE for catching flies of the backs of cattle, and so affording the animals rest and comfort, has been invented by a farmer in Madison county, Ky. The fly catcher is a kind of wire pen or passageway, through which

Boer troops and the British soldiers. When the British soldier, John Austin Charles, was wounded, she at once secured a conveyance and drove to the battlefield. On the way she met Major Coventry, who, being borne along on a stretcher by two men, was unable to rise and support his spine. She nursed him with the utmost devotion until he had suffered fully recovered to be able to travel, has now brought him back to England, and is now in his place among the other filibusters at the Bow street police court on March 10. In spite of being theoretically a prisoner and fined £100,000 a ball, with a prospect of some day being hanged, Ernestine has consented to marry her patient, and the engagement has just been announced. Her father and successor to that Marquis of Alford, who has been a member of the aristocracy led to his being warned of turf. The present marquess is highly respected, and has spent a number of years in the House of Commons. Lord Henry Bruce.

and buried. I, was beheaded in 1649 at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. As monument marked the spot, dog gradually arose; but these were seen in 1813 by the discovery of his coat. After detaching the cerecloth and inous matter, the head, which was raised for view, muscles and skin were entire, the and one eye had fallen in, but the eye was full. The pointed beard, hair, the long oval of the face called vividly the royal portraits, the sharp cut through the throat, the vertebrae, the long and the crum were additional proofs of its identity. Heads sat but lightly on men's

has not been heard of. This again, and yet again, does not give the face the very proper, staid face to face with a solemn past. The story repeats itself—the same feelings away its head. From Henri III. flourishing his laurels in garments trimmed with ermine, and Némor, d'Euclos carry an ivory memento in her vest to the masses of black in which she swathe our grief today; from Augustus examining the dead A. Cato, to the funeral of the Emperor, and their final sepulture in museum, human nature is the same. We die, and we long for it; we forget, and we fear to forget it. We are not something more than idle curiosity, there is a true real feeling to humanize our lives. From the shabby prehistoric skulls, the disheveled head of Ptolemy, the blackened bones of the Gauls, the mangled, down to the bones of indifferent dead of today; there were all our brothers and sisters. The burden of mortality lay on them; upon us; the path they trod, we follow. We are not the same, but we are our "outworn shells by life's amazing sea."

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New Photography.
First Doctor—Good photograph, it?
Second Doctor—Fairly good. Flaws in the left lung a little, I think.