

GRATEFUL WOMEN WHO ENDORSE PE-RU-NA

The women are all talking about Peruna. Of course they are. Why should they not? Peruna is the remedy that cured them. If they have a cold, Peruna cures them. They found that out by experience.

If they are hoarse or have a cough, they find Peruna an unfailing remedy. Weak lungs, and even the first stages of consumption, Peruna promptly restores, and there are a host of women who have a slight derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. All these derangements are of a catarrhal nature. Peruna comes to the rescue at once. A very short course of Peruna is sufficient to put the stomach right and to make the assimilation of the food perfect.

But this is not all. This does not exactly explain why the women especially are talking about Peruna. Men, the same as women, have found Peruna useful for the above-mentioned ailments. The reason that Peruna is such a special favorite with the women is something more than this.

Women are subject to pelvic catarrh. This condition has been called all sorts of names, and is often referred to under the general phase, female diseases. Peruna cures these cases. Peruna cures them because it cures catarrh wherever located. The nature of most of these ailments is catarrhal. Catarrh is liable to attack any organ of the body. It is especially liable to attack one or more organs of the female pelvis. No wonder women talk about Peruna. No wonder they think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Peruna cures the catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitute—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

Miss Mary Ratz writes:—

"Peruna is a blessing to suffering women and I am pleased to recommend it. I suffered for over a year with backache, headache and nervous debility, and although I tried many remedies, Peruna is the medicine that cured. I am now in perfect health, and am very grateful to you."

Miss Louise Westbrook writes:—

"For several years I suffered with pains at regular periods, which was followed by general debility, until I was but a wreck of myself. Thanks to Peruna I am a well woman today. I would not exchange my health for all the riches in Michigan."

Miss Rose de la Sen writes:—

"I have been a sufferer from ovarian trouble for over four years, which caused me excruciating pains at times, and life looked very dreary to me. My family physician and other doctors prescribed for me, but failed dismally in relieving me, but I am pleased to state that after years of suffering I have been entirely cured by your woman's friend, Peruna."

Miss Della Janvean writes:—

"Last spring I had a regular spring fever; my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached, and I felt languid and tired all the time. I tried Peruna and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system."

Mrs. J. E. Finn writes:—

"A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle, and in less than two months I was in perfect health."

Miss Helen Whitman writes:—

"After a prolonged illness, about a year ago, I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health."

Miss Mariol Armitage writes:—

"I suffered for five years with irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. When I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman today."

Mrs. M. E. Jenkins writes:—

"I heartily indorse Peruna as an excellent tonic for weak and broken-down women, for such I was before I began taking Peruna, and it really worked wonders with my system. My health is excellent now, and whenever I feel languid or nervous I take a few doses of Peruna."

Miss Mattie Ketchum writes:—

"Peruna has made me a well and strong woman, and I have all the faith in the world in it. When I first began taking it I was troubled with headache and backache and dizzy spells. The doctors did not seem to help me, but three bottles of Peruna cured me completely. I have not felt badly for over a year, and am pleased that it was brought to my notice. I have recommended it to a number of my friends."

Miss Johanna Lewis writes:—

"Last winter I suffered with general debility, caused by a cold. I had almost constant dragging pains and backache until I became so unstrung and nervous that I could not sleep nights and became a physical wreck. Fortunately Peruna was brought to my notice and I decided to try it. It was nothing short of a blessing to me. It cured the cold, allayed the nervousness, renovated my entire system and brought health and youth back to me."

Miss Beatrice Brown writes:—

"This fall I became very much run down, being overtaxed with social and domestic duties. I caught a hard cold, and my system being in a weakened condition I found it impossible to shake off the cold. I was advised by a neighbor to try Peruna, and bought a bottle, and am only sorry now that I did not know of it before, as it would have saved me much suffering. I shall not be without it again, as it effected a speedy cure."

Miss Florence E. Kenah writes:—

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and remained there so persistently that I became alarmed. I took medicine without benefit, until my digestive organs became upset and my head and back began to ache severely and frequently."

"I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith I felt so sick that I was ready to try anything. It brought me blessed relief at once and I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was completely restored and have enjoyed perfect health since."

Miss Ida B. Wood writes:—

"I consider Peruna of especial value for the different ailments of women; its restorative powers have saved me much pain, and I now enjoy perfect health."

Miss Lizzie Bamber writes:—

"I was delicate in health for four years, and while not actually in bed, I took but small comfort out of life. Early this fall a friend who had suffered with weakness similar to mine, told me that Peruna had cured her. I was not slow to profit by her experience, and before retiring I had taken my first portion. During the week I noticed that my appetite increased and my general health improved. I kept taking it for three weeks, and now I feel buoyant in mind and body."

Mrs. Ida Proctor writes:—

"Two years ago my health was entirely broken down from social cares and responsibilities and I felt that I was going to be very ill. As Peruna had been used by other members of the family with good results I thought best to give it a trial before putting myself in the care of a physician, and was glad that I did so, for the use of four bottles restored my strength and vitality."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



Mrs. Louise Westbrook
9 E. Columbia St. Detroit, Mich.
Secy. of Westside Lotus Club



Miss Della Janvean
Globe Hotel, Ottawa, Ont.
is from oldest and best known
French Canadian families in
Canada



Mrs. J. E. Finn
62 East High St.
Buffalo, N.Y.



Miss Mariol Armitage
38 Greenwood Ave. Detroit, Mich.
is District Organizer of the
Royal Templars of Temperance



Miss Mattie Ketchum
Marshall, Texas.



Miss Beatrice Brown
596 Walnut Street,
Memphis, Tenn.



Miss Ida B. Wood
Los Angeles, Cal.
is Vice President of
the Young Woman's
Union



Mrs. Ida Proctor
President Brooklyn
Woman's Century Club
45 Hoyt St., Brooklyn N.Y.



Miss Rose de la Sen
Windsor Ave. Windsor Ont.
is Secretary of the
French Women's Clubs
Ontario, Canada.



Miss Helen Whitman
308 1/2 Grand Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis.



Mrs. M. E. Jenkins
133 Goyean St.
Windsor Ont. is President
of the Victoria Lodge



Miss Johanna Lewis
1313 N. Bryant Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.



Miss Florence E. Kenah
434 Maria St.
Ottawa, Ont.



Miss Lizzie Bamber
Treasurer Pierian Club, 1388 Fulton St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.)

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
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 THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, April 12.

The Turn of the Tide.

All eyes are turned toward the Northwest. The movement of population from the border States of the Union to the Canadian territories has assumed such proportions as to attract the serious attention of the American press. It is something to make the pulse of the Dominion beat faster, as the sudden fulfillment of a national hope long deferred. Official estimates place the number of Americans who will cross the line this season at 30,000, all of them seeking homes, and the great majority of them practical farmers, owning live stock and implements, and prepared to go on the land at once. This is only the vanguard.

The situation brings forward several new problems. A greater number of people means greater production and greater consumption. It necessitates more extensive transportation facilities, the great need of which is to be seen in the handling of the wheat crop in Manitoba and the Northwest last year. After all attempts were made to dispose of the phenomenal yield by shipping, and storage in elevators, about \$10,000,000 worth of grain still remains in the hands of the producers. The Canadian Pacific Railway has heeded the lesson and will increase its capital stock by \$20,000,000, most of which will be devoted to increasing its western capacity. It is quite clear that the great wheat-growing portion of Canada is the western plains, and that the older settled parts of Ontario must engage more largely in other branches of husbandry, such as stock raising or dairying.

There is also a political problem. An increase in numbers in the west will eventually mean increased representation in the House of Commons. It will mean, too, the organization of the territories into provinces, with greater powers of self-government. The most serious question, however, is the assimilation of the new element of the population. As regards our American cousins, race and language present no difficulties, and it is altogether probable that the newcomers from across the line, trained in similar political ideals, will seek at the earliest moment the privileges of citizenship and a personal share in the government of the country. There is no reason why they should not become loyal Canadians and a testimony to the molding and amalgamating power of British institutions.

Canadian Dairying.

The development of dairying in the Dominion has proceeded with great rapidity since the first cheese factory was built 35 years ago. At present there are over 3,000 cheese factories in Canada, manufacturing over two hundred million pounds of cheese annually. The creamery system is not so old. Thirty years ago there were no co-operative creameries in Canada; twenty years ago there were 46. Ten years ago, that is, in the year 1891, there were 170 creameries, and last year the number was nearly 1,000, with a production of fifty million pounds of butter. And still the butter-making industry is scarcely out of its infancy, when we take into consideration its splendid possibilities. The introduction and improvement of cold storage transportation will bring to the dairymen of Canada a wider market for their produce. Dairying is making satisfactory progress in Manitoba and the Territories as well as in the Maritime Provinces. In the West emulsion has been laid on the butter-making branch of dairying. The chief market is the Kootenay and the Klondike.

The butter industry is bound to become enlarged, when it is considered that so much is in its favor. It has an advantage over cheese-making, inasmuch as it can be carried on in connection with other industries, such as the bacon hog industry. Already many farmers have their own cream separators, and manufacture butter on a much larger scale than they did at any time before.

The position of Canadian cheese is somewhat different. It must, of necessity, be manufactured in a more complex way than butter, from the farmers' point of view, at least. The fact that special factories must be erected and specially equipped, will deprive the industry of a certain elasticity that is possessed by the butter industry. But setting this aside, the Canadian cheese trade has suffered some reverses during the past year. The value of our exports in cheese for 1900 was something over seventeen million dollars; last year it was a trifle over thirteen million, which is a falling off of four million dollars. This has been accounted for by a falling off in the British demand for Canadian cheese. The demand now is for mild-flavored cheese, with soft, rather than hard body. The problem now confronting Canadian cheesemakers is how to produce an article that will

meet the requisite of the British market. To the cheesemaker comes the task of obtaining improved curing facilities; but the whole matter of producing such an article as will meet the demand does not rest entirely with him. The patron who supplies the milk must co-operate. He must bring to the maker good raw material, otherwise mild-flavored cheese is out of the question. Efforts have already been made to reach the patron, and it is probable that Canada will not only soon regain her former figure in the foreign trade in cheese but greatly surpass it.

A Striking Contrast.

In a recent issue of the London Pall Mall Gazette it is reported that "Some rather startling revelations were made at the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Mr. Helby, the chairman of the finance committee, said that at least £300,000 of the ratepayers' money had been wasted by the dilatoriness of the board in providing increased permanent accommodation for patients. An increased estimate necessitated a rate of 3d in the pound—three farthings more than in the corresponding period of 1901." And we observe in the Montreal (Scotland) Standard that a neighboring parish council has been protesting against having to pay a share in the expenditure of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 for an additional villa for the District Lunatic Asylum, because the municipality already pays a large sum annually (over \$10,000) for the keep of its insane population in the asylum. These are interesting chronicles, because they go to show that in Great Britain it is the municipalities and not the central Government—as in this Province—which provide the funds for the maintenance of the insane and other dependent population.

If our Provincial Government were to refuse to provide for the cost of these institutions out of the resources of the Province, we should have the taxes greatly increased in every city, town, village and township.

It is true that we have politicians—opponents of the present Administration—who adversely criticize the system by which, through the sale of lands, timber and minerals, the Provincial Government provides for the maintenance of the asylums and other charitable institutions, and gives generous aid to the hospitals, orphanages, and refugees. But it will take a long time to convince the electors of Ontario that the system now carried out can be improved upon. Without the payment of a cent of taxation by the public this work is carried on efficiently and economically by the Provincial Government, side by side with the maintenance of the other Provincial institutions, which are also kept up without the imposition of taxes on the public. And it is highly to the credit of the Government and the officials in charge that on every occasion that these institutions have been examined by disinterested outsiders, they have been found to be conducted on model lines and to equal, if not excel, similar institutions in any part of the world. A striking testimony from a famous American writer is published in today's edition of The Advertiser.

In the management of our public institutions, it certainly is not time for a change.

The Worst Kind.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]
 "Those and Mabel have never spoken since they took part in the private theatricals."
 "Professional jealousy?"
 "Worse than that—amateur jealousy."

Science.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]
 "What's the purpose of bacteriology, anyway?"
 "Well, it reduces worrying to a positive science for one thing."

Crosscut Saws.

[Montreal Star.]
 A fool and his money are hard to find.
 Never put off till tomorrow what some one will do for you today.
 A rolling stone gathers no joy from the scenery.

It's an ill wind that dies before it gets up.
 A miss is as good as a mystery.
 One swallow doesn't make a spring hat.
 A heavy lies the head that needs no hair cut.

The longest way round is the most saving on the garden gate.
 Enough is as good as a controlling interest in a trust.

The Business Woman.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
 "She expects to marry in June."
 "Who is the man?"
 "She'll select the man after she has made all the other arrangements."

Who?

[Chicago Tribune.]
 "Who befriended Uncle Sam?"
 "I," said John Bull.
 "I used my pull."
 "Who befriended Uncle Sam?"
 "Who helped him lick Spain?"
 "I," said the Kaiser.
 "I stood right by, saw."
 "Who befriended Uncle Sam?"
 "Who stood off the Powers?"
 "I," said the Czar.
 "I stood off the Powers."

"Who's his friend now?"
 "I," said they all.
 "With unanimous bawl."
 "I'm his real friend now!"

Like Cromwell's Wart.

[Chicago News.]
 "Can you make a water color portrait of me?" asked Col. Boozier.
 "I can, colonel," replied the artist.
 "But I'm afraid it would prove unsatisfactory. In order to do you justice it will be necessary to use alcohol instead of water."

WORKING ON THE BUDGET

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at the Cabinet Meeting.

Bank of England Representatives Confer With the Chancellor.

Triple Alliance Renewed for a Term of Years—Another British Steamer Scandal.

London, April 12.—Both the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the colonel secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, attended the cabinet council held at the foreign office at noon today. Prior to the meeting of the ministers, representatives of the Bank of England had a conference with the chancellor of the exchequer, indicating that the budget was a prominent subject of discussion by the ministers, especially as to the best means of issuing a war loan.

Last night Mr. Balfour announced in the course of business that there was a "very remote" chance of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, being sufficiently recovered to deal with the budget.

STEAMER STRANDED.
 London, April 12.—The British steamer Kinkas Castle, homeward bound from the Cape of Good Hope, with 350 passengers on board, stranded off Brighton, Isle of Wight, at 10 o'clock this morning. The sea is calm, but the vessels position is somewhat dangerous. The passengers and mails are being landed by tug.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
 The conferences held in Vienna, by Count von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, have resulted in a decision that the triple alliance shall be renewed for another term of years. This news reached Berlin from Vienna last night.

Fresh terms of alliance will be drawn up, embracing some of the concessions that Germany makes to Austria and Italy. These concessions will probably relate to the utterances of her ministers last January.

MOUNT STEPHEN'S GIFT.
 Lord Mount Stephen (the former president of the Canadian Pacific railway) has given \$150,000 to the Royal Infirmary at Aberdeen. He had previously paid off a debt of \$125,000 on that institution.

The colonial office has appointed Mr. Henry Moore Jackson, now governor of the Leeward Islands, to be governor of Fiji, in succession Sir George T. M. O'Brien. Sir Gerald Stirling, chief secretary to the governor of Malta, has been appointed governor of the Leeward Islands.

QUEEN'S DAUGHTER ILL.
 Princess Henry of Battenberg, youngest daughter of the late Queen Victoria, is indisposed.

THE DUKE'S DEBTS.
 In the bankruptcy court, the registrar decided, in spite of "rash speculation and extravagance in living," that he would annul the bankruptcy of the Duke of Manchester, an arrangement having been reached by which the sum of £11,576 is provided, giving the creditors 12s 6d in the pound sterling.

BELGIAN DEPUTIES EXCHANGE BLOWS.
 Brussels, April 12.—The Belgian Government has decided to proclaim martial law on Monday, unless order is previously restored.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies today was characterized by violent scenes. The premier, Count De Keyser, referring to the deplorable events of yesterday, said: "The appeal of the Socialists to the population proves that it is their avowed plan to continue the struggle even after parliament has pronounced on the revision bill. Their aim is the dethronement of power and the triumph of revolution. The government is determined to continue the struggle until the revision bill shall occur in spite of the assertions of the Monteur Socialiste as to the contrary."

At this point the premier's speech was interrupted by a series of violent outbursts, among them being the deputies of the opposing parties. Liberals and Socialists engaged in a sharp discussion concerning the agreement concluded between them for the defense of universal suffrage, and M. Dehon, a Socialist, shouted, "We are betrayed."

At the close of the sitting, Socialist deputies shouting "Jesuit thief," stormed the president's tribune. Ush were then summoned to preserve order, and a violent scene ensued, in which blows were freely exchanged.

BLOODSHED.
 Demonstrations and encounters occurred at Liege, Ghent and elsewhere, the most serious being at Houdeng. Georgrins in the coal district. During the collision between the police and strikers at that place the latter used bricks and firearms. The police fired upon the rioters, killing seven persons and a young girl. Seven persons were wounded, including two policemen.

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 Dr. Humphreys' "77" breaks up Grip and Colds that hang on—handy to carry—25 cts.—

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SENDING OUT MORE TROOPS

Regardless of Negotiations Fighting Goes On.

Preparing to Dispatch 20,000 Men to the Front.

The Fourth Contingent of Canadians May Go to South Africa in Any Event—The Peace Parleys.

London, Saturday, April 12.—That the fighting continues in South Africa is shown by a casualty list given out yesterday, which contains the names of a few of the killed and wounded in engagements which occurred at three separate points as late as the 8th and 9th of April.

Preparations here continue for the dispatch of 20,000 additional troops for the winter campaign. Lord Roberts yesterday inspected the first draft of the Guards, which will sail for South Africa next week.

THE FOURTH CANADIAN CORPS.
 Ottawa, April 11.—The rumors of peace in South Africa have not affected the plans of the militia department for raising and equipping the fourth contingent. Preparations for the mobilization of the force proceed with unabated vigor. Indeed, the impression in official circles is that even should peace be proclaimed, the contingent will be dispatched to South Africa as originally intended. It is believed that a fresh contingent of 2,000 well appointed and well-mounted men will be welcomed as substitutes for an equal number of the war-worn veterans.

Should the Boers taking part in the peace negotiations, they will submit their proposals to Lord Kitchener, who has been instructed to forward them immediately to the government. The deliberations were confined to the delegates, and communication with outsiders was allowed.

Should the Boers taking part in the conference decide in favor of opening the allied telegraph lines, the British government has decided to accept the proposals to Lord Kitchener, who has been instructed to forward them immediately to the government.

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The Junians Carson McKee & Co.

BARGAIN DAYS.

The fame of this store rests not alone on the excellence of individual departments, important though that may be, but largely upon the fact that what we advertise we make real to all who apply the test. Of course occasionally disappointment ensues when—as in the case of special bargains where the quantity is limited—shoppers procrastinate, forgetting the old proverb, "The early bird catches the worm."

STAPLES.

30 pairs only, all linen bleached Huck Towels, hemmed ends, damask border, size 12x28, regular price, per pair, 40c, Friday and Saturday, each.....13½c

220 yds. best English Cream Shaker Flannel, 28 to 35 inches wide, regular price 15c, 17c and 20c, Friday and Saturday, per yd.....12½c

72 yds. All Linen Half Bleached Damask Table Linen, 30 inches wide, regular price 20c, Friday and Saturday, per yd.....22½c

WHITEWEAR.

Ladies' White Skirts, nicely trimmed with tucks and wide embroidery, special, at each.....59c

Ladies' White Cotton Gowns, tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery, special, at each.....69c

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Special line of high-grade Tapestry Carpet, with border to match, fine patterns, our regular price 70c, Friday and Saturday, per yard.....52c

Remnants of Union Carpets, in lengths of from 4 to 12 yards, regular 30c and 45c; Friday and Saturday, per yard.....25c

15 pairs Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long, beautiful designs, regular \$1.00; Friday and Saturday, per pair.....75c

CROCKERY.

97-piece Printed Dinner Sets, gilt edged, regular \$6.50 and \$7.50; for, per set.....\$5.00 and \$5.75

A few left of the Toilet Sets, regular \$4.50, for.....\$3.25

China Fruit Nappies, dark blue and red, green, gilt lined, special, at each.....40c

Glass Tumblers, each.....7c

Plain Glass Goblets, each.....5c

SMALLWARES.

Safety Pins, 2 dozen in box, regular 10c, for.....5c

White Elastic, regular 3c a yard, for.....1c

Exercise Books, regular price 2 for 5c; Friday and Saturday, 3 for 5c

Shaped Patent Leather Belts, usual price 25c; special, each.....13c

Colored Counterpanes.

Special Friday and Saturday Bargains.

ed. They had been confident that he was the murderer.

LAST LINK IN THE CHAIN.

Detroit, April 12.—The last link in the chain of evidence against Miller was forged when Edward Portello, night watchman at the plant of the Wolverine Manufacturing Company, on Twelfth street, near the railroad crossing, positively identified Miller as the man whom he noticed with Miss Jennett between 10:30 and 11 o'clock on the night of the murder.

He had witnessed the couple together on numerous occasions.

The trial of Miller will take place this afternoon, and the services will be conducted by Rev. F. S. Church, pastor of the deceased was a member. Six young men, members of the church, will act as pall-bearers.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Live Items Culled for Busy People's Information.

T. W. Dunn, of Embro, has been appointed to take charge of the government cheese curing station at Cow

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.
A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.
London, Saturday, April 12.

Wheat, white, per bu. 75c to 76c
Wheat, red, per bu. 75c to 76c
Oats, per bu. 45c to 46c
Peas, per bu. 55c to 56c
Corn, per bu. 55c to 56c
Barley, per bu. 55c to 56c
Beans, per bu. 70c to 71c

The grain market was quiet today. There was a good attendance of farmers and gardeners with all kinds of household goods, but no special business. The bulk of the receipts, as usual, was wheat, which sold from \$1.22 to \$1.25 per cental.

Feeding peas sell at \$1.10, and seed peas at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per cental.

No rye or buckwheat offering.

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Hay, \$3 to \$3.50 per ton.

Quotations:

GRAIN	Price
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Oats, per 100 lbs.	\$1.20
Peas, per 100 lbs.	\$1.10
Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$1.10
Barley, per 100 lbs.	\$1.10
Beans, per 100 lbs.	\$1.10
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	\$1.10
Rye, per 100 lbs.	\$1.10

HAY AND SEEDS.
Timothy seed, per bu. 60c to 65c
Clover seed, per bu. 45c to 50c
Alfalfa seed, per bu. 45c to 50c
Clovered seed, per bu. 45c to 50c

FOR HOUSEHOLDERS.
Notwithstanding the rain in the early part of the morning, and the unpleasant weather which followed, there was a fairly large attendance at the market this morning. The bulk of the offerings were chiefly confined to the small produce of the farm. Fair prices were realized for most of the offerings, and on the whole the market should have been satisfactory to the holders of the produce offered.

Hay and Straw—Ten loads of hay on sale; all of the loads, with two exceptions, sold at \$9 per ton; the demand is good. Straw was in light supply, at \$2 to \$2.50 per load.

Butter and Eggs—Butter is easier in price; nearly all of the pound rolls in basket lots sold at 15c and 20c; crocks sold at 15c to 16c. Eggs were in good demand, with prices steady, at 10c to 11c the dozen; by the single dozen at 10c.

More plentiful than for some time, some of the owners of choice apples in barrels asked as high as \$4.50 per barrel; \$1.25 to \$1.75 was the ruling figure for apples by the bag.

Vegetables and Root-Potatoes were in large supply; sales are fair, at 55c to 75c, with 70c per bag as the ruling figure; rhubarb was scarce; nearly all of that grown in greenhouses was disposed of; today prices were \$1 per dozen; green radishes, 45c; green beans, 45c; turnips, 35c; and parsnips, 40c per bag; other vegetables as quoted.

Poultry—Quite a lot in, with prices firm, at 65c to 80c per pair for dressed chickens, and 45c to 55c per pair for live ones; turkeys sold at 12c per lb. wholesale.

Dressed Hogs—Quite a few in, but not as many as on Thursday last; the prices today were \$5 to \$5.25; mostly at the last-named figures.

Live Hogs—Mr. D. McIntyre will pay \$5.50 per cwt on Monday for selects of 160 to 200 lbs. weight.

Meat—Offered in large quantities, particularly veal; no change in prices; sales were only fair.

Quotations:
Butter, 1b rolls, baskets, 19c to 20c
Butter, creamery, per lb., 22c to 24c
Eggs, doz, basket lots, 11c to 12c
Honey, strained, per lb., 11c to 12c
Honey, in comb, per lb., 14c to 15c
Maple syrup, per lb., 19c to 20c

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, per bag, 55c to 75c
Beets, per bag, 50c to 60c
Carrots, per bag, 35c to 40c
Parsnips, per bag, 35c to 40c
Cabbages, per doz., 20c to 25c
Celery, per doz., 35c to 40c
Green onions, per doz., 20c to 25c
Green rhubarb, per doz., 20c to 25c
Green parsley, per doz., 20c to 25c
Radishes, per doz., 20c to 25c

FRUITS.
Apples, per bbl., 300c to 400c
Apples, per bag, 125c to 150c
Apples, dried, per lb., 5c to 6c
Turkeys, per lb., 12c to 13c
Geese, each, 25c to 30c
Chickens, dressed, pair, 60c to 80c
Chickens, live, per pair, 45c to 60c

MEATS.
Dressed hogs, per cwt., 50c to 55c
Pork, by the quarter, 8c to 10c
Pork, by the carcass, 55c to 60c
Cabbages, per doz., 20c to 25c
Veal, quarter, per lb., 6c to 8c
Mutton, carcass, per lb., 6c to 8c
Spring lamb, per lb., 9c to 11c

LIVE HOGS AND CATTLE.
Hogs, selects, per cwt., 55c to 58c
Hogs, small, per pair, 45c to 50c
Cattle and cows, cwt., 20c to 40c
Fat cattle, per cwt., 40c to 55c

HIDES AND SKINS.
Wool, unwashed, per lb., 12c to 15c
Wool, washed, per lb., 12c to 15c
Tallow, rendered, per lb., 3c to 4c
Hides, No. 1, per lb., 3c to 4c
Hides, No. 2, per lb., 2c to 3c
Sheepskins, each, 60c to 65c
Lambskins, each, 60c to 65c

GARDEN SEEDS.
All the leading lines of Flowers and Vegetables. True and Tested.
Hamilton's Seed Store
373 Talbot Street, near King.

AMERICAN MARKETS.
CHICAGO, April 11.—Conflicting interpretations put on the government crop report of the condition of winter wheat on April 1, set grain speculators to guess today, and resulted in active and irregular markets. In the end the bulls easily prevailed, and aided by the rapidly developing bullish situation for corn in the southwest, everything ruled firm. May wheat closed 3c to 3c 1/2 higher, and May corn 1/2c to 1c higher, and May oats unchanged; provisions closed a shade to 1/2c higher.

Latest receipts of wheat, 12 cars; none of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 15 cars, or a total for the three points of 27 cars, against 22 last week and 231 a year ago. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: wheat, 10 cars; corn, 65 cars; oats, 20 cars; hay, 14,000 head.

The leading futures closed: Wheat—May, 75c to 75c 1/2; July, 75c to 75c 1/2; Corn—May, 59c to 59c 1/2; July, 59c to 59c 1/2; Oats—May, 45c to 45c 1/2; July, 45c to 45c 1/2; Beans—May, 10c to 10c 1/2; July, 10c to 10c 1/2; Pork—May, 10c to 10c 1/2; July, 10c to 10c 1/2; Lard—May, 10c to 10c 1/2; July, 10c to 10c 1/2.

DETROIT BEAN MARKET.
Detroit, April 12.—Beans were steady yesterday at the decline of Thursday. The market was quiet, and the price of the beans was 1c to 1c 1/2 higher, at \$1.25 to \$1.30; May, 3 cars at \$1.25; June, 1 car at \$1.25.

Well and Stylishly Clothed at All Times.
Thousands of women in Canada with limited means have been able to keep up with the fashion of the day by wearing the Diamond Dyes. These fortunate women have found out that, by spending ten cents for a package of Diamond Dyes, they can recolor any old, faded and dingy dress, so as to make it appear a new production.

A lady recently affirmed that she had not purchased new materials for dresses for two years. This same lady is always neatly and prettily dressed, because she uses the Diamond Dyes. She has several old dresses, and dyes each one twice a year, and produces as good colors with the Diamond Dyes as can be found in new bought goods.

It is wonderful, indeed, the saving in dollars that can be effected by a judicious use of the celebrated Diamond Dyes. Would you like to make up a pretty homemade dress for your daughter? Or would you like to have all the new designs to make choice from.

LOST FOUR FINGERS.
St. Thomas, April 12.—Wm. Clarke, employed at Sanders & Powers' planing mill, had his left hand caught in a clipping machine yesterday morning, and it was so badly lacerated that it was necessary to amputate four fingers.

YOUR SISTER SPEAKS.
Suffering Women Should Be Encouraged by the Hopeful Advice of This Algonquin Lady.
Blind River, Ont., April 7.—Miss Emily Liddell, of this place, says: "I would most heartily advise all young women troubled with female weakness in any form, to try Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"For months at a time I was so low and weak that I found it impossible to attend to my household duties, my back ached, and I was generally run down. Now I feel stronger and better than ever I did, and Dodd's Kidney Pills did it all. They are worth their weight in gold to every woman suffering as I used to suffer."

A JOURNALIST'S PROMOTION.
Washington, April 10.—Robert J. Wynne, the Washington correspondent of the New York Express, has been appointed postmaster-general.

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THE DAIRY MARKETS.
MONTREAL, April 11.—Cheese, 10c to 11c; Butter—Towhees, 12c to 13c; western, 15c to 16c.
CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—Butter—Easy; creamery, 22c to 23c; factory, 20c to 21c. Cheese—Steady, 12c to 13c; Eggs—Steady; fresh, 14c to 15c.

OIL MARKETS.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 11.—Oil closed at 11c.
OIL CITY, Pa., April 11.—Credit balances, 11c; certificates, no bid.
LONDON, April 11.—Petroleum, American refined, 6d; spirits, 6d.
ANTWERP, April 11.—Petroleum, 17 francs 25 centimes.
BREMER, April 11.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
TORONTO, April 11.—Receipts at the cattle markets today were again light, amounting to only 45 loads, with 70 head of cattle, 80 sheep and lambs, 1157 hogs and 100 calves. Trade was very brisk, everything being sold out early. Prices were about the same as in last report, export cattle being, if anything, a little firmer for the picked lots. Choice export cattle sold today from \$1.25 to close on \$1.30. The very finest picked butcher cattle, picked out in some cases for light export purposes, sold as high as \$1.50. These would weigh from 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. Medium to fair loads of butcher cattle were worth from \$1.25 to \$1.35. Common butcher cows and rough bulls were worth from \$1.25 to \$1.35. Short export bulls were worth \$1.25 to \$1.35. Sheep and lambs were steady, with light runs, and hogs were unchanged at \$1.15 for the best. Dunn Bros. bought a couple of loads of exporters at \$1.25 to \$1.35. Leach bought 100 cattle, picked butchers, at \$1.25 to \$1.35; common butchers, \$1.25 to \$1.40; exporters, \$1.25 to \$1.35. W. H. Dean bought 2 loads of exporters, 1,200 lbs. at \$1.25. Crawford & Co. bought 2 loads mixed butchers and shippers from \$1.25 to \$1.40; short keep steers, about 1,000 lbs. fetched \$1.25. W. McLean bought a couple of loads of butchers, about 1,100 lbs. at \$1.25. H. Mayhew & Son bought a load of butchers, 1,100 lbs. at \$1.25; a load of butchers, 1,100 lbs. at \$1.25; Corbett & Henderson sold a load of shippers, 1,100 lbs. at \$1.25; butchers cows, 1,000 lbs. at \$1.25; butchers sheep, 1,000 lbs. at \$1.25. Zeigman & Son bought about 100 light stockers, 600 to 800 lbs. at \$1.25 to \$1.35.

RECEIPTS.
Butchers, choice, cwt., 45c to 50c
Exporters, choice, cwt., 45c to 50c
Feeders, heavy, cwt., 40c to 45c
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs., 24c to 25c
Butchers, good, choice, 24c to 25c
Butchers, common, 22c to 23c
Off-cuts and heifers, 20c to 21c
Butchers, bulls, 20c to 21c
Light stock butchers, 20c to 21c
Milch cows, each, 20c to 21c
Hogs, best, cwt., 61c to 62c
Hogs, light, cwt., 59c to 60c
Sheep, butchers, 40c to 41c
Yearling lambs, 40c to 41c
Spring lambs, each, 40c to 41c
Calves, each, 20c to 21c
Cows, per cwt., 25c to 26c

NEW YORK.
Receipts, 3,025; active, prices firm for the higher steers, \$5.50 to \$7.00; tops, \$7.00 to \$7.50; \$5.50 to \$7.00; light, half-fat, \$2.25 to \$3.50; extra heavy, \$5.75; cables firm; shipments tomorrow, 720 cattle and 4,200 sheep; dressed veal steady at 7c to 10c; per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,301; steady for sheep; lambs firm to 10c higher; unsheep, \$4.50 to \$6; unsheep lambs, \$3.50 to \$7.50; clipped do, \$5.50 to \$6.50; common spring lambs, \$3 each. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200; active, prices firm.

EAST BUFFALO, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 10 head; good demand and higher; good steers, \$5.50; light, half-fat, to fair, \$4.75 to \$5.75; prime fat heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; veals, tops, \$6 to \$6.50; \$4 to \$5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200 head;

opened active and 5c to 10c higher, closing easier for light and strong for heavy; Yorkers, \$7.15 to \$7.25; light do, \$7 to \$7.10; mixed packers, \$7.25 to \$7.30; choice heavy, \$7.30 to \$7.40; pigs, \$7.75 to \$8.50; rough, \$6.50 to \$6.85; stags, \$4.50 to \$5. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,400 head; sheep strong; lambs higher choice lambs, \$7.15 to \$7.25; good to choice, \$7 to \$7.10; clipped, \$6 to \$6.40; sheep, choice heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; culls to extra mixed, \$5 to \$6; heavy export ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.85; clipped sheep, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000, including 250 Texans; steady; good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$7.35; poor to 1c to prime steers, \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.25; cows, \$1.50 to \$3.50; heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.25; Texas fed steers, \$5.25 to \$6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; mostly 10c higher; mixed and butchers, \$5.75 to \$7.20; good to choice heavy, \$7.05 to \$7.25; rough heavy, \$6.20 to \$7; light, \$5.25 to \$6; good to choice heavy, \$5.25 to \$6.50; western sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.50; western lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.50.

COUNTRY PRICES.
London, April 11.—Today cattle are firm at from 13c to 14c per lb. dressed weight, refrigerator beef continues firm at 12c per cwt., 65 cars; oats, 20 cars; hay, 14,000 head.

The leading futures closed: Wheat—May, 75c to 75c 1/2; July, 75c to 75c 1/2; Corn—May, 59c to 59c 1/2; July, 59c to 59c 1/2; Oats—May, 45c to 45c 1/2; July, 45c to 45c 1/2; Beans—May, 10c to 10c 1/2; July, 10c to 10c 1/2; Pork—May, 10c to 10c 1/2; July, 10c to 10c 1/2; Lard—May, 10c to 10c 1/2; July, 10c to 10c 1/2.

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EAST BUFFALO, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 10 head; good demand and higher; good steers, \$5.50; light, half-fat, to fair, \$4.75 to \$5.75; prime fat heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; veals, tops, \$6 to \$6.50; \$4 to \$5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200 head;

IN PARLIAMENT

The Agricultural Estimates Were Presented.

Mr. Fisher Speaks of the Work of His Department—Mr. McKinnon Criticised.

Ottawa, April 11.—The estimates of the agricultural department were considered in committee of supply today, and after some six hours' discussion two items, aggregating \$240,000, passed. An attack was made by the opposition upon Mr. W. A. McKinnon, chief fruit inspector, Cold-storage on Canadian steamships, chicken-fattening stations and cheese-curing rooms also formed subjects for criticism.

Mr. Benjamin Russell introduced his bill to amend the criminal code, 1892. Upon motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Loy, the newly-elected member for Beauharnois, was placed upon the committee of private bills, printing, public accounts and agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES.
Hon. Sydney Fisher, in explaining the increase of \$21,000 in the vote for cold storage, making a total of \$210,000 for the year, said that the results of the Canadian cheese trade with Great Britain were not so satisfactory last year as formerly, the reason being that the curdling of the softer and moister cheese now required could not be done by the old process, and experiments proved that this quality of cheese required to be kept in storage below 60 degrees of temperature. The Canadian farmers had lost \$2,000,000 in inferior cheese last year.

It was proposed to have central curdling stations, to which factories in the district could send their cheese as manufactured. Four of these would be established, one in Western Ontario, one in Eastern Ontario, one in the French part of Quebec and one in the English part of Quebec. Each would cost \$5,000, or \$20,000 for the four, as a capital investment, or including maintenance, \$40,000. Mr. Fisher went on to explain at great length the work of the department in promoting chicken fattening, cold storage, stock raising, dairying and fruit export.

THIRD READINGS.
During the hour devoted to private bills the act to incorporate the Knapp Tubular Steamship Company and the act to incorporate the Crown Bank of Canada were read a third time and passed.

Then the Canadian Northern Railway bill was taken up. It was announced that Messrs. McKenzie & Mann agreed with the minister of railways not to press the clauses authorizing an increase of the capital stock from \$24,750,000 to \$35,000,000. The capital will remain as at present.

THE SENATE.
The senate considered the report of the debates committee. The senate endorsed the report by appointing Mr. Chapman as a translator to the senate at \$1,000 a year. It is the intention to have a French translation of the Hansard issued daily.

THE BELL TELEPHONE BILL.
The Bell Telephone Company's bill came up before the senate railway committee. The bill asked for power to increase the capital stock of the company from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The mayors of Toronto, Ottawa and Westmount, Montreal, were present in opposition to it. Mr. C. F. Sise, resident of the Bell Telephone Company, was heard on behalf of the promoters. He explained that the capital stock of the company was now \$5,000,000. All that money was expended, and for the past two years the company had been borrowing money. The company started with a capital of \$500,000. It was increased gradually until now it was \$5,000,000. The company was growing, and the resources to make improvements and extend the system were exhausted. A meeting of the creditors of W. G. Dunn & Co., spice manufacturers, was held Thursday. The unsecured creditors amounted to \$15,000, and assets \$5,000. An offer of 35 cents on the dollar will be considered.

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Recognized Everywhere

as superior to Japan tea

USATA

Ceylon Green tea, while of the same flavor as Japan, is far more delicious and healthful. It is sold in the same form as "Salada" tea, in sealed lead packets only.

TECUMSEH PARK FOR LACROSSE.

London Club Likely to Accept Owner's Offer.

Wonderly Continues to Win at Benning's.

Waterloo Wants Bowling League—Crescous Will Get Chance to Break Former Record.

LACROSSE.

Having secured the grounds. An important meeting of the executive of the London Lacrosse Club was held last night, and attended very fully. A written offer was received from Mr. W. J. Reid, who offered to rent Tecumseh Park to the lacrosse club for \$500 the season, giving the club entire control of the grounds. It was decided to accept the offer, and when Mr. Reid returns to the city negotiations will be completed. Uniforms, the color of which will be old gold with purple trimmings, will be ordered in Toronto. The trunks will be of white duck.

So far six players have signed to play lacrosse with the local team the coming season. The club is expected to be the best on the market.

A trainer has not yet been selected from among a bunch of applicants. A good man is desired, and the executive wisely refrain from too hastily appointing anyone.

TURF.

WONDERLY WINS.

Washington, April 11.—Blue Peter and Merry Hours were the only winning favorites at Benning's today. Weather good.

First race, 5 1/2 furlongs, purse, \$400.—Elohim, 120 (Landy), 3 to 1; Meisterling, 119 (Burns), 8 to 1; 2; Pigeon Post, 125, 3 to 1; 3. Time, 1:10 4-5.

Second race, 4 1/2 furlongs, purse, \$400.—Blue Peter, 112 (Fullman), 1 to 4; 1; Benduro, 107 (Odum), 30 to 1; 2; Squid, 104 (Miles), 40 to 1; 3. Time, 57 3-5.

Third race, 6 furlongs, purse, \$400.—The Hayden, 98 (Booker), 3 to 1; 1; Man O'War, 103 (Wonderly), 6 to 1; 2; Essene, 100 (Shear), 13 to 5; 3. Time, 1:15 4-5.

Fourth race, 4 furlongs, purse, \$400.—Gloria, 109 (Landy), 9 to 5; 1; Geisha Girl, 109 (Burns), 12 to 1; 2; Red Knight, 112 (Odum), 8 to 5; 3. Time, 50 1-5.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, purse, \$400.—Mercy Hours, 91 (L. Smith), 6 to 5; 1; Odds and Ends, 96 (Creamer), 6 to 1; 2; Father Don, 96 (O'Connor), 6 to 1; 3. Time, 1:32.

Sixth race, 6 miles and 50 yards, purse, \$500.—Alack, 90 (Creamer), 7 to 2; 1; All Saints, 108 (Wonderly), 5 to 1; 2; Cherished, 101 (Shear), 15 to 1; 3. Time, 1:49.

HIS RECORD AGAIN.

Crescous, king of all trotters, is to be given another chance to beat his record of 2:02 3/4 this season, and his owner, George H. Ketcham, is confident that he will succeed in reducing his present mark, which is faster by one second than that ever made by any trotter.

FISTIC.

THE FIGHT ON AGAIN. Louisville, Ky., April 11.—It is announced by the Southern A. C. that the match of the middle-weight championship between "Tommy" Ryan and "Jack" O'Brien, on Derby night, May 2, at Louisville, is on again. Ryan, who called it off, saying he intended to go to England, posted his forfeit in Kansas City last night.

BROAD BEATEN.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—"Abel" Attell, of San Francisco, gained the decision on points over "Kid" Broad, of Cleveland, Ohio, in a twenty-round bout before the West End A. C. last night. George Hines, of Chicago, was referee. Broad forced the fighting from start to finish, but, as in his previous contest here with Attell, the latter was too nimble for him to land a knockout blow.

ENDED IN A DRAW.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—Jack O'Brien and Joe Walcott fought six rounds to a draw at Industrial Hall tonight. O'Brien had a shade the better of the bout.

FITZ WANTS TO GO TO LUNNON.

New York, April 11.—Bob Fitzsimmons, whose match with Jim Jeffries for the heavyweight championship of the world seems to have fallen through, so far as pulling off the contest in this country is concerned, wants to go to England during coronation week next June and fight any six heavyweights in the world on six consecutive nights. In advancing the proposition Fitz stipulated only that the men must be white. He says he will meet any five men in the world one each night for five nights, and then wind up on the sixth night with a battle for the heavyweight championship of the world. Bob also states that it does not matter to him if the fights are scheduled to go two rounds or

The finest pipe made

Perfect Shapes.

G.B.D. Best Finish

Guaranteed Not to Burn.

Sold in Vulcanite, Horn or Amber

W. J. Clark. J. F. Nolan.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

Gossip of General Interest
Appropos of Various Ontario Pastimes.

Two very important meetings are being held in Montreal today, the annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association and also that of the National Amateur Lacrosse Union. Great interest is centered in the C. A. A. U. gathering, and it promises to be a red-letter day in the history of amateur athletics in Canada.

Last fall a committee composed of representatives from the Ontario Rugby Football Union, Ontario Association Football Union, Canadian Lacrosse Association and the Ontario Hockey Association conferred with the C. A. A. U. on the subject of recasting its constitution so as to make it a more representative body. The present C. A. A. U. was organized at Montreal on Dec. 14, 1883. At this meeting six athletic associations or clubs were represented. At a meeting held in 1884 in Toronto twenty clubs became members. Several additions and losses in membership have since taken place. These members, however, today are not individual clubs as at the time of organization, but comprise the leagues or associations governing the individual clubs, so that the old association has grown in strength. The great objection to the C. A. A. U. has always been that it was not a thoroughly representative body and that it undertook to govern associations and clubs who had no representation on its executive.

When the committee of representatives of the leading Ontario organizations met yesterday at the C. A. A. U. meeting, it was decided that representation must be had and it was claimed that if changes were made the C. A. A. U. would not only have a large and important addition in membership, but be strengthened by the affiliation of the important athletic organizations of this province. The C. A. A. U. have acted most kindly to the suggestions and the new constitution will be adopted today at Montreal with few, if any, changes. The C. A. A. U. is to be managed by a board of governors consisting of a representative from each "active member." A scale of fees has been arranged, and while the power of discipline, such as suspension and other penalties, is with the associations, unions, etc., represented, the C. A. A. U. registers all cases of discipline dealt with, and has sole power in all appeals made by those penalized, and with them alone rests the power to reinstate. The centralizing of power in amateur athletics in a thoroughly representative committee is bound to help sport in Canada.

The meeting today of the Senior Lacrosse League or N. A. L. U. is also important. President Pittaway's proposal to allow a certain number of professionals is meeting with little favor, and it is almost certain to be shelved. The majority of the clubs and the C. A. A. U. have come out strongly against it. The idea originated in Ottawa. The proposed amendment to do away with field captains in lacrosse games has aroused considerable opposition. The suggestion to form an international league in connection with the N. A. L. U. and have the winner replace the lowest team of the big six, is receiving some support. The league, however, should make sure that the new club is really stronger. The thorn in the side of the big eastern league is the two applications for membership from Quebec and the Point St. Charles Athletic Club, Montreal. With Toronto in the league neither of these teams can hope for admission as it would make too many long trips east for the Ontario club. It is not likely that either of the applications will be considered favorably. The Montreal papers have several times this spring published a rumor to the effect that the Toronto Lacrosse Club was to be dropped. Toronto has always proved a big drawing card in Montreal, and there is little chance that the meeting will throw them down.

The first meeting of the new executive of the Canadian Lacrosse Association will be held at the Iroquois Hotel, Toronto, on Monday night. From present indications it will be an exciting meeting, and there will be "doings." Several applications for reinstatement will be heard, including one from "Shooby" Richardson, of St. Catharines, and one from "Sox" Clark, of Galt. Richardson was expelled two years ago for assaulting a player on the field. He has been out of the game ever since, and there is a strong feeling in certain quarters that he should be reinstated. Clark's offense consisted of playing under an assumed name in Northern Ontario. There is little hope of his being reinstated. The executive will also take up the intermediate and junior districts and adjust the clubs as far as possible in their respective groups.

Monday night's meeting will be full of interest to London lacrosse enthusiasts and the many supporters of the C. L. A. in the west, as the senior committee of management will undertake to arrange the senior series. At present there are seven, with possibly eight, clubs who have signified their intention of playing senior lacrosse. The clubs are London, Woodstock, Brantford, Paris, St. Catharines, Te-

cumseh and Orangeville, and per chance a club from the Toronto Lacrosse Club. Forest, Mount Forest and Shelburne have about decided to quit senior lacrosse, and this leaves the champion Orangeville team the only survivor of district 2. Mount Forest decided some time ago to leave senior lacrosse alone, while Shelburne has lost many of its players owing to inroads made by the various clubs in the C. L. A., and senior lacrosse is out of the question for the Dauntless. Woodstock's application in the west has put a new phase on the already tangled situation. Woodstock has only recently entered the field, and the general opinion prevails that the city will not have the necessary players to form a first-class senior team. This will be the first matter investigated by the committee, and unless they are fully satisfied with the outlook, Woodstock will have to be content with an intermediate team. Should Woodstock be dropped and the application of the Toronto Lacrosse Club be refused, six clubs would form the district. Orangeville would have to come in with London, Paris, Brantford, St. Catharines and Tecumseh. Each club would have five games home and five away. Orangeville is geographically a hard place to get at, still each team would only have to make one trip there, and the hardship would rest with the Dufferins. This looks to be the probable outcome of Monday night's meeting. The clubs are all hustling around securing players, but it is all done quietly, and there are few announcements. There are bound to be some surprises when the lists of the players are made public.

With the arrival in Toronto, at the Newmarket track, of the Seagram string of 21 horses, interest in the coming King's plate and the spring meeting at the Woodbine has been increased. The track at the Woodbine, which, up to a few days ago, has been remarkably dry for this time of year, is now a sea of mud, owing to the recent downpour of rain. It will be a week before it will be in anything like workable shape. The Seagram stable is still a decided favorite in the betting, with Oneros getting most of the play at 2 to 1. Maple Sugar, of the Hendrie stable, has also several strong supporters.

The players of the Toronto Eastern League team started to report to Manager Barrow on Tuesday last, and there are now fourteen in the city. Two more are expected to arrive the first of the week. The first practice game with the Toronto amateur teams will start today. Most of the players are new to Toronto, but from the showing made by them in practice on Thursday, under most favorable weather conditions, the prospects look exceedingly bright for a strong team. Manager Barrow is on a still hunt for a couple of pitchers. Considerable interest is attached to the two Canadians, "Chaucer" Elliott, of Kingston, and Thomas, of Walkerton. Both will make strong efforts to make good, and they will be given a thorough try-out.

The Waterloo lawn bowling club, which was organized this year, is anxious to form a league. Guelph, Galt, Paris, Brantford, Woodstock and London are asked to join in forming the organization.

The eighth annual Canadian Horse Show opened in the armories, Toronto, on Thursday. The attendance so far has been a record one, and the large increase in the number of entries promises to make the show the best in its history. Every class has been well filled, and the display of horse flesh is far superior to any exhibited here before. The competitions have been unusually close and the work of the judges has been difficult. London horses, owned by Mayor and Mrs. Beck, carried off the honors in the jumping class, and were prominent in winning prizes in several other classes.

Baseball looks to be booming again this spring, especially with the amateurs. London has its amateur league, Hamilton also has a six-club league. Toronto is full of leagues and independent clubs.

FRANK DELMAR.

Speedy Cure for Cramps and Colic.

The most reliable cure for Cramps, Colic, Dysentery and Summer Complaint is ten drops of Peppermint Nervine in a little sweetened water. Nervine removes the pain and distress at once, insures prompt relief and a speedy cure in every case. Nervine is an excellent remedy for all pain, whether internal or external, and should be in every household. All druggists sell and recommend it. Price 25c.

Keighley (England) authorities have discharged their men's catcher, no more having been seen on the parish farm for the last eight years.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co. Gentlemen.—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism, so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help, your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LITHIUM, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results I procured five more bottles completely cured me, and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months.

The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood. Yours gratefully, A. DAIRY, St. Timothee, Que., May 16th, 1880.

A Strong Statement.

"When a mother puts a thing emphatically it is because she knows what she is talking about. Mrs. J. F. Harrigan, Huntington, Que., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets in our house for over a year, and I can say that they are all that is claimed for them.'"

Strong Endorsement.

"Mrs. Walter Brown, Milby, Que., says: 'I have never used any medicine for my baby that did him as much good as Baby's Own Tablets. I would not be without them.'"

A Mother's Comfort.

"I have found Baby's Own Tablets a great comfort for children of all ages," writes Mrs. H. H. Fox, Orange Ridge, Man., "and I would not be without them in the house. They are really a comfort to baby and mother's friend."

Just The Thing for Baby.

"Mrs. Ed. Jones, 55 Christchurch, Ottawa, writes: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them just the thing for baby.'"

Satisfactory Results.

"Mrs. Hunt, Dumfries, N. B., says: 'I am glad to say that I have used Baby's Own Tablets with satisfactory results.'"

Free to Mothers Only.

"To every mother of young children who will send us her name and address plainly written on a postal card, we will send free of all charge a valuable little book on the care of infants and young children. This book has been prepared by a physician who has made the ailments of little ones a life study. With the book we will send a free sample of Baby's Own Tablets—the best medicine in the world for the minor ailments of infants and children. Mention the name of this paper and address The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

A Great Help.

"I have found Baby's Own Tablets a great help for my little one," writes Mrs. James Clark, 60 Conway street, Montreal, "and I think so much of them that I would advise mothers to keep them in the house all the time."

An Experienced Mother.

"I am the mother of nine children," writes Mrs. John Hanlan, of Mackay's Station, Ont., "and have had occasion to use Baby's Own Tablets for children, and I can truly say I have never found anything to equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are prompt in their action and just the thing for little ones."

A Care for Constipation.

"Many little ones are troubled with constipation and it is a dangerous trouble. Mrs. John Mackay, Sylvan Valley, Ont., writes: 'My baby has been badly troubled with constipation and I have never found anything to equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are prompt in their action and just the thing for little ones.'"

Surprising Results.

"Mrs. William Fitzgibbon, Steensburg, Ont., says: 'My little baby, six months old, was very sick. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and was surprised to find that change they made in him in a few hours. I shall always keep the Tablets in the house after this.'"

MUSIC AND DRAMA

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" TONIGHT.

In speaking of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" production of the New Grand Theatre this evening the New York Dramatic Mirror of March 9, says: "Mr. Martin has spared no expense to give Mrs. Stowe's wonderfully popular romance a revival that wanted almost nothing in cost or production. His engaged company of representative players, and it must be said for all of them that they accomplished good work. Whichever made a version of Mrs. Stowe's novel did much better than any version that has been produced in this city heretofore, and we can give Mr. Martin credit for bringing the historical and somewhat abnormal drama up to the level of modern dramatic construction. The scenery and electrical effects were beautiful, and all that could be desired." The prices will be 50c, 35c and 25c.

"OLD JED PROUTY."

There are a number of pastoral plays now occupying the boards, but few are better or more enjoyable than Richard Golden, in "Old Jed Prouty," which will be seen at the New Grand Theatre Monday evening. "Old Jed Prouty" has not so many accessories, such as heavy machinery, but it is a play of unusual merit. The story is a simple one, but it is a story of a man who has been a soldier, and who has been a man of many adventures. The story is a simple one, but it is a story of a man who has been a soldier, and who has been a man of many adventures. The story is a simple one, but it is a story of a man who has been a soldier, and who has been a man of many adventures.

"THE EVIL EYE."

Armstrong's Electric Ballet, which has proven such a novel feature with "The Evil Eye," which appears at the New Grand Theatre Wednesday matinee and evening, has again been retained for the present season. This unusual effect has been greatly improved and enlarged upon by its inventor in the addition of hundreds of extra lights placed upon the persons of the dancers, and the result is so that as now presented the stage itself as well as the coryphees who participate in the divertissement seem to be one blaze of light, which appears and disappears at will.

"THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH."

Mr. J. H. Stoddart, in "The Bonnie Brier Bush" is the attraction at the New Grand Theatre on Friday evening. All those who witnessed Mr. Stoddart's wonderfully artistic work in the play last November will look forward with great anticipation to his reappearance here. There was always an indescribable charm about the kale-yard stories of Ian MacLaren, and in correlating these into a play the dramatist, James MacArthur, has even intensified the Scotch atmosphere. Mr. Stoddart brings with him the same excellent supporting company which so ably supplemented his efforts on his first appearance here, and helped to make "The Bonnie Brier Bush" one of the biggest successes of the season. The advance sale of seats will begin on Wednesday morning.

OVER TWO CENTURIES OLD.

Every student of drama is familiar with "The Country Girl" which has been holding the boards successfully for over two centuries. It has been accepted as one of the classics of the stage, belonging to the same rank as "The School for Scandal," although not presented so frequently as these favorite old comedies. On this account no person's dramatic education is complete without having witnessed a performance of "The Country Girl." Theatrical patrons of this city will have an opportunity to see a presentation of the play at the New Grand on Thursday, April 24. The role of Peggy, the comical heroine, will be in the hands of the distinguished actress Kathryn Kidder. She will be supported by a strong company, several of whom are players of national reputation. Some of the principals are Louis Massen, Robert V. Ferguson, Lauren Rasse, H. Davidson, Seymour Stratton, Orin S. Cash, T. C. O'Brien, Marion

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WOOD'S FLOPSIDINE.

The Great Eastern Dispensary, Ltd., of London, England, has discovered a new drug in Canada. Only one bottle of WOOD'S FLOPSIDINE is required to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of Abuse of the Organs, Mental Prostration, Exhaustion, Loss of Energy, Nervousness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Indigestion, etc. Price, one package \$1.00, six packages \$5.00. Write to The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

WOOD'S FLOPSIDINE.

Wood's Flopsidine is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co., and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

CLOSING THE ENGAGEMENT.

Stutz Theater Company will tonight close their successful week's engagement at the London Opera House, presenting "A Celebrated Case," one of the strongest and most thrilling plays in their repertoire. The company has pleased the patrons of the house during their stay here and they should be greeted by a large audience tonight.

COMING NEXT WEEK.

THE RAYMONDS.

The appearance of the great Raymond at the London Opera House all next week will be hailed as a novelty for the entertainment is said to be unique. The world work of "The Raymonds" will be presented, spiritualism feats will be performed on the open stage, and a lady, while hypnotized, will perform wonderful tests in mental telegraphy. A grand finale of the high order will be presented. A daring blind-fold street drive will be given by Raymond at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, starting from the London Opera House.

PRESENTS FOR THE BRIDECROOM NOW.

Another Way in Which to Spend Money When a Wedding Invitation is Received.

The two men were making their way slowly and with some signs of hesitation toward the bachelor dinner. Each carried in one hand a package wrapped in white paper and tied with a white ribbon.

"I tell you," one of the men said, as they rounded a corner with some caution, "this thing of getting married ought to be a mighty satisfying thing to a particular man most concerned."

"Look at this dinner tonight, for instance. It cost me a dollar and a half, and it cost him a cent. And then what we've got in these boxes—that's easily another twenty. And the most he will get from us will be a few oyster forks and silver butter plates."

"Why, I've got in this box under my arm a pair of \$3 gloves, a white tie that cost as much or more, and a scarf pin that is worth \$35, and I'm going to get a button hole bouquet that costs half a dollar. I tell you, old man, this thing of getting married is expensive."

"It's a good investment, though," answered the other, "because it's one of those things you don't do very often. You've got to take that view of it. It always seemed to me that it must be the hardest thing of all to go away after yourself after the ceremony, leaving your friends to have a good time in the dining-room, while he is pinned to the wall talking to the new arrivals."

"When the moment comes in which he might enjoy himself with his friends, there is usually only time enough left for him to hurry upstairs and get ready to start on the wedding tour. Some of the guests will stop having a good time long enough to throw rice down his back. Then after he has started into the world, hungry, thirsty and tired, all his friends go back to have a good time. And the bridegroom has been the man who was responsible for all of it."

Our custom begins to lean more and more toward the modern English one of giving presents to the groom as well as to the bride to commemorate their wedding. Why not? A man has his friends, admirers and well-wishers, as well as a woman, and appreciates their friendship and good-will as sincerely. For this good reason we are finding constantly the most appropriate gifts for men and as unique as they are handsome, whenever we go wedding shopping. The latest and most perfect of the kind is a set of beer mugs, to the number of six, with generous designs. The mug handles are of the choicest horn, while the border of the tray corresponds with the silver base of standing pieces in the finest silver workmanship. Truly an enviable gift, which may be bought for \$200.

With a population of 4,780,000 the Argentine Republic possesses 5,981,000 horses. It is the only country in the world that has a horse for every inhabitant.

Stockings were unknown in Bible times. Literature that mentioned them as having been worn in Italy about the year 1100.

Bees for Sale—Mr. J. B. Aches, Poplar Hill, is offering for sale 250 swarms of bees, in good condition at \$1 per hive.

WILL MEN WEAR SHIRT WAISTS?

Prospects That They May Blossom Out Next Summer.

The Garment Does Not Become the Very Fat or the Very Lean Person.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Shirt waists for men for the summer season of 1902 just now are trembling in the balance. "To order or not to order" is the position of the retail dealer, and until he decides, some time about May 2, "To make or not to make" will be the query of the manufacturer.

For nothing in the line of wearing apparel comes quicker from the bat of the manufacturer than does a shirt waist in many colors. It will not be made till men want it; men will not demand it until the mercury column is nearing the 90s; and when the 90s have been reached, and when the shirt waist shall have been decided upon as the proper thing for another season, a hot summer is expected to keep hot porters and even hired boys busy in throwing the shirt waist man out of windows of the dining-rooms, provided the filmy garment is not accepted as inevitable.

In this respect, however, the shirt waist for 1902 will find it possible to avail itself of the cumulative victories of a stormy past. The first frosts of the autumn of 1901 sent the shirt waist to the rag bag, it had accomplished something in civilization. A few men had been martyred in it; a few lawyers gained clients in damage suits against the management of hotels because of it; and once, at least, as against all the muscular millions of a big Chicago hotel, a shirt waist had made its way into a conspicuous corner.

Still it is a question if the shirt waist is to be an institution for the forthcoming summer. Dealers assert that it may be, if there is a hot summer; that last season a sudden hot spell made a sharp rise in the price of the garment in the men's gender, while a ten degree drop in the mercury would shut it off in an hour.

"We haven't a man's shirt waist in the house," said the manager of one of the largest furnishing houses downtown. "Whether we shall have one later on is a question. We have to consider two possibilities in a probable demand. One is the heat of summer; the other is whether or not the shirt waist is to be a popular item."

Last season's shirt waist brought out two marked difficulties in the way of making the garment popular. First was that fat men, to whom the waist really appealed most, could not find becomingness in them. A really fat man in a shirt waist is a thing to drive a nervous friend to drink. The only man who looks at all well in them is the man of average height, weight and build.

Second was that the peculiar shape of the shoulders of the garment makes the fitting of colors difficult, and, having the sharply defined waist band, has to be carried in almost innumerable sizes and lengths in order to fit all comers.

So far we have not made one move toward stocking up on shirt waists. We shall not do so before May 10, perhaps. As to style, they can hardly change from last year's forms—a loose shirt, with a band fastening to the shoulders, and with cuffs attached to the sleeves of the shirt waist.

As to colors, everything this season seems to be on a white background. And color, if it is to be popular, will have to be modest and figures in the main will be small. The only thing really new and striking are the tan shades, which promise to be quite a vogue in shirts. They would make up tastefully into shirt waists.

From another point of view, then, that of the furnishing man, the shirt waist in Chicago hangs on the hook of uncertainty. As a rule the Chicago man never wholly separates himself from his overcoat. A drop of 20 degrees in temperature is as likely on August 20 as it is on January 15, and 20 degrees down for the mercury is hard on the shirt waist man.

"As a matter of truth," said a well-known physician, "the shirt waist is not adapted to man in this climate. It is a woman's garment, not necessarily from its shape and coloring, but because of its lightness of material. Any cool night in Chicago in August you may look into an open car and find men with spring overcoats on, buttoned to the chin, while women in shirt waists and without wraps are wholly uncomplaining. If a man with undershirt, shirt, vest, and coat must still put on an overcoat in a temperature which a woman finds comfortable without a wrap, you will see that the garment is impossible."

"I don't know if anyone has decided just why it is that women wear shirt waists with such impunity in mid-summer nights. Perhaps circulation of the blood may account for it. In a man the heart, in weight, is about one pound for each cubic foot of body flesh; in a woman it is one pound to one hundred and forty. Theoretically, one might argue from this basis that a woman should be of warmer blood than a man."

"Certainly, from what I know of Chicago men and the Chicago climate, the shirt waist will never become universal here. As a garment it is an uncertain comfort in midsummer, even, and in my experience the Chicago man prefers heat to cold any time."

THINK IT OVER

The effect of a course in this business college will mean opportunities in business that you did not before possess. Write us for all particulars.

Students Can Enter at Any Time.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Y. M. C. A. Building, London, Ont.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

TRIUMPHS IN TAILORING

Every garment we create is a triumph in the tailoring. Every line is correctly designed; every stitch is properly taken, so that the completed garment is pleasingly perfect from every viewpoint. There is another thing—our snappy styles are the styles desired by good taste.

O. LABELLE,
372 Richmond St.

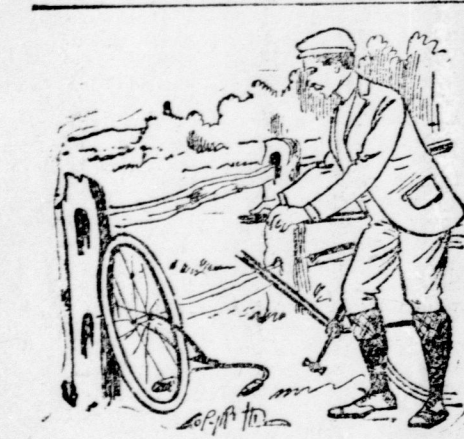
Teeth \$6 Set.

Examination and consultation free. All work guaranteed.

F. N. Harvey, Dentist,
294 Dundas St.
Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

JOHN T. STEPHENSON,
The Leading Undertaker,
104 Dundas St. Phone 455.

W. C. BARRON
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
140 DUNDAS ST. E. LONDON



Bicycle Repairing.

Now is the time to have necessary repairs done to your bicycle. We do our own enameling and nickel-plating, and can give you better work for less money than you can get elsewhere.

BROCK'S GUN STORE,
192 Dundas St., London, Ont.

MARSHALL BROS. & CO
IMPORTERS
TEAS, COFFEES AND SPECIALTIES
at Retail Prices. 67 DUNDAS ST.

SMITH & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
Calls promptly attended to day or night. Residence on the premises.
113 Dundas St. Phone 386.

RIGHT UP-TO-DATE

Our Wall Paper styles cannot be excelled. The workmanship is superior and prices are reasonable. See what will please you.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

W. S. LOCKHART,
Painting, Decorating, Paperhanging, etc. Estimates given. 22 Wortley Road.

P. McPHILLIPS, Barrister
New Office—110 Masonic Temple Bldg.
Office Phone 29. House Phone 581

FAIRBAIRN,
THE TAILOR
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldg., next Court House, London

H. C. McBRIDE,
Architect and Surveyor, 372 Dundas St.

TALK OF PROSECUTION.
Ottawa, April 11.—Mr. Borden, leader of the Dominion Opposition, said that prosecution need not be expected before the 15th of May. Possibly it would not take place till some time between that date and the 1st of June.

For Soft Hats
in black and grays.
\$2.
A new lot opened for tonight's trade.
GRAHAM BROS.

The Thousands Who Are Renewing Their Interest in Cycling

are learning that since they left off bicycles have not been only greatly reduced in price, but improved in quality, and that many new things have been devised that makes cycling more comfortable than ever before. Cushman Frames, Coaster Brakes, Spring Seat Posts, etc., are among the number.

Of the improved bicycles, there are few, if any, that can compare with the HASTINGS. And the prices, \$20 and \$35—they are suited to all pocket-books.

GURD'S, 185 Dundas St.
Snappy Clothing.
Above all our competitors. High quality, low prices, stylish cut. Guaranteed fit and finish and satisfaction.

Southcott's, Richmond St.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, April 11—8 p.m.—The weather has continued unsettled from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces, accompanied by numerous showers, while in the Northwest it has been generally fair. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 34-52; Kamloops, 36-52; Calgary, 14-56; Qu'Appelle, 24-42; Winnipeg, 34-50; Port Arthur, 25-40; Parry Sound, 30-54; Toronto, 32-46; Ottawa, 34-46; Montreal, 35-44; Quebec, 30-38; Halifax, 36-42.

Local temperatures Friday: Highest, 55 above; lowest, 29 above. Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 5:41 a.m. and sets at 6:57 p.m. The sun rises at 5:44 a.m. and sets at 11:55.

KEEP THIS ALWAYS

Johnston Bros. XXX Log Cabin Bread contains more staying properties than any other home-made bread made in bakery or home kitchens.

IN MIND.

Thos. Wilson
Merchant Tailor,
213 Dundas St. Phone 596.
NEW SPRING STOCK COMPLETE.

WEDDING GIFTS
A GRAND ASSORTMENT.
Nowhere else can you find such a varied assortment of truly worthy articles, suited to gift-giving, as we display. Store and art room are filled with attractive pieces, mainly different from what others show.

THOS. GILLEAN,
402 Richmond Street.
Official issuer of marriage licenses.

London Advertiser.

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—John Lee, M.P.P. for East Kent, is in the city.

—Col. Kenneth Goodman, of Parkhill was in the city Friday on legal business.

—Mrs. J. W. Edwards, of No. 155 Whitchurch Ave., West London, has returned home after visiting relatives in Chicago, where she has been for the past two months.

ELECTED WARDENS.
At the adjourned Easter vestry meeting of Emmanuel Church, London township, Messrs. Fred Fitzgerald and W. Hilton Arncliffe were duly elected church wardens and Mr. W. Henry Schoobottom lay representative to synod.

THE SERIES ENDS.
The series of successful concerts held this winter at the Auditorium was concluded last night. Since these concerts were first started, their popularity has not decreased. If possible, they were more popular this season than ever before. Last night the Auditorium was completely filled, and Secretary Sayer spoke appreciatively of the support they had received in making the concert course a success.

AFFLICTED LIKE JOB.
St. Thomas Journal: Rev. J. E. Hunter, who has been under the doctor's care for the past couple of days, left this morning for Belleville to join Mr. Crossley. Mr. Hunter has been

The swell New York

Soft Hats
in black and grays.

\$2.
A new lot opened for tonight's trade.

GRAHAM BROS.

Your Children's Eyes.

In many cases, when a child appears stupid and has an aversion for books and studies, it is caused by defective sight and eye strain, which can be remedied by properly fitted glasses. Bring such children to our optician.

WARD, Optician and Jeweller,
374 Richmond Street.

A DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS

Executors and trustees are legally authorized to invest TRUST FUNDS in the DEPOSITS and DEBENTURES of the

Ontario Loan and Debenture Company

Paid Up Capital - \$1,200,000.
Reserve Fund - \$650,000.
3½% on Deposits
4% on Debentures

Office, Cor. Dundas and Market Lane.
WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

afflicted as Job was and has done his best to get the patient out of this horrible state, but the toll could not be bid, as it attacked the most prominent feature of his physiognomy, his nose, that nose would be worth a fortune to some one in the role of a living example.

ENJOYABLE SMOKER.

An enjoyable smoker was given at the Conservative Club Rooms last night, with Mr. Wm. Gray, the president of the club, in the chair. Mr. Wm. McMahon, of Tilsonburg, rendered several comic songs in a manner which proved him to be a clever entertainer. Other musical numbers were contributed by Penny Brothers, Mr. John Dromgole and Mr. A. Morphy, instrumentalists; Mr. John Hughes, whistling solos; Mr. Morkin, clog dances; and Messrs. Fred Fitzgerald, E. Moule, Albert Riddle and A. E. Galpin, in quartets. Mr. Morphy was the accompanist. Among the speakers were Dr. John Wilson, Mr. John Forrestal, Major Beattie, ex-Mayor Essery and Mr. John Christie. A chair won in a whist match by Mr. John M. Dillon was presented him by Mr. John M. Bayly.

MASONS VISIT
ST. JOHN'S 209a
Exceptional Attendance at the Blue Room.

Entertainment of District Deputy Grand Master Fred Guest a Noteworthy Event.

The members of St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, excelled themselves as hosts last night at the Masonic Temple. The occasion was inspiring. The deputy district grand master, Brother R. W. Fred, Guest, of St. Thomas, was their guest, for the first time officially, and more visitors thronged the blue room than have been in it since the new temple was erected. For their edification, W. M. Barclay, of 209a and his staff of officers, exemplified the third degree, in a manner so precise and impressive as to win the utmost praise from their guests. When the formalities of the lodge room were over, the brethren assembled in the banquet hall, where, under the gladdest influences of an appetizing supper, delightful songs and recitations, and speeches of usual Masonic excellence, an extremely enjoyable time was spent. Some of those who were present were: R. W. Bro. Guest, D. G. M.; Bro. Henry Jones, W. J. Murray, John A. Couse, W. Kettle, J. Giles, R. McDonald, Arthur Baldwin, John Forbes, G. W. Sutherland, E. Black, T. L. Cochrane, E. Maxwell, J. Spencer, J. A. Dench, Geo. Wilford, G. E. Watson, F. Lawrence, F. M. Griffin, C. E. Locke, H. Hunter, E. R. Langan, M. J. Robb, Ed. L. Zavitz, J. S. Atkinson, D. M. Lipsey, Neil Ramsay, J. J. Pinfold, Neil McLachlin, F. M. J. Bond, Fred. Bond, M. J. Baker, Robert McCully, E. Horton, S. Fottrell, R. J. Sattrell, Joseph Grice, A. Folland, W. Angle, H. Henderson, G. E. Kennedy, C. W. J. Smith, J. W. O'Neil, Wm. Henry, J. Williams, Geo. G. Giles, W. A. Burns, J. H. Wyatt, J. S. Frazee, N. Munroe, R. W. Johnson, J. Kenning, I. M. Mayell, P. S. Minhall, Henry Roe, A. McPherson, J. Sattlers, D. Meadows, Chas. Scraze, sen., Chas. Scraze, jun., T. W. Kilgour, W. Boyce, E. H. Millington, W. Meek, E. T. Green, of St. Thomas; Jas. P. Bain, Woodstock; W. H. Chittick, Dorchester; Alf. Jones, Lambeth; A. C. Graham, Aylmer; A. M. Hunt, Lambeth; L. W. Bevins, Thamesford; L. A. Schooley, Cayuga; J. B. Hoover, Clinton; Geo. M. Green, Steele; J. E. Steele, Glenora; J. L. Simpson, Owen Sound; M. M. Iveson, Watford; S. H. Weldon, John A. McIntyre and A. Widdfield, Lawrence Station; Chas. E. Goyls, Dutton; Alex. Taylor and Jas. O'Neill, Port Stanley; Henry Parsons, Lambeth; C. W. Glasgow and H. Henderson, Fingert; W. Mitchell, Port Stanley; H. W. Bowman and A. E. Roberts, Dutton; John A. McPherson, Fingert; Alex. Taylor, Port Stanley; J. E. Miller, J. W. McDonald, H. McPherson and C. E. Edwards, Fingert; John Gray, Rodney.

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A new lot opened for tonight's trade.

GRAHAM BROS.

"PARNELL'S BREAD IS GOOD."

This is a plain, emphatic statement by the thousands who use no other Bread, and who could not be persuaded to change their baker.

The Parnell-Dean Co., Limited,
75 and 77 Bruce St., City.

THE...

Vogue, \$4

Very pretty designs for Dress and Evening wear.

Try-Me, \$2.50

A very superior shoe for the price.

Brown Brothers' Boot Shop,
182 Dundas St. Phone 860.
John S. Brown, Frank A. Brown.

RECORD-BREAKING FREIGHT HANDLING

Engine No. 980 Pulls 1,410 Tons From Tunnel to Falls.

The heaviest train ever pulled over the tracks of the Grand Trunk by one engine passed through this city yesterday on its way to Niagara Falls.

Engine No. 980, under charge of Engineer Newell, pulled the train, which was composed of 50 flat cars and caboose. The cars were filled to their capacity, and the train weighed 1,410 tons. The train was in charge of the train. It took about twelve hours to make the trip from the tunnel to Niagara Falls.

GOVERNMENT WILL BUILD HATCHERY HERE
Col. Leys, Ex-M.P.P., Informs Gun Club of This Intention.

The London Gun Club executive, at its meeting last night, received a letter from Col. Leys, ex-M.P.P., in which he told them that the Ontario Government intends to establish a fish hatchery here this summer. It will be a permanent structure and will cost \$10,000. Eggs and trout fry are to be raised in great numbers, and will be used to supply the streams throughout the district, and it is expected that by this means the fishery in the district and the adjoining district will in a few years be rich with fish. It is intended to make the hatchery a first-class one and to employ in it none but expert men. The work will continue all year, and matters at its meeting next Tuesday night.

"ON THE SLY."

Patients Drink Contrary to Doctors Orders.

Bad food habits hurt the habit and sometimes affect others. A mother was in such a miserable condition from coffee drinking that when her baby was born—but let her tell her own tale. "I steadily grew worse. I was thin and weak, and my nerves were all gone, and so weak and puny that its little life soon flickered out. I had been suffering for several years with stomach trouble and nervous diseases, the doctor said 'brought on by coffee.'"

"At times I would swell up until I could hardly breathe, but I poohed the cause of it all. Why I had used coffee for years without seeing that it did me any harm, so the silly idea of a foggy doctor was not going to make me give up my favorite beverage and I kept on using it on the sly unknown to him, while he gave me every sort of tonic and pills to attempt to cure me and get my nerves in a healthy condition."

"After baby's death I was sick in bed and the doctor insisted on keeping coffee away from me. He put me on Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts. I shall never forget how I relished the first cup of fragrant, black Postum cream tasted, and as if by magic, I began to sleep all night for the first time in months."

"Slowly I began to gain in strength and flesh and my mind began to clear up. My stomach gave me no pain, and the doctor was greatly surprised at the change caused by the food and drink and pleasantly named them the 'magic nerve restorers,' for he says they built up my nerves and strength as nothing else on earth could."

"It seems to me I am twice as large as I used to be, but it is good, healthy tissue. I have been made a well woman by Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

The cost of making a cranberry bog productive is \$300 to \$400 an acre and three to five years' time.

HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Simply apply Swayne's Ointment. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, neck, etc., leaving the skin healthy and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy on earth.

There are 51 women to every 49 men in Switzerland.

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

TRUST DOMINATES.

Trust—that is it—trust is the dominant note in the life of the whole institution. The man had recently arrived and was said to be very dangerous. A search was made, but no trace could be found even to insane people.

ELBERT HUBBARD PRAISES THE ASYLUM AT LONDON

Better Than Similar Institutions in the States.

Sets World-Example in Many Important Respects.

Has Shown What Kindness, Trustfulness and Work Can Do in Ministering to a Mind Diseased.

Elbert Hubbard, whose unique and strong personality has brought him into prominence among the men of the world who are "doing good work," to use one of his favored expressions, writes most interestingly of the London Asylum for the Insane, and of its superintendent, Dr. R. M. Bucke, in "The Philistine" of this month. He says:

"The Asylum for the Insane at London, Ont., under the superintendence of Dr. R. M. Bucke, has in several important respects set the medical world an example. It has shown what kindness, trustfulness and work can do in ministering to a mind diseased, plucking from memory its rooted sorrow."

It would be manifestly unfair to carry the idea that what is known to Dr. Bucke is not known elsewhere. Truth is in the air and belongs to all who are in the treatment of the insane. Invention has been worked out by several men, in different parts of the world, at about the same time; and the general policy that Dr. Bucke follows in the treatment of his patients is world-property, like the kindergarten idea, and belongs everywhere to the men who think and the women who feel."

Dr. Bucke has no secrets. Anything he knows is yours for the asking—but neither Dr. Bucke, nor anyone else, can impart to you anything you do not already know."

Dr. Bucke called his attendants to gether and said, "Let us never again use physical restraint with our patients; we will do away with all handcuffs, straps and straight-jackets; never again will we meet violence with violence; if we are struck, we will never strike back—we will rule by kindness; we will master by mind."

POLICY OF KINDNESS.

And for twenty years, this has been the policy—kindness, patience, cheerfulness, trustfulness, work."

The scientific world has to a great degree adopted the policy. The asylum at London has a system of graduation, and a plan of reward for well doing."

Violent patients and those with a mania for destroying things, are placed in a ward where there is no furniture or anything that can be destroyed. This ward is simply a long, wide hallway with rooms opening off. Every patient has a room of his own. This room contains an iron bed with springs, mattress, bed sheet and pillow. Every patient is regarded as a physician who examines him daily and keeps a record of the case. Special attention is paid to the diet, and the food is most palatable. Intoxicants are excluded entirely, but those who are accustomed to using tobacco are allowed the weed in moderate quantities."

In summer the inmates of this "violent ward," which we will call ward A, are all taken out into a large pleasant yard and spend the day there. No exception is so ill that he cannot leave his bed. If a patient is violent, he is let him out of his room, and he will not let him out of his room. Unless you meet violence with violence he soon gets enough of it. The insane man is apt to be a supreme egotist, and he will try to punish him in his attitude to no attention to him."

SCHEME OF WARDS.

Beginning in ward A the plan is adopted of trying to get a patient to forget himself and become interested in others. Thus one patient is asked to help take care of someone else. If he reveals a disposition to be useful, even in the most trivial way, his case is looked upon as hopeful and he is promoted to ward B.

Here the plan of the room is the same as in ward A, only there are pictures on the walls, chairs instead of benches, tables with books and magazines, and usually a piano. The women and men are in separate wards, but the scheme of getting the patients to work is the same. In the main, a department of the institution—ward B—I noticed a young woman patient combing the hair of another who was somewhat uneasy and fretful. "She does not appreciate your kindness," I said to woman No. 1.

"Oh," was the answer, "one does not expect gratitude from these poor creatures. We never resent anything, no matter what they do."

Woman No. 1, a patient herself, yet was full of the Master Spirit of the place—she must be helpful and she must be patient."

Ward C differs only from ward B in that there are curtains at the windows. Once a patient is in ward C, he has more pictures on the walls, rugs on the floors, and each patient's bedroom has a mirror, washbowl, soapdish, hairbrush, comb, etc., and many little things in way of decoration. Some of these rooms with their photographs of the patients in their own homes, and the walls looked not unlike students' rooms at colleges—no orderly, well kept, and full of individuality they were."

In ward C the inmates, almost without exception, come and go at will. If they run away they usually come back of their own account. Dr. Bucke told me that in 25 years at this asylum he had never known a patient that ran away to injure either himself or anyone else. To make surveillance difficult is disadvantage in many ways; to be deceived by a man is not so bad as to be deceived by a woman and this applies even to insane people."

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DR. WILLIAMS' VITALIZER.

For Diseases Peculiar to Men. Quickest permanent cure. Guaranteed in all cases of blood and skin diseases, red spots, pain in bones, eruptions, nervous discharges, gleet, stricture, etc.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, nervous debility, impaired memory, absence of will power, lost vitality, impotency, involuntary losses and all diseases resulting from excessive indiscretions, overwork, recent or old cases, speedily and thoroughly cured.

Mailed in plain wrapper, free from obligation. A \$2 package for \$1, but one package sent to the care of the address at this price.

AGENTS WANTED.
THE F. WILLIAMS CO.
Look Box 75. Morrisburg, Ont.

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SCHEME OF WARDS.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Five Young Women Who Are Chopping In Minnesota Forest.

A Phrase-Maker — Sympathy With the Natives—Rhode's Love of Books—Impressed by Trifles.

WEEKS **Per Share** **STOCK**

Rage Engendered in the Breast of the Sleepless One, By the Snoring of a Friend

[illegible]

YOU NEED SPRING MEDICINE!

GET YOURSELF INTO SHAPE FOR THE SUMMER.

After the hard work of the winter, the eating of rich and heavy foods, the system becomes clogged up with waste and poisonous matter.

The Blood Becomes Thick, Heavy and Sluggish,

Causing that tired, weary, listless, all-gone feeling so prevalent at this time of the year. It is necessary for you to take a blood medicine. Nothing is so good for this purpose as

PURGE YOUR BLOOD WITH BITTERS

It has been used by thousands for over a quarter of a century and we have yet to receive a complaint as to its efficacy.

GET A BOTTLE AND SEE IF IT WILL NOT DO FOR YOU WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR OTHERS.

Doubly Blest

"No, that will not be necessary," Mrs. Remington said, in reply to Laura's offer. "The guests are beginning to come down, and I want you here with me," and even as she spoke a number of people entered the room.

Agnes, up in her own chamber, was indeed trying to calm her throbbing pulses, and school herself to composure, to a semblance at least of indifference, that she might thus conceal the wretchedness of her heart.

She did not mean to go down until a good many of the guests had arrived; she thought she could slip in among them without being conspicuous, and it would not be so difficult to meet Max as a crowd.

She had fully determined upon her role. Luckily for her, she thought, she had not committed herself in any way to him; she had betrayed by no word that she loved him, and she now resolved to meet him upon the old friendly footing, with perhaps a trifle of reserve in her manner, while the absence of his flower would tell him that she had decided not to wear his colors.

His colors! It seemed that she had a variety, she thought, with curling lips. She had heard the bell ring many times, and was upon the point of going down, when a servant put her head inside the door, saying that Mrs. Remington had sent to ask if anything had occurred to delay her appearance in the parlor.

"No, Jennie, I am all ready now, thank you," Agnes replied, calling a smile to her lips, and checking a sigh over the ordeal awaiting her, and then she went reluctantly down the stairs.

It was really Max who had sent the servant with that message.

He had begun to be troubled and impatient over her prolonged absence, and he feared that she might have been taken suddenly ill.

Agnes saw Mrs. Remington, Laura and Max, surrounded by a gay company, as she quietly entered the room and took her stand near her hostess, but as far from the two supposed lovers as possible.

It caused her a spasm of keen pain to see them side by side, and she noticed, too, how unusually lovely Laura looked, but of course it was natural, she thought, for they were already betrothed, since she had heard her rivaled down to meet him at the appointed hour.

"My dear, how lovely you are!" chimed Mrs. Remington, the moment she could get an opportunity to address her; you have been lovely lovely in the thought of a number of nice people."

Max, who had been watching for her, saw her the moment she entered, and his face lighted, while his eyes rested with exceeding tenderness upon her; she was so lovely lovely in the thought of a number of nice people."

But she never once looked at him, though she was conscious of every movement that he made.

"My modest darling," he said to himself, as he noticed it, "she dare not meet my glance for fear she will betray herself."

I am sorry if I have annoyed you by being so late," Agnes said, gently, in reply to Mrs. Remington, "but I fell asleep, and did not awake until nearly seven o'clock."

"Poor child! I was afraid you were getting too tired; but your nap must have done you good, for you look as fresh as can be; your costume is charming, only you should have had some nice flowers," I am vexed with myself for not sending you some," her friend replied, regretfully, but regarding her with undivided pleasure.

Agnes knew that Max had been listening to every word of this, and she wondered what he thought, because she had not worn his offering, or what he would say if he knew it was at that moment lying among the ashes in the grate.

She thanked Mrs. Remington, but quietly remarked that she had not cared to wear any flowers that evening.

Again Max smiled, believing that he knew why she had not cared; that not being able to wear his roses, she would wear no others. He thought her rope of smiles lovely, however, and to his fond

partial eyes, as to many others, she was the fairest woman in the room.

At that moment another group of people entered, and among them, and greatly to her relief and comfort, Agnes espied Mr. Archibald.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Yes, there stood Mr. Archibald as large as life—whichever, by the way, was nothing imposing upon the threshold and surveying the brilliant company and beautiful rooms with the keenest interest manifest in every alert feature of his round, rosy face. He had come to the reception to see for himself what the excuse de la crise de Chicago society was like, while he was also actuated by another motive in accepting Mrs. Remington's invitation, which was to subject Agnes to a severer test than any she had yet borne.

He was a striking, almost a grotesque, figure as he entered that elegant room, which was brilliant with the color, and redolent with the perfume of many flowers, and blazing with the light from a hundred gas-jets.

The style of his own apparel was the same as he had seen in the habit of wearing all his life—a short-waisted swallow-tail coat, black velvet, with old-style buttons, a stand-up dickey, and an ancient satin stock.

His colors! It seemed that she had a variety, she thought, with curling lips. She had heard the bell ring many times, and was upon the point of going down, when a servant put her head inside the door, saying that Mrs. Remington had sent to ask if anything had occurred to delay her appearance in the parlor.

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there was, now and then, a pained expression about her mouth and a weary look in her eyes.

"Thank you," Agnes said, with a smile, "but, trying to speak archly, "be sure you don't forget me and engage yourself to some other girl."

Never you fear there ain't a candle to you in my mind," he responded, looking her over from head to foot for the first time. Agnes half turned away, then wheeled suddenly about again. "Am I not inquired about mamma," she said, in a contrite tone.

"I thought something had made you forget her," the man returned, searching her flushed face again, and with something of anxiety, "but she is not here."

"She took cold a couple of days ago, and it seems to have settled on her lungs," Agnes looked startled.

"Supper will be served in about fifteen minutes," he said, "but I shall go home with you tonight," Agnes asserted, with sudden resolution, and at heart glad of an excuse for going.

"But how is she, Mr. Archibald?" Agnes persisted, impressed in some way that he had evaded a direct reply.

"Well, if you must know, she ain't first-rate," he confessed, reluctantly. "She took cold a couple of days ago, and it seems to have settled on her lungs."

"Humi I reckon she ain't sat up much today," he replied.

"Mr. Archibald, I shall go home with you tonight," Agnes asserted, with sudden resolution, and at heart glad of an excuse for going.

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IN MENELEK'S FAR KINGDOM

Abyssinians Punctilious in Form of Salutations.

Land Where of Every Five Men Two Are Priests, Two Soldiers and One a Merchant.

"Indet adru!" This is not a curse, but Abyssinian for "Good morning." The words mean literally, "How have you spent the night?" The people of King Menelek are very punctilious in their salutations, and have a carefully graded scale of greetings according to the person addressed and the time of day. Thus to an inferior or to an intimate friend, instead of "Indet adru," they would say, "Indet adreh" (pronounced "adreh"—ch as in loch), "Good afternoon" would be "Indet watu," or "wath," meaning, "How have you spent the morning?" and "Good evening," "Indet maslu," or "masluh," i. e., "How have you spent the day?"

There is a similarly complete series of good-byes for people separating at different times. Two friends parting in the evening, say, one going home and the other going to his club only they haven't clubs in Abyssinia—except wooden ones, perhaps, would say to each other, "Badeha adru" ("May you spend the night well"), which might translate, "Good night; be good."

THE CALENDAR.

The Abyssinian calendar is a fearful and wonderful thing. Nearly every day is a saint's day, and is known by its proper name, and not by its date. For instance, if you ask an Abyssinian whether a certain thing happened on the 14th of Hadar (the equivalent of our Nov. 14), he will not understand what you mean, but if you say, "Was it on Abuna Aragawe (the name for that day) that you stole that sheep?" a comprehending smile will overspread his handsome and intelligent features.

The year is divided into twelve months of 30 days each, and at the end of the year, to make up the 365 days, are added five days, called "Quagme." Each year in succession is called Matthews, Markos, Lukos, Johannis, Matthews, Markos and Johannis each have a "Quagme" of five days, and each year has a "Quagme" of six days. The Abyssinian year begins on our Sept. 11, and although dating as we do from the birth of Christ, they are nearly eight years behind us in time—Sept. 11, 1900, was their calendar 1st Maskaram, 1893.

Their method of reckoning the hours of the day is also peculiar, to our notions. They count the day as beginning at sunrise, and not at midnight, as we do. Thus, our 7 a.m. is their 1 o'clock day; 8 p.m. is their 12 o'clock night; and our 10 o'clock night would be their 10 o'clock night.

The whole population consists of two-fifths soldiers, two-fifths priests and one-fifth merchants, at least as far as the Abyssinians—the dominant race—are concerned. All the other necessary work of the community is performed by subject races, like the Gallas or Somalis, or domestic slaves—mostly prisoners of war captured in the western negro provinces.

These are well cared for and are regarded after a time as members of the family.

There is no trade in slaves in Abyssinia, as they can only be procured by the king's order, which has to be shown to the governor of the province.

The slaves, generally boys or girls—former for outdoor and the latter for indoor work—are purchased from their parents at an average price of \$10 a year—cash is scarce in Abyssinia—but during peace time they are billeted on the Gallas, a subject race, who are bound to give them all they need. In

AUSTRALIA'S CANALS

Gigantic System To Be Begun in 1904 and Completed in 20 Years.

Of exceptional importance is a measure for a new system of canals which has just been adopted in Austria. According to Mr. Carl B. Hurst, United States consul-general at Vienna, "this undertaking will do more than anything yet enacted in Austria to promote the commerce of the country. It will not only bring the various provinces into closer touch, but will also afford the cheapest freight connections with Germany and Russia."

The measure provides, first, for a canal from the Danube to the Oder; second, for a canal from the Danube to the Moldau, near Budweis; third, for a canal from the Danube to the Elbe, and fourth, for a canal from the Danube to the Vistula, and to some navigable portions of the Dnieper. There will be about 1,000 miles of navigable waterways, which will be constructed by the state, with the co-operation of the provinces, districts and towns, and especially of Vienna and Prague, the contributions of the municipalities and provincial authorities can be made either by single payment or in annual instalments, or through the erection of certain works, such as harbors, docks or streets leading to them, or through the cession of land or water rights.

The work of construction will begin at the latest during 1904, and the entire system will be finished within twenty years. The cost of construction, in so far as it will not be covered by contributions, is to be met by an issue of 4 per cent tax free government bonds, redeemable within 50 years. The government is empowered to issue these bonds to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000 during the period of construction from the year 1904 to 1912, and the money thus raised shall be used only in building the designed waterways. For the expenses after 1912 due provision will be made by law. The entire cost of construction is estimated at \$125,000,000, and the canal will be designed to admit boats up to 600 tons burden.

GRAVEL CURED.

Remarkable Case of This Painful Disease.

Reuben Draper, of Bristol, Que., who was a victim of this disease, and a sufferer from Gravel, writes as follows: "I was cured and how I felt. His trouble."

Bristol, Quebec, April 11.—No disease can cause more severe and dreadful pain than Gravel, Reuben Draper, of this place, was taken ill with this awful trouble about five years ago. He was cured and how I felt. His trouble."

"Just one week after I began the treatment I passed a stone as large as a small bean, and four days later another about the size of a grain of barley—this gave me great relief, and I commenced to feel better and to gain strength right away."

"That was five years ago and I have not had any trouble in the way since. I have the stones in a small bottle and anyone can see them who wishes. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved my life."

The story of Mr. Draper will be good news to many sufferers who may not have known that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Gravel and Stone in the Bladder.

What has cured this gentleman and hundreds of other very bad cases should cure any one, and those who may be afflicted as Mr. Draper was should try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Is the Child Cross?

Neave's Food

With a regular diet of this old-established preparation the child will become serene, bright, and peaceful, its digestion will be perfect, and it will speedily become strong and rosy.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and young persons."—Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL NURSERY. GOLD MEDAL awarded, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND. Wholesale Agents: LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

COMMERCIAL USES OF ROSES

The Industrial Importance of the Queen of Flowers.

Cultivation of the Blossoms for Their Perfume—Odors Very With the Species.

Associated as the rose is in the minds of every English man, woman or child, with everything that is beautiful in poetry, form, or color, it seems to amount almost to sacrilege to consider these choice flowers in connection with any practical uses, says the London Gardeners' Magazine. Yet the perfume of the rose has long been one that has given delight to ancient peoples, and to the desire of others to possess, or even to imitate, and in these matters of fact days people have not been behind in recognizing that in the rose there was and still is a source of a most important and widespread industry. Consequently the cultivation of roses gives employment to a very large number of persons, whether for garden purposes or for the preparation of attar of roses, which is carried on very extensively in Roumelia, as well as in Persia or India. Besides being our national emblem, the rose is also rendered interesting from its connection with the armorial bearings of some of the most ancient and noble families of Europe. It was a symbol of honor among the Roman emperors, who allowed their most distinguished generals to inscribe it upon their shields. In no country is the rose more cherished and cultivated than in Persia, and it is generally associated with the nightingale by the eastern poets, who represent the flower bursting forth from its bud at the song of its tuneful lover. Chaucer, Spenser and Shakespeare are among our own poets who have written in praise of roses, as well as many others of minor degree in all ages. A rose bush of any size, age or beauty is always an object of admiration, and even sometimes of veneration. To any one endowed only with the ordinary sense of smell, the odor of one rose, compared with that of another, would seem to be almost insupportable. We generally speak of the odor of the rose as a very distinct perfume, and not one of delectable odors, as it is by experts. We all know that there are many roses entirely devoid of any odor, and we are told by one of the best authorities on perfume that there are experienced rose cultivators who can name many varieties of roses in the dark simply from the smell, and that no two varieties possess the same odor. As further eccentricities in rose growing, it may be stated that the natural odor is never fully developed except in hot climates, where the sun's power gives the full effect of light and heat. Against the flowers of Rosa gallica are comparatively odoriferous when freshly gathered, but attain their full fragrance in the course of domestic growing, it may be the damask rose is most powerful in an early stage, and is lost by drying. On this

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The only other species of rose that may be said to have any commercial value are the common Dog rose or the hedges (R. canina), the fruits, or "hips" of which are used to make a conserve with sugar, which is sometimes used in medicine; also the French rose, Provins rose or Red rose (R. gallica), a single rose that has been widely cultivated from a remote period until it has passed into a large number of varieties of double form and numerous shades of color. It was very early introduced and cultivated at Persia, France, and is still grown in that country, as well as in Holland, Germany, and in medicine gardens in England. Confection of roses is prepared from the freshly gathered flowers of this species. The flowers of the Cabage rose, which has been cultivated from a very early period, and the varieties of which are extremely numerous, are chiefly used in the preparation of rose water.

A GOOD NAME IS TO BE PRIZED.—There have been imitations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which may have been injurious to its good name, but if so, the injury has only been temporary. Goodness must always come to the front and throw into the shadow that which is worthless. So it has been with Electric Oil; no imitation can maintain itself against the genuine article.

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Costly—Poor Washing Powders

cost a trifle less, but all you save in a year would pay for the harm done in one wash. Some powders, if given you, would be too expensive. There's more saving with PEARLINE than with any other washing medium. PEARLINE is absolutely safe. Best by Test



SUNLIGHT SOAP

Unless the soap you use has this brand and is this shape you are not getting the best.

Ask for the Octagon Bar

A SHORT STORY.

International Alliance

By Florence Martindale.

"I am desperately in love," said Mr. Cyril Bastwick.

Had this remark been made by some men, one would have inferred a great deal. With Bastwick, however, the event was not of infrequent occurrence. Even Arthur Seton to whom he spoke who was only a month-old acquaintance had surmised this much.

"Who is it, Bastwick?" he asked indulgently. "It is good of you to confide in me."

"I did it with a motive," rejoined Bastwick. "The girl is Miss Muriel Hopkins."

"The American heiress. Do you know that her father is a millionaire?"

"I do to my sorrow. I know too, what everyone is saying about them."

"What is that?" "I have heard nothing."

"It is common knowledge that Ebenezer J. Hopkins has brought his daughter to England with the idea of securing a son-in-law possessing a title."

"I'm afraid your chances are not bright, Bastwick."

"I have been worrying over them so long—all night," said Cyril, impressively, "that I have resolved to try a scheme if I can get you or anyone else to lend me his assistance, with the object of making her original plan disastrous to Miss Hopkins."

"It would, no doubt, be a point gained, if you could," said Seton. "How is it to be done?"

"If we had some utterly unattractive member of the peerage here it would be easy," said Bastwick. "Otherwise, the only thing I see that we can do is to pretend that we have."

"Pretend we have?"

"Yes. What do you say to playing the role for a few weeks, Seton?"

For a moment Seton was too aghast to speak.

"It is a large order," he said, at length. "Besides, you don't think I'm exactly suitable—physically and otherwise, do you?"

And a smile lurked around the corners of Seton's mouth as he glanced at his gigantic and well-knit frame.

"You would have to act a part, you know," said Bastwick. "I think the Lord Dundreary manner would suit you best. Say you'll do it, Seton."

"It would not be difficult," mused Seton. "I could easily take the title and style of my employer, Lord Ullinborough."

"There would be no danger of his turning up, I suppose," said Bastwick, a little uneasily.

"None whatever," Seton answered. "Ullinborough is not in the country at present."

This conversation took place upon the veranda outside the Grand Hotel of a fashionable south coast watering place.

Cyril Bastwick was a young medical man, who was spending his summer at the seaside, professionally studying, in reality idling. Arthur Seton was a chance acquaintance he had made with whom he had become intimate in the course of a month. As has been

stated, Seton was the private secretary of Lord Ullinborough, the Scottish peer.

"No time like the present," said Bastwick a few minutes later. "Mr. Hopkins and his daughter were just coming along the pavement. Let us go within and meet them in the hall, and I will introduce you."

Arthur Seton consented. It was in the mind of the ingenious Mr. Bastwick that, apart from the impression that Seton as Lord Dundreary might make upon the fair American, the mere fact of his being the introducer to her of a titled personage would raise him in her estimation.

A glow of satisfaction suffused the bland visage of Ebenezer J. Hopkins when Bastwick impressively presented his friend.

"Delighted to make your acquaintance, Lord Ullinborough," he said effusively.

Seton assumed a manner of preternatural gravity, as he rejoined heavily:

"He might be assured that the pleasure was reciprocal."

It was plain that Miss Hopkins was also delighted at the idea of meeting a nobleman in the flesh.

"They will run after him enough, it is evident," soliloquized Bastwick. "It rests with Seton to make them disgusted with his class."

Bastwick thought his friend certainly did his best that afternoon. Not only did he appear insufferably dull and conceited, but he talked like a cad, and even ventured upon the saying of things decidedly risky. Bastwick chuckled in his sleeve, and in spite of the evident reluctance of Miss Hopkins, contrived to prolong the conversation for some time by the suggestion of a stroll upon the promenade. Bastwick there coolly paired himself off with old Ebenezer, and Seton and Miss Hopkins brought up the rear.

No doubt Seton was to blame, but involuntarily he relaxed his efforts to sustain the role he had assumed. As soon as Bastwick presented his back to view, Miss Hopkins was delightedly pretty. Moreover, she possessed that mysterious something which constitutes charm, and without which beauty is vain. This charm, naturally enough, was in the presence of a title exhibited to the utmost, and almost unconsciously Seton responded to it.

He had, indeed, arrived at the stage of making a positive endeavor to please by the time the quartet reached the Grand Hotel again.

"Say," said Miss Muriel to her father, "perhaps I shall see you there, Lord Ullinborough, don't you think of Lord Ullinborough, pa?"

"He is well ahead of any man I ever met in dullness and conceit," rejoined the millionaire. "My first acquaintance with the British peerage is a decided disappointment."

Muriel sighed.

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"I can't understand him one bit," she said. "Whilst we were all together he was insufferable, but when he and I were alone, you should have seen the change. He was as nice as nice could be. It really seemed to me—don't laugh at me, pa—but it really seemed as though he was pretending to be different when you were there."

At the same time Mr. Bastwick was saying to his master:

"Seton, you did capitally. Why were you not an actor? Keep up the part for a week or two, and I believe I shall win her."

For about a month after this day three young people might have been seen in almost continual association, driving, riding, boating and strolling in the purlieus of the town. Sometimes Mr. Hopkins joined the party, and when he did so there was a contest in the mind of Bastwick between belief, prudence and desire. Should he walk with Miss Muriel or should he deliver her to the tender mercies of "Ullinborough"? The two people in question usually gave him little time for hesitation, however, for they usually solved the problem by walking off together. Poor Bastwick! Had he but known it, prudence and desire were in this case in perfect accord.

"We were thinking of leaving England in a week or two, Lord Ullinborough," said Muriel Hopkins to her companion upon one of these occasions. "We are going for a month or so to Monte Carlo before we return to America."

"I have been intending to do the same thing all the summer," said Seton, mendaciously. "I love the place. The climate is superb."

"So I understand—I have not been. Perhaps I shall see you there, Lord Ullinborough?"

"Very likely," rejoined Seton, looking thoughtfully at her pretty little face. A resolve that had long been in his mind was reaching its culminating point. "After all, Bastwick has no chance," he soliloquized, as he invited Miss Hopkins to a seat upon the sand.

"I—I want particularly to say something to you, Miss Hopkins," he began, nervously—rather suddenly it seemed to the girl. "I want to tell you how much I have thought of you. I have felt—I feel now—as though I could not get on—could not live—without you. Dare I hope you care for me, even a little?"

Muriel Hopkins blushed furiously, and bent her gaze upon the sand. It was the consciousness that at one time she had schemed for this that made her blush. She felt herself to be unworthy of the man who was offering her his heart. And the fact that she felt so was a proof that she herself was touched.

"I—you may—you may hope, you may know it!" she stammered, and in another moment Arthur Seton had her in his arms.

At this moment there was a sudden interruption. Cyril Bastwick and the American appeared round a corner of a rock. At the sight of the lovers the face of the former became white with passion and his eyes blazed. Before he had time to speak, however, Seton, seeing they were detected, addressed Mr. Hopkins.

"I have just asked your daughter to become my wife, Mr. Hopkins," he said. "I cannot tell you with what diffidence I did so, nor how happy I am made by her consent."

He glanced at Muriel as he spoke. She flashed back a look at him from her incomparable eyes which assured him once for all as to what were her feelings.

"I am sure, Lord Ullinborough," began Hopkins, blandly when he was furiously interrupted by Cyril.

"Don't believe a word that second-hand says, Mr. Hopkins!" he cried. "He is no more Lord Ullinborough than I am! The fellow is merely a secretary masquerading as his master!"

The confidence with which Bastwick spoke somewhat diminished when Seton stepped forward and gravely held out his hand.

"I have treated you badly, Mr. Bastwick, very badly indeed," he said. "I beg of you to forgive me."

"The deception must end at once," cried Cyril.

"I see that it must," rejoined Seton. Then, drawing a card from his vest pocket, he handed it to Bastwick. "That is my real name," he said. "You have been the only person deceived. It was only for the sake of a little more freedom and the pleasure of making your better acquaintance that I styled myself when first I met you my own private secretary."

"Really, Lord Ullinborough," said Ebenezer J. Hopkins, an hour later. "I don't see why you should have deceived Mr. Bastwick about your name. I guess he is pretty mad."

"It was merely a whim of mine, Mr. Hopkins," replied Ullinborough. "You cannot understand how wearisome the continual wearing of a title becomes. Perhaps you would like to try it?"

He glanced tenderly at the little American girl. She was looking serious.

"I am sorry for Mr. Bastwick," she said.

"Be comforted," rejoined Ullinborough; "I am convinced that he will soon get over it."

And he did.

DICKENS' FIRST
LOVE AFFAIRSEpisodes Minutely Described in
His Writings.

His Interesting Passions for "Mrs. Finching" and Mary Hogarth, Sister of His Wife.

Dickens' first serious love affair is a subject that must be interesting to everybody. Like everything of importance in his youth, it is minutely described in his writings. He was no more than 19, so the time was about 1831. It was so great a passion that, as he tells us, for a period of four years it excluded every other thought. He worked and strove with a view to earning sufficient to marry upon. And we may assume that "rattles" efforts in this way, with the picking up of odd bits of furniture, were recollections of what he did himself. After five and twenty years as he told his friend Forster, he could not think of the episode without pain. "I can never see the face or hear the voice without all the old scenes being called up."

Now comes the interesting question, whose was this face and voice, and who was this prototype of Dora and Mrs. Finching? Who was this youthful love of the thirties when Boz was not 20 years old?

Dickens and a young friend named Kelle used to frequent the house of a family named Beadnell, where there were two attractive sisters, to one of whom Kelle became attached. The other was the object of Dickens' affection. Before 1833 Kelle had married. Dickens was not so fortunate. His suit was opposed by the parents—notably by the mother. Their courtship was carried on clandestinely. If Miss Beadnell was like Dora, as is said, she must have been a fascinating little creature. And this story quite accords with that of the fictitious maiden. The disagreeable Mrs. Murdstone, who kept guard over Dora, may have been suggested by the hostile mamma. Years later, Dickens went to call on his old flame. He saw the stuffed Jip in the hall, and the interview so revived his old feelings that not long after he began the touching episode of Dora. These feelings were, of course, independent of the rather grotesque ones which the changed appearance and flighty behavior of the heroine produced. And the embodiment of these he reserved for a later story—"Little Dorrit"—when his once fascinating Dora became Flora Finching.

Some cynics have dealt rather harshly with Boz for thus ridiculing what should have been sacred to him; but they forget that he had already ensnared all that was tender and romantic in the history in the exquisitely attractive Dora. In "Little Dorrit" the attractive Dora appears as Flora Casby—now Mrs. Finching. In the book she comes to see her old admirer. The author meets her in the character of Arthur Clennam. "Clennam's eyes no sooner fell upon the object of his old passion than it shivered and broke to pieces."

But Dickens married neither the Miss Green of his boyhood love nor Miss Beadnell, the prototype of Dora, and Mrs. Finching. In 1836 he married Catherine, one of the three daughters of George Hogarth. His later attachment for Mary, Catherine's older sister, is one of the most interesting episodes in his life. Before his marriage he was



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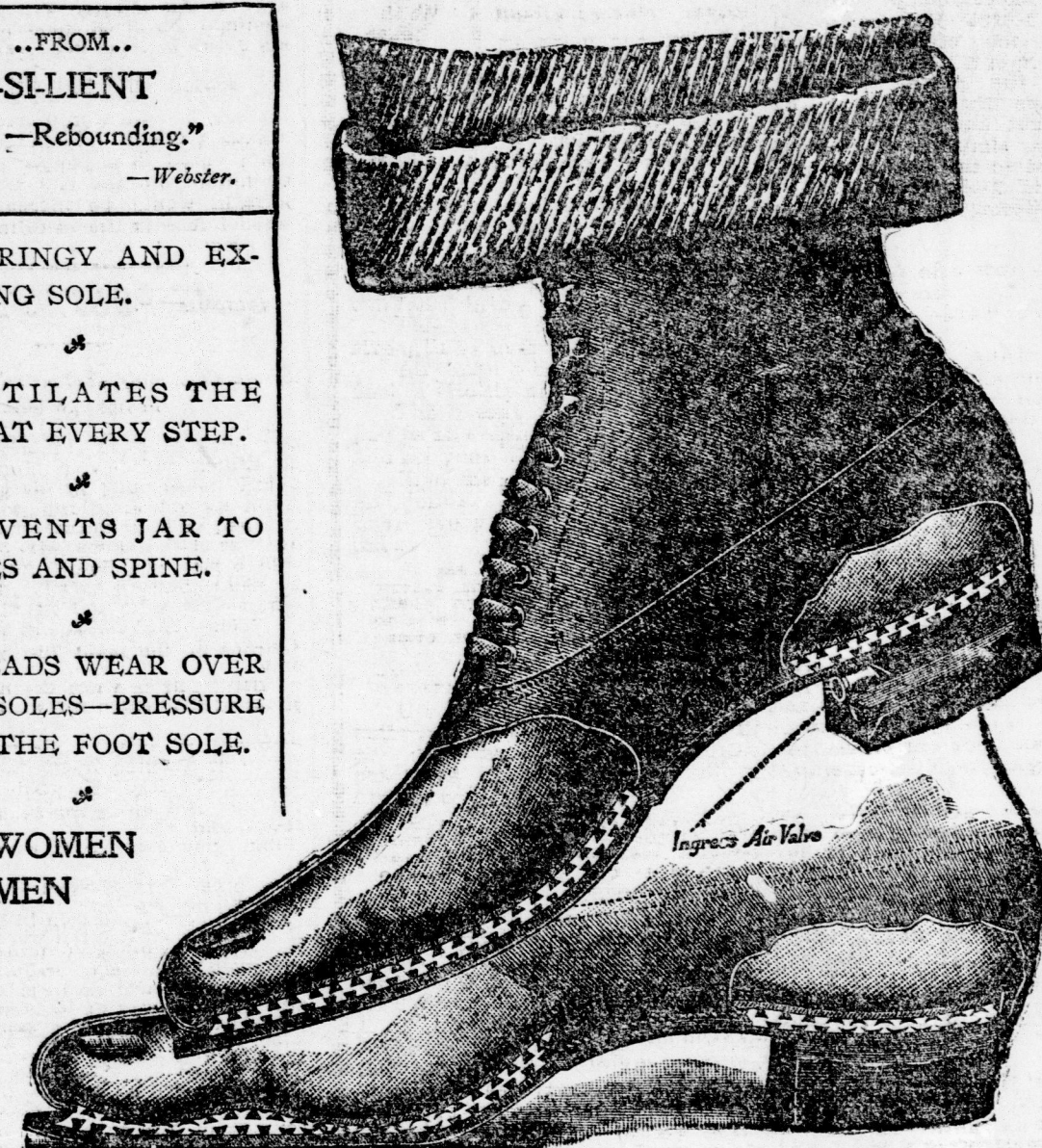
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intimately acquainted with her and with the family. We may well wonder, therefore, why her charms—she was the more attractive and had always secretly loved him—did not appeal to him before his marriage with the younger sister.

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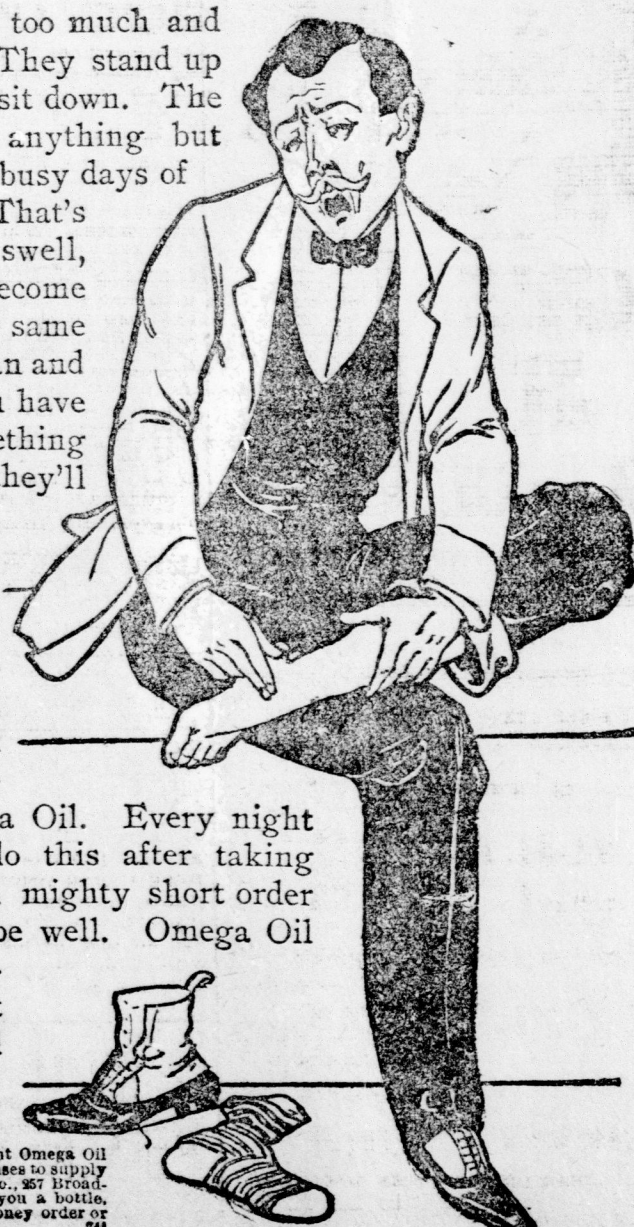


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A WOMAN

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A MAN?

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