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London Advertiser

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VOL. XXXIII., NO. 164. SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896. WHOLE NO. 12496



Advertiser Adlets.....

Want Advertisements,
Houses to Let or For Sale,
Servants Wanted,
Cost 10c. for first insertion
And 5c. for each subsequent Insertion.

Cheapest Rates. - - Best Results.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.

DALY—In this city, on April 22, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Daly, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—ALLEN—On Tuesday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 188 Albert street, by the Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.A., Robert S. Morrison to Elizabeth E. Allen, only daughter of Mrs. M. Allen.

DIED.

CLARK—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on Thursday afternoon, Margaret, beloved wife of Rev. W. J. Clark.

Funeral from the family residence on Saturday morning to the Grand Trunk station. Services at the house at 7 o'clock. Interment at Dundas.

CALDWELL—On May 1, 1896, at the family residence, lot 30, con. 2, Westminster, Marie, relict of the late Matthew Caldwell, in her 74th year.

Funeral on Sunday at 3 o'clock; services at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MORRISON—On Friday afternoon, at 656 Princess avenue, Russell Webster, aged 2 years and four months, only child of John W. and Isabel Morrison.

Funeral private on Monday.

The Churches Tomorrow.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

WATERLOO STREET (CORNER GREY) Presbyterian Mission—Mr. Peter Scott, B.A., in charge. Services 11 and 7. Sabbath school and Bible class 3 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Christian Endeavor service in morning; subject, "Attempting Great Things." Evening, "Buddha." Everybody welcome.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MATINS—Venite, Bucknell; Te Deum, Hutchinson; Benedictus, Elliott. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann. Evensong—Magnificat, Stainer; Nunc Dimittis, Stainer; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Hall. Preacher, the Dean.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., pastor; 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Edward Holmes. Sunday school 2:30.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Services—11 a.m., quarterly meeting; sermon and sacrament of Lord's supper by Rev. F. A. Cassidy; 7 p.m., reception service by Rev. J. J. Sinclair; Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN NORTH MISSION—Mr. Geo. Gilmore, B.A., in charge. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock; public worship at 7. Mr. Gilmore will preach. b

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor morning and evening; 9:45 a.m., love feast in Sunday school room; sacrament service after evening sermon.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Mr. Stewart both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN—Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph.B. Evening, "Repentance, What Is It." Pastor's Bible class for young men at 2:30. Seats free. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Morning prayer at 10:15; service at 11; subject, "Believing in Christ;" service at 7, subject, "Rubbish." Sabbath school and pastor's class at 3 o'clock. Baptism at morning service.

WESLEY HALL—FIRST METHODIST Church, May 3, 11 a.m and 7 p.m., sermons by the pastor, Dr. Daniel. Class visitation at 10 a.m. Sacrament at close of evening service.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley will preach; sacrament after morning service; evening subject, "A Band of Braves." Morning—Anthem, "Jerusalem," Rubinstein; solo, "Here and There," Barrie; quartets, "Come Sinner, Come," Palmer. Evening—Anthem, "Hallelujah, Christ Is Risen," Morgan; quartets, "Guide Me," Meyer-Helmund; "The Blest Evermore," Havens.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.A.; 7 p.m., Mr. G. R. Faskin, B.A. Sabbath school and Bible classes 3 p.m.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—London South; pastor Rev. Jas. G. Stuart, B. A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—(SCIENTIST) Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. All welcome.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor Rev. Charles Smith; services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Services as usual. Everybody welcome.

STRANGERS WELCOME! ST. JAMES' Presbyterian Church. Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor at both services.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—11 a m, Rev. Walter Rigsby; 7 p.m., Rev. F. A. Cassidy. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after evening service.

Meetings.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

FORESTERS ATTENTION! — COURT Forest Queen, A. O. F., meets in Duffield Block next Tuesday evening. Important business. Visitors welcome. b

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS—COURT Magnolia meets in Duffield Block next Tuesday evening. Young men, come join us. b

THE TUSCAN LODGE NO. 195, A., F. and A. M., meets (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome. E. B. SMITH, W. M.; R. B. HUNGERFORD, secretary.

LONDON COUNCIL, NO. 75, C. O. C. F. meets Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Duffield Block. Visitors welcome. JAS. SHAND, Chief Councilor. b

Lost and Found.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

LOST—A HEN PHEASANT, WITH LONG tail. A reward if returned to 423 Colborne street. b

LOST — LIGHT BROWN COLLIE PUP; white on face and chest; no tail. Reward to 290 South street. 96b

BUGGY CUSHION LOST LAST SATURDAY. Reward. Apply at this office. b

Some things are of that nature as make one's fancy chuckle while his heart doth ache.—Bunyan.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

HURRAH FOR DETROIT!—ON MAY 25 Woodmen of the World excursion; two days. Fare, $1 75. See posters later. 95u

FUN, WIT, ELOQUENCE—MOCK PARLIAMENT, conducted by ladies. A deputation of gentlemen will petition for the franchise. Wesley Hall, Tuesday evening, May 5. 94k-wtzy

THE NEW LAKE ROUTE—VIA PORT Stanley and L. E. & D. R. R.—To Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Windsor, Montreal and St. Lawrence ports. Merchants' Line steamer will leave Port Stanley for above ports, Monday, May 11. For hour of sailing and full particulars apply FRANK B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next "Advertiser" office. Be sure your tickets read "Via London's Lake Port."

416 RICHMOND STREET, NEXT door to ADVERTISER Office. At this address tickets can be purchased to or from all parts of the old country at the very lowest rates. Best lines only represented. FRANK B. CLARKE, Agent. ywt

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—CHILDREN'S closing reception, Saturday afternoon, May 2. Dancing 3 o'clock. Carriages 5 o'clock sharp. DAYTON & MCCORMICK.

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID WANTED at City Hospital. Apply between 9 and 12. 96c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant. 386 King street. 93tf

WANTED—25 GOOD GENERALS, COOKS, housemaids, dining-room girls, chambermaids, in and out of city. ARMSTRONG'S Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street. 'Phone, 356.

WANTED—COOKS, DINING-ROOM AND chamber maids for out of city; gardener for city; on hand generals, housemaids and housekeepers and farm help. DWYER'S Employment Agency, 591 Richmond street. Phone, 1,121.

Articles For Sale.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

FOR SALE—CAPITAL GENERAL PURPOSE horse, six years old, used to cars, quiet, very cheap. LONDON SOAP CO. 93c

LADIES—E. MARSHALL'S FURNITURE polish makes old furniture new without labor; warranted reliable. At hardwares, 15c and 25c. ywt

FOR SALE—LADY'S BICYCLE—APPLY Western Storage and Commission Company, 420-422 Ridout street. b

SHINGLES!—SHINGLES! — Cheaper than ever; 500,000 at $1 50 per thousand; pine lumber, $9 per thousand; posts from 14 cents each; lath, doors, sash, frames. Office and yard, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, Pall Mall street, London. J. A. SUTHERLAND. t

FOR SALE — IMPROVED WASHING Machines. Call and examine them at the factory, The Ontario Spring Bed and Mattress Company, 90 York street. Telephone 1,285. ywt

PERFECTLY NEW BICYCLE OF HIGHEST grade for sale below cost for cash. Address 16, "Advertiser" office. 95c

FOR SALE—NEW ROAD CART AND democrat wagon. Apply Box 42, "Advertiser." 94k

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT COB MARE—Suitable for lady to drive; very handsome and quiet, two-wheeled cart, sleigh and brass-mounted harness, robes, etc. Apply MRS. R. D. B. NICHOLSON, 493 Dundas street. 93k

BICYCLE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—New Morgan & Wright tires. Apply A. G. SMYTH'S office, 412 Richmond street. 93k

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—J. P. Hale Piano, New York, a bargain. Heintzman & Co., 236 Dundas street. H. W. BURNETT, manager.

FOR SALE—HORSE—GOOD DRIVER—6 years old; quiet and good mover. Apply 20 Craig street, South London. 90f

A FEW SETS OF SINGLE HARNESS—Cheap. J. DARCH & SONS, 577-579 Talbot street.

BICYCLES—DAYTON, STEARNS, Fleet, Regent, Crescents, full line, $50 up. Purchasers taught to ride free. Palace Riding Academy, 476 Richmond street. DAYTON, MCCORMICK & Co

MACHINERY FOR SALE—H. W. PETRIE, Toronto, is offering a very large and varied stock of new and second-hand machinery, and those who contemplate purchasing will do well to send for his new descriptive catalogue No. 13. Machinery you have no use for taken in exchange. Address H. W. PETRIE, adjoining Union station, Toronto. 57tf

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

PASTURAGE FOR HORSES OR CATTLE —Good water; 50 acres; in city. Apply room 1, 420 Talbot; upstairs. 96c

HOUSE TO LET—APPLY 58 STANLEY street. b

FREE RENT—THE USE OF A FLAT FOR taking charge of another flat; man and wife preferred. Apply Dr. McLellan, 234 Dundas street. b

NEW BRICK HOUSE TO LET—MODERN conveniences, on Beaconsfield avenue; 10 minutes' walk from market; rent moderate. Apply 34 Victor street. 93c tyw

TO RENT—200 ACRE FARM—LOT 15, con. 10, London township. Apply M. MCNAUGHTON, 386 Ridout street, London. 82k 84k t

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON RECTORY street; best building sand in the city. Large brick stable and frame store; house in good repair; also one lot opposite; snap for a teamster. Move quickly; must be sold; $700. J. F. SANGSTER, over C. P. R. ticket office. 92c ywt

STORE AND DWELLING AND TWO cottages with barns and large gardens to let on Ridout street. Inquire T. TAMBLING, 200 Ridout street, London South. 76tf ywt

NEW COTTAGES TO RENT ON INKERMAN street, south of Hamilton road, one block from the electric cars, five good rooms, rent $5 per month. Apply to A. KEENLEYSIDE, 380 Maitland. 93c xwt

ASKIN STREET NO. 42 TO LET—ON street car line; dry; well drained; bath and electric light; also a good house for sale; on easy terms. Apply 40 Askin street. 84tf

TO LET — THAT DESIRABLE BRICK residence, 317 Dufferin avenue, corner of Peter street; containing nine rooms, with bath room and basement with furnaces. Apply FLOCK & FLOCK. 79tf

OFFICE TO LET—DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albion Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession. Apply T. H. CARLING, at the brewery. 33tf

TO LET—COTTAGE CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets, South London; rent $13. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 42tf

TO LET—RESIDENCE, 484 COLBORNE street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply FRASER & FRASER. 42tf

Personal.

IF LUCY AMELIA GRIFFITHS, BORN in Devonshire about 24 years ago, is in London, and will call at 438 Adelaide street, she will hear of something to her advantage. b

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

BOYS WANTED FOR BOTTLING DEPARTMENT. Apply at Labatt's Brewery, city. 96c

WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to smart agents to introduce our new Russian nursery stock; also new and thoroughly tested varieties of seed potatoes; big salaries. Write for terms immediately. Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto. ywt

BOY WANTED TO FEED LITHOGRAPH press. Apply Ontario Lithograph Company. 95u

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY PERSON to travel in Canada; salary $780 and expenses; reference. President, Box P., Chicago, Ill. 91n

CLEANING, REPAIRING AND DYEING done at New York Clothes Cleaning Co., 291 Wellington street. Work done by first-class tailors. Phone 776.

WANTED—AN IDEA—WHO CAN think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

ORGANIZERS WANTED—PROFITABLE, permanent employment. Apply by letter. Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King street west, Toronto.

AGENTS—WANTED—$80 PER WEEK—Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea importers, 258 Dundas street.

Real Estate.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

GEO. PRITCHARD, Phone 757.

FOR SALE—9 Market Lane.

$600 for handsome lot, Grosvenor street, near Richmond.

$12 per foot for fine lot south Richmond street.

INVESTMENT.

5 per cent debenture stock at par, half-yearly dividend; shares $100 each, to run 10 years. Western Loan and Trust Company. Senator Ogilvie, President. yt

H. M. DOUGLAS — REAL ESTATE broker, 110 Dundas street. Houses in all parts of the city; prices ranging from $1,000 to $3,000. Valuable building lots situated in the principal parts of the city; also a beautiful acre lot for sale. yt

FOR RENT—

Twenty-five acres, with fine brick residence, good barn and orchard, situated opposite O'Dell's Hotel, Wellington road, two miles from market.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Frame store, 429 Richmond street, dwelling attached; splendid stand for grocery store.

$100,000 to loan on good security. Low rate of interest will be given.

Fire insurance and accident insurance done at lowest rates.

A. B. POWELL'S,
Insurance, Loan and Real Estate Office, 437 Richmond Street. yt

PART LIST FOR THIS WEEK.

151 Kent street—A beautiful two-story brick house on stone foundation; lot 67x188 feet. This house should sell at once for the figure we ask.

Two lots on corner Hyman and Richmond streets; cheap; good corner for a doctor; would build a house to suit; easy terms; lots on Wolfe street at $30 per foot; last chance on this street.

Central avenue—200 feet frontage at $6 per foot if sold at once.

365 and 367 James street—Two solid built-two-story houses; rented at $12 per month each; will sell the two for $3,000; see them at once.

King street near Burwell street—A splendid two-story brick house in terrace; side entrance and right of way; $1,450; cheap.

Maple street, near Richmond street—A two-story brick house, 12 rooms, for $2,000. If you want a good home in this locality call and see me.

Wolfe street—A superior built residence in a most desirable location; the owner leaving the city. Can be bought at a reasonable figure.

Huron street—1 acre with 1½ story frame house and barn for $550; county taxes; occupied by Mr. Hudson.

Hill street, opposite the Roman Catholic Church, frame cottage, six rooms, in splendid repair, with two large lots, for $1,000. This is a snap.

691 Maitland street—A nice frame cottage on brick foundation; lot 30x70 feet; $800.

143 Maitland street—South of G. T. R. track, a nice frame cottage; price $900.

Richmond and Huron streets—14 acres surveyed into 51 lots; street cars will run to the corner in a few weeks. Now is the time to buy and double your money. Outside city taxes.

812 Maitland street—A nice frame cottage, lot 25x300 feet. A street will be surveyed at rear of these lots. Price $550.

Maitland, corner of Oxford street—A handsome brick cottage; large and well finished, $1,350. See it at once.

Horton, near Ridout street—Double two-story frame house in good repair; large garden; $1,500.

Farms and market gardens close to the city at low figures.

If you call at this office you will be sure to get suited. A large list of city property to select from.

P. WALSH,
Real Estate Office - - 110 Dundas street. t

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS—One block from street car; lot corner Central avenue and Elizabeth street. Apply 588 Adelaide street. 78a t

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT HANDSOME stone and brick residence; marble steps; 10 rooms, summer kitchen, furnace, barn, fruit garden; rent moderate. Apply Mrs. MATHESON, 59 Stanley street. 95u

S. CHADWICK & SON — ACCOUNTANTS, Real Estate and General Agents Room 2 Albion Building.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO STORY FRAME house, King street, $2,000; two-story brick, York street, only $2,000; good cottage, Queen's avenue, only $1,300; two-story, brick, Hyman, $3,000. J. F. SANGSTER, over C. P. R. Ticket Office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—OR lease for five years, 532 Dufferin avenue, corner of William street. Apply 474 Colborne street. 88tf

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS — NO. 40 Askin street, on street car line; dry, well drained; bath, electric light, etc. Apply BART. COTTAM & Co. 86tf

London Real Estate Exchange.

KING STREET RESIDENCE—IF YOU are looking for a beautiful home inspect No 546 King street; everything modern and substantial; beautiful trees and splendid lot. One of the greatest chances in the market. W. D. BUCKLE.

WELLINGTON STREET—NO. 381—JUST south of Dundas, two-story brick; fine location for doctor's office and residence; very cheap. W. D. BUCKLE.

KING STREET—NO. 242—MODEL EIGHT-ROOMED brick residence, just the house for a business man, near the center of business and railways; cheap. W. D. BUCKLE.

PALL MALL STREET—PART OF "CEDAR Grove"; over an acre; large frontage; substantial brick cottage; bargain at once. W. D. BUCKLE.

Electro-Turkish Baths.

THE ELECTRO-TURKISH BATH IS THE queen of baths. There is nothing like it. One bath puts you into a new house, and nothing could be nicer.

Storage.

CLEAN, DRY, CONVENIENT; CHARGES moderate; advances made when desired. Western Storage and Commission Company, 420 and 422 Ridout street. b

Female Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

MILLINERY APPRENTICE WANTED—BAYLEY'S. b

PAPER BOX MAKER—EXPERIENCED hand. BART. COTTAM & CO. b

TWO GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN dressmaking. 543 Richmond street. 95u

WANTED—GOOD MACHINE OPERATORS for pants making. The R. Green Manufacturing Company, Carling street. 94c

Agents Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO work at home; I pay $8 to $16 per week for making Crayon Portraits; new patented method; anyone who can read and write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening; send for particulars and begin work at once. Address H. A. GRIP, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa. 39bc t

WANTED—YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED men of character. Hundreds foremost in Canada started with us. About $14 a week to begin with. The BRADLEY-GARRETSON Co., (limited), Toronto, Ont. 66tf-tyw

WANTED—AGENTS FOR TWO GENUINELY new articles; great sellers; territory new. IRWIN TOBIAS, Toronto. xt

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to advocate a popular cause at home; $40 to $60 monthly to suitable persons. Address Drawer 29, Brantford, Ont. 66tf-tyw

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — ENERGETIC man to canvass in your district. Stock guaranteed. For particulars write BROWN BROS.' COMPANY, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. zxt

Business Chances.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINES, THE celebrated Alchemist, offers a limited amount of stock at 5c per share, par value $1; investors guaranteed, prospectus giving full and reliable information free. R. W. GRISSWOLD, Marquette Building, Chicago. b

MEDICAL PRACTICE OF 2,000 FOR sale. No opposition. Located within 20 miles of the city. Price of the property asked. Address Box 97, this office. 96c t

FOR SALE — COUNTRY STORE AND small general stock on easy terms. Apply at once. J. C. SHOFF, Birr P. O. 86n eod

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FARMS 200 acres and 50 acres; three miles from city London; also 20 acres, market garden. Apply J. W. WINNET, barrister, 420 Talbot street. ywt

At Jones' Auction Rooms

TUESDAY, MAY 5, at 10.30 a.m.

SQUARE GRAND PIANO, CABINET organ (nearly new), parlor suites, bedroom sets, mattresses, springs, pillows, sideboards, dining tables, dining chairs, baby carriages, ladies' desks, large office desk, bookcase, clock, gas hall stand, hanging lamps, gas stoves, kitchen stoves, carpets, lawn mowers, garden hose, etc. b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

BY AUCTION:

Household Furniture and Cabinet Organ.

J. W. JONES HAS BEEN FAVORED with instructions from Mrs. J. M. Denton, to sell at her residence, 254 Queen's avenue, on

THURSDAY, MAY 7, at 10:30 a.m.,

the whole of the household effects, comprising in part: Upright Heintzman Piano, fine cabinet organ, drawing room suite, reception chairs, easy chairs, center tables, mantel mirror, oil and water color paintings, engravings, fire irons, lace curtains, 250 yards Brussels carpet, sofas, cabinet desk and swing chair, hall stand and chairs, music stand, sideboard, side table, dining table and chairs, crockery, glassware, silverware, cutlery, table linen, contents of five bedrooms, massive walnut suites, wardrobes, feather beds, bedding, toilet sets, mattresses, springs, pair garden vases, garden chairs, Jewel range, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, lawn mower, garden hose, garden tools, etc. ALSO at 4:30—Bookcase, with a valuable entomological collection of native and foreign specimens; microscope, with plates; good collection of books, including history and standard works. Terms cash.

96u tx J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Of Household Furniture.

J. W. JONES has been instructed by Mrs. Andrew Munroe to sell at her residence, No. 16 Picton street, on

Monday, May 4th, at 10:30 a.m.,

The whole of her household effects comprising drawing-room suite in odd pieces, cane chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, oil paintings and other pictures, center tables, stands, curtain poles and blinds, card tables, carpets, rugs, hanging and other lamps, hall stand and chair, sideboard (cabinet back), dining table and chairs, crockery, glassware, contents of three bedrooms, in suites, oak and other wood, mattresses, springs, bedding, toilet ware, oilcloth, baby carriage, baseburner, No. 9 cook stove, oil stove, kitchen utensils, etc. Terms cash.

94uwb J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Suckling & Co

TORONTO.

We have this day received the following

CABLEGRAM

From Leeds, England.

"Clear consignment first opportunity. Imperative."

The above message refers to a shipment of goods received from England amounting to

$13,000

to be sold at a limited price. We are now placed in a position to offer the retail trade of Ontario by auction on

Wednesday, May 6,

the whole of this consignment in detail, consisting of

Cashmeres, Dress Goods, Serges, Mohairs, Prints, Sateens, Drillettes, Flannelettes, Italians, Worsteds, Tweeds, Linings, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Muslins,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

In addition to the above the following special lines will be sold:

500 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose,
500 dozen Ladies' Cotton Vests,
1,000 dozen Men's Linen Collars,
1,000 dozen Linen, Huck and Damask Towels,
2,000 yards New Swiss Embroideries.

No merchant who would keep up with these bargain-giving times should miss attending this sale on **WEDNESDAY NEXT**, when over

$20,000

worth of goods will be sold without reserve.

LIBERAL TERMS b



Beef, Iron and Wine

(With Quinine)

The Best Blood and Nerve Tonic

Excellent for Nervous or Weak People.

THE NERVES will be weak and exhausted if the blood is thin, pale and impure.
THE NERVES will be strong and steady if the blood is rich, strong and vigorous.
It is prescribed and recommended by physicians. It is the safest tonic for convalescents, unequaled as a stimulant and flesh producer. **PRICE 50 CENTS.**

MANUFACTURED BY

Cairncross & Lawrence, Druggists,

216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Branch—Corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS — IN THE estate of John Mabbot Denton, late of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, merchant tailor, deceased. Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to R. S. O., 1887, chapter 110, section 36, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the abovenamed John Mabbot Denton, who died on or about the 24th day of March, 1896, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Fraser & Fraser, No. 404 Talbot street, London, Ont., solicitors for the executor of the estate of the said John Mabbot Denton, on or before the 12th day of May, 1896, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them. And notice is hereby further given that after the said 12th day of May, 1896, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to such as he shall then have notice of, and the said executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims he shall not then have had notice. FRASER & FRASER, solicitors for the executor. Dated at London, this 28th day of April, 1896 96utx

City Hospital Tenders

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR the following work up to **MAY 7:**

A.—Washing off and kalsomining per square yard.
B.—Painting walls and ceilings, etc., one coat per square yard.
C.—Painting walls and ceilings, two coats, per square yard.

Send tenders to R. Lewis, chairman Hospital Trust, city. 91c-zwt

ELECTORS OF NO. 4 WARD.

It is requested that all who are desirous of advancing the election of Mr. C. S. Hyman as member for the City of London in the Parliament of Canada will meet at Central Liberal Committee Rooms, Oddfellows' Hall, Monday evening, May 4, at 8 o'clock. 92n

TENDERS

Western Fair Buildings.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED from city contractors addressed to Thos. A. Browne, Secretary, for the following frame buildings—

1. Double Horse Barn.
2. Single Horse Barn
3. Cattle, Sheep and Swine Building.
4. Carriage Building.
5. Addition to Poultry Building.
6. Metallic Shingles for Above Buildings.
7. Interiors, Stalls, Pens, Feed Boxes, etc., the committee supplying the lumber.
8. Brickwork for Boiler Engine and Stack.

Tenders for brickwork to be in by 5 p.m., May 4th, all other work by 5 p.m., May 8th.

Plans and specifications at the Western Fair office, Richmond street.

ALD. E. PARNELL, Chairman. A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer 95c



Look at Your Face.

Do blemishes mar its beauty? If so, consult us either personally or by letter and have the disfigurements removed. We are the only thoroughly trained dermatologists in Canada. Our preparations are the very finest made. Send stamp for our new guide to "Health and Good Looks."

Princess Complexion Purifier cures eczema, mothpatches, freckles, tan, red nose, brown neck, etc. Price $1 50, express paid.

The Graham Dermatological Institute

41 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ont.

Misses Moote & High, Proprietors. xt

PURE ICE.... Having secured ice from the water approved of by the health department, we are in a position to supply our customers with an article of the best.

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THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto; capital $2,500,000.
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Just the thing for hot weather—makes a quick fire; also sawdust. Hardwood lumber for sale. Custom sawing promptly attended to.

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GOTHAM WILL BE HAPPY.

Muncie, Ind., May 2.—New York's big pitcher, Amos Rusie, left for New York early this morning to join the Giants, having come to terms with President Freedman. He has been here with his grandparents for a few days. It is understood that a compromise was made, in which one-half of the fine was remitted.

The autograph letters testifying to cures made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are kept on file at the J. C. Ayer Co.'s office, Lowell, Mass. They are from all over the world and are cheerfully shown to anyone desirous of seeing them.

LONG LIVE THE SHAH!

Muzafer-ed-Din Proclaimed Ruler of Persia—The Late Shah's Character.

Tiflis, May 2.—Immediately after the death of the Shah, the heir-apparent, Muzafer-ed-Din, was proclaimed Shah. Russia and Great Britain recognized Muzafer-ed-Din as heir to the Persian throne in 1858. The Grand Vizier will govern until the arrival of the new Shah at Teheran from Tabriz.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—United States Ministers to Persia who knew the murdered monarch speak in terms of admiration of him and say his death is to be deplored. He was kind hearted in the main, very intelligent, and filled with progressive ideas that would have benefited his country immensely had he been permitted to carry them out. He ascended the throne with a limited education, and possessed of crude and barbaric notions gained from lack of contact with civilization. It being an unwritten law in Persia that the heir-apparent shall not live at the capital city. After taking the throne his character changed, and he developed into a civilized ruler anxious to improve his country.

The Shah was very exclusive in his family life, always dining alone at the palace, and never deviating from the custom of his country in the management of his household. His ruling passion was for hunting. To gratify his love for this form of sport the Shah maintained large game preserves, which he visited every summer.

THE ETRURIA COLLIDES

With an Italian Bark in the Mersey—Bad for the Bark.

Liverpool, May 2.—The Cunard steamship Etruria (Capt. Ferguson), while leaving this port today for New York, collided in the Mersey with the Italian bark Geronima Bianchi (Capt. Garibaldi), which arrived here on March 13 from Buenos Ayres. The bark was so badly damaged that she had to be beached in order to save her from sinking. The Etruria sustained no damage worth mentioning, and will be able to proceed to New York this evening. The Geronima Bianchi was built at Sestri, Italy, in 1876, hails from Genoa, and was owned by S. Bianchi. She is of 646 tons register.

RECORD BREAKER.

A Kentucky Woman Gives Birth to Five Boys at Once.

Mayfield, Ky., May 2.—The wife of Oscar Lyons, a farmer living one mile west of here, gave birth last night to five boys. The children are well developed and healthy.

Four of them weigh four and one-quarter pounds each, and the fifth five pounds, making a total of 22 pounds for the five children.

Hundreds of persons have visited the Lyons farm today to see the children. This is the most extraordinary case of the kind that has occurred in this country. The family is Democratic.

Harrison's Perfumes reduced to 23c per oz. Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

Our National Magazine.

A splendid photo of the Hon. David Mills accompanies an article by that gentleman in the May Canadian Magazine. This article is on "The Future of the British Empire in South Africa." It gives the history of that part of her Majesty's dominions, and shows the origin of the present troubles. Martin J. Griffin, Parliamentary librarian, has an excellent article on "The Parliamentary Dissolutions in Canada Since 1840." The number is also well balanced with readable fiction, current topical discussion, and readable book reviews. The illustrations are excellent and numerous, the frontispiece showing several striking scenes at the Toronto horse show. Ian Maclaren's new story is now running serially in this publication. Every Canadian should read it regularly. During the past six months its circulation has increased over 50 per cent. b

R. W. Sharpe, Richmond Street.

And also Messrs. Turville, Bros., Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co., A. McCormick & Co., Y. F. Mossop, W. Horner, Jas. McKee, G. T. Trebilcock and C. M. Rolston, are now selling Postum Cereal, the delicious table beverage. Ask your doctor regarding it. 96 tf

With the opening of the baseball season, employers are anticipating the usual rush in the death rate of distant relatives.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS

We are showing a splendid variety in the latest designs and colorings for spring wear.

SLATER BROS.

TAILORS,

399 RICHMOND STREET,

South of Dundas Street. zxt

Manitoba Schools

Clear Review of the Situation by Hon. Geo. W. Ross.

Blundering and Bungling Brought Home to the Ottawa Government.

Fair Play and Generosity to Minorities the Liberal Policy.

Manitoba Will Redress All Grievances if Properly Treated.

Taking up the question of the Manitoba schools, in his recent address at a mass meeting of electors in Orangeville, Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education, said: "As a matter of policy there were two modes of settlement—one, easy, effective and conclusive, by the Legislature that was primarily responsible for the grievance complained of; the other difficult, vexatious and inconclusive, by the Parliament of Canada in the exercise of its power to pass remedial legislation. With a perversity quite inexplicable, the Government of the day chose the latter course, and at its door now lies the responsibility for this unholy war, which must last until the question is settled at the polls.

Mark the folly of the proceedings. A young Province, actuated by a desire to improve its school system, inadvertently placed itself within the constitutional grasp of the Dominion Government. Immediately, through its Premier and Attorney-General, it was cited to appear before the Governor-General in council to answer for its conduct, and, practically without a moment's notice or without affording any opportunity of redressing the grievance complained of, an order in council was passed commanding it to restore the separate school system which it abolished in 1890 and which the Privy Council held it had a constitutional right so to do.

"How any Government, having regard to the Provincial autonomy which is essential to the success of our federal system, or to the consequences which might arise from a refusal on the part of Manitoba to comply with this order, could think of issuing such a mandate as the order dated 'Government House, 21st March, 1895,' is more than I can conceive. How like a subpoena to appear before a public magistrate to answer to some criminal indictment are the following words of the order: 'Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba for the time being, and the Legislature of the said Province, and all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.'

INVESTIGATE THE FACTS.

"The answer of Manitoba to this mandate was calm and dignified: 'We think we have done no wrong,' they said; 'but, to clear away all doubt, let the matter in dispute between us be investigated, and, in any case, let there be no judgment till after the case is tried.' To this reasonable request what was the response? A second order in council, containing a threat that if Manitoba did not redress the grievance of the minority, remedial legislation would be introduced at the next session of Parliament, based on the judgment of the Privy Council and the remedial order previously passed.

"Notwithstanding all this, the Government of Manitoba, twelve days before the last session of the House of Commons, again offered to submit the whole question to the fullest investigation in the hope that a settlement might be arrived at. But all in vain. On the 2nd of January, 1896, the House of Commons met, and the Governor-General, in his speech from the throne, promised that the remedial bill would be submitted, and from that time until prorogation the whole course of the Government in connection with the bill showed its utter ignorance of the situation and its recklessness in attempting to force upon Parliament a measure so repugnant to the people of Manitoba, and so repugnant also to the better judgment, I believe, of the whole people of the Dominion. So much for the incapacity of the Government in dealing with a constitutional question of immense importance to the whole country.

"Then look at the vacillation of the Government in dealing with the grievances complained of by the minority. You will remember that the remedial order was dated the 21st of March, 1895. In that order it was 'adjudged and declared' that Manitoba should restore to the minority the privileges enjoyed by them prior to the passing of the school act of 1890. On the 27th of July, that is, four months after this peremptory remedial order was issued and all and sundry called upon 'to govern themselves accordingly,' another order was passed intimating that it was not necessary that 'Provincial legislation to be mutually satisfactory should follow the exact lines of the first remedial order,' and expressing the hope 'that a middle course will commend itself to the local authorities so that federal action may be unnecessary.

"Now, why this abandonment of the remedial order so suddenly? Is it not evident from this change of face that the Government felt that it had called upon Manitoba to do more than was required by the judgment of the Privy Council? If the object of the Government was to protect the rights of the minority, which it was their duty to do under the constitution, why sacrifice these rights and accept a 'middle course' which might mean little or nothing?

AN INDEFENSIBLE COURSE.

"Now, for the third change of front. Parliament met on the 2nd of January last for the special purpose of passing remedial legislation. The Government had ample time to consider the situation. On the 25th of February the remedial bill was introduced, but where were the provisions which were so strongly insisted upon in the remedial order of the 21st of March previous? Manitoba was commanded to restore the separate schools of which the minority had been deprived. Did the bill propose to restore them? Well, in a certain weak and ineffective way, but far short of the conditions contained in the remedial order. But that was not all. Under the influence of Sir Donald Smith, whose wisdom and moderation cannot be too highly commended, the remedial bill, as well as the remedial order was to be thrown over, and at a conference with the Government of Manitoba held at Winnipeg a fourth proposition was made, less objectionable from Manitoba standpoint, I admit, but very different from the imperious request of the original order.

"I am not objecting for the moment to the changes made by the Government in the short period of twelve months, although four different remedial orders in one year on the same question require a good deal of political agility; but what I want to show is the utter want of statesmanship which such vacillation establishes. We were involved in a sort of political war with Manitoba. First she is called upon to do so and so, then something else, and again and again something else. No wonder little progress was made. No wonder Parliament spued the remedial bill out of its mouth as somthing too distasteful to be swallowed, seeing that those who prepared it could not agree three months at a time as to what was best to do.

"Now, does not this action of the Government prove conclusively that from start to finish their course was indefensible? Had they approached the question as grave officers of State should approach a question of such vast importance, would they not have opened negotiations with Manitoba at the very outset and sought for some modus vivendi whereby justice could be done the minority, without the risk of such appeals to passion and prejudice as are inevitable under the existing condition of things? In fact, do not the four different conditions on which they attempted a settlement clearly prove that they should have acted on Mr. Laurier's suggestion from the outset, and inquired into the facts of the case before issuing any remedial order at all? Had they done this by a competent and high-minded commission we never would have had a remedial order at all, but instead of it, I am confident, we would have had such a settlement by Manitoba as would have satisfied the minority and would have saved the country from the poisonous rhetoric of the demagogue and the zealot. Were I a Catholic I would condemn the Government in the strongest terms for its blundering and bungling, which, so far, has resulted only in disappointment and anxiety. Nothing could have been worse managed. The arrogance and bravado which led to the slaughter of the flower of Scottish chivalry at Flodden was no worse than the purposeless and divided counsels which preceded the defeat of the remedial bill. We had three Ministers bolting over it in July, 1958—only one having the courage of his convictions, and he left the party in disgust. We had seven Ministers bolting on its account six months after, but they returned to the traitors' nest, where they were moulting. All the while the bill for which they were so solicitous was being discredited, and when they summoned up courage to introduce it it was apparent to everybody that it was doomed to defeat. No wonder it was buried at the dead of night by its sorrowing parents, whose crocodile tears were the only evidence that if they were not humane, they could at least simulate the usual signs of humanity.

RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY.

"As a Protestant, I must also protest against the vacillating course pursued by the Government. Nothing can more seriously prejudice the future of this Dominion than the unreasoning strife of religious intolerance. As representing the majority of the people of Canada it is our incumbent duty to be considerate to the minority, whether that minority is great or small. The Roman Catholics are fellow-citizens with us, their prosperity as a people is our prosperity, their rights under the constitution as sacred as our rights; and when in any sense any privilege to which they are entitled is encroached upon, it is as much our bounden duty to have respect for these rights and defend them as if the grievance were our own. In the Province of Ontario public peace and unity cannot be promoted, nor anywhere else, by any other course. With the Roman Catholics the union of religious and secular instruction is a matter of conscience. In every Province of the Dominion, in some form or another, their views in this regard have been respected. The Privy Council held that the school act of 1890 inflicted a grievance upon them; that grievance should be redressed. I believe the Province of Manitoba is prepared to redress it. I believe it cannot be redressed in any other way as effectually, and I believe the attempt should not be made to redress it in any other way until it is clearly seen that the Government of Manitoba is not prepared to carry out in spirit as well as in letter the judgment of the Privy Council. It will be time enough to pass remedial legislation when it is found on due investigation of the whole question that the Legislature of Manitoba declines within a reasonable time to grant such proper redress to the minority as will afford substantial relief for the grievance complained of.

"Have we any reason to hope that relief can be obtained in this way? I think the answer to this inquiry is all-conclusive. The population of Manitoba consists largely of the overflow of the other Provinces of the Dominion, especially from the Province of Ontario. Politically I believe the majority of Manitoba is distinctly Liberal. The policy of the Liberal party both in Canada and Great Britain has furnished an unbroken record of generosity to minorities. Of this fact every page of English history furnishes abundant evidence, from the time of the Catholic Emancipation Act down to the present day. The readiness of the Government of Manitoba, announced specifically at four different times, twice by the Government in orders of council and twice by the Legislature, to consider the complaints of the minority, is an assurance in advance of their friendly intentions. To agree to an inquiry and to refuse to accept the results of such an inquiry, would be a breach of faith inconceivable on the part of the Government of any Province. I understand that even under the present act in localities where the Catholic population is in the majority they are permitted to exercise many of the privileges which they possessed under former legislation.

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

"Taking a broad and comprehensive view of this matter, and bearing in mind the interests of the Dominion rather than party or political exigencies, what is the duty of the electors of Canada at this moment, irrespective of race or creed? What has been the policy of imperial statesmen in the settlement of questions of great national importance? Who does not know that in all matters of dispute, great or small, conciliation is more effective than coercion. The assertion of constitutional rights has to be considered in the light of the probable consequences involved. Lord North was within his constitutional rights in imposing the Stamp Act and a duty on tea imported into the American colonies, but his injudicious assertion of that right cost the British Empire half a continent. Charles I. was within his constitutional rights, according to usage, in assessing John Hampden 1 shilling and 6 pence for the mantenance of the royal treasury, but that assessment cost him his kingdom and his head. The fathers of Confederation were within their rights in advising the British House of Commons to include the Province of Nova Scotia in the Confederation of 1867 without consulting the Provincial Legislature, but the effect of that act was to create a feeling of dissatisfaction which has not yet subsided. Let us not forget the lessons of history, and, while bearing in mind that the highest patriotism demands the fullest measure of justice to every citizen, we must also learn that rashness is not statesmanship, but that they only are capable of governing a country like Canada who are possessed of the qualities attributed by Tennyson to the advisers of our beloved Queen:

"'And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the season when to take
Occasion by the hand and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet.

"'By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compass'd by the inviolate sea.'"

Dervishes Defeated

In a Sharp Skirmish With the Egyptian Troops.

The Situation at Buluwayo Remains Unchanged.

Dreadful Storm in Japan—350 Fishermen Probably Drowned.

Pretoria Prisoners' Sentences Further Modified—May Day Riots in Vienna—Princess Beatrice Made a Governor.

GREAT DROUGHT.

London, May 2.—A dispatch from Simla says: The distress owing to the drought in the northwest provinces, is unexampled. It is estimated that 200,000 persons are employed on relief work.

A PRINCESS FOR GOVERNOR.

London, May 2.—Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenburg), daughter of the Queen, has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight.

PLAGUE IN HONG KONG.

Hong Kong, May 2.—The plague is becoming serious. There have been eighteen cases in one day, and the total up to April 6 was 383.

DERVISHES DEFEATED.

Cairo, May 2.—The Egyptian troops under Major Murdoch have had a sharp skirmish with a force of 1,200 Dervishes near Akasheh. The Dervishes were defeated with much loss.

DEATH-DEALING STORM.

London, May 2.—A violent storm swept over Central Japan during the night of April 13. At a place called Matsure, in the Province of Izumo, 55 fishing boats were swept out to sea, and nothing is yet known as to the fate of their crews, numbering 350.

THE PORTE MUST PAY.

London, May 2.—France and Italy, through their representatives at Constantinople, have demanded of the Porte an indemnity for the loss of life of citizens of those countries and the destruction of property belonging to Catholic missions during the recent massacres in Anatolia.

LIBERAL ELECTED.

London, May 2.—An election was held in the north division of Aberdeen yesterday to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of Dr. William Alexander Hunter (Liberal). The vote stood: Mr. Pirie (Liberal), 2,900; Tom Mann (Labor), 2,479. At the last election Dr. Hunter received 4,156 votes, against 608 cast for J. L. Mahon (Labor).

THE LONDON BABY MURDERS.

London, May 2.—The supply of bodies of children thrown into the Thames by Mrs. Ann Dyer seems inexhaustible. Another body was fished up yesterday, making the seventh so far. During the dragging operations a brick which weighted a parcel dropped out and a baby's head floated up to the surface. The police are now examining the bottom of Clapper's pool by means of a searchlight, and many more bodies, it is believed, will be found.

MAY DAY IN LONDON.

London, May 2.—Some hundreds of unemployed workers held a meeting in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon and passed the international socialistic resolution to overthrow the system of centralization of capital. The speakers were Louise Michel, M. S. Embat, Socialistic member of the French Chamber of Deputies; Mrs. Marax and Dr. Aveling. The principal workingmen's demonstration will be held on Sunday.

BURDEN ROBBERS IDENTIFIED.

London, May 2.—Turner and Dunlop, the Burden diamond robbers, were again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Burden, of New York, identified the jewelry and also recognized the prisoners as having been in their employ. Mr. Burden said he believed the jewelry stolen from his house by Turner and Dunlop to be intact, with the exception that a few small diamonds were missing from their settings. The prisoners were remanded for one week.

BELEAGUERED BULUWAYO.

Cape Town, May 2.—Advices from Buluwayo say the situation there is unchanged. Articles of food are dearer there than was ever known before, and are steadily increasing in price as they are in scarcity.

Cecil Rhodes wired Capt. Duncan, who is commanding a wing of the forces around Buluwayo, declaring that the effect of the Matabele rising will be to give the country a railway two years sooner than had been expected.

It is reported here that the Matabeles are in command of the Salisbury road. It is probable, the dispatch adds, that the enemy have learned of Cecil Rhodes' advance from Fort Salisbury toward Buluwayo.

A Matabele deserter, who arrived here yesterday, stated that acute dissension prevails among the Matabeles, and that the remainder of the tribe threatens to wipe out the Sakuti, Imbezo and Ingo regiments. In addition, the Imbezus are threatening their god for not having fulfilled his promise to turn the bullets of the whites into water.

The Government's orders to Gen. Carrington, commanding the British forces in Matabeleland, and Sir Richard E. R. Martin, administrator of the police in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland and Mashonaland, who replace the officers of the Chartered Company in the administration of affairs in Rhodesia, have just been published. The orders forbid the British officers and men to hold shares in any South African venture.

BARNEY BARNATO'S THREAT.

Cape Town, May 2.—The general impression here is that "Barney" Barnato was not in earnest when he threatened to sell his land properties in the Rand and to close his mines, but he has advertised the sales, and says he is perfectly in earnest.

In reply to a question as to his intentions, Mr. Barnato said it was absolutely correct that he would sell out. He is a life governor of the De Beers diamond mine at Kimberley, and has instructed the manager to shut down the mines for a day in consequence of the sentences passed at Pretoria.

An American mining authority on the Rand, who has just arrived from the Orange Free State, declares that the burghers of that state are against President Kruger because he tried to draw them into the Transvaal net during the revolution by means of alarmist telegrams about the invaded "fatherland."

"NOT A CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT."

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, May 2.—The Volksraad today debated a motion to modify the extradition treaty with the British South Africa Company. It was contended that the company could no longer be regarded as a civilized Government. The President advised the abrogation of all treaties with the company, which, he declared, constitute a danger to South Africa. The motion was eventually ruled out of order, and was withdrawn, it being shown that the treaty had been concluded with the British high commissioner in South Africa, and not with the British South Africa Company.

On Wednesday the Volksraad of the Orange Free State adopted the report of the armament committee for an increase of artillery, and also for the purchase of 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

MAY DAY RIOTS.

Brussels, May 2.—A fight occurred at Chatelet, Hainault, Belgium, between the Socialists, who were celebrating May Day, and a number of policemen. The policemen were worsted until they were reinforced. Several were injured.

Vienna, May 2.—Late in the afternoon a large number of workmen and Socialists gathered about the Reichsrath building and hooted the Government. Frequently the cry of "Down with Badeni!" (the Prime Minister) could be heard. The mob then entered the great park, the Prater, where they acted in a riotous manner. The police attempted to restore order, but the rioters turned on them and drove them away, hurling stones and other missiles at them. Several policemen were quite badly hurt in the melee. Troops were called for, and were promptly on the scene. They made short work of the rioters, and quickly cleared the Prater and the streets in the vicinity where the mob attempted to linger. Fifteen of the rioters were injured and many arrests were made.

THE DEAD SHAH.

Teheran, May 2.—Immediately after the Shah of Persia was shot yesterday he was carried to his carriage and conveyed to the palace in this city. There he was attended by Dr. Theologan, his chief physician, and others, who were hastily sent for. But, in spite of their combined efforts his Majesty expired soon after his arrival at the palace, or about 4 p.m. The assassin, who was promptly arrested, is said to be a Sayyid, from Kerman, or from the province of that name. It is believed that the murderer had accomplices. The heir-apparent, Muzaffer-Ed-Din, was immediately advised of the assassination of his father, and will leave Tabriz, where he was sojourning, for Teheran, as soon as possible.

Nasr-Ed-Dine, the assassinated monarch, was born July 17, 1831. He was the son and successor of Mohammed, and succeeded to the throne Sept. 10, 1848.

A possible reason for the crime is that there has been much discontent for some time, owing to the dearness of provisions, partly caused by the excessive issue of copper coins.

THE RAND PRISONERS.

Most of Them Have Their Sentences Still Further Modified.

London, May 2.—The Times this morning prints a dispatch from Cape Town saying that advices received there from Pretoria show that the interdict upon the property of the members of the Johannesburg reform committee has been removed, except in the cases of Mr. Leonard and Dr. Wolff. The Boer progressionist party appeared to be unanimously in favor of leniency towards the prisoners. They consider that banishment and a small fine would be sufficient punishment. Judge Gregoroski, who sentenced the prisoners, was hooted upon his arrival at Bloemfontein on his return from the Transvaal.

The Star, in an article commenting on the cipher dispatches which were entered as evidence at the trial of the members of the reform committee at Pretoria, urges the immediate arrest of Cecil Rhodes.

The Westminster Gazette counsels the resignation of those comprising the management of the British South Africa Company, and their withdrawal from public life, for a while, at least.

The St. James' Gazette says the Government must be prepared to meet a demand for the trial of Cecil Rhodes and the revocation of the charter of the British South Africa Company.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is now impossible to talk about the severity of the Boers in the face of the revelations made by the cipher dispatches just exposed.

The Globe takes the side of Rhodes and attempts to shield him from all blame.

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

The up-to-date Photo is the new Platnoydes; only $2 per dozen at Cooper & Sanders', corner Dundas and Richmond streets. ywt

Windsor Salt for Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Toronto Stone-Cutters on Strike—Bridge-builders and Miners Quit Work.

Toronto, May 2.—The stone-cutters worked yesterday morning for an hour or so, and then ceased. At a meeting of their union subsequently it was resolved to strike, in sympathy with the builders' and bricklayers' laborers. This will affect several hundred additional men, about twelve hundred in all. They expect help from the International Association. Mr. Phillips, secretary of the Master Builders' Union, said that the employing builders would take no action beyond refusing to comply with the demand of the men. The building business is slack just now.

Indianapolis, May 2.—The four thousand miners in the bituminous mines of Indiana stopped work last night and it is expected that there will be a long suspension of operations.

Ayer's Argument.

If there is **any reason** why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is **every reason** why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is **why** you should use Ayer's; it cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many people write us: "I would sooner have one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." A druggist writes that "one bottle of Ayer's will give more benefit than six of any other kind." If one bottle of Ayer's will do the work of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Send for the "Curebook."
100 pages, 16 half-tones, bound in Royal Holland. Free.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Housekeepers, Attention!

WOULD like to have you call and see what we are offering just at the present time of housecleaning. You will likely want a Corner Wardrobe, Gent's Chiffonier, Oak Bookcase or Corner China Cabinet. We have a large and very nice stock. SOLID OAK BEDROOM SETS, cheval glass, brass handles, castors on all, for $15; the cheapest set in Canada today. Solid Oak Dining Chairs, leather seats, stuffed, at $6, half dozen better grade at $7 50; half dozen Solid Oak High Back Diners, stuffed leather seats, new pattern, at $9 half dozen. Best value in America. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

N. B. Sole Agents High Grade Falcon Bicycles. Catalogue on Application.

John Ferguson & Sons

174 to 180 KING STREET - - - - - LONDON.

HUMPHREYS'

Why continue to suffer under old-school treatment, when you can be made well and strong by Homeopathy.

Did you ever try Humphreys Specifics? If not, there is hope for you—health for you, almost tapping at your door; step in to the nearest drug store and ask for the Specific you need, get well and strong for a quarter. It is a small investment, but means much to you.

A cure for Colds, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Whooping Cough, Skin Diseases, Bowel Complaint, Headache, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, or anything you require described in Dr. Humphreys' Manual, free at your druggist, or mailed on request.

We have a large sheet of Unsolicited Testimonials just teeming with good things that you want to know.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25c. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 William street, New York.

230 and 232 Dundas Street.

WHISKARD'S

TWO BUSY DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

A Few Facts

We wish to call the attention of every lady in London and vicinity to a few pertinent facts. We have been in business now for years, and have become familiar with every feature and detail of it. Experience has taught us keen discrimination in the selection of goods, and our reputation for honest, reliable goods, is known throughout London. And most important fact of all, we are selling goods that are reliable and perfect in every detail, cheaper than you can buy poor goods for in many stores. Our prices are the lowest in the city.

Infants' Wear.

Such a delightful display of the dainty and beautiful—Little Caps and Pokes, and Slips and Cloaks, and Dresses. So chaste and delicate, so apropos of the dear little cherubs who will wear them. So many cunning little fancies that the mother's heart is happy simply looking at them. It's a wonderfully fine assortment for the "wee ones." Notwithstanding the very low prices, there is nothing slighted in the work.

Infants' White Skirts, from 50c to $1.
Infants' White Night Gowns, 40c up.
Infants' Fancy Robes, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, from $1 to $3 50.
Infants' Shawls, embroidered with silk, 75c to $1.
Infants' Bootees, white and colored, 10c to 25c.
Infants' White Silk Veils, 25c.
Infants' Wool Veils, 10c.
Infants' Vests, in wool and cotton, all sizes, all prices.
Infants' Wool Jackets, 25c.

Millinery.

This department is the center of attraction and criticism, and we feel abundantly prepared for both. We never had a stock that pleased us so thoroughly—nothing missing for which there is a demand. We mention a few more lines just received:

Ladies' Sailors, in black and in white, 15c.
Ladies' Sailors, white, bell crown, 25c.
Children's Sailors, trimmed, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Boys' Straw Hats, 10c.

Hosiery.

Whether stockings are discussed, or any one of a hundred other things which we keep, the columns of our store news will never, intentionally, contain a false statement in regard to them. Here are some astonishingly low prices:

Ladies' Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dyes, 15c per pair, or 2 pair for 25c.
Ladies' Tan Hose, all sizes, 15c, 20c and 25c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, all sizes, 15c, 20c and 25c.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, all sizes, 15c, 20c and 25c.
Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose, fast dye, 25c and up.
Children's Cashmere Hose, from 15c up.

Miscellany.

It is the little things that count. Take care of the dimes and the dollars will take care of themselves. Inspect these prices:

Bleached Towels, large size, worth 12½c, for 10c.
Ladies' Linen Fronts, pink, blue and white, 15c and 25c each.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, all sizes, all styles, all prices.
Berlin Wool, double and single, 8c oz.
Zephyr Wool, 8c oz.
Creton Fringe, 4c, 5c and 8c yard.
Chenille Table Covers, 45c each.
Children's Quilted Bibs, 5c each.
Toilet Soap, the best, 3 large cakes for 5c.
Fine Tooth Combs, 5c.
Boys' Sateen Ties, 5c and 10c.

The best is always the cheapest, but sometimes, as in our case, where a house pays cash for their goods, the cheapest can also be the best. Certainly it is true that we can give you the best value for your money of any house in the city.

The Popular Place of Amusement
IS AT THE
Hub Billiard Room and Bowling Alley
R. HERENDEEN, Proprietor.

YOU CAN GET
SILVER PLATE
In the latest styles at the very lowest prices from
C. H. WARD
Optician and Jeweler, Richmond St.
ywt

LUNCHES
At all hours. Hot dinner from 12 to 2 o'clock. Refreshments supplied to parties, etc. Get our prices for catering. Cooked ham always on hand.
JOHN FRIEND
117 Dundas Street.

Parnell & Brighton's Bread
IS THE BEST!
Only 5c Per Loaf.
Delivered to any part of city.

A NEW CLUB.

Name Suggested for a New Social Organization in London.

London, April 27.—It has been facetiously suggested that a new social club in process of organization in this city should be entitled "The Dodd's Kidney Pill Club" as the present members are all enthusiastic advocates of that remedy and in common with many other citizens declare that in all cases of kidney trouble no other agent has been found so completely effective. Most Londoners have at their fingers' ends the particulars of the many marvelous cures through the use of this specific. In every drug store in the city the medicine is kept in large quantities and warmly recommended.

Old London.

A Batch of Bright News from the World's Center.

The Queen's Disappointing Plans for Her Granddaughter's Wedding.

The Clide Ship Building Business in Flourishing Condition.

Cecil Rhodes and His Friends Liable to Arrest.

The Czarewitch Dying—Should Women Study Physiology—Americans Flooding London.

Special Saturday Cable Letter to the "Advertiser."

London, May 2.—In this city a few days ago a magistrate trying a case of a thief who had stolen postal money orders rebuked the complainant for using money orders. "They are simply temptations to the postoffice employes and the wickedly inclined," he said, "and the use of them should be discouraged."

SHOULD WOMEN STUDY PHYSIOLOGY?

A topic freely discussed by certain Sunday papers is "Should girls learn physiology?" Every side and phase of the question has been discussed, even to expressions akin to that set forth in a note written by one fond mother to her daughter's teacher: "Do not teach Eliza anything about her inners. It ain't no good, and besides, it's rude." Of course, there have been aired a great many of the views of those who think that all the fair sex needs to make it what it should be is a knowledge of its interiors, but perhaps the most womanly view yet published is that of Frances Power Cobb. She says that for at least 60 years, or as far as her memory goes, the attention of young women of all ranks has been called to familiar diagrams exhibiting the feminine ribs as they should be, and the same ribs as they become when crushed by tight lacing, with inner glimpses of the unhappy heart, stomach, etc., compressed out of shape and having their functions manifestly impeded in the most alarming manner possible. "Yet," she says, "I find that in 1896 all these wise lessons have been absolutely thrown away. The wasp is still the type to which feminine beauty aspires, and it is also the one which the masculine mind (which knows quite well the deadly and disagreeable mischief involved) persistently admires." The strongest argument Mrs. Cobb makes is as follows: "The physiological knowledge which might possibly save mothers from either dying in childbirth or causing the death of their infants by unwise treatment is not possibly communicatable by class lessons to girls of 14 or 15 at a board school. At least, I devoutly hope that we are yet unprepared to see lectures on obstetrics and gynecology thus delivered by board school masters or mistresses. Secondly, it is assumed that physiological learning would save many a young girl from being ruined by an unscrupulous man. Again I fail to apprehend how such knowledge could, with the slightest regard for common decency, be communicated to girls in a public school, instead of by their mothers in their private chambers. And further, I am convinced that all the physiology in the world would be of small avail as a protection, unless backed by moral principles and by the very modesty and delicacy which all this school instruction seems intended to break down. When lovely woman stoops to folly it is not physiology but piety, purity and a sense of duty, which are her safeguards."

RHODES LIABLE TO ARREST.

The "Cape Town Cryptogram," as yesterday's Transvaal revelation is now termed here, is producing an increasing sensation, coupled with deep humiliation. Cecil Rhodes, who, by the publication in Pretoria, of the telegrams exchanged between various people just previous to the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson and his filibusterers, is so clearly shown to have been the head and front of the conspiracy, was not only Premier of Cape Colony at the time, but also a member of the Privy Council. As the matter stands, Rhodes and other officers of the British Chartered South Africa Company, are liable to be arrested, and it is possible that the charter of the company will be revoked. It is said that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, got an inkling of the affair when Rhodes was in England recently and that the sudden departure of the ex-Premier of Cape Colony for South Africa, at the time Dr. Jameson was expected to reach this country, was quite unknown to Mr. Chamberlain. Indeed, it is asserted that the latter did not know Rhodes had any idea of leaving England until he was on the high seas and on board a German steamship, otherwise the "Napoleon of South Africa" might have been compelled to await the arrival of Dr. Jameson and the investigation which followed.

Mr. Chamberlain has instructed Sir Robert Martin, who is now in control of the forces of the British South Africa Company, to provide that neither he nor any officer or trooper in the employ of the company can in future hold shares in any South African venture.

REGARDING ROYALTY.

Queen Victoria passed Thursday night on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Cherbourg, started at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for England, and reached Windsor Castle at 8 o'clock last night. Her Majesty was welcomed home by crowds of people at every point at which it was possible to catch a glimpse of her, or even the royal train. The Queen has changed her mind, and will not hold any drawing-room in person this season.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena, second daughter of the Queen), will preside at next week's drawing-room, in behalf of her mother, the Princess of Wales being in the south of France. The latter, however, will represent the Queen at the following drawing-rooms. This change in the plans of her Majesty has greatly disconcerted a number of people, and the feeling of discontent has been increased by the Queen's action in curtailing the festivities, etc., which had been mapped out for the marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Princess Charles of Denmark. Her Majesty will not come to London until the day of the wedding, having decided that there are to be no state balls, and no royal procession at Ascot. The royal stand is to be shut and the shades drawn down, as after the death of the Duke of Clarence, out of respect for the memory of the late Prince Henry of Battenburg, whose kind attentions are much missed by the aged Queen.

A private intimation has reached the court that there is not the slightest hope of the recovery of the Czarewitch. He is said to be in the very last stages of consumption, and arrangements have privately been made, in case of his death, to cancel the coronation festivities. There will be instead merely a religious service, and some indispensable formal functions. Another private intimation which has reached the court from St. Petersburg is that the Czarina is enceinte, and hopes are once more expressed that she will present the Czar with a son and heir. Their little daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, born Nov. 15 last, is thriving, and is much petted by the Czar.

Robert Gomes, Emperor William's sailing master, has arrived at Patrick, on the Clyde, with the object of superintending the fitting out of His Majesty's new yacht, which will be launched about the middle of this month. Lord Lonsdale will be the Emperor's representative this season, and for that reason he has gone to Berlin in order to consult with his Majesty. In connection with Lord Lonsdale's visit to the German capital it is reported that his trip is also connected with Emperor William's desire to hear just how English society really feels towards him.

The Prince of Wales arrived in town from Newmarket yesterday, and will remain here a week.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are in town, and with Lady Blandford, are making the final arrangements for a house in London for the season.

SPORTING.

London, May 2.—The German Emperor's yacht, which, it is understood, will be named Meteor, after his old yacht of that name, formerly the Scotch cutter Thistle, will make her debut at the Southend Regatta. Her design is still a secret, and it is hinted that an extraordinary departure has been made in carrying her lead keel three feet deeper forward, instead of aft. Her fittings are of the lightest possible character, but she has a handsome ladies' cabin and several staterooms. The new yacht will have a steel main boom, similar to the Valkyrie's, except that it will be round in section instead of hexagonal.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard is satisfied with the form his horses have shown in view of the short time they have been in the country, and he is confident that the best American horses will hold their own here. He says the American animals are harder and more wiry than the British horses.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

It is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury has decided to appoint Lord Landaff, better known as Mr. Henry Matthews, G.C., who was Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's last Cabinet, to succeed the Marquis of Dufferin as British ambassador at Paris.

The position of the Clyde shipbuilding business is the best it has attained in years. All trade differences have been settled, and there is enough work ahead to keep the yards busy in 1896. During the past month twenty vessels, aggregating 43,000 tons, have been launched on the Clyde, making 73 vessels, aggregating 142,000 tons, launched since the new year.

It is understood the Kitson-Playfair case was settled on the basis of Dr. Playfair paying Mrs. Kitson £8,000 instead of £12,000 awarded her, against which amount the withdrawn appeal was taken. It is added that each side will pay its own costs.

Among the reforms of the new kitchen committee of the House of Commons will be the substitution of waitresses for waiters.

The private view of the Academy display of the year is fast declining in popularity as a fashionable function, and yesterday's view attracted comparatively little interest.

The incoming steamers have brought so many Americans that it is already difficult to find first-class accommodation in the big hotels.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, has retaken Moray Lodge, a beautiful place standing within acres of handsome grounds at Kensington.

Fans Repaired.

Fannie, or, as her family called her, Fan, had lost her beau, and she was afraid she never would be paired. She hated the thought of being single all her life. One day she saw in a store window, the sign, "Fans Repaired." Laughingly, she said to a friend, "There is hope for me yet. I may be re-paired." "Of course, you may," said her friend, "if you will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that wonderful cure of woman's complaints and tone up your system. Do you wonder your beau left you when he found you always complaining, looking pale as a ghost, and all that? Young men won't knowingly harness themselves for life to a walking corpse, or a peripatetic infirmary. Take the remedy and get well." Fan did, and has been satisfactorily re-paired. For nursing mothers or those about to become mothers, "Favorite Prescription" is a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child, and shortens the period of confinement.

The Clinton assessor, Mr. Henry Stevens, has completed his work. The population of the town is practically the same as last year—2,451. The total assessment of the town is $503,590, being about $4,500 less than last year; the decrease occurs in the personal property assessment, the amount returned last year being $30,000, while this year it is only about $26,000.

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee
Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.
The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.
CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

General Elections.

Various Views on the Ottawa Juggle.

It is Regarded at the Capital as a Tupper Family Compact.

Very Warm Welcome Home to Hon. L. Davies, the Lower Province Liberal Leader.

John A. McGillivray Scared Out of the Field by the Liberal-Patron Nominee.

Ottawa, May 2.—The juggle in the Dominion Cabinet excites little enthusiasm among high tax advocates here, because every one, even the civil servants of strong Conservative antecedents, believe that the men in power are doomed to defeat on June 23. There are a number of Liberals here familiar with the Quebec situation and they express themselves as delighted with the fact that Mr. Angers has been made the Quebec chief. They are actually exultant over it. They say it means an easier victory for Mr. Laurier than anticipated. The night before last the French Conservative organ here, Le Temps, declared that Mr. Chapleau was the man to lead in Quebec, but that hope has been dashed. It is notorious that Mr. Angers has no skill and little experience in politics, but he has been made the Conservative chief in Quebec in pursuance of what Dr. Weldon termed Sir Charles Tupper's rash bid for the Catholic vote.

* * * *

Sir Hibbert Tupper has been secured as Solicitor-General in order to allow him to draw $400 a month during the campaign of two months. He has succeeded to the office and emoluments enjoyed by Mr. J. J. Curran. He is a member of the Government again by virtue of the office, so that this is essentially a Tupper Ministry. The strain on the Tupper mind at seeing a $5,000 job vacant proved too much. The Tupper emoluments are really interesting to those good Conservatives who have supported them so long but are now "traitors," like Mr. McNeill, read out of the party. "Pa" is drawing $8,000 and patronage; son Charlie is getting $5,000 as a sinecure; son-in-law Cameron draws $3,163, with free residence. Son Charlie's father-in-law draws $5,000 a year. Mr. Dickey, a family connection, draws $7,000 a year. Son Stewart has sent his partner into the fight and his partner draws $7,000 a year, although Hugh John would not as much as draw his breath for the party before Sir Charles Tupper came. The other relatives and connections in the public service are too numerous to keep track of.

* * * *

Sir Charles Tupper says that he expects to go to Montreal today, thence proceeding to Winnipeg probably on Monday. On his return east he will address gatherings in Toronto, Montreal, and other places, and then pay a visit to the Maratime Provinces.

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The Journal says it is a peculiar coincidence that the three former Cabinet Ministers who, besides Sir Mackenzie Bowell, are left out of the new Cabinet are men who stuck to Sir Mackenzie Bowell during the bolt in January, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Ouimet, Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Daly are sacrificed. Messrs. Costigan, Desjardins, Sir Frank Smith and Senator Ferguson are the Bowell men who remain, but the latter two not having portfolios, are hardly counted as active factors. The reconstruction is an almost clean sweep of the Bowell interest.

* * * *

The Government have by order in council obtained power to create a score of new offices worth $1,200 a year, and these will be filled before the elections by the favorites of Ministers. The office of brigade major was abolished some years ago as unnecessary, but it has been revived by this order, and today's Official Gazette will contain the appointments of Major Pope, of Sherbrooke, and Major Black, of Amherst, N. S., as brigade majors. Major Pope is a retired officer, appointed because he is a relative by marriage of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Major Black is a gentleman employed in puffing the Minister of Justice in the press. Gen. Gascoigne did not recommend the revival of the office, so it is a clear illustration of how militia appointments are made from party motives. Further examples will be given in a few days.

* * * *

Montreal, May 2.—Referring to the rumored exclusion of Caron, Ouimet and Desjardins from the new Federal Cabinet, La Minerve, Caron's organ, edited by ex-Governor Royal, said yesterday:

"We cannot believe it. The energetic work of Caron and Ouimet to force the recognition of Catholic rights in Manitoba by the hostile element in Ontario within and without the Cabinet, cannot have earned for them such a slap in the face. Such rumors are circulated to sow distrust and the spirit of discord, from which our people have suffered too much to be their victim now. In the supreme hour of our national existence, the Province of Quebes has a right to expect that those who have fought for the cause of the Manitoban minority will remain at the head of affairs to assure the ultimate triumph of those rights."

What will the chief Conservative paper in Montreal say now that all which it protests against has really happened?

* * * *

The latest story here is that Mr. Ouimet will be provided with a judgeship and Sir Adolphe Caron will be made High Commissioner after the elections. The latter part of the story seems incredible, although it is persistently circulated. Sir Donald Smith took the appointment in good faith, and in several newspaper interviews, as well as at McGill convocation yesterday, alluded to the work he expected to do in London on behalf of Canada. It is not likely that a gentleman of his character will lend himself to such a proceeding.

* * * *

Toronto, May 2.—The World (Conservative) referring to the changes in the Cabinet, says: "Ontario opinion is passed over in a way, and very little regard is had for the views of people who form the most progressive portion of the Dominion."

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The Montreal corresponlent of the World gives the Quebec Conservative outlook in these significant lines: "One thing is certain, as it now stands, a great deal more than prayers will be required to carry the province."

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The nomination of Warden Graham by the Liberals and Patrons of North Ontario have scared John A. McGillvray out of the field. He now says he distastes public life anyway, and though he was only an M. P. for a month, he says he is glad to get out of it. The fact is, neither he nor any other candidate can defeat Warden Graham.

* * * *

The Reform Association of West Huron will meet in convention at Dungannon on Friday, May 8, at 2 p.m., to nominate a candidate for the Commons.

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Conservative conventions will be held in Center Wellington on May 7 and in West Middlesex on May 8.

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The Conservative Association of North Bruce have indorsed Mr. McNeill, their late member, though he was read out of the party by Sir Charles Tupper.

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Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 2.—L. H. Davies arrived here last evening, and was given the grandest reception ever accorded any public man in this Province. An immense throng of enthusiastic citizens assembled at his residence to do honor to their brilliant representative. Marshals were chosen and formed a procession, which, headed by the band, proceeded to the Market Hall. A line was formed on each side of the street extending to the hall, a quarter of a mile distant, between which Mr. Davies, accompanied by the presidents of the Liberal Association and other prominent Liberals, was driven, the people cheering vociferously. A display of fireworks lit up all along the procession. Reaching the hall, Mr. Davies was handsomely received by a crowded house, hundreds being unable to gain admittance. He was presented with an address, and in reply made a magnificent speech of two hours, dealing fully with the Manitoba school question and reviewing the events of the late session. On the platform were Hon. David Laird, Messrs. Wm. Welsh, M.P., Premier Peters, J. P. Whear, president of the Young Liberals, all the local M. P.s and prominent citizens. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, showing that Prince Edward Island will continue its record as the banner Liberal Province of Canada.

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Brantford, May 2.—A splendid organization meeting of the Brantford Young Liberals took place at the club rooms last night. The rooms were packed to suffocation, and many had to go away unable to obtain admission. Mr. Patterson, M.P., was present and delivered a lively address. His reception was of the most enthusiastic character. The exposure of the Government policy was a trenchant and capable one, and aroused the repeated cheers of the audience. He concluded by referring to the scandals that had marked the policy of the last Conservative Administration and to the hope of the dawn of a better day, not only for Canadian Liberalism but for the Canadian people.

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Wm. Bill is the Conservative candidate for Kentville, N. S.

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Brockville, May 2.—John Carruthers, the Liberal candidate for South Grenville, met with an enthusiastic reception at his first meeting in the town hall, Augusta. Mr. O'Reilly, barrister, of Prescott, a leading Roman Catholic, made a stirring speech, denouncing the remedial bill in strong terms as a measure that was introduced as a vote-catching medium, and which was unnecessary. He said that the only way to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this trouble was by adopting Mr. Laurier's policy of conciliation.

Harrison's Perfumes reduced to 23c per oz. Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

Convey a libel in a frown, and wink a reputation down.—Swift.

WE HAVE ABOUT

SIXTY PAIRS OF Gents' Patent Leather Congress and Balmorals

All clean, good fitting goods. The prices have been $4 and $5 per pair. We are going to close this lot out this week for the round price of..... $2.50 Per Pair

NEILL, The Shoeman
123 Dundas Street.

NEW ZEALAND'S HORROR.

Sixty Miners Met Death — Many Left Destitute.

Victoria, B. C., May 2.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Miowera brings the particulars of the explosion in the Brunner colliery, near Wellington, New Zealand, on March 27. Of the 60 men entombed not one escaped death. If not killed by the first explosion, they could not have long stood the deadly gases. All but twelve were married men, most of them with large families, and by the death of the bread-winners 250 women and children were left desolate.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Mr. Wm. Donnelly, hotel-keeper, Appin, has been sick for upwards of a year.

AILSA CRAIG.

"Advertiser" Agent, C. Walker.

Ailsa Craig, May 1.—Yesterday at 5:30 p.m. an accident occurred to the express going west, due here at that hour. About half a mile east of the village, just outside of the semaphore, the engine of a freight train got disabled, closely followed by the express. All efforts were made to prevent the express from running into the caboose of the freight. The engine driver found it impossible, owing to the slippery condition of the rails. Not much damage done.

Died, on Tuesday, the beloved wife of Mr. Jas. Morton, jun., con. 7, McGillivray. The remains were conveyed on Thursday afternoon to Carlisle Cemetery. The deceased was 30 years of age. She leaves a husband and three little children to mourn her loss. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Morton in his sad bereavement. He is left with three very small children in his care, the eldest 4 years and the youngest 1 year old.

On Thursday, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Kennings, of Strathroy, Mr. Dan. McNeil, hotelkeeper, Nairn, formerly of Lobo, was married to Miss Christy McLellan, of Ailsa Craig.

LUCAN SENSATION.

A Biddulph Farmer Shoots at a Young Man Who Had Attempted to Elope With His Daughter.

Lucan, May 2.—Freeman Blackwell, a well-to-do farmer, living on the 4th con. of Biddulph, drove to Lucan yesterday with his daughter. After transacting some business at different stores, he was driving past Read's livery stables, when he drew a revolver and deliberately fired a shot at Albert Hodgins, one of Mr. Read's employes, who was hitching a horse on the roadside. Hodgins got sight of the gun before Blackwell had time to pull the trigger, and running through the alleyway, escaped the bullet. Had he not done this he would in all probability have been shot, Blackwell being within five feet of him when he first drew the revolver. After firing the shot he coolly drove to Farrell's drug store, made some purchases and drove home. The trouble has long been brewing, arising out of an attempted elopement four years ago with Blackwell's eldest daughter and the young man Hodgins. The elopement was a failure, Blackwell following and capturing the couple at Ailsa Craig in time to prevent the marriage. Since then he has publicly threatened to shoot the young man, but no person looked upon him as a dangerous character, he being at times not responsible for what he would say. One of our most prominent business men with whom he had some dealings received some six or eight months ago a threatening letter, in which Blackwell said he would have his life if he did not pay him a certain amount of money. Through the influence of friends he was pacified, and since then has been quiet, until the occurrence yesterday. He has not yet been placed in custody, but will be before many hours.

A GIRL DROPS DEAD.

Chesley, May 2.—A servant at the Windsor, a young girl, Minnie Schriber, dropped dead from heart failure at the Windsor Hotel.

A G. T. R. CONDUCTOR HURT.

Windsor, May 2.—John Smith, conductor of a freight train on the Grand Trunk, is in a serious condition at his home as the result of an accident early yesterday. Two cars collided at Komoka depot, the jolt throwing him upon the platform of the depot. He struck on his shoulder and side, and was badly bruised. His right wrist was sprained and he is hurt internally.

Men may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating as wiser by always reading. Too much overcharges Nature, and turns into disease the nourishment. 'Tis thought and digestion which make books really serviceable, and give health and vigor to the inquiring mind.—Fuller.

CALL IN
The LITTLE DOCTOR, K. D. C. It will
DRIVE OUT
ALL FORMS OF
INDIGESTION
AND DYSPEPSIA
Highest Indorsements,
Free Sample of K. D. C. and K. D. C. PILLS mailed to any address.
K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S.
127 State Street, Boston, Mass.
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JOHN CAMERON, President and Mang. Dir.

London, Saturday, May 2.

The Money May Go.

Come, now, let us refer the Goodwin claim for several hundred thousand dollars to Sir Hibbert Tupper. When that rash man was on the outside door of the Ministry of Justice, after he joined the "nest of traitors" who were on strike against Premier Bowell, he ordered that Mr. Goodwin be paid his claim in full, though Sir John Thompson and every engineer who had anything to do with the work had decided that the contractor was not entitled to a cent of the money.

It would surprise no one, if the junior Tupper, now that he is once more his papa's confidential legal adviser, decides that the money shall be paid without further ado, despite the unwilling promise wrested from the high tax leaders in the dying Parliament that the money would not be handed over unless so decreed by court of law. Before now, however, promises of this kind have been broken, and orders-in-council have been passed over-riding competent engineers, the Auditor-General, and even the decision of the Minister in charge of the department.

With the two Tuppers all powerful in the executive of the country, the people must expect to get the worst of it until such time as they rid themselves of the Family Combine.

City Public Resorts.

The city parks are for the people. They should be made the playgrounds of the young. More of them are needed, rather than a curtailment of those now in existence. Our city by-laws drive the boys off the streets. They cannot play there except at the risk of finding themselves in a police station. As the city fills up, the vacant lots, where many a young Londoner gained his first love for outdoor sports, are filled with residences, and the liberties of the young are more and more circumscribed. They are driven either to loiter at the street corners or to play ball on the streets, against the bylaws made and provided. Thus are public playgrounds more and more a necessity. Around many old world cities the size of London, the youth of the community have the use of the Commons, which are what their names indicate—open spaces, free to all to engage in those health-giving, body and mind invigorating, sturdy character-forming exercises which have done so much to make the Anglo-Saxon race the power that they are today. British example, in this respect at least, might well be followed by new world communities.

South Middlesex.

It is announced that Mr. Piper, of Westminster, who some time since was selected as the Patron candidate for the Dominion House of Commons in South Middlesex, has retired from the field. We hear that a Conservative convention is being arranged to select a nominee.

Tourists Not Wanted.

Notice is given from Ottawa that the Government refuses to put visiting bicyclists from the United States under the same favorable regulations as those extended to Canadian wheelmen who go touring in the States. When a Canadian goes on a trip with his wheel over the border, he is not subject to any red-tape exactions such as have in recent months been imposed upon visiting United States wheelmen at the Canadian border. Last year, hundreds of these tourists came into Canada, spending their money freely in the stores and hotels of the country. It will not be good news to very many persons throughout Western Ontario that the vexatious regulations aimed against them are to be continued. The tourists will simply not submit to them; they will avoid Canada. Such are the views of leading United States wheelmen.

The Stricken Painter.

The sad condition of Sir John Millais, the famous painter, recently chronicled by cablegram, is confirmed by later dispatches. Sir John may die from cancer of the throat in a very short time, or he may live for a year, but he is doomed to the fate of the Emperor Frederick of Germany. One of the saddest experiences in the history of Great Britain was the death of Sir John's predecessor, Lord Leighton, before he was able to enjoy his honors even by a brief day's sitting in the historic chamber at Westminster, followed now by the fateful news regarding his successor in office. Sir John Millais is not an old man. He was born at Southampton in 1829, and when he was only 17 years of age he proved his talent by obtaining a place in the Royal Academy exhibition for his picture, "Pizzaro Seizing the Inca of Peru." An earnest admirer of early Italian art, Millais, with Dante Gabriel Rossetti and William Holman Hunt, founded the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," which later included a number of other well-known painters and had a powerful effect on English art of the century. In later years, Sir John has devoted his talents chiefly to portrait painting. One of his most recent pictures was a portrait of Lord Rosebery's daughter. In 1894 he exhibited a portrait of "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and His Grandson," and in 1893 he showed a portrait of John Hare. In 1878 he was decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and in 1881 was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. A year later he was elected a foreign associate of the Beaux Arts. In 1885, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was made a baronet. He married the divorced wife of John Ruskin.

By the Way.

President Kruger of the Boer Republic knows the value of diplomatic fireworks.

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The British Secretary of State for War announces that it is not the intention of the Government to countenance any scheme which would have the effect of depriving the famous Scots Greys Dragoons of their distinctive Scottish characteristics. This statement was drawn out by a petition sent from the people of Nether Lochaber, who protested against the reported changes. Though the Scottish regiments have undergone numerous changes since they were first formed exclusively of north countrymen, and are now made up in very large measure of Englishmen and Irishmen, the Scotch look with a jealous eye upon any scheme having for its object any marked changes in their make-up. In no regiment do they take a greater pride than in those same Scots Greys horsemen.

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A Berlin correspondent sends the official statistics of the empire, to show that Germany has not the notoriety of being the "greatest drinking nation" in the world, as has been currently reported. The proof is supplied by first citing the quantities of wine, beer and spirits consumed per capita, and then the alcoholic percentages of these beverages. In this way it is astonishing to find that Belgium is really first in the list of "drinking nations," her consumption of alcohol per capita amounting to 11.68 liters, or about 2 3-4 gallons; France comes next, with 11.12; Denmark third, with 10.30; Germany fourth, with 9.01; Great Britain next, 8.73; Russia, with 5.15; the United States, with 4.60, and Sweden last of all, with 2.07 liters. It must be assumed, of course, that some of these statistics are not complete or reliable—Russia's, for instance—but in any event this list changes materially the conventional picture of the "drinking nations."

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The following is an interesting analysis of the close majorities at the general election of 1891, compiled by the Vancouver World:

33 Conservatives elected with majorities ranging from... 1 to 77
21 Conservatives elected with majorities ranging from...100 to 200
22 Liberals elected with majorities ranging from..... 1 to 98
18 Liberals elected with majorities ranging from .....101 to 198

All other majorities, Liberal and Conservative, were over 200. The majorities obtained by the Ministers were as follows:

Sir John Thompson, Premier, Antigonish, N. S.	227
Mackenzie Bowell, Trade and Commerce, Hastings, Ont	206
Sir A. P. Caron, Postmaster-General, Rimouski, Que	262
John Costigan, Secretary of State, Victoria, N. B.	695
Sir C. H. Tupper, Marine and Fisheries, Pictou, N. S.	725
J. G. Haggart, Railways, Lanark, Ont.	630
J. A. Ouimet, Public Works, Laval, Que.	534
J. C. Patterson, Militia, Huron, Ont.	16
T. M. Daly, Interior, Selkirk, Man.	435
W. B. Ives, President of Privy Council, Sherbrooke, Que.	315

Two of the above constituencies carried by Ministers at the general election, viz., Antigonish, N. S., and West Huron, have since been lost by the Government, and are now held by supporters of Mr. Laurier. Another constituency held by a member of the Government has also gone Liberal in the last few months, Montreal Center, the greatest manufacturing and commercial center in the Dominion, elected Hon. James McShane to replace Hon. Mr. Curran, Solicitor-General.

|| || ||

It looks now as if the man who wrote that he had "no confidence in the Breed" is getting the recompense of his reward, and that the "Breed" has no confidence in him. Even Mons. Chapleau refuses to consort with him in the new Cabinet.

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The New York Herald does not believe that the latest system of "protection"—declaring 50 cents worth of silver to be worth $1, in order that the silver mine owners may become rich at the expense of their fellows—will go down with the workers. "American workingmen have been so often betrayed and tricked by 'protection'" remarks the Herald, "that they may now well reject it even when it comes in its new silver mask."

"If women were in politics,"
Said she, "no mud they'd sling."
"Quite right," the horrid man replied,
"They cannot throw a thing."
—Detroit Tribune.

NARROW ZEAL.

Canada Presbyterian.

It is much to be regretted when the friends of any good movement by an excess of zeal or a certain narrowness of view in their advocacy of it, take up a position which even warm friends cannot agree with them in, and which leads those not friendly to throw at them the charge of being unreasonable and impracticable. These remarks have been called forth by the action taken by the Temperance League of this city at a meeting held last Friday evening. The subject was brought up of a bar in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the—to use the language of the league—"national crime and disgrace connected with the use of intoxicating liquor within the Houses of Parliament." Few of the people we should suppose see any necessity for a bar in the House of Commons for the sale of liquor, and fewer still, seeing the evils it gives rise to, would wish it to be continued. In its action, however, at the meeting of the league referred to, it went much further, and resolved, "That the voters here assembled pledge themselves to oppose at the polls any candidate for the Commons at the coming election who will not promise to vote for the abolition of said saloon in the Houses of Parliament." Important as the temperance question is, and we believe strongly in prohibition, yet surely it is too much to ask, it is unwise, and must alienate even friends, to ask them to sink out of sight and put aside every public question, not matter how important or how vital it may be, for the sole purpose of getting rid of one saloon, that in the House of Parliament at Ottawa. This is surely one-sided with a vengeance. We have met with some men professedly willing to sink every other issue for the sake of prohibition, and a few who were really and truly willing to do so, but for the sake of abolishing just one saloon, to ignore and sink every other public question out of sight, is a course which is absurd and wrong, and instead of helping the cause of temperance will be certain to militate against it, by weakening confidence in the wisdom and sound judgment of men who can take and recommend so extreme a course.

N. P. AND PRICES.

Hamilton Times.

A comparison with Chicago and Fort William, Minneapolis and Winnipeg, or Toronto and Buffalo, is perfectly fair, because these points are practically the same distance from the seaboard; but to compare Chicago prices with those prevailing either at Toronto or Buffalo, five hundred miles further east is simply dishonest. The rate for white wheat at Buffalo, and Toronto, as reported in the Mail, is just now 80 cents, of red, 78 cents in both places. How does the N.P. affect the price? Where is the 15 cents a bushel grain to the Canadian farmer? Why not draw attention to the fact that notwithstanding a specific duty of 7 1-2 cents a bushel, corn is cheaper in Chatham than in Detroit? The farmers were assured the N. P. would shut out foreign corn and give them their own price for the home product, and they have a right to expect the machine to do its work. Get the price up, or acknowledge the truth—that the N. P. is a fraud.

CHRONIC HEADACHE.

The Change in My Mother's Condition Marvelous.

Scott's Sarsaparilla is a Boon.

Montreal, August 29, 1895.

Gentlemen,—There is such a change in my mother's health that I cannot restrain myself from writing you. She suffered for years past with a chronic headache, accompanied with a disordered stomach. She was weak and irritable, and we thought she was going into a decline. For three weeks she had been taking a course of Scott's Sarsaparilla, which was recommended to her by Mr. McGale, druggist, Montreal. Her headache is now but a memory, her appetite is good, and she has gained five pounds in weight in twelve days. She is a different woman, and I feel that you in God's hands, have been the means of restoring her to health. I shall always recommend Scott's Sarsaparilla to sufferers from head or digestive troubles. Thanking you again, I close. Sincerely yours,

HORTENSE GAVILIERE.

Scott's Sarsaparilla is a concentrated extract, pleasant to the taste, and is taken in small doses. It is the finest remedy for disorders of the stomach and liver, palpitation, scrofulous sores, eczema and skin diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It builds up the weak, the strong it maintains in health. $1 of all druggists.

For Ladies' Summer Costumes

Perforated Textile Buckskin

A dress interlining for summer comfort, punctured with tiny little round spaces to admit air—and so light and elastic that it retains the fashionable flare and puff of skirt and sleeves without adding barely anything to the weight of the dress. Perforated Textile Buckskin is uncrushable, and waterproofed to resist absorption of moisture or rain.

TEXTILE BUCKSKIN PERFORATED

Any Weight or Color—25c per Yard.

Business Men

And others find it very convenient and satisfactory to get their dinner at the HUB RESTAURANT. Regular meals, 12 to 2 o'clock, 25c.

STEVENS & NICHOLS, Props

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Drop a postal card or telephone 987, and we will send for mattresses, etc., to be cleaned. We are manufacturers of mattresses and goose feather pillows; a good variety on hand. James F. Hunt & Sons, 593 to 597 Richmond street.

NOTICE.—If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over 40 years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, beplex chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings.

Healthful, durable, attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

The newest thing in Baby Carriages—A cradle and carriage combined. It cannot tip over, and will cost you no more than the ordinary buggy. They have no parts to get out of order, the handle bars and gear being made of spring steel. Sole agents for London, Keene Bros., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Just received—a large assortment of beautiful furnituro coverings for upholstery. They are right in shades and price. Call and see them. At Wm. Trafford's, 95 and 97 King street.

Business chances, articles for sale, houses to let, boarders wanted, male help wanted, etc., are all charged the same rate in the "Advertiser," namely, 1 cent per word for first insertion and 1-2 cent per word for each subsequent insertion.

The best place to get a fashionable turn-out is at Overmeyer's Livery, Richmond street north. 'Phone 423.

The Safest Thing

To do before leaving for Europe, seaside or country, is to insure against burglary with the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company. Office—Corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Telephone 977, for terms, etc.

Platnoydes (the latest), new style, only $2 per dozen at Cooper & Sanders', corner Dundas and Richmond streets. ywt

WOODS' FAIR

Read our Ad today. It will save you money, worry and time.

Good Baby Carriages generously gathered for you and distributed with strong and swift money-saving current. The truth of figures cannot be doubted, the result they show affords that evidence to you which proves you are the gainer when trading with us. We will quote below a few special lines which we know will interest you.

Baby Carriages $6 98.

With splendid reed body, bicycle wheels, clinched tires, upholstered in $6.98 American damask, with plush roll, sateen parasol, with pink ruffle on edge, would be good value at $8 50, our price only $6 98.

Baby Carriages $7 50.

With reed body, more fancy than the $6 98, bicycle wheels, clinched $7.50 tires, upholstered in American damask, with plush roll, sateen parasol, with pinked ruffle on edge, worth $9, our price $7 50.

Baby Carriages $8 49.

With reed body (fancy), bicycle wheels, clinched tires, upholstered in $8.49 American damask, plush roll, good satin parasol, with pinked ruffle on edge, grand value at $10, our price $8 49.

If you want something more elaborate than the above kinds, call and inspect our stock, we will not fail to suit you, as we have all prices ranging up to $25.

Beautiful Pictures 65c.

Very pretty steel engravings, with gilt and white enameled frames, 24x30, 65c glass fronts, a number of different styles to select from, would be cheap at $1 25, will be slaughtered now for 65c.

Another line of pastel scenery pictures, long shape, 17½x31, square shape 22½x26½; these have $1.00 pink, blue and white tinted frames, tipped with gilt, worth $1 75, our price $1.

Still another special line, larger size, $1.25 of pastel scenery pictures, 27x32, worth $2, our cut price $1 25.

Wood's Fair

176 and 176½ Dundas St.

9in wt

DETECTIVE AGENCY—McKinnon's International Detective Agency and Bureau of Inquiry and Investigation.

Male and female experts only engaged and supplied.

Correspondents in all the leading cities in Canada, United States and Europe. All business and correspondence strictly confidential.

We investigate every class of Criminal, Commercial or Civil Work, including Murders, Thefts, Burglaries, Incendiarism, Forgery, Frauds, Blackmailing, Threatening and Anonymous Letters; Locate Lost or Absent Relatives, Friends or Heirs; Discover Absconding Debtors; Secure Possession of Stolen Property, and employ special machinery to capture Fugitive Criminals liable to extradition.

All employes of this agency are provided with credentials.

Hugh McKinnon, Gen. Superintendent
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

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

—When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."

Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 o'clock.

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE—Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hose, fast black Hermsdorf dye, worth 40c,
Saturday Night 32c

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, double soles, heel and toes, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 18c

HOSE—Boys' heavy ribbed cotton hose, double heel and toes, worth 25c,
Saturday Night 15c

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black, Hermsdorf Dye, Cotton Hose, double heels and toe, worth 15c,
Saturday Night 12 1-2c

BELTS—Fancy Gilt Belts, worth 38c,
Saturday Night 25c

GLOVES—Colored Silk Taffetta Gloves, worth 18c,
Saturday Night 10c

GLOVES—Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, laced, worth 85c,
Saturday Night 65c

WAISTS—Colored Cambric Shirt Waists, all sizes, worth 75c,
Saturday Night 39c

RIBBONS—Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth 15c,
Saturday Night 10c

NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' White Cambric Night Robes, embroidery trimmed, worth $1 25,
Saturday Night $1

SKIRTS—Ladies' White Cambric Skirts, Lonsdale and embroidery flounce, worth $1,
Saturday Night 75c

CORSETS—The "Broadway" Corset, American make, perfect fit, worth $1,
Saturday Night 75c

FEDORAS—Men's Brown or Black Fedoras, worth $2,
Saturday Night 95c

HATS—Men's Stiff Felt Hats, worth $1 50 and $2,
Saturday Night 79c

FEDORAS—Boys' Blue, Brown, or Cuba Fedoras, worth 60c,
Saturday Night 40c

SHIRTS—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, collars attached or detached, worth $1 25,
Saturday Night 75c

SHIRTS—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, collars attached, worth 75c,
Saturday Night 50c

SOX—Men's Heavy Cotton Sox, worth 10c,
Saturday Night 4 for 25c

SHIRTS—Men's Blue Flannel Shirts, worth 90c,
Saturday Night 50c

TIES—Men's all Silk Ties, four-in-hand and knots, worth 25c,
Saturday Night 10c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's fine hemstitched handkerchiefs, worth 15c,
Saturday Night 3 for 25c

SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts fast colors, worth 75c,
Saturday Night 45c

SUITS—Men's Good to Wear Suits, worth $6,
Saturday Night $3 95

SUITS—Men's All Wook Halifax Tweed Suits, worth $6,
Saturday Night $4 50

SUITS—Men's Odd Lines, Fine Tweed Suits, worth $15,
Saturday Night $10

COATS AND VESTS—Men's Fine Blue Worsted Coats and Vests, and Striped Pants, worth $14,
Saturday Night $9 50

OVERCOATS—Men's Fine Fawn and Blue, silk lined overcoats, worth $10,
Saturday Night $7 50

SUITS—Boys' Three-piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth $4,
Saturday Night $3 25

PANTS—Boys' Knicker Pants, Great Special, worth 50c,
Saturday Night 30c

TRIMMINGS—One Table Gimps and Trimmings, large assortments, worth 20c and 25c,
Saturday Night 10c

SILKS—6 Pieces Kaiki silks, in stripes, suitable for shirt waists,
Saturday Night 30c

CREPONS—10 Pieces All Wool Crepons, in changeable effects, worth 50c,
Saturday Night 40c

CREPONS—12 Pieces Silk and Wool Crepons, worth 76c,
Saturday Night 50c

LUSTRE—7 Pieces 31-inch Black Lustre, a great snap, worth 75c,
Saturday Night 50c

DRESS GOODS—One lot of Dress Goods, special lines, worth from 35c to 75c per yard,
Saturday Night 25c

FINE WASH GOODS—One lot of Fine Wash Goods, novelties; regular price 35c, 40c and 45c,
Saturday Night 25c

CURTAIN ENDS—50 Only, Curtain Ends, about two yards long, travelers samples; a snap,
Saturday Night 15c

CHENILLE CURTAINS — 10 Pairs Chenille Curtains, 3¼ yards long, heavy dado and fringe, worth $4 50,
Saturday Night $3 35

SATEEN—Fine Sateen Dress Goods, black, navy, cardinal and light blue, with polka dots, worth 18c,
Saturday Night 12 1-2c

CHAMBRAY—Corded Chambray, black, navy, cardinal, pink and light blue, worth 20c,
Saturday Night 15c

GINGHAMS — One Lot Fine American Ginghams, fine quality, stripes, checks and plaids, worth 10c,
Saturday Night 8c

LAWNS—Victoria Lawns, 45 inches wide, worth 13c,
Saturday Night 10c

LINEN—Bleached Table Linen, 64 inches wide, worth 75c,
Saturday Night 63c

COTTON—42-inch circular Pillow Cotton, worth 15c,
Saturday Night 12 1-2c

QUILTS—White Toilet Quilts, large size, worth $1 50,
Saturday Night $1 25

MUSLIN—Fine Check Muslin, Swiss Goods, worth 15c,
Saturday Night 10c

SHEETING—Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yds wide, worth 30c,
Saturday Night 25c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Good All-Wool Tweed Suits to order, worth $18,
Saturday Night $15

PANTS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Worsted and West of England Pants to order, worth $7,
Saturday Night $5

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Rigby Water proof Bicycle Suits to order, nothing like them in London,
Saturday Night $5 and $6

SUITS—Boys' Fancy Gold Trimmed Blue Serge and Fine Tweed Blouse Suits, worth $2,
Saturday Night $1 25

SUITS—Boys' Fancy Braided Suits, sailor collar, worth $3,
Saturday Night $2 35

SUITS—Boys' Two-piece Tweed School Suits, worth $1 50,
Saturday Night 99c

SUITS—Boys' Two-piece suits, odd lines, worth $3,
Saturday Night $2 25

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.

Blind

Sometimes persons become blind from impure blood, which develops scrofulous ulcers on the eyeballs, iritis, granulated eyelids, etc. In such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla has been marvelously successful in restoring sight. It shows its powers as a blood purifier and radical cure for scrofula, by removing the cause, thus curing the

Sore

eyes and restoring all the affected parts to healthy condition. Read this:

"As an act of justice and for the benefit of other mothers who may have afflicted children, I write this. About the first of February, 1892, my daughter Zola, then three years old, contracted sore eyes of the worst form and in a few weeks was entirely blind, being unable to tolerate light of any kind. She suffered and cried until I was almost heartbroken. The best eye specialist in the county treated her for months, but the

Eyes

became worse. Then I took her to a specialist in Indianapolis, who said he could do nothing. I came away with a heavy heart. I met my father's physician, Dr. Berryman, who examined Zola's eyes, and told me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began to give it as directed and wash her eyes with warm water. Soon I began to notice improvement, and now, having given the child over a half dozen bottles, her eyes are greatly improved and she can see as well as any one. She is five years of age, and goes to school. When she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, she had to eat her meals in a darkened room, but now

Cured

she is able to sit at the table with the rest of the family." MRS. OLLIE BUSER, Colfax, Indiana.

Leading Citizens

Of Colfax, including John D. Blacker, Township Trustee, W. H. Goon, Druggist, and Dr. J. A. Berryman, cordially endorse this statement.

This and many other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

LOOKED LIKE AN OLD UMBRELLA.

But It Was a Second-Story Sneak Thief's Stepladder.

Major Moore's office in the District building is a curiosity shop. He has there a collection of articles used by the criminals who have been run down by the metropolitan police, but there is one particular article among them that is probably the center of interest. In appearance it resembles an umbrella that has seen much service, or it might be taken for a stage umbrella, such as it used by Marks in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

This imitation umbrella was formerly the property of a burglar, and it was by its means that he was able to enter the second story of a building. Removing the cover, a stick wound with rope is revealed. The stick opens like a telescope, or a jointed fishpole. Wound around it is a rope ladder, made of strong material, and about thirteen feet in length. The ladder is only wide enough for one foot to be placed on the rounds.

The extending stick was used to raise one end of the ladder to the window through which the operator wished to enter, and on one end of the ladder are two hooks to be fastened to the sill. The contrivance was taken from a colored burglar named James Moore, who is now serving out a twenty years' sentence in the Albany penitentiary for house-breaking.

Moore was first arrested about ten years ago. It was then that he made use of the ladder to gain admittance to the houses that tempted him. He was an old sailor, and while on board ship he learned the art of making and splicing rope. Entering the field of crime, he conceived the idea of the rope ladders. It is regarded as one of the most ingenious affairs ever made use of by a thief. He carried no other tools, as he was what is known in police circles as a "Summer thief," one who works when windows are left open. Moore operated alone, as he was afraid to trust a "pal."—Washington Post.

Harrison's Perfumes reduced to 23c per oz. Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

Bicycles, something new, the American. See the improvements and truss frame. No additional cost. J. E. Adkins, jeweler, agent. ywt

BIRD BREAD

(PAT'D 1891-1896. REG. 1895.)

This article has so many imitations it is well to be sure the words "Bart Cottam" are on every label.

Cottam's Bird Seed in one pound packets, packed after April 15, contains a patent B. B. Holder, Beak Sharpener, and **BIRD BREAD.** Sold everywhere.

Read Cottam's book on Birds, Bird Foods, etc.

New Goods

SPRING SUITINGS.

Large Variety of Fine Tweeds,

The Very Latest.

A. SLATER, Merchant Tailor,

427 Richmond St., corner Carling.

The Sporting World.

The Toronto Ball Team Loses Its First Game,

Nine to One—The Prince of Wales' Big Win—Other Sporting Notes.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Syracuse—	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	9	14	2
Toronto	1	5	5

Batteries—Mason and Hess; McParlin and Casey. Umpires—Swartwood and Lydon.

At Providence—	R.	H.	E.
Providence	8	14	4
Wilkesbarre	5	12	2

Batteries—Hodson and Dixon; Keenan and Diggins. Umpire—Kelly.

At Springfield—	R.	H.	E.
Springfield	10	9	6
Scranton	5	8	5

Batteries—Coughlin and Gunson; Brown and Hess. Umpire—Doescher.

At Rochester—	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	10	14	3
Buffalo	7	12	4

Batteries—McFarland and Boyd; Herndon and Urquhart. Umpire—Gaffney.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

Rain at Louisville and Cleveland, and games postponed.

THE TORONTOS' PROSPECTS.

The opening of the Eastern League championship season shows a keen interest in the game of baseball, and 19,000 people attended the four games played yesterday. The opening was not a fortunate one for the Toronto Club. With what looks like our best pitcher laid off by injury, and shortstop filled by a man who was spiked early in the game, the Torontos had their share of ill-luck. The team Manager Buckenberger has got together is, however, undeniably a good one, and yesterday's game by no means represented its true quality. One swallow doesn't make a summer in baseball, any more than in anything else, and we may expect a different story as the season progresses. More than this, the owners of the club have the means as well as the desire to be as good as any in the league, and Manager Buckenberger's policy is, "If the team isn't good enough, we'll improve it till it is up to the mark."—Toronto Globe.

FLYS.

Chicago is said to have secured another great find. He is Left Fielder Flynn, who takes Willmott's place. It is reported that he is a phenomenal batter and a spectacular display in the field.

Baseball on Sundays in Cincinnati is played under somewhat distressing circumstances. After the game is over the team has to go to the station house and register its presence on the blotter. Each man is required to be present in person.

A staff correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer thus sizes up the New Yorks: "The Giants are in a bad way, and unless something is done—and that speedily—to strengthen them the effect of New York's apathy is bound to make itself felt upon the receipts of every club in the league."

The mayors of Buffalo and Rochester assisted in the opening ceremonies at the Flower City.

Guelph Mercury: The Maple Leaf management are going to push the matter of Chambers signing with two teams, and will endeavor to see where the privileges of a player end, and those of a club begin.

Manager Richardson, of Hamilton, has signed the following players: Downs, from Lansing, Mich.; VanAlstine, from Syracuse; Chambers, from Toronto; Player, from London, and Holloran, from Guelph.

Vickery, the old League twirler, is doing artistic pitching for Hartford.

Telford Brissett has left Forest for Guelph, having signed with the Maple Leaf Baseball Club, of that place, for the season of 1896. Telford will be greatly missed from the Forest nine, of which he was a prominent member.

THE TURF.

WALES WAS IN LUCK.

London, May 2.—Yesterday was the third and last day of the Newmarket first spring meeting. Ramapo, the American horse, was among the ten starters in the race for the Brettby plate, but was unplaced. The race was won by Ilfracombe; Recorder was second and Sweetauburn third.

Fourteen horses ran in the May plate, including Mr. P. Lorillard's Lamerock, which was not placed. Galetta won; Stewarton was second and High Chancellor third.

In the race for the one thousand guinea stakes, there were no American horses in the 19 starters. The race was for one thousand guineas, stakes of one hundred sovereigns each, for 3-year-old fillies, the owner of the second filly to receive two hundred sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; distance, one mile and eleven yards. The race resulted as follows: The Prince of Wales' Thais was first; Douglass Baird's Santa Maura was second, and Lord Zetland's Jolly Boat was third. Strange took the lead from the start, until the bushes were reached, when Thais drew up, took command of the field, and was never headed, winning by a head. The second and third horses were separated by three-quarters of a length. The betting stood 5 to 1 on Thais. The victory for the Prince of Wales' horse was the signal for an outburst of popular enthusiasm. Mr. P. Lorillard's Dacotah II. was one of the six starters in the race for the Brinkley plate, but was not placed. Glow won; The Quack was second and Miter third.

THE WHEEL.

THE NATIONAL RACING CIRCLE.

San Francisco, May 2.—The National Bicycle racing circle for 1896 was inaugurated at Oakland yesterday in connection with the Floral Carnival. The attendance was over 12,000. The track, which is a mile horse track, was very rough, and a strong wind blew in the faces of the riders on the home stretch. The professional races brought about a dozen men hailing from all parts of the country, but the honors fell to the California boys. The two-mile handicap was won by John Edwards, of this city, and the mile open by Wilbur J. Edwards, of San Jose, who easily defeated Clinton R. Coulter. A sextuplet rode an exhibition mile in 1:58, which, considering the condition of the track and the heavy wind, is remarkable time, and the feat caused much applause.

ATHLETICS.

YOUNG CORBETT AND ZEIGLER.

San Francisco, May 2.—Geo. Green, better known as "Young Corbett," got the decision over Owen Zeigler last night in a ten-round contest in this city. Both men were in fine condition, with Green apparently ten pounds the heavier. Zeigler weighed about 135. The fight was fast from the start, with Green the aggressor in almost every round. In the second round Zeigler gave Green a terrific left over the eye, cutting a deep gash, from which blood streamed. In the eighth Green knocked Zeigler down twice in quick succession. When Referee Al. King stated that the agreement between the men was that if the fight was very close at the tenth round the aggressor should be given the decision, there were cheers and hissing. The major portion of the crowd was greatly dissatisfied with the decision.

RETURN OF THE GLADIATORS.

New York, May 2.—After upholding American supremacy in the matter of field sports against the world in the land of the Greek, four of the prize-winners in the Olympian games—A. C. Tyler, F. A. Lane, H. B. Jamieson, and Robert Garret, all of Princeton—arrived here yesterday on the steamship Spree, from Bremen. All were in the best of health and spirits after their long sojourn abroad, and were delighted with the trip. The little procession down the gang-plank was led by Garret, who succeeded in capturing three of the olive and laurel wreaths, presented to the prize-winners by the King of Greece. Tyler carried along his vaulting poles, and will preserve them as an interesting memento of a memorable trip. All wore medals of gold and blue enamel received as prizes. What were cherished most, however, were the wreaths. These were carefully packed in strong leather boxes.

THE TRIGGER.

GUN CLUB SHOOT.

At the London Gun Club's grounds in London West yesterday afternoon a match was shot off between sides composed of Messrs. Winfield, Redpath and Leason, and Donegall, Montebello and Avey. Each man shot at 30 birds from three unknown traps. Donegall's side won by 4 shots. The score:

Winfield	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—14
Redpath	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1
	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—18
Leason	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0
	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—21
Total	—53
Donegall	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1
	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—19
Montebello	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—24
Avey	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1
	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—14
Total	—57

LECTURE ON EMERSON.

The Last of the Western University Series —Prof. Cappon's Entertaining Effort.

The successful series of public literary lectures under Western University auspices concluded last night at the Cronyn Hall with an address on Emerson by Prof. Cappon, of Queen's University, Kingston. The audience was large, and was well repaid by a lucid, able and entertaining description of Emerson's life and works, delivered in admirable style. Judge Wm. Elliot presided.

Prof. Cappon in opening dwelt on Emerson's early life and home influences. He was descended from a long line of Puritan preachers, of great strictness and marked individuality. Emerson was subjected to rigid discipline at home. The family was poor in the world's possessions, but rich in those of the mind. Emerson's career at Harvard was not the most brilliant; the flowering of his genius came later in life. In 1826 he was ordained a minister in Boston, but in 1832, after six years' pastoral work, he relinquished the ministry for the field of literature. He was disqualified for the pulpit by peculiarities of thought, among them a dislike for all authority and for all formalisms. He did not so greatly differ from church creed, but he could not be tied to the use of formalisms and symbols. He had a strong regard for the sacredness of individuality. He would rather a man judged wrongly, so long as he judged for himself, than adopt the ideas of the world. The new man must feel he was new, and not come into the world mortgaged to the opinions of the earth. Spiritual independence was the keynote of his character and work. The secluded habits of the scholar and the fastidiousness of his intellect contributed to form an isolated atmosphere about him which even his most intimate friends could hardly penetrate. He therefore was lacking in those robust and commonplace sympathies which, at any rate, were desirable in the pastoral function. One could appreciate the humor of his church sexton when he said that Mr. Emerson did not make his best impression at church funerals. The lecturer described Emerson's visit to Europe and his association with great men such as Coleridge, Mills and Carlyle, with the latter of whom he was much impressed. But with the exception of Carlyle, Emerson did not extract much inspiration from these. He was too self-centered a man, and too much bent on developing his own points of view. The speaker told of the astonishment which Emerson's first book created among the wise old heads of Boston, who heard a new voice, for the first time almost in its maturity. Emerson taught that if men were candid, bold and unconventional, and true to their high instincts, they would live great lives, filled with the joy and power of the universe. The new movement, inaugurated by Emerson in America and Carlyle in England, was, termed transcendentalism. It was a reaction against the cold formalism of the eighteenth century, which missed the spiritual essence of things in its devotion to the externals. The lecturer illustrated the character of eighteenth century thought by apt quotations, and compared it with the new school developed by Emerson and Carlyle.

On motion of Rev. Provost Watkins, seconded by Rev. J. G. Stuart, the lecturer was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

Steamers Arrived.

May 2.	At	From
Carthagenian	Halifax	Glasgow
Montevidean	Martin River	London
Spree	New York	Bremen
Scandia	New York	Hamburg
Gergoria	New York	Naples
New York	New York	Southampton
Columbia	New York	Hamburg
Braunschweig	New York	Naples
Lucania	New York	Liverpool
Kensington	Antwerp	New York

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attends the employment of Polson's Nerviline. Nerviline is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

I have lived to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate.—Adam Clark.

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

Windsor Salt, Purest and Best

THE BACONIAN CLUB

Annual Banquet at the Grigg House—Speeches and Song.

The twelfth annual dinner of the Baconian Club was held at the Grigg House last night. It was the most successful ever given, and marks the close of the most flourishing year in the club's history. The very excellent spread of the host was followed by a mental bill of fare, which engaged the attention of all until 2:30 a.m. The president, Mr. U. A. Buchner, and the vice-president, Mr. O. J. Stevenson, B.A., proposed the toasts alternately. The list was as follows:

"The Queen."

Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen.
—Tennyson.

"The Baconian Club....U. A. Buchner

Around my view are ranged on either hand
The genius, wisdom, virtue of the land.
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed
Close at my elbow stir their lemonade.
—Holmes.

"Lord Bacon" .....O. J. Stevenson

And thro' the topmost oriel's colored flame
Two Godlike faces gazed below;
Plato the wise, and large browed Verulam;
The first of those who know.
—Tennyson.

"The Dominion .....
....T. J. Murphy, W. C. Ferguson

The rudiments of empire here
Are plastic yet and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world
Is rounding into form!
—Whittier.

"Education" .....
.. ..G. N. Weekes, R. Robertson

My life is one demn'd horrid grind.
—Dickens.

I have some marks of yours upon my pate. —Shakespeare.

"Divinity" .....
.....J. M. McEvoy, C. G. Jarvis

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life,
But duly sent his family and his wife.
—Pope.

"Law".....
..Rev. M. P. Talling, R. A. Little

I'll write to him a very taunting letter.
—Shakespeare.

There's boundless theft in limited professions.
—"Timon of Athens."

"Medicine" .....
Rev. Geo. Fowler, Dr. W.J. Weekes

His pills as thick as hand grenadoes flew,
And where they fell as certainly they slew.
—Roscommon.

"Trade and Commerce" .....
..... R. A. Gray, W. J. Harvey

The worthi marchaunt wel his wit besette,
There wiste no man that he was in dette.
—Chaucer.

"Cathode Rays" .....
..John Stevenson, J. W. Wheaton

The light that never was on sea or land.
—Wordsworth.

"Recreation" .....
.....S. J. Radcliffe, J. A. Cottam

This is Hercules' vein.
—Shakespeare.

He brought an eye for all he saw;
He mixed in all our simple sports;
They pleased him fresh from brawling courts
And dusty purlieus of the law.
—Tennyson.

"Fine Arts".....
A. Bodley, H. Matthews, F.W. Daly

Art is nature made by man:
To man the interpreter of God.
—Owen Meredith.

"Press" .....
..M. W. Rossie, D. W. Galbraith

"I'll print it and shame the fools.
—Pope.

I can not tell how the truth may be,
I say the tale as 'twas told to me.
—Scott.

"Ladies"....Geo. Macbeth, D. C. Ross

O woman! whose form and whose soul
Are the spell and the light of each path we pursue,
Whether sunned in the tropics or chilled at the pole,
If woman be there there is happiness too.
—Moore.

Be to her virtues very kind.
Be to her faults a little blind.
—Prior.

"Ourselves"...James Colerick, G. Munro, James Westervelt, jun., Avery Casey and A. Lawrason.....

If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.
—Shakespeare.

You may twitch at your collar, and wrinkle your brow,
But you're up on your legs, and you're in for it now.
—O. W. Holmes.

Songs were rendered between the speeches by Messrs. W. C. Ferguson, B.A., H. Matthews and R. Robertson, and recitations by Messrs. C. G. Jarvis, Avery Casey and J. A. Cottam. Mr. Arthur Lawrason acted as accompanist, and was tendered a vote of thanks.

DELUGE IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, May 2.—After three days' and nights' incessant rain, Winnipeg presents a sorry appearance. The whole country west to Portage la Prairie is one immense lake.

A $17,000 WATCH.

"While in Geneva some months ago," said Col. J. R. Reynolds, "I visited the principal watch works there and as a matter of curiosity asked the manager what was the highest price watch that was ever made in Geneva. He said that the most expensive watch turned out in Switzerland was worth $700. This watch had a split second hand, and struck the hours if needed. It also had in it a tiny musical box, which played three distinct tunes. This watch, he said, was the finest that could be made, but that ornaments, diamonds, etc., could be worked into the cases which would run the price up into as many thousands as the purchaser desired. He said there had been one watch made in his establishment the cases of which had been studded with diamonds and which had cost $17,000, but as far as the watch itself was concerned it was a $700 watch."—Washinton Star.

Attention is called to the advertisement on another page of the Graham Dermatological Institute, of Toronto; Misses Moote & High, proprietors. An exchange, in a recent issue, said: "These ladies are literally performing miracles in their cures of skin diseases, superfluous hair, scars, blemishes of the complexion, etc." The Institute is patronized by many of Canada's best people." Write them for any further information.

J. & J.

THE WEATHER TODAY: Fine and warm; local rains.

J. & J.

SEPARATE SKIRTS!

Elegance and Ease.



767
LADIES' NINE GORED SKIRT, Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

We know the ladies appreciate good value, especially when they can get it at a nominal figure. Special attention is therefore drawn to our Costume Department. It contains the Latest Novelties for Summer Comfort. We are not overstocked nor suffering from bad selections; the truth is that this department fairly bristles with attractive costumes and phenomenally low prices. Our customers realize more and more that when they want right style, right quality, at right prices, ours is the place. Here are some of the reasons why we are busy:

All-Wool Serge Suits, lined throughout and stiffened; as stylish as you could get them made and very much cheaper; black and navy blue, cash.....$3 98

Black Lustre and Mohair Skirts, same as cut, with flare, lined and stiffened, cash.....$4 00

Bicycle Suits. We have here a sure success. They are bound to give satisfaction. Before placing them on sale we put them to severe tests. Those who have them say they are the most comfortable they have yet worn. We want you to say the same.

Made of heavy cloth, well finished, for.....$ 3 50
Bloomers for..... 2 25
Jackets to match skirt, made and finished on shortest possible notice for..... 5 00
LADIES' NORFOLK SUITS—All-Wool Serge, fitted waist, with wide flare skirt, lined..... 10 00
LADIES' REEFER SUITS—Double Breasted Jackets, pearl buttons, melon sleeves, full ripple skirt, jacket and skirt lined, all sizes..... 13 50
FANCY TWEED SUITS—Double-Breasted Reefer, very full flare skirt, suit lined throughout..... 11 00

These are all the product of our own workrooms, which in itself is a guarantee of superior work and finish. We have some nice capes from $1 upwards, and Golf Jerseys, just the thing for cycling, at 85c, $1 and $2; all colors. Those who haven't seen them should.

Silk Waists. Without a doubt the nicest goods we ever had. Very popular this year. Why go to the expense and trouble of making them up when you can buy all ready for use.

Pure Silk Waists, fancy stripes, latest stripes and styles, all sizes.....$3 98
All Silk Waists, black, good quality, newest designs, all sizes..... 4 95
Dresden patterns, pure silk, pretty combination of colors 4 95

TEXTILE BUCKSKIN is an interlining that gives perfect satisfaction. It doesn't sop when it gets wet; it is perforated and cool. It is a general favorite. Price, 25c.

Smallman & Ingram, 149-151 Dundas Street

Close Shooting.

An Englishman who lived many years in Africa says it is now several years since he ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. His wife was sitting in the house near the open door, the children were playing about her, and he was without not far away, busy with a wagon.

Suddenly, he says, though it was midday, an enormous lion appeared at a short distance, slowly advanced, and laid himself quietly down in the shade upon the very threshold of the door.

My wife, frozen with fear, remained motionless in her place. The children took refuge in her lap, and the cry they uttered, attracting my attention, I hastened toward the door. My astonishment and horror may be imagined when I found the entrance barred in such a manner.

The lion had not seen me, and I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, and to the window of my chamber, in which I knew my loaded gun was standing.

By a happy chance I had set it in a corner close by the window, so that I could reach it from the outside, and, fortunately, the door of the room was open so that I could see the whole danger of the scene.

There was no time to think, for the lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. I called softly to the mother not to be afraid, and then fired. The ball passed directly over my boy's head and lodged in the forehead of the lion immediately above his eyes, and stretched him on the ground.

There was an instant of fearful suspense. Then I fired again; but the second bullet was thrown away, for his majesty never stirred after the first shot, and I leaped over his prostrate body to clasp my wife and children in my arms.

Overcome Through Diplomacy.

The young man was bringing to bear all his limited attainments as a contortionist in his efforts to see around the tall, wide hat worn by the sweet girl in front of him.

The young woman he was accompanying saw him and pitied him.

Then a knowing smile passed over her face and she leaned over and whispered loudly enough for the girl with the big hat to hear:

"What a lovely hat that girl in front of you has on."

He looked fierce, but said nothing, and the owner of the hat stared straight ahead with a pleased expression.

"What a pity it is," the young woman with the knowing look resumed, "that she doesn't know it isn't on straight."

The girl in front made a convulsive grab and shifted the hat to one side. Then it didn't feel right, and she shoved it away over on the other side, only to hear in the commiserating stage whisper behind her:

"Poor thing! She'll never get it straight now!"

It was too much. The girl in front reached up with a resolute hand, undid the hat, and laid it in her lap, while the young man cast a glance at his companion which was eloquent with undying admiration and eternal gratitude.

Chief of Police McVeitty, of Ottawa, was ordered on Friday to send in his resignation, as the result of investigation into charges of misconduct.

I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria.
French Village. JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.

I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup.
Cape Island. J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth.
Norway, Me. JOSEPH A. SNOW.

DERVISHES CONCENTRATING.

Cairo, May 2.—A body of 1,000 Dervish riflemen and a large body of mounted Dervishes have been seen near Akasheh. They appear to be concentrating for an attack upon that place.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE.

Internally used, Burdock Blood Bitters cleanses, purifies and tones every organ of the system. In all cases where sores, ulcers, blotches, scrofula, etc., appear on the surface an outward application exercises wonderful curative power over the skin and flesh, healing them completely without even leaving a scar: Here is a case in point:

"After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for scrofula in the blood I feel it my duty to make known the results. I was treated by a skilled physician, but he failed to cure me. I had three running sores on my neck, which could not be healed until I tried B. B. B., which healed them completely, leaving the skin and flesh sound and whole.

"As long as I live I shall speak of the virtues of B. B. B., and I feel grateful to Providence that such a medicine is provided for sufferers. "MRS. W. BENNETT, Acton P. O., Ont."

THE

Wall Paper King

OF CANADA.

If You Think of Papering

a Residence, Church, Office, Lodge-room, Public Hall, Hotel or Store,

WRITE A POSTAL TO

C. B. Scantlebury,

Box 540, Belleville, Ont.

Mention the ROOMS you think of papering, about the PRICE you want to pay and where you saw this "ad."

You will get by return mail large SAMPLE BOOKS of choice WALL PAPER at the LOWEST prices known to the Canadian trade, and our booklet "HOW TO PAPER."

We pay express charges on all orders and guarantee satisfaction or YOUR MONEY BACK.

References: Can. and Dom. Express Cos. 60tf t

ONLY ONE QUALITY AND THAT THE BEST. THAT'S WHY THE

Monarch Bicycles

ARE SO POPULAR.

RIDE ONE AND KEEP IN FRONT.



F. W. Dunsford

AGENT.

374½ Richmond St.

xt

A Man's Face

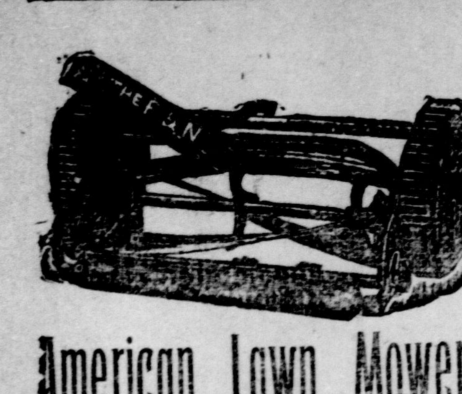
is an index to the kind of cigar he smokes. Those who smoke

Venetian Cigars

always look pleasant, because they feel pleasant. The price is only 5c. Only had from

JOE NOLAN,

Opera Cigar Store, Masonic Temple



American Lawn Mowers

The F. & N., high grass, high grade, bronze bearings, 14 inch............$5 00

The Cockney, American, 14 inch............$3 50

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127 Dundas Street.

THE YELLOW FRONT.

F. H. BUTLER,

Stock Broker.

Private wires to New York Stock Markets, and Chicago Board of Trade.

No. 15 Masonic Temple, London.

Telephone No. 1,278

Commerce and Finance.

London Money Market.

London, May 2—4 p.m.—Closing—Consols, for money, 111¼; 111¼ for the account; Canadian Pacific, 62½; Erie, 15, Erie, seconds, 70¼; Illinois Central, 99½; Mexican ordinary, 18½; St. Paul, common, 80⅝; New York Central, 100½; Pennsylvania, 55⅝; Reading, 6½; Mexican Central, new 4's, 72½; bar silver, 31 11-16d per ounce; money, ½ to ¾ per cent; open market discount for short and three months' bills, 13-16 to ⅞ per cent.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, May 2.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	61	60¼
Duluth common	5¼	4¾
Duluth preferred	13	10
Commercial Cable	160	159½
Wabash Common	--	--
Wabash preferred	--	..
Montreal Telegraph	167	164
Richelieu and Ontario	89	85
Montreal Street Railway xd	216½	216¼
Montreal Street Railway, new	..	..
Montreal Gas Company	188	187½
Bell Telephone	156	154
Royal Electric	110	100
Toronto Railway	72¾	72½
Bank of Montreal	225	222
Ontario Bank	..	55½
Banque du Peuple	176	175
Molsons Bank	..	..
Bank of Toronto	..	235½
Banque Jacques Cartier	..	..
Merchants Bank	167	164
Merchants Bank of Halifax	165	163½
Quebec Bank	..	..
Union Bank	110	100
Bank of Commerce	133	131½
Northwest Land, pref	50	..
Montreal Cotton Company	127	124
Canada Colored Cotton	60	52½
Dominion Cotton	96	93
Postal Telegraph	87	86½

Sales—Mont. St. Ry., 60 at 216½, 25 at 216⅛, 60 at 216⅜; Mont. Gas 75 at 188¼, 50 at 188; Toronto Railway, 250 at 73; Union Bank, 4 at 100; Bank of Commerce, 10 at 132; Postal Telegraph, 25 at 87.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, May 2.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	225	222
Ontario	60	55½
Molsons	..	..
Toronto	243	238
Merchants	167	164
Commerce	133½	132¾
Imperial	184	183½
Dominion	243	236
Standard	166	163½
Hamilton	154	152½
British America	119	117½
Western Assurance	163	162½
Canada Life	..	..
Confederation Life	..	275
Consumers' Gas	199	197
Dominion Telegraph	125½	124
Montreal Telegraph	—	..
Northwest Land Company, pre	45	..
Northwest Land Company, com	..	..
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	60½	60¼
Commercial Cable Company	160	159¾
Bell Telephone Company	156	154½
Montreal Street Railway	217	215¾
Montreal Street Railway (new)	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	72½	72¾
Dominion Savings and Investment	78	75
Farmers' Loan and Savings	102	..
Farmers' L. & S. 20 per cent	80	..
Huron and Erie L. & S.	..	167
Huron and Erie 20 per cent	..	157
London and Canada, L. and A.	98	..
London Loan	..	103
London and Ontario	106	..
Ontario Loan and Debenture	—	124½

Sales—1 p.m.—Commerce, 40 at 132¾; Consumers' Gas, 1 at 197; C. P. R., 100 at 60⅜; Commercial Cable, 25 at 160. 11 a.m.—Western Assurance, 100 at 162½; C. P. R., 75, 25 at 60¼.

New York Stock Exchange.

Reported by Frank Butler, broker, Masonic Temple.

May 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison Ry	15¾	16½	15¾	16¼
C., B. and Q.	80¾	81	80¾	81
C. and N. W.	106	106	106	106
Chicago Gas	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Gen. Electric	36¾	36¾	36	36
L. and N.	51½	51¾	51½	51¾
Manhattan	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Missouri Pacific	27¾	28	27¾	28
Pacific Mail	27	27½	27	27½
Rock Island	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Reading	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
St. Paul	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾
Tenn. Coal and Iron	30½	30½	30½	30½
Wabash	18½	18½	18½	18½
Western Union	86	86	85¾	86
Distillers	19½	19½	19½	19½
U. S. Leather	62½	62¾	62½	62¾
Sugar Trust	124¾	125	123¾	125
Tobacco Trust	69	69	63½	67⅞

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—DEALERS IN—

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc.

373 TALBOT STREET - PHONE 662

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)

London, Saturday, May 2.

Wheat, per bu	70c @ 75c
Oats, per bu	22c @ 23c
Peas, per bu	45c to 50c
Corn, per bu	35c @ 40c
Barley, per bu	32c to 35c

There were a very large attendance of farmers and gardeners this morning.

Wheat scarce and wanted at $1 25 per cental.

Oats in fair supply at lower prices, selling at 67c to 70c.

Quite a fine load of peas offered and sold at 75c to 85c per cwt.

Barley, for feeding, at 65c to 66c; seed barley at 70c per cwt.

Potatoes very plentiful, and sell slow at 20c to 25c per bag.

Butter and eggs in good supply and demand at quotations.

Hay, receipts large; prices lower, selling at $9 to $9 50 per ton.

Quotations:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs	1 20	to	1 25
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs	1 20	to	1 25
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	1 20	to	1 25
Oats, per bu	67	to	70
Peas, per 100 lbs	75	to	80
Corn, per 100 lbs	70	to	75
Barley, per 100 lbs	65	to	70
Rye, per 100 lbs	70	to	80
Beans, bu	40	to	55
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	60	to	65
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs single dozen	10	to	10
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz	8	to	9
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	8	to	8
Butter single rolls per lb	15	to	17
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets	13	to	14
Butter, per lb, large rolls or crocks	12	to	13
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	..	to	..
Ducks, per pair	60	to	80
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Turkeys, per lb, 7½c to 9c; each	75	to	1 50
Timothyseed, per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Millet seed, per bu	00	to	0 00
Honey	12	to	13
Cheese, per lb	9	to	10
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.			
Beef, quarters, per lb	4	to	6½
Mutton quarters, per lb	7	to	8
Veal, quarters, per lb	3	to	5
Lamb, quarter	9	to	10
Dressed hogs, 100 lb	4 50	to	5 00
Calfskins, dry, each	25	to	25
Sheepskins, each	50	to	63
Lambskins, each	65	to	56
Wool, per lb	20	to	25
Tallow, rendered, per lb	4	to	5
Tallow, rough, per lb	3	to	4
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb	4	to	4
Hides, No. 2, per lb	3	to	3
Hides, No. 3, per lb	2	to	2
Calfskins, green	5	to	5
HAY AND SEED			
Hay, per ton	9 00	to	10 00
Straw, per load	4 00	to	6 00
Clover seed, red per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Lard, per lb	9	to	9
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.			
Apples, per bag	30	to	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	20	to	30
Carrots, per bu	20	to	30
Turnips, per bu	15	to	20
Parsnips, per bu	30	to	35
Onions, per bu	35	to	50

The Oil Markets.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, May 2.—Oil opened and closed at $1 72 today.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, May 2.—Oil closed at $1 25.

BOOM IN OIL.

Kankakee, Ill., May 2.—The Standard Oil Company has leased 1,200 acres of land near Herscher and will spend $10,000 in ascertaining the extent of the oil and gas supply. Herscher citizens for years have piped natural gas into their houses for firing and illumination. A fine quality of lubricating oil has been flowing continually from a well sunk several years ago.

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, May 2.—Wheat offerings are small, the demand is moderate, the market is rather easier at 76c for cars of red and 77c for white, north and west freights. Manitoba wheat is steady; No. 1 hard, afloat, Fort William, is quoted at 66c May, and at 72 1-2c @ 73c midland, and No. 1 northern is quoted at 71 1-2c @ 72c, and No. 2 hard at 70c, midland.

Flour is dull, but steady, at $3 50 for cars of straight roller, west.

Millfeed is quiet; cars of shorts are quoted at $11 @ $11 50, and bran at $10 50 @ $11, west.

Barley is dull, and prices are nominal at 39c for No. 1, 34c for No. 2 and 29c @ 30c for feed outside.

Buckwheat unchanged at 31c, west, and 32c, east.

Rye nominal at 45c, outside.

Corn steady at 30c for mixed, west, and 30 1-2c for cars of yellow, west.

Oats steady; 3,000 bushels of white sold on the Northern today at 22c, and mixed are quoted at 21c @ 21 1-2c, and white at 21 1-2c @ 22c, west.

Peas steady at 49c for cars north and west.

Consignments

Of Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.

DAWSON & CO.

32 West Market St., Toronto.

ywt

Latest Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Que., May 2—2:30 p.m.

GRAINS AND FLOUR.

Oats—In store, No. 2 Manitoba white, 27½c to 28½c; No. 2 Ontario white, 27½c to 28c.

Feed Barley—37c to 38c.

Buckwheat—38c to 39c.

Peas—57c to 58c.

Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, $3 40 to $3 75; spring wheat patents, $4; winter patents, $3 25 to $3 80; straight roller, $4 10 to $4 25.

Feed—Bran, $13 50 to $14 50; shorts, $14 50 to $15 50.

PROVISIONS.

Canadian short cut, clear, $12 50 to $13.

Hams—7½c to 9½c.

Bacon—8½c to 9½c.

Lard—Pure, 8c; compound, 6½c.

CHEESE.

Cheese—Summer, 8c; small lot.

Butter—Creamery, round lot offered at 14½c.

Geo. McBean & Co.

DEALERS IN FARM, MILLING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

P.O. Box 807, Montreal.

English Markets.

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

Liverpool, May 2—1:30 p.m.

Wheat—Spot dull; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 6½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 4½d; No. 1 California, 5s 6d; futures closed steady, with June ½d lower and other months ¾d lower; business about equally distributed; May, 5s 3½d; June, 5s 3½d; July, 5s 3½d; Aug., 5s 4d; Sept., 5s 4½d; Oct., 5s 4½d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 3s ½d; futures closed weak, with near positions ½d to ¼d lower and distant positions ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; May, 2s 11¾d; June, 3s ½d; July, 3s ¾d; Aug., 3s 1½d; Sept., 3s 2d; Oct., 3s 2½d.

Flour—Steady; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 6d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 8d.

Bacon — Dull and demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 26s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 26s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, stocks exhausted; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 23s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 25s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 23s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s.

Tallow—Fine North American, 18s 3d.

Beef—Extra India mess, 57s 6d; prime mess, 47s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 48s 9d; do medium, 41s 3d.

Lard—Steady; prime western, 24s 9d; refined, in pails, 26s.

Cheese — Steady; demand fair; finest American white, 45s; finest American colored, 41s 6d.

Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good 50s.

Turpentine spirits—22s.

Rosin—Common, 4s 9d.

Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d.

Linseed oil—19s 6d.

Refrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 3½d; hind quarter, 5½c.

Bleaching powder—Hardwood f. o. b., Liverpool, £7.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast), £1 15s.

London, May 2—12:45 p.m.

Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; corn quiet but steady.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat, buyers at last night's decline, quiet but steady.

American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 1.—Heavy liquidations by holders of May wheat caused a decline of 1½c today. Corn and oats each followed, with a decline of ½c to ⅝c. Provisions were weak. The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 May, 60⅞c to 60¾c; July c; Sept., 63½c.

Corn—No. 2 May, 28½c; June, 29c; July, 29⅝c to 29¾c; Sept., 31¼c.

Oats—No. 2 May, 17⅝c; July, 18⅝c to 18¾c; Sept., 19⅝c to 19½c.

Mess pork—May, $7 95; July, $8 12½; Sept., $8 30.

Lard—May, $4 75; July, $4 90; Sept., $5 02½.

Short ribs—May, $4 02½; July, $4 17½; Sept., $4 32½.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 2 spring wheat, 60⅞c to 62½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 61c to 63c; No. 2 red, 64½c to 66½c; No. 2 corn, 28½c to 29c; No. 2 oats, 18c to 18½c; No. 2 rye, 35½c; No. 2 barley, 30c to 33c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90½c to 91c; prime timothy seed, $3 30; mess pork, $8 to $8 10; lard, $4 72½ to $4 75; short ribs sides, $3 97½ to $4 05; dry salted shoulders, $4 05 to $4 62½; short clear sides, $4 12½ to $4 25.

Receipts—			
Flour	4,000	Wheat	9,000
Corn	186,000	Oats	282,000
Rye	1,030	Barley	24,000
Shipments—			
Flour	4,000	Wheat	115,000
Corn	73,000	Oats	121,000
Rye		Barley	7,000

NEW YORK.

New York, May 2.

Flour—Receipts, 17,500 barrels; sales, 2,000 packages.

Wheat—Receipts, 111,000 bu; sales, 1,540,000 bu; declined under liquidation, weak cables and fine crop news; July, 69c to 69½c; Sept., 69½c to 69¾c.

Rye—Quiet.

Corn—Receipts, 131,600 bu; sales, 235,000 bu; ruled active and steady on covering due to wet weather in the corn belt; Sept, 37c to 37½c.

Oats—Receipts, 312,000; sales, 40,000 bu; quiet; rack, white state and western, 25c to 28c.

Beef—Dull; family, $9 50 to $10 50.

Pork—Dull; family, $10 50 to $11.

Lard—Dull; prime western steam, 5c, nominal.

Butter — Receipts, 4,450 packages; steady; State dairy, 10c to 15c; state creamery, 10c to 16c; western dairy, 8c to 11c; western state, 10c to 16c; Elgins, 16c.

Cheese — Receipts, 452 packages; quiet; large, 5c to 9½c; small, 4½c to 10c.

Eggs — Receipts, 9,393 packages; steady; State and Pennsylvania, 11c to 11½c; western, 9c to 11c.

Sugar—Raw, quiet and firm; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, '96 test, 4⅛c; refined market quiet; crushed, 6 1-16c; powdered, 5 11-16c; granulated, 5 7-16c.

Coffee—Quiet; No. 7, 13⅝c.

Hops—Dull.

Lead—Quiet; bullion price, 300; Exchange price, 305.

DETROIT.

Detroit, May 2.—No. 1 white wheat, cash, 67c; No. 2 red, cash, 66½c; June, 66½c; July, 65½c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, May 2.—Wheat—Cash 67½c; June, 68½c; July, 65⅝c.

Corn—Cash, 29c; July, 30½c.

Oats—19c; July 20c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, May 2—Wheat, cash, 60⅜c; July, 62c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, May 2.—Spring wheat—Quiet, easy; No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 northern, 65c. Winter wheat—Dull; No. 2 red, 68c in store.

Corn—Lower, unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 32c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c to 31⅝c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 3 corn, 30c to 30½c.

Oats—Scarce; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 White, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22c.

Chicago Exchange.

Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, Broker, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 1,278.

CHICAGO, May 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	60¼	60¼	59¾	59¾
July	62½	62⅝	61¾	61¾-62
Sept	62¾	63¼	62⅜	62½
Corn—May	28½	28½	28½	28½
July	29¾	29¾	29½	29⅝
Sept	31	31½	30¾	31¼
Oats—May	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾
July	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅞
Sept	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
Pork—May	7 85	7 95	7 85	7 92
July	8 02	8 10	8 00	8 02
Sept	8 25	8 25	8 15	8 20
Lard—May	4 70	4 75	4 70	4 72
July	4 80	4 90	4 80	4 87
Sept	5 00	5 02	5 00	5 02
Ribs—May	4 05	4 05	4 05	4 07
July	4 15	4 20	4 15	4 20
Sept	4 30	4 35	4 30	4 32

Puts, 61⅝; calls, 62⅛.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, May 1.—Cattle—Closed easy for all kinds of butchers' cattle; dull for fat cows; very dull for veals, with good ones selling at $3 90 to $4.

Hogs—Closed strong; late sales of mixed and Yorkers generally at $3 70 to $3 75.

Sheep and lambs—Closed steady for light and handy grades; dull and slow for heavy stock; no export demand.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 1.—There was better tone to the Toronto cattle market today. Receipts were 61 cars, including 50 sheep and lambs, 25 milch cows, 100 calves and 2,000 hogs. There was some demand for export cattle. One dealer received a telegram from a Montreal firm, asking for export cattle to be shipped to France, and space had been taken on two vessels to sail on May 10 for these cattle. Fourteen cars of Manitoba cattle passed through here for Montreal to be shipped to the old country. About ten cars of export cattle have been made up at this market, and will be shipped to Montreal tomorrow. Nine cars of butchers' cattle were taken for the Montreal market. There was a fair demand for export cattle, and it is said by next week trade will be much better. Good steers brought 4c per lb and bulls 3c. Butchers' cattle were in better demand and firmer at 3c to 3½c per lb for best, and some extra choice sold at 3¾c per lb. Poor to medium cattle sold at 2½c to 2¾c per lb. Stockers and feeders sold at 3½c per lb for best and 2¾c per lb for less desirable lots.

Sheep and lambs were scarce and firm; good yearlings sold at 4½c to 5½c per lb, the latter for choice grain-fed; spring lambs brought $3 to $4 50 each; sheep sold at 3c to 3½c per lb.

Calves steady, at $3 to $5 each.

Milch cows and springers were in demand, and sold at $20 to $40 each.

Hogs were steady, and all offered were sold; choice bacon hogs being firm, at 4c per lb; thick fat were bought at $3 50 to $3 55 per cwt; sows, $3 to $3 10; stags, $2 to $2 15 per cwt.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; left over, 3,000. Estimated receipts of hogs on Monday, 27,000. Active; heavy, 5c higher; others strong; light, $3 25 @ $3 60; mixed, $3 20 @ $3 50; heavy, $3 25 @ $3 45; roughs, $3 05 @ $3 20.

Cattle—Receipts, 400. Quiet but strong. Prices same as yesterday.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,500. Steady to strong.

OUTLOOK FOR MANITOBA WHEAT.

Toronto, May 2.—Mr. Charles Band, with Messrs. Jas. Carruthers & Co. here, has returned from a trip to Manitoba. He says that the season is late. The reports as gathered from the most reliable quarters up there were that plowing on 60 per cent of the wheat acreage of last year had been done, but that only 12 per cent of the seeding had been completed and the prospects were that it would be impossible to finish seeding as great an acreage as last year owing to the backward season. There was some talk of seeding without plowing, but the stubble was so large and close together that this seemed impossible unless, with dry weather, it became possible to burn it. The general outlook is for a smaller acreage of Manitoba wheat for the coming season.

Chimney Sweeps' Day.

London, May 1—There will be no markets here today, on account of this being Chimney Sweeps' Day and a bank holiday.

Physicians' Prescriptions

—AND—

Family Recipes

A SPECIALTY AT

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 DUNDAS ST.

Canadian agency for Halsey Bros.

Homeopathic Remedies

ywt

—When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—The City Council meets on Monday night.

—Trout fishing opened today. Now begin to practice stretching yarns.

—Mr. Cain Steele will make a $300 alteration to his house at 600 York street.

—Charles DePew, one of the Alerts' pitchers, arrived from Bothwell today.

—Elizabeth Harnett, of Strathroy, has been committed to jail by Squire Noble on a charge of being insane and dangerous.

—No. 2 committee of the Board of Education met for a few moments last night, and referred a couple of tenders to the board.

—Court Magnolia, A.O.F., have completed arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway for their annual excursion to Detroit on the Queen's birthday.

—Mr. Geordie Jorden, of Niagara Falls South, and Miss Annie Scripps and Thomas Scott, of Chatham, are the guests of Mr. Holden, 424 Grey street.

—The policemen stationed at the corner of Richmond and Dundas streets have received strict orders respecting fast bicycle riding, and are busy warning "scorchers" to go slower.

—Mr. Edward Ord, who has been in the city for several weeks conducting a class of instruction among the C. P. R. trainmen, on the air brake, leaves with his car for Toronto Junction on Monday.

—Assistant Superintendent Williams, of the C. P. R., left for his new post in Toronto today. He is accompanied by his chief clerk, Mr. Thomas. H. Norman, and will manage this division from the Toronto office.

—The many friends of Mr. Thomas Johnston, upholsterer, late of the London Furniture, will be glad to hear that he has obtained a position with the Anderson Furniture Company, of Woodstock. He left for Woodstock yesterday afternoon.

—The Seventh Battalion executed some very creditable battalion movements on the Queen's avenue pavement last night. They were watched by a big crowd, and are rapidly getting into a state of efficiency for their visit to Hamilton on May 24.

—Squire Lacey yesterday imposed a fine of $3 and costs upon the different members of the gang arrested in the old house on Adelaide street north. None of the men or the woman had any money, and they all went down for twenty days.

—Wesley Brown and Mrs. Carey were each fined $2 or ten days this morning for vagrancy. An enlister at Wolseley Barracks was taken back by an escort, to be tried before Col. Smith for drunkenness, while another drunk was allowed to go home with his wife.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad will have a train of eleven coaches at the Grand Trunk depot on Wednesday morning next, from 8:30 to 9 o'clock. The cars have just been completed at the Pullman shops, and will be run between Buffalo and New York. They will be thrown open for the inspection of the public during the stop at the station.

—A benefit concert was tendered Rev. Mr. Holden in Music Hall last night. A good programme was rendered by Mrs. Jordan, of Niagara Falls; Mrs. Holden, Thomas Scott, Annie Scripps, of Chatham; Master Thomas Holden, Mrs. James Charles, Master Gray, Miss M. J. Lewis, the Butler sisters, Mabel Martin, Henry Germain and Mr. N. Martin.

—City Engineer Graydon has made complaint to the Board of Works against the way in which residents have thrown rubbish on the streets, causing the sewers to become choked with the first rain. So general has the practice become that the chief of police will be notified to summon all future offenders to appear before the police magistrate.

—The London Gun Club's fishing preserve at Dorchester Station was opened for the season today. A large number of the members went down early in the morning and caught the limit of 15 trout. In the party were Messrs. F. F. Harper, George Macbeth, John Bowman, Charles Bowman, Thos. Gillean, Ed. Beltz, Harry Struthers and Thos. Knott.

—The aldermen on the Board of Works are already considering some means of making persons "keep off the grass" in Victoria Park. Portions of the park are said to be in a very poor condition as a result of citizens walking across the grass for the sake of a "short cut," and the aldermen, after their spring visit to the resort, will probably order the bylaw to be rigidly enforced.

—The many friends of Mrs. R. J. Cogling (Nellie Crane), of Bridgeton, New Jersey, formerly if this city, will regret to hear of her death, which occurred on April 25. The funeral took place on April 27, to the family burying place at Tyrconnel, Elgin county, Ont. Mr. Cogling has the sympathy of his many friends. An aged father, a sister and five brothers to mourn the loss of of a loving daughter and sister.

—Dr. R. E. Towle, of Kintore, today presented a requisition signed by Reeve Pardy and over 100 electors of West Nissouri and London township to W. H. Bartram, asking him to become the independent candidate for East Middlesex. Dr. Towle says other petitions are being signed. A mass meeting will be called to take action, and if the independent electors of the riding are united upon him, Mr. Bartram has signified his willingness to become the candidate.

—The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor of Colborne Street Church has elected the following officers for the next six months: President, Mr. J. Nicholson; first vice-president Christian department, Mr. Page; second vice-president missionary dement, Miss Wheaton; third vice-president literary department, Mr. M. Madden; fourth vice-president social department, Miss Parker; secretary, Mr. A. McCallum; treasurer, Mr. J. Wallace; organist, Miss Nobbs.

—At Osgoode Hall yesterday: Ferguson vs. Dinning—Judgment on appeal by defendants from report of local master at London in an action brought to establish a partnership in a contract for a drain, and for an account. The master found that there was a partnership, and found a sum due to plaintiff upon taking the accounts. Defendants appealed as to certain items in the account. Report varied, making the amount to which plaintiff is entitled $52 11. Costs of this appeal to be treated as part of the costs of the reference, i.e., each partner will bear his proportion of them according to the rule laid down in Hamer vs. Giles, 11 Ch. D. 942. Magee, Q.C., and John Cameron (Strathroy) for defendants. Hellmuth (London) and Bartlett (London) for plaintiff.

—A quiet but pretty home wedding took place on Tuesday evening last, at the residence of Mrs. M. Allen, 188 Albert street, when her daughter Lizzie was united in marriage to Mr. Robert S. Morrison, of this city. Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, performed the interesting ceremony, in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives. The groom was assisted by his cousin, Mr. John R. Morrison, while Miss Mary Rattray, of Hamilton, made a charming bridesmaid. After partaking of the wedding breakfast, the happy couple, who have been made the recipients of numerous handsome presents, left for their new home in South London. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are extremely popular among a wide circle of friends, who unite in wishing them much joy and prosperity in their new state of life.

PORT STANLEY POSSIBILITIES.

Under the agreement between the city and the L. E. and D. R. R. Company, the excursion rates on the L. and P. S. must begin on the Wednesday or Saturday nearest the 15th of May. There will be a number of changes at the Port this summer, and the track will be extended around the beach. It has been decided to have elevators connect with the trains, but the plans have not yet been definitely accepted. As soon as the holiday season starts the late Saturday night train will be resumed.

GRAVEL PIT PURCHASE.

Mayor Little, Ald. Carrothers, Manager Carr (of the Street Railway Company), and Mr. Leathorn, this morning inspected the gravel pits on Grosvenor street, which the last named gentleman controls. They are situated east of Richmond street, and if purchased, as they probably will, the electric line will be extended to the pits. The city and the company will buy pits side by side, and as soon as the deal is finally settled, the streets operated by the company will be properly ballasted.

A NEW "Y."

Workmen have been busily engaged for the past few days building a "Y" on the street railway at the corner of Rectory street and the Hamilton road. It will be completed today, and on Monday an extra car will be placed on the Hamilton road track. This means an increase of 100 per cent in the present service, and with the "Y" in the East End, the cars will be able to turn, and so do away with the present objectionable feature of backward traveling on the Horton street and Hamilton road lines. People living along the line will welcome the change.

THIRTY-FIVE INITIATED.

There were 35 initiations at Forest City Camp, No. 1, Woodmen of the World, in their rooms in the Duffield block, last night. These were a portion of the 103 names brought in by Organizer Koache, of British Columbia, who has been working here for four weeks. Grand Officer C. C. Storey, W. G. McMillan, and Head Councilor Commander Hodgins were present. After the business of the evening, a concert was held, at which T. G. Davis presided. Among those who contributed to the programme were the Sovereigns Wood brothers, Forsythe, and Johnston.

SOLDIERS LEAVING.

If many more soldiers at the Wolseley Barracks get a sudden attack of spring fever, there will not be enough left shortly to mount guard. During the last two days no less than four have left for parts unknown. At present the missing are posted as "absent without leave," and they will have to be absent 21 days before they can be declared deserters. There are only two buglers on the hill now, and one is a short-course Tommy, who cannot yet blow for the guard. Bugler Coles was the first to go, and Bugler Clayton, the well known clog dancer, is alleged to have left for the old country. The secretary of the cricket club is absent, and Ptes. Boake and Harris are also away. The force was under strength, and is now more so. The barrack cricket team will play Forest here on May 26.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Montreal, May 2.—Ralph Cumming, the new leading man of Theater Francaise, who assaulted Louise Arnott on the stage on Thursday night and gave her a disgraceful beating, was arrested and fined $5 and costs, in addition to receiving a serious warning.

AN EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

Press and Printer.

"Wx hopx," said a leading article in a western paper, apologetically, "that our rxadxrs will pardon this wxxk's issux and thx sxxmingly mystxrious absxncx of a cxrtain lxttxr.

"Shooting Sam Bibbxr camx into officx yxstxrday, and statxd that as hx was going shooting and had no ammunition, hx would likx to borrow somx of our typx for shot. Bxforx wx could prxvxnt it hx grabbxd all thx lxttxrs out of thx most important box and disappxarxd.

"Our subscribxrs can hxlp in rxplxishing our stock if all thosx who wxrx shot by Sam will savx thx chargx whxn it is pickxd out of thxm and rxturn it to us. Nxvxr mind if it is battxrxd a littlx."

Harrison's Perfumes reduced to 23c per oz. Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

A special from Butte, Montana, says: Reliable information has been received that the Rothschilds, who recently bought a quarter interest in the Anaconda Copper Company, have now taken another quarter for $10,000,000.

Minard's Liniment, for sale everywhere.

How to Fry with Cottolene



Fry everything from potato chips to doughnuts in Cottolene. Put Cottolene in a cold pan—heat it slowly until it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Then put in your food. It will pay you to try Cottolene just this way—see how delicious and wholesome it makes the food.

Get the genuine, sold everywhere in one, three, and five pound tins, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Bradford & Hodgins

CONFECTIONERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR OLD STAND

194 Dundas Street.

Office—401 Clarence Street.

CITY GAS CO.

Custom is often only the antiquity of error. —[Cyprian.

Because you're poor, don't follow a poor custom.

If you want a summer stove get a GAS STOVE. It's as cheap to buy as any of the other summer stoves—the oil or the gasoline.

The cost to run is trifling, and consider the comfort, the freedom from heat, no danger of leaks or exosions. It's the only proper summer stove.

Come in and get information about gas for cooking, especially if your means are limited or you're downright poor.

'Tis Spring Now, You'll Want Some WOOD, Buy It From DALY, You'll Get It Good.

A Bunch of Shingles

You can get a bunch of shingles or a carload. A cedar post or one hundred. Lumber to build a house, a barn, shed or chicken coop at

BOWMAN'S

Coal and Lumber Yard.

Corner Bathurst and Clarence.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

John T. Stephenson

The Leading Funeral Director.

Embalmer, wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Funeral Supplies. Metallic Caskets always in stock. New Funeral car and Hearses of the latest designs.

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Telephone 459. Open day and night.

NEW SPRING GOODS:

The latest Paris and New York styles in Millinery, Mantles and Capes.

The newest designs in Dress Goods; Black and Colored Crepon Effects; Black and Colored Glorias; Black Sicilian and Lustres; all the leading new shades; trimmings to match.

The newest thing in Cotton Goods that is out—Plisse or Crepon Effects and dainty, all fast colors.

10,000 yards of Crum's Prints to pick from at

A. SHARP'S

120 Dundas Street.

ywt

Gentlemen's SUITS and Overcoats

CLEANED, PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Parcels called for. Phone 1,115.

M. H. BIRD, 388 Richmond St., Opp. City Hall.

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Spring Suitings & Overcoatings

O. Labelle, MERCHANT TAILOR . .

374 Richmond Street.

THE CITY WAREHOUSE FOR

Builders' Supplies

Beachville and Gray Lime, Portland and Canadian Cements, Plaster Paris, Hair, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Sewer Pipe, etc.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

W. J. ELEMENT

78 KING STREET WEST,

Opposite J. Campbell's Carriage Works

Wall Paper

Elegant designs. Great variety of patterns. LOW PRICES.

Window Shades

In all colors and Laces to match.

Picture Frames

A large assortment of the latest designs in Picture Frame Moulding just received.

E. N. HUNT,

190 Dundas Street.

The Cost of His Head

By MRS. ALEXANDER.

"My dear Mme. de Suresne," cried her host, advancing with empressment, and bowing over her hand, "This is a real pleasure. We feared that my lady Massarene would not have parted with you, especially as we looked for you yesterday in vain."

"Ah, mon ami—my var' goot friend! I am obliged to hasten my steps! Mon son, my Victor, is ill. He needs the presence of his mother, and I must hasten to him. But you, dear Mr. Digby, you look well, and these dear children," a wave of her fan toward Grace and her cousin, "they bloom like the fair flowers they are!"

"I fear you have had a very fatiguing journey, madame."

"Ma, fol, it was a trying one! the last I shall make in this green isle of yours!"

"Pray do not say so! Let me present my friend, Col. Capel, to you, a gentleman of Somersetshire, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure of making in Bath last winter."

"I am very pleased to know you, sir," and she made him an enormous courtesy.

"If you please, miss, the dinner is served," said the cranky looking butler, with a discontested sniff.

"Come, madame. It is a long time since I have had this pleasure," said the host, offering his arm.

"Will you take Nelly?" said Miss Digby, with a laughing look at Capel.

"Why not both?" remarked Nelly.

"Certainly," he returned, offering an arm to each.

"Madame," of course, sat on Mr. Digby's right, and Grace placed Capel on the same side, opposite Miss O'Grady.

The dinner was good and abundant, and conversation flowed freely, Mr. Digby taking the chief part, being well supported by the ex-governess. She spoke English with a decided Irish accent, but frequently lapsed into French, with which her host was familiar.

Capel found his young hostess most gracious and charming. She asked him if he would ride with her the following day, as she was afraid her father had some magisterial business to transact in the town. "We call Ballingar a 'town,' Col. Capel. I do not fancy it looks like one to you."

"Oh, begad, it thinks itself a fine town!" cried Digby. "I haven't been down there this week past, so I must go tomorrow."

"Pray, do not trouble yourself about me," Capel was beginning, when Delany, the butler, who had just lifted the cover from a pair of roast ducklings, put in his contribution to the talk with the odd familiarity which formerly existed in Ireland with nearly abject respect for "the masther," and the "fam'ly."

"A' then I'm glad naythor yourself nor the young ladies were down in the town today, anyways."

"How so, Delany?"

"Sure, I thought the sight would lave me eyes this evenin', when I went down just to say a word to Finigan's mother—she's dyin' an' making a beautiful end, rest her sowl'—what should I see but the polis sticking up a play card, offering five hundred pounds for that illigant boy's head, young Valentine Costello's—the cruel murderin' devils. Five hundred pounds, no less! and" (with a glance at his master's military guest) "what is he but a boy that's not come to his right sinse yet? Sure, in a year or so, he'll know better."

"In the meantime he may do a lot of mischief," said Capel gravely.

"That's true!" cried Digby; "if only young fellows and enthusiasts would stop and think of the awful responsibility they incur, and the misery they cause, they would see 'tis better to bear the ills we have."

"And I seed that informin' American, Jeff'ries, along with the polis, an' his pocket stuck out with the bills, an' a paste-pot in his hands. He'll be having a bullet in the side of his head, some night," put in the footman.

"Howld your tongue, Watty," said Delany, in a loud bitter aside. "A long-legged blundering gossoon of your sort has no call to prate with the gentry!"

Capel listened in amused astonishment ot this unheard-of mingling of menials in the talk of their masters, while he noticed that Grace's cheeks grew pale.

"This barbarous country is not fit for so tender a soul," he thought.

"Five hundred pounds for Val Costello's head! I never thought it would be worth so much!" cried Nelly, with a slightly hysterical laugh.

"Probably he never knew its value before," said Mme. de Suresne.

"Did you know this rebel?" asked Capel, in much surprise.

"As children we played together, but he went to France, and we have not seen him for many years," replied Grace hastily. A pause followed, which was broken by the old French lady, who observed: "Ah, yes, I well remember him; he was what you call an imp of mischief."

As soon as the cloth was removed, the ladies left the room, in spite of Mr. Digby's gallant remonstrance.

The door seemed scarcely to have closed upon them, and Mr. Digby was in the act of drawing his chair nearer to his guest, when Capel lifted his hand, exclaiming: "What's that?"

"I did not hear anything," said the other.

"Someone called, I fancied it was Miss Digby's voice."

Her father rose at once and went out of the room, followed by Capel. In the hall they found a group of servants, with Grace and her cousin, gathered around Mme. de Suresne, whom the butler and the footman were in the act of raising from the parqueted floor.

"What is the matter?" cried Digby.

"Oh! it's so unfortunate" cried Grace; "dear Mme. de Suresne slipped and fell. I fear she has sprained or dislocated her ankle. See, she is in great pain." A low moan broke from the sufferer.

"Send for nurse!" cried Nelly. As she spoke, a stout, square, well-dressed woman came to them quickly, followed by a man in a striped waistcoat, carrying a cane chair.

"Here!" cried nurse, in authoritative tones; "put the dear lady in this, and you and Watty can carry her upstairs—no, Mr. Delany, you are not fit to try. Stan' out of the way, Miss Nelly, Alannah."

"Send for Dr. Stokes!" cried Digby.

"Not a bit of it!" said the nurse, stoutly. "I'm as good as any doctor for a sprain or a strain. Lave her to me, av your ladyship will be content with me?"

"Yes, well content," murmured the sufferer, stretching out her hand, and adding some words in French, which no one heeded, for the bearers lifted the chair and its occupant, and went away upstairs, followed by all the women present.

"Come back and have another glass of claret, Capel," said the host. "This is rather an unlucky turn. A wrench of that kind is bad for a woman of madame's years."

"She seems remarkably vigorous," returned Capel. "I observed that when the servants let her go, to place the chair behind her, she stood quite firm for a moment, holding on to the banisters."

A little more talk, another glass of claret, and they were interrupted by the entrance of Grace.

"Well!" cried Digby.

"Oh! she seems much easier. Nurse has bound up her ankle loosely, with some of the famous lotion, and put her to bed, and I have come to give you your tea, which is ready in the drawing room."

The gentlemen followed her, and after the "cup which cheers," etc., Capel asked for a song.

"Come into the next room," she said. He obeyed, and found its chief furniture was a harp and piano, a guitar and stands full of music books.

Grace Digby drew the harp to her and proceeded to tune it.

"Is it not unlucky?" she said. "It will be some days before madame can come downstairs, but nurse says it is not a bad sprain."

"What a useful person," said Capel. "I should liked you to have seen more of Mme. de Suresne; she is a most agreeable companion."

"Yes, it is unlucky all around; but you are to sing, are you not?"

Grace looked smilingly into his eyes. "You shall have an old Irish ditty. I want to steep you into things Irish. Then you will understand and like us."

"Like!" he echoed. "You have taught me more than liking!"

Grace shook her head at him with coquettish warning, and, stretching her white arms across the chords, began the sweet, wild, pathetic ballad. "Savourneen Deelish," while Capel listened attentively.

To be Continued.

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Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds upon the true foundation—pure blood.

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On June 21 the 75th anniversary of Pope Leo's first communion will be celebrated in all the churches of Rome.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns. etc.

A thing is never too often repeated which is never sufficiently learned.—Seneca.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Virtue itself offends when coupled with forbidden manners.—Bishop Middleton.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

A sentence, well couched, takes both the sense and the understanding.—Feltham.

For every variety and phase of the many diseases which attack the air-passages of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will be found a specific. Its anodyne and expectorant qualities are promptly realized, and it is always ready for use.

Hostess (to visitor)—It's but a poor lunch I can give you! But my cook has got influenza! Enfant terrible—Oh, mummy, you always say that!

To The Deaf.

A gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head after fourteen years suffering will gladly send full particulars of the remedy post free. Address H. CLIFTON, Amberly House, Norfolk street, Strand, London England.

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The Business Situation

In the United States and the Dominion.

As Reported by R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreets.

New York, May 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: As the season advances there is more business, but advices indicate that on the whole the prevalent feeling is that the gain is less than there was reason to expect. While retail trade has been active enough to materially lessen stocks and obligations, and thus prevent a great many threatened embarrassments, it has not yet brought enough new business to mills or factories to prevent decrease of unfilled orders and closing of some works. Substantially the same state of things exists in all the great industries, notwithstanding the strong combinations in some, and evidence of inadequate consumption appears in the fact that the general range of prices for commodities, farm and mine as well as manufactured products, is nearly 1 per cent lower than it was on April 1, and the lowest ever known, the decline since October, 1892, being 16.7 per cent, nor can this be attributed to scarcity of money, which is easier and more abundant as the liquidation of many dealers lessens outstanding obligations.

Wheat has declined 4 5-8c for cash, with better accounts of winter and rapid seeding of spring and western receipts for four weeks have been 7,775,836. Wool is weaker, the wool year closing with the greatest quantity of wool on hand ever carried at this season. Woolen goods have not improved in demand, and flannels have opened 5 to 15 per cent lower than last year. Dress goods are helped by the restriction of foreign imports, but on the whole wool machinery is not more than half employed. There is a fair demand for boots, but the only change in prices has been a slight advance in some qualities. Leather is weaker, with very narrow demand and a shade lower, as are prices of hides. Compared with the prices of January, 1888 boots and shoes are 19.10 per cent lower, and leather 19.11, and hides 19.55 per cent lower.

Bradstreet's report says: There is relatively less improvements in general trade this week, the present partaking of a between-season character. Wholesale merchants in staple lines in many instances look ahead with confidence to the autumn, and in such departments as agricultural implements, building materials and hardware, there is reported a moderate revival in demand. Exports of wheat (wheat flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week are smaller than last week, amounting to 1,260,000 bushels, against 1,286,000 bushels last week, and the totals between two and a half and three millions bushels each in corresponding weeks in three preceding years. Total bank clearings amount to $982,000,000 this week—a decrease from last week of not quite 3 per cent, and a falling off as compared with the corresponding week last year of 10 per cent. April bank clearings reflect continued quiet in business and speculation. The week's totals of business failures throughout the United States, while averaging fewer than in weeks during the first quarter of the year, still attract attention. The total number of reported failures is 254 this week, against 240 last week, and 206 in the last week of April, 1895.

IN CANADA.

Bradstreet's report also says: Better weather, the subsidence of floods and the opening of navigation have stimulated sales in seasonable lines of merchandise at Montreal. At Quebec city there is a moderate improvement in business following better roads, and it is announced that the damage from floods is less than expected.

General trade at Toronto remains quiet, but the outlook is not entirely satisfactory, although dealers display increased confidence. Halifax reports the weather unfavorable and general trade slow.

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate $16,601,000 this week against $17,725,000 last week, as compared with $18,561,000 in the week one year ago, and with $17,404,000 in the corresponding week of 1894.

Business failures number 26 this week, against 37 last week and 36 in the corresponding week one year ago, 33 two years ago, and 30 three years ago.

ADVANCE IN COAL.

New York, May 2.—All the coal companies advanced anthracite prices yesterday to the basis made by the Reading, Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna. The advance is 25 cents per ton, taking effect at once.

TWO WENT DOWN.

New York, May 2.—From First Officer Glover, of the old Dominion Line steamship Wyanoke, it has been learned that two members of that vessel's crew were lost when the Wyanoke was sunk off Newport News on Tuesday, viz., Fireman Charles Farley and Wm. Seaman, a cook.

THE SEIZURE OF CANADIAN SEALERS.

Washington, May 2.—Mr. Sherman secured the passage of a bill in the Senate yesterday appropriating $75,000 for the expenses of the Bering Sea commission, soon to meet at San Francisco, to determine the amount of damages to be paid for seizure of Canadian sealers in Bering Sea.

SUICIDE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 2.—Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock the body of Mr. Thomas E. Visser, chief accountant of the branch of the Postoffice Department, was found lying in the shed of his boarding house, 687 Albert street, with a bullet hole through his head. The bullet with which the deed had been committed was found lying near the body. He left some letters, explaining the reasons why he was led to commit the deed. He also left directions as to how his possessions were to be distributed. The letters were kept secret until the inquest. For several months past Mr. Visser had been suffering from insomnia, but his friends had no suspicion as to the extent it had affected him. His brother-in-law, Mr. G. Allen, with whom he boarded, states that he retired to bed as usual, but must have got up during the night and stolen into the shed as quietly as possible, as none of the inmates of the house heard him going out.

NOT ON THE PROGRAMME.

Montreal, May 2.—There was an unexpected piece of sensational performance at the New Theater Francais Thursday night. This is the theater recently opened with continuous performances by the Phillips Bros., one of whom is Harry Phillips, the former manager and backer of John L. Sullivan. Louise Arnott, well known throughout America for her box impersonations, played the leading role on this occasion. It appears that she had been discharged (as she considered), without cause, and she tried to make an explanation last night upon the stage. She was forcibly prevented by one of the members of the company, who, it seems, even went so far as to strike her in the face. She managed to break away from him, however, for a length of time sufficient to start her appeal to the audience, who were greatly astonished at seeing her with damaged face, and disheveled hair, rush on. But she was almost immediately suppressed by the actor referred to, who dragged her back. There was great excitement for a time, and arrests are being talked of.

MUST BE DISSOLVED.

Kidney Disease Cannot be Cured by Pills or Powders—The Common Sense of Science.

For a disordered stomach or sick headache pills and powders are not without effect, but when these same remedies are said to cure kidney disease, the common sense of science rebukes the claim. This insidious and growing disease will not be driven from the system unless a medicine is given that will dissolve the hard substance—muric acid and oxalate of lime—that give rise to the distress and pain that is common to all who suffer from kidney complaint. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney specific. It dissolves these hard substances, and while it dissolves it also heals. The cures effected leave no question of its powers.

False Pride.

False pride has proved a stumbling block in many a man's career. The one opportunity of his life may present itself, and false pride steps in and ruins all. There is no disgrace attached to going to a hospital for the treatment of some peculiar disease. Why, then, should men who are not ashamed of being seen in a state of intoxication, or of persisting in a course which must end in misery and ruin to themselves and families, and perhaps in a drunkard's grave, be ashamed to go to such an institution as the Lakehurst Sanitarium to be cured of a habit which has become with them a veritable disease and over which they have no control? Lakhurst is not an asylum in which patients are imprisoned by bolts and bars, but a pleasant home-like residence. Surrounded by beautiful grounds running down to the lake shore; with its billiard and smoking-rooms and library, it affords the attractions of an ideal summer resort and club combined. There is also every facility for boating, tennis, and other outdoor amusements. The medical superintendent is a skilled specialist in the treatment of alcoholism, and the morphine and cigarette habits; and the staff of assistants is carefully selected. The course of treatment usually extends from a month to six weeks; and any patient who decides to take it may look forward with confidence to a permanent cure. For "A Treatise on Drunkenness and the Opium Habit," and for full information as to cost of treatment, address

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This much on general principles. Now for something specific. Our regular spring importations this season are the largest and choicest we have ever shown.

EXCLUSIVE AND NEWEST DESIGNS IN CARPETS

—always a feature with us—more than ever mark this season's stocks. Purchases were made in person by our Mr. Kay, who spent considerable time this year in the European markets. His presence there opened out opportunities for a number of special purchases of carpets that will give an advantage to buyers such as has not come to them before.

Manufacturers have advanced prices of carpets in all lines, but our ready and abundant capital, and being on the ground personally, placed some surprising values in our way. Knowing what carpet values are we can say confidently that the following special purchases have not been equaled by any house in Canada—nor can they be:

English Axminsters, special line, regular price $1 58, our special, net	$1 28½	Best Crossley Brussels, regular price $1 35, our special, net	$1 10
English Wiltons, regular price $1 58, our special, net	1 28½	Best American Wool Carpets, regular price 85c, our special, net	65
Best English Wool Carpets, choice of all patterns in stock, regular price $1 05, our special, net	85	Best Crossley Velvet Carpets, regular price $1 25, our special, net	1 00
		Best Tapestry, regular price 85c, our special, net	65

What is worth emphasizing is that in these goods we show a large variety of patterns. It is not our policy to select two or three catch lines. You get the choice of a very large stock. And these specials here are additional to our regular importations, all of which are marked for quick selling.

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We easily show the best stock of rugs and squares in Canada. Nowhere else can a like assortment be obtained. Prices for the opening of the spring season are made unusually tempting:

Best Japan matting, cotton warp, 30c., or 40 yards for	$11 00	Soft Ghiordes, 13.2x9.4, $75; 10.9 x7.6	$50 00
The Chatsworth Tapestry, only one seam, 9x12, $11; 9x13.6, $13; 10.6x13.6	15 00	Antique Moslem Strips, 9.7x2.6, $10; 12.4x3.2, $18; 16.7x33	22 50
Axminster Squares, in one seam, 7.6x6, $15; 10.6x6, $20; 12x9, $35; 13.6x10.6	45 00	300 Antique Anatolians, Bokharas, Afghan and Daghestans, $5, $8 50, $12, $15	22 50
Indian Marzapore, hand-made, 6x9, $45; 13.3x3.6, $35, 15.4x10.6	50 00	French Parquette Carpets, light and rich colors, for drawing-rooms, 9.9x6.7, $25; 13.1x3.9, $35; 14.10x11.7, $50; 16.4x13.1	65 00
Masulipitan, hand-made, and fine Persian, 12x6, $30; 13x10, $37 50; 18x11.8	115 00	Hearth Rugs to match, 2.3x5.6, $3; 3x5.6	4 00

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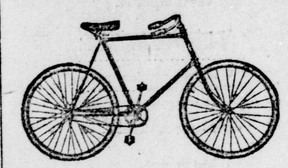
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Nobbiest, Neatest, Newest **Hats**
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You can for your money. Do as others do, buy your Wall Paper at BOYLE'S, 652 Dundas street.

NOTICE.

Storage and Remodeling of Furs

We have special facilities for storing Furs during the summer months. Repairing and alterations should be done now, as labor is much cheaper than in the busy fall and winter season. Our patrons will find it to their interest to have their furs renovated now. We guarantee all our work to give entire satisfaction and at lowest rates.

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STREET - CAR - TICKETS
ARE ON SALE AT
T. R. PARKER'S,
C. P. R. Ticket Office
Southwest corner Dundas and Richmond Streets.

London and Environs

—Ald. Powell was in Belleville Friday.

—Rev. S. Bond, formerly of this city, is mentioned for the London Conference presidency.

—Rev. Mr. Clark, city, will conduct the anniversary services in Knox Church, Owen Sound, on May 31.

—Faith Fenton, of the Toronto Mail and Empire staff, addressed the Maple Leaf Club yesterday afternoon on "Patriotism."

—H. Porter & Co. sold at their rooms, Richmond street, the property on Queen's avenue, next the Princess Rink, to Mr. George Lampkin, at $1,880 cash.

—Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie gave a farewell party on Tuesday evening last to Miss Nellie Ward, who left for her home in London on Friday morning.—Brussels Post.

—Mr. Williamson, of Brantford, has purchased the entire harness stock of Thos. Dicker, Dorchester Station, and will continue the business. Mr. Dicker intends removing to London.

—Mrs. John G. Wilkinson, who has been in London for some months, undergoing an operation for cancer, returned home Tuesday evening, and we are pleased to be able to state that the operation has been successful, and her ultimate recovery is looked for, although very weak at present.—Owen Sound Advertiser.

—At the lecture room of St. Matthew's Church last night, Sara Lord Bailey, of Boston, gave an interesting entertainment, assisted by good local talent. The hall was well filled. Miss Bailey repeated her former successes in London. The Falcon Guitar Club, Mr. Hungerford, Dr. Bayly, Miss Sparkman and Mr. H. R. McDonald assisted, and each were roundly encored.

—Last night was past masters' night at St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, and there was a good attendance. The W. M., Bro. W. J. Clarke arranged the officers as follows: I. P. M., R. W. Bro. J. S. Dewar; W. M., W. Bro. John Graham; S. W., W. Bro. A. Carrothers; J. W., R. W. Bro. George C. Davis; Chap., W. Bro. W. O'Brien; S. D., W. Bro. C. A. Kingston; J. D., W. Bro. John Stevenson; Treas. R. W. Bro. A. E. Cooper; D. of C., W. Bro. W. S. Rhycard. The past masters conferred the second degree in a very creditable manner, and were heartily congratulated.

—The Toronto Telegram's Masonic writer, referring to the coming Grand Lodge meeting and elections, says: "This year the Grand East will, it is expected, fall to the popular deputy grand master, R. W. Bro. W. Gibson, M.P., and for the office that he vacates there are several names mentioned: R. W. Bros. E. T. Malone, Toronto; R. B. Hungerford, London; Dr. Church, Ottawa; Dr. L. Secord, Brantford; R. A. Klock, Mattawa, and J. E. Harding, Q.C., Stratford. Aspirants for the offices of grand senior and junior wardens will be heard from later on, but the probability that any of these will hail from Toronto this year is said to be remote."

—Below will be found the only complete weekly up-to-date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors in Canada and the United States, which is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent barristers, experts, etc., head office, Canadian Bank of Commerce building, Toronto (branches, Montreal and London), from whom all information may readily be obtained: Canadian patents—Philip Nicoll, combination of valises, seats and lunch vessels; R. Crowe, machine for washing clothes; A. Robinson, horse rakes; H. A. Sheldon, pumps; A. C. Smith, tree pruners; H. Bunker, fuel; D. D. Wilson, hand fire extinguisher; W. H. Marcon, manufacturing cloth boards. American patents—Hiram Walker, shock cover for grain; A. H. Wright, tiller.

TAKEN TO DUNDAS.

The remains of the late Mrs. (Rev.) W. J. Clark were taken to Dundas this morning on the early Grand Trunk train, and they will be interred in the family burial ground there this afternoon. The sympathy of the entire community with Mr. Clark in his deep bereavement was shown in a marked manner by the large attendance of members of his congregation and other citizens at the funeral, although the services began at the early hour of 7 o'clock. All the city preachers and several clergymen from the neighboring district were in attendance. Rev. Messrs. Talling, Johnston and Stuart participated in the religious exercises at the house, and the pall-bearers were Robert Reid, Robert Henderson, A. M. Hamilton, W. T. Clement, H. Bapty and John Cameron.

Harrison's Perfumes reduced to 23c per oz. Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

653 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N.Y.
Dec. 24, 1894.
Y. C. Briggs & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.
Dear Sirs,—About three years ago, you may remember I handled some of your medicines at Queenston, Ont. I am not positive, but I think that the "Bark-Well's Sure Corn Cure" that we had was got from your house. Will you kindly reply to this note, telling me if you do handle Bark-Well's, and if so, would it be possible to send by mail? If I am mistaken, can you tell me what firms do handle it? I WANT NO OTHER except Bark-Well's Sure Corn Cure. It is put up in bottles retailed at 25c. Hoping to hear from you soon, and wishing you compliments of the season, believe me, yours truly, HARRY H. YOUNG.
yt

TASTES DIFFER
But every person who has tried our High Grade Coffee pronounces it the best they ever tasted. Give us your opinion.
Do You Wash?
We are selling the Special Globe Washboard at 10c. They cost more, but we have too many. Secure one while they last.
T. A. Rowat & Co.
THE RELIABLE GROCERS,
228 DUNDAS STREET, - LONDON, ONT.

A LONDONER MARRIED.

A fashionable wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. Dallas, Center street, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. Perrie. The contracting parties were Miss Maggie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Dallas, and Mr. Thos. R. H. Hamlyn, of Hill street, London. The bride was attired in cream dotted Swiss muslin and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Uren, of Ingersoll, and Miss Parker, of London, and were attired in white and blue respectively. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. Thos. G. Geary, of London. After the marriage ceremony an elaborate breakfast was served in the dining-room, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns (a present from the bride's aunt in Detroit). The presents were both numerous and costly. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome solid silver tea service. The bride's father's present was a substantial check. The groom's parent's present was a beautiful set of solid silver cutlery. The happy couple left on the 3:25 p.m. train for their future home in London, amid showers of rice and congratulations of their many friends.—Wingham Times.

WHERE TO BUY CARPETS.
Announcement of John Kay, Son & Co., of Toronto—Extraordinary Values.

In this issue of the "Advertiser" the regular spring announcement of John Kay, Son & Co., of Toronto, is made. Many are accustomed to the seasonable advertisements of this celebrated house. They announce with regularity the great advantages to be gained by trading with them. Their reputation for fair dealing is thoroughly established, and a complaint is never made of the quality or manner of disposing of the merchandise.

In this advertisement a specialty is made in carpets. Some very extraordinary values are offered, and as the designs are solely their own, it is certain to prove a better investment for those desiring to refurnish or carpet their residences. Messrs. John Kay, Son & Co. have always a personal buyer in the European markets. This year Mr. Kay himself was present, and had a special opportunity that will give buyers an advantage that has not come to them before.

It is well known that manufacturers have advanced the price of carpets in all lines; but capital and personal buying aided the company in such a way that they offer astonishing values in all lines of carpets. They announce that no house in Canada can equal the prices quoted in their advertisement. Their variety of patterns is large and their stock enormous.

Besides their carpet bargains, they have mattings, rugs, squares, linoleums and cork carpets at exceedingly low prices.

A perusal of their announcement in this issue will be useful to all house cleaners, who contemplate refurnishing. Correspondence is solicited which will receive prompt replies. b

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A sunny disposition can often make things hot.
Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.
Slander is the revenge of a coward and dissimulation his defense.—Johnson.

I will send samples of wall paper free to any part of city or country if you drop a card to "Shuff's," corner Dundas and William streets, London. ywt

The T. E. Mara Co.

Bargain Day, May 4.

Dress Goods
10 pieces Colored Sicilians, for 40c yard, Bargain Day only.
17 Pieces Fancy Silk and Wool Colored Lustres, 65c.
3 pieces Hair Stripe Silk and Wool Lama Cloth, for blouses, double fold, 85c per yard.
4 pieces Black and White Stripe and Figured Silk and Wool, for blouses, double fold, Bargain Day 89c per yard.
3 pieces Extra Heavy Silk and Wool Crepon, black, $1 22, Bargain Day only.
1 Piece Extra Heavy Cream Rock Crepon, worth $1, for 63c.

Tinware
Large Size Flaring Tea Steepers, 5c each.
Quart Dippers, Monday only 4c each.
Large Size Granite Basting Spoons, 7c each.
Flue Stopper, decorated, 5c each.
Large Size Granite Washbasins, 19c each.

Carpets
Nice Pattern Hemp Carpet, 10c yard.
Venetian Pattern Hemp Carpet, full yard wide, 20c yard.
Tapestry Carpet, nice pattern, 25c yard.
3 Patterns Madras Brussels, 39c yard.
Extra Heavy Ingrain, worth 60c, for 45c.
6 Frame Brussels, for 70c yard.
Roller Blinds, all complete, 35c each.
Bissell's Carpet Sweeper (Grand Rapids), for $1 95 each.

Gents' Furnishings
Men's Fine Wool Socks, 2 pairs for 25c.
Men's Union Socks, 3 pairs for 25c.
Men's and Boys' Cambric Shirts, nice patterns and fast colors, 50c.
Men's Best Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, for 25c.
Men's and Boys' Flannelette Shirts, nice patterns, all sizes, 19c.
Men's All-Wool Sweaters, 95c each.
Boys' All-Wool Sweaters, in black, 50c.

Staples
3 pieces 60-inch Table Linen, Bargain Day only for 25c.
Heavy Linen Toweling, 18 inches wide, 5c.
5x8 Table Napkins, all linen, 50c dozen.
Special 3x4 Pure Linen Napkins, 99c dozen.
5 pieces Galatea Stripes, for boys' blouses, 12½c.
8x4 Bleached Sheeting, heavy make, 20c; unbleached, 18c.
See our Special 10c White Cotton for 8c.
3 only, Linen Crumb Cloths, 8x10, only $1 each.

Clothing
Boys' Blue Serge Suits, $1 25.
Men's Fine Black Worsted Pants, $2.
Men's English Blue Serge, $4 99.
Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, nice light patterns, $6 99.
Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, $2.
Men's Overalls, 45c pairs.

Hosiery and Gloves
Colored Lisle Gloves, 12½c pair.
Fancy Colored Lisle Gloves, 4 buttoned, 25c pair.
Silk Gloves, black, gray and cream, 25c pair.
French Kid Lacing Gloves, black and tan shades, 98c pair.
White Mosquetaire Gloves, 75c.
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, 23c pair.
Ladies' Hose, fast black, 10c pair.

Underwear and Blouses
A beautiful line of Ladies' Blouses, all colors, 50 each.
Fancy Striped Blouses, all shades, 65c each.
White-bound Blouses, stripes, dots and figured, 75c each.
Figured Chambray Blouses, laundered cuffs and collars, $1 00.
Ladies' Drawers, white lace trimmed, 25c pair.
Ladies' Nightdresses, lace trimmed, 40c.
Ladies' Nightdresses, tucked yoke and embroidery trimmed, 65c.
Ladies' Corset Covers, 12½c.

Prints
A fine line of Prints, light and dark, 5c yard.
Fine Cornet Prints, warranted fast colors, worth 9c, for 7c.
Nice line of Cotton Challies, regular price 10c, for 7½c.
Indigo Prints, only 8c yard.
50 patterns Indigo Prints for 10c yard.
The newest shades Light and Dark Prints, 12½c.
Art Muslins, 38 inches wide, in all the new shades, only 10c yard.
Japanese Art Drapery, all shades, 12½c yard.

Glassware and Crockery
10-piece Toilet Sets, $1 50 each.
5-piece Toilet Sets, 98c each.
Plain Tumblers, 37½c dozen.
Elexis Salt Shakers, 5c each.
Glass Pitchers, large size, 15c each.

Sole Agents for Standard Patterns. Mail Orders Solicited.

The T. E. Mara Co.
(LIMITED.)
153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square
London.

Laid Over.

The Charges Preferred by the Milkmen Against Dr. Hutchinson.

Board of Health May Be the Proper Body to Investigate Them.

No. 3 Committee Will Ask the Solicitor's Opinion.

The Committee Will Ask for $49,200 This Year—Maurice Baldwin on the Carpet Again—His Street Watering Contract May Be Canceled—To Increase a Salary.

A dozen milkmen and their solicitor, Mr. T. H. Luscombe, appeared before No. 3 committee last night to give evidence in the charges they have preferred against the medical health officer, Dr. Hutchinson. Many of them had come considerable distances, and when an adjournment for a week was mentioned in order that the aldermen might carefully consider the charges, Mr. Luscombe asked that the milkmen present should be allowed to give their evidence and save them the trouble of coming into the city on another evening.

Mr. Fisher, counsel for Dr. Hutchinson, said the charges were of a very serious nature, and should be specific, and not general. If a dozen witnesses were prepared to come and swear away his character, the medical health officer ought to be given a fair chance to defend himself.

Mayor Little added that it would only be fair to the doctor to have the charges specified.

"The doctor has nothing to conceal," continued Mr. Fisher, "and is able to defend himself."

The mayor expressed the opinion that the most serious charges should be dealt with by the Board of Health, and not by No. 3 committee. He suggested that the chairman, Ald. J. Heaman, should interview the city solicitor as to what portions of the milkmen's charges should be dealt with by the committee and the Board of Health.

Mr. Luscombe thought it would be unfair to ask him to furnish the names of his witnesses and the dates and places at which the alleged offenses were committed.

"But the charges are very severe," added the mayor, "and if Dr. Hutchinson is guilty he should be severely dealt with."

Mayor Little's suggestion was adopted. Evidence will probably be taken next week.

The committee decided to ask the council to grant an appropriation of $49,200 for the year, or about $300 more than was required in 1895. The estimates were as follows:

Street lighting	$24,300
Street watering	5,700
One hundred feet of new hose for watering carts	90
Second inspector	240
	$30,300
Market	$920
Building at No. 1 fire hall	1,100
Fire department—	
Stable and fodder	1,025
General account	$25
Capital account	1,400
Fire alarm account	400
Fuel and gas	650
Building account	300
Salaries	11,250
Fire alarm boxes	1,900
	$16,850
Total	$49,200

City Engineer Graydon notified the committee that Maurice Baldwin was not carrying out his street watering contract, and refused to comply with the specifications. Mr. Graydon said he intended to cancel the contract if the agreement was not carried out.

"I thought the engineer was going to charge you with fulfilling the agreement," said the mayor, during a lull which occurred while the engineer was being called in.

"That would have been a terrible mistake," remarked Ald. Skinner.

The engineer stated to the committee that Mr. Baldwin had refused to water Wellington street, from Horton to Grey street, on the ground that the two blocks were not in the specifications. Mr. Graydon produced the specifications and showed that the blocks were included and signed by Mr. Baldwin, and he also stated that Mr. Baldwin had struck out three blocks in his sections on his own accord.

"I have been here a year and a half," said Mayor Little, "and I think we have spent more time over you than all the other contractors put together."

Mr. Baldwin—I know that.

Ald. McCallum moved that Mr. Baldwin be given a chance to carry out his agreement, and if he refuses, the contract be canceled.

Mr. Baldwin—I don't know whether you can do that, mister.

The committee thought they could, and adopted the motion.

As Mr. Baldwin left the room Mayor Little warned him that he (the mayor) would not beg him off from any fines this year.

The reports from the inspectors showed that the street watering had been done in a satisfactory manner by all the contractors except Baldwin.

The complaint of Farmer Nixon about the method of weighing hogs on the market was filed.

"I think it is all bluff, this talk about driving farmers away from the market," said Ald. Garratt.

The tenders for two new watering carts were referred to the council. George Heaman offers to make the carts for $410, and Patterson & Jolly for $432.

Engineer Graydon will receive offers for the purchase of the old iron gas lamp posts which were in use in the city prior to the introduction of the electric light.

The application of Assistant Fire Chief McMurchie for an increase in salary was favorably considered. Mr. McMurchie has been receiving $605 a year—$5 more than station foremen. The committee decided to recommend an increase of $45.

W. H. Bowers, of William street south, asked to be allowed to peddle fruit without paying a license. Filed.

Inspector Bell reported that $330 in license fees had been collected since Jan. 1.

The applications of Wm. Farmer, M. O'Leary and Thos. Fitzgerald for positions on the fire department were filed.

In reply to Ald. Douglass, it was stated by the chairman that no further applications for street watering could be considered.

The members present were: Ald. J. Heaman (chairman), Nutkins, McCallum, Douglass, Skinner and Garratt, Mayor Little, Secretary Bell, Inspector Bell, Chief Roe and Street Watering Inspectors Grant and Leadbitter.

Spring Blooming Flowers.

Interesting Exhibit by the Forest City Horticultural Society.

Tulips and Narcissus the Center of Attraction—A Few of the Many Varieties.

The spring exhibition of the Forest City Horticultural Society opened in the Free Libray building last evening, and between 500 and 600 persons availed themselves of the opportunity of examining nearly 200 specimens of flowers that bloom in the spring, "tra-la." Tulips are naturally the center of attraction, and the many varieties, single and double, of this old Dutch bulbous plant were beautiful to look upon. Even if the observer were unfortunately color blind, he could not help being struck with the beautiful form and outlines of these dainty flowers. Mr. J. S. Pearce exhibited no less than 35 varieties, Mr. Rennie had 35, and other exhibitors—Dean Innes, I. Bond, W. E. Saunders, Col. Leys and C. Gilbert, had a decidedly meritorious collection to their credit. Among the prominent and pretty varieties were the following: Elegance, red; Yellow Prince, Chrysolora, yellow; Van de Neer, orange red; Celsiana, Joost Von Vondel, crimson with white center (one of the finest tulips grown); Kaiser Kroon, red and yellow edged; Proserpine, rose red (this flower has the egg-shape which Dutch florists love so much to grow; Queen of Violets, violet color; White Swan, pure white; La Remarkable, maroon shade, with light edges; Pottebaker, white; Bride of Harlem, white, feathered with crimson.

Double tulips—Marillo, white, with rose markings; Raphael, rose and white; Velvet Jem, crimson, yellow edge; Gloria Collis, red, with yellow edge; Purple Crown, dark maroon; Tournesoll, orange and yellow; Imperator Rubrorum, dark red; William the Third (one of the finest of the double red variety); La, Candeur, white (one of the best for bedding).

It will probably be remembered by all students of history that about the middle of the seventeenth century the tulip became a cause of remarkable commercial excitement or mania in Europe, and the bulbs were bought and sold at such enormous prices (the equivalent of $2,000 was paid for a single bulb), that the Government was forced to limit the price of any one bulb to 200 francs. These extraordinary sales were not always real, with a transfer of the bulb, but they served to speculate on, like stocks in an American board of trade.

Another display which attracted a great deal of attention was that of Narcissus. This well-known flower, also of the bulbous family, is said to derive its name from that of the youth of Grecian mythology who was turned into a flower.

Among the single Narcissus displayed were: Emperor, dark yellow trumpet and yellow perianth; Jonquil, small, yellow (four flowers on stem); Narcissus Figaro, lemon yellow sepals and orange cup.

Double—Orange Phoenix, Pheasant, Narcissus Poeticus. The latter is a poem of color, as well as poetic in name, being white, with yellow cup and red edge.

Messrs. Gammage & Sons showed two varieties of mignonette—Machet and Allan's Defiance—and a number of their celebrated roses, including Souvenir de Wooton, red; Kaiserine Victoria, white; Bride, white; Bridesmaid, pink; American Beauties, red.

The building is admirably suited for the show, and is very conveniently situated. The committee in charge includes I. Bond (chairman), W. E. Saunders, J. A. Balkwill, C. Gilbert and R. W. Rennie. Messrs. J. S. Pearce, president of the society, and F. Hessel, an active member, were also present.

"Salt Rheum Cure."

A Retired British Soldier Makes a Sworn Declaration.

Lingered for Sixteen Years and Unable to Occupy His Bed—Found Great Relief in "Kootenay Cure," the Surest Known.

County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario. To wit:

I, John Hughes, of the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, a retired British soldier, residence 126 West avenue, N. D., solemnly declare: That after lingering for sixteen years with that terrible disease Salt Rheum in such form that I was unable to sleep, or in fact to occupy my bed without suffering excruciating agony, I procured a bottle of "Ryckman's Kootenay Cure," and was so pleased with the result that I wrote Mr. Ryckman stating that I was benefited and expected to be completely cured. I now desire to affirm that before finishing the third bottle I considered myself a "Salt Rheum Cure." I confidently recommend the medicine to all others suffering from the same disease, as I believe it to be the surest cure yet known.

And I make this solemn declaration consistently believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

(Signed) JOHN HUGHES.

Declared before me at the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, this 19th day of February, A.D., 1896.

(Signed) W. FRED WALKER, Notary Public.

It is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth.—Bacon.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose without distressing me in the least." These pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Will Recommend Them Again.

No. 1 Committee Still Favors the Issue of School Debentures.

More Money for the Free Library—Getting More Than One Vote—Large Amount of Debentures Maturing.

Ald. Armstrong (chairman), Bennett, Carrothers and Taylor, and City Treasurer Pope attended the regular meeting of the finance committee of the City Council last night.

The application of the Board of Education for an issue of debentures for new school buildings came up for further consideration.

Dr. J. B. Campbell, chairman of the board, again appeared in support of the request, and stated that the proposal to build some of the schools this year and the balance next year would not give satisfaction to the ratepayers or justice to the pupils.

Ald. Taylor said he could not understand how school buildings cost more, comparatively speaking, than private residences. He considered that something must be wrong with the plans. He was ready to gamble that the new Colborne street school would cost more than the $20,000, as estimated by the architects.

Ald. Bennett thought the city engineer should control the building of new schools, but Ald. Taylor pointed out that the new Simcoe street school, which far exceeded the estimated cost, was built under the supervision of the engineer.

The committee unanimously decided to again recommend the council to issue the debentures.

R. J. Blackwell, secretary of the Free Library, asked a further issue of $5,000 of debentures for the purchase of books. Trustee Cameron appeared for the library board, and said that the issue of debentures was an economical way of running the library, as the interest and principal would come out of the half mill, which was levied for library purposes. The $5,000 would not all be spent this year, but the board did not wish to be coming to the council for the money in small amounts. The sum asked for would complete the library.

The issuing of the debentures will be recommended to the council.

The C. P. R. telegraph company furnished several affidavits that their plant in London was not worth over $500, while the court of revision placed the assessment at $1,400. The committee decided to make no reduction.

Ald. Armstrong called attention to the fact that scores of fathers, mothers and their sons were assessed differently on the municipal and Dominion voters' lists in order that they might have as many votes as possible. He was desirous of having a list of these cases, but Commissioner Grant reported that he could not get at them.

The application for a special grant to the widow of the late Street Commissioner Owens was filed.

No action was taken on Ald. Garratt's resolution to pay corporation men on the streets, and then do away with the necessity of their going to the city treasurer's office.

Ald. Carrothers made strong objection to the idea, as he contended it would leave room for frauds being perpetrated.

City Treasurer Pope was not in favor of the scheme, either. He stated that the pay roll this week contained 160 names, and all the men were paid off in seventeen minutes. Ald. Garratt's proposition would take a man half a day with a horse and rig to reach all the men, and then no receipts would be obtained in many cases, as some of the men could not write.

The resolution was filed.

The Colored Oddfellows applied for a grant of $150 for the demonstration, to be held in this city on Aug. 3. Mr. Wm. Brown appeared in behalf of the request. Referred to the council.

Ald. Armstrong produced a report, showing that six convictions had been made by the police magistrate under the Children's Aid Society Act, since July last. The report will be considered in connection with the society's request for a grant of $500.

High street (South London) residents asked that the electric railway line on that thoroughfare be built to one side of the road, which was very narrow. The council will be recommended to grant the request.

Mr. Pope notified the committee that on June 30 debentures were maturing in the old country, and it would be necessary to meet the maturity by issuing $200,000 of new debentures. Bylaws had to be prepared for submission to the council. Mr. Pope had instructed the city solicitor to put them in shape. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of debentures would mature in 1901, and $170,000 in 1906, bearing 3 1-2 per cent interest.

The Salvation Army asked an extension of time for the payment of their taxes, until they received their $500 from the council. The committee had no power.

One in a Million.

New York Mail and Express.

Dr. Abernethy, the famous Scotch surgeon, was a man of few words, but he once met his match—in a woman. She called at his office in Edinburgh one day and showed a hand, badly inflamed and swollen, when the following dialogue, opened by the doctor, took place:

"Burn?"

"Bruise."

"Poultice."

The next day the woman called again, and the dialogue was as follows:

"Better?"

"Worse."

"More poultice."

Two days later the woman made another call, and this conversation occurred:

"Better?"

"Well. Fee?"

"Nothing," exclaimed the doctor. "Most sensible woman I ever met."

The Queen's Mistress.

It is said that the one woman of whom Queen Victoria stands in respectful awe is Mrs. Mussens, the housekeeper of Balmoral Castle. She has held her position of power for many years, and rules everybody who comes within her domain with a rod of iron, even to the Queen herself. Her Majesty on one occasion took a fancy to a certain housemaid and requested that the care of her own apartments should be given to the girl. Mrs. Mussens, however, thought differently, and informed her Majesty that such a mark of preference would only turn the young woman's head, and utterly spoil her. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India listened in silence and meekly acquiesced in her housekeeper's diction.

Western Ontario.

Latest Happenings in this Section of the Province.

Windsor People Ordered to Live in Detroit—Snake in a Man's Socks—Body Found at Walkerton—Assessment Returns.

Walkerville has repealed the bylaw requiring $250 for a liquor license fee, and the amount is now reduced to $150.

A charge of libel has been laid by A. J. Honore against A. J. Reaume, of Dover township, Kent county, claiming $10,000 damages.

The stock-book of the Chatham City and Suburban Railway Company was formally opened Thursday, and a good deal of stock subscribed.

Assessor Broderick, of Mitchell, has completed his work. The total real property in town is valued at $594,153; personal, $64,750; income, $5,200. The population is given at 2,152, being a slight gain over last year.

The Seaforth assessment returns show total real estate, $582,895; total personal property, $59,900; taxable income, $10,700; total population, 2,411. The total population shows a decrease of one under that of last year.

Bailiffs Jackson and Ludlow, of Brantford, attempted to seize the goods of an East Ward woman Thursday, when she pulled a double-barreled gun on them. They retreated and secured a constable, who got the gun. It was not loaded.

Assessor Kerfoot, of Watford, has completed his work. The assessment for 1896 is: Real property, $210,970; personal, $26,200; income, $600. total assessment, $246,770. Population, 1,373. The assessment is about $2,000 less than last year.

Mrs. Ellen Lindsay, relict of the late Robert Lindsay, died Wednesday, at the residence of her son, Southwold, aged 84 years. Deceased had resided on the farm where she died for the past 60 years. Her husband died about 30 years ago.

Mr. McEachran, chief veterinary inspector for the Dominion Government, arrived at Windsor Thursday to look into the quarantine arrangements. He found everything most satisfactory in the district, and no trace of any serious disease.

The people of Ridgetown have finally abandoned their gas well. The sand pump was lost in the hole and then the tackle was lost and Driller Mosher gave it up. The hole was down nearly 2,000 feet. From first to last about $3,000 was sunk in the enterprise.

A house of ill-repute was raided Wednesday night near the Grand Trunk Railway freight sheds, St. Thomas. Mrs. Holman, the keeper, pleaded guilty at the police court, and was fined 50 and costs or six months in the Mercer Reformatory. A number of members of respectable families were found in the place.

Tom Potter, Joe Freedy and J. C. Oppenheiser, of Walkerton, started down the river on Tuesday to endeavor to find the body of the young boy, Walter Glendening, who was drowned on the 13th inst. They were unsuccessful, but on Tuesday the body was found on the flats opposite Moses Stewart's, just below the town.

The prospect of the passage of the Alien Labor Bill by Congress has caused quite a flutter of excitement within the past ten days, and many Windsor families have already taken the initiative, and moved to Detroit before being compelled to do so. Richard Rotsford, an employe of the Ferry Company, and for many years a resident of Windsor, and Richard Northwood, also a ferry employe, were notified that they must become residents of Detroit or forfeit their situations.

Paisley Advocate: A peculiar thing happened to the family of Mr. Arch. Rankin on Sunday evening. When preparing to come to town John Rankin took up a pair of stockings which had been placed on top of the sewing machine by his mother. These had been drawn together by Mrs. Rankin. When her son pulled them apart he was surprised and not a little startled to find some creepy thing inside, which proved to be a snake. A garter snake about two feet long had discovered the cozy retreat and snugly ensconced herself in it.

J. A. McLean, a St. Thomas barrister, had a grip stolen from a C. P. R. train returning from Toronto this week. Mr. McLean had a big wallet in his pocket containing a 1,000 mile ticket, and a lot of papers. It was heavy, and when in the train he took it out of his pocket and put it in his grip. It is supposed some one who saw him thought the wallet was bulged out with bills instead of law papers, and decided to capture the grip, which is known to have been in the train at Ingersoll. Among the papers lost were the brief and evidence in the case of Caugheil vs. Brower.

At Thamesville on Thursday the charge preferred by the Columbia Handle Company, wherein James Sharpe, a member of the firm of Sharpe & Tyler, of Liverpool, England, is accused of unlawfully obtaining and opening a letter, was up before Postoffice Inspector Spry for further investigation. Mr. J. B. Rankin appeared on behalf of the prosecution. There was considerable evidence given, and an affidavit filed to prove the non-receipt of the letter by the person to whom it was addressed. The defense appeared with no lawyer, and offered no additional evidence, relying upon that given at the previous hearing. Decision was reserved.

Dufferin Advertiser: A farmer named Logan, living near Amaranth Station, brought his mother, an aged woman of 90 years or thereabouts, to Orangeville on Thursday for a purpose born of the meanest inhumanity. The poor old lady, having outlived her usefulness as a household drudge, the heartless son conceived the idea of having her committed to the county jail to save himself the trouble and expense of providing for her. Police Magistrate Pattullo provided the necessary commitment, and together mother and son wended their way to the prison of poverty. Governor Bowes received the new guest, after paying his respects to the unfilial son, and the old lady was handed over to the kindly care of the matron. Logan returned on Saturday with a trunk containing a few old and dirty clothes for his mother.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence

Insurance.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Canada—Head offices, 476 Richmond street. Established 1859. Nearly 45,000 policies in force. This old and reliable company insures all classes of risks at lowest rates, both in city and country. BURWELL & HALLOWELL, agents for London and vicinity, 124 Carling street. ARTHUR W. BURWELL; CHARLES G. HALLOWELL. 60g-t

Business Cards.

H. J. BOYD, 196 DUNDAS STREET, manufacturer, tin, copper, sheet and galvanized iron cornices, skylights, etc Metallic ceilings. Furnace work a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to. Phone 468. ywt

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—239 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

LOUIS FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND REPAIRER of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets.

FOR FRESH CUT FLOWERS, FLORAL designs, go to Kensington Park Conservatory, London West. Everything at wholesale price. A. R. MURDOCK, proprietor. Telephone 245. Leave orders at Mountjoy's.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 290 South street, London Telephone 888.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating, 183 Oxford street. Telephone 758.

LONDON MARBLE AND GRANITE COMPANY—Largest and best stock of granite monuments. Talbot and Fullarton streets.

SMITH & GRANT—MANUFACTURERS of packing, egg and beer cases. Orders promptly attended to. 367 Bathurst street.

Accountants.

GEO. W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT, ASSIGNEE, Insurance Agent—Representing Northern Assurance Company, Keystone Fire Insurance Company, Equitable Loan and Savings Company. Agents wanted to canvass. Call on me for particulars. All business promptly attended to. Money to loan. Geo. W. HAYES 5 Masonic Temple Building. ywt

W. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 Richmond street or 640 Talbot street, London.

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT—136 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1009.

Architects.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 243 Dundas street Dufield Block. H. C. MCBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Buildings, London. JOHN M. MOORE FRED HENRY.

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

Patent Barristers.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.—PATENT solicitors and experts, Toronto; patents obtained in Canada, etc. London Office, Bank of Commerce buildings, corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

Dental Cards.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—DENTIST—300½ Richmond street (upstairs).

DR. GEORGE C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879, graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1893 Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth; crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

L. MCDONALD, DENTIST, Office, 183½ Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, DENTIST—Over Fitzgerald's grocery.

DR. N. SWANN, DENTIST—FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L.D.S. Office, 207½ Dundas street, next door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1131.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS—216 Dundas street, next Eddy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822.

J. E. HOLMES, DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3, Duffield Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

Jewelers.

REMOVAL—J. T. WESTLAND, JEWELER and engraver, removed to 340 Richmond street, next to Grigg House

Legal Cards

U. A. BUCHNER—BARRISTER, ETC.—83 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at low st rates. ywt

CHAUNCEY G. JARVIS, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, etc., 73 Dundas street, London.

WM. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

TENNENT & MCDONAGH—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT, M. P. MCDONAGH.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office 39 Dundas street

GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C., P. MULKERN, FRED F. HARPER.

STUARTS, MOSS & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, London, Strathroy and Glencoe. ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART, DUNCAN C. ROSS, LL.B., W. D. MOSS. London offices, corner Dundas and Richmond; Glencoe, Main street.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—87½ Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at 5½ per cent.

AVERY CASEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., Edge Block, 402 Richmond street, London. Accounts collected, etc.

JARED VINING—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 414 Talbot street.

MCEVOY, WILSON & POPE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. MCEVOY, LL.B.

E. W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTER, notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London Ont. Telephone No. 977.

GUNN & HARVEY—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings. Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY.

A. GREENLEES, B.A. — BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

POWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; money to loan. C. G. POWELL, R. M. GRAHAM.

H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 109 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MILNE & FAULDS—BARRISTERS solicitors, notaries, etc., 83 Dundas street, London, and McCreery's Block, Glencoe. JAMES R. MILNE, JOHN F. FAULDS. Private funds to loan at low interest.

PARKE & PURDOM—BARRISTERS—Richmond street. E. JONES PARKE, Q.C.; T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDOM.

MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. MCKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

The art of pleasing consists in being pleased.—Hazlitt.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN—THE ONTARIO Loan and Debenture Company have a large amount of English capital to lend on mortgages on real estate, at low rates. Interest only payable yearly, or as agreed upon, or loans can be repaid on the equal monthly or quarterly system of principal and interest, for any stated number of years. This is a good system for paying for a house and lot. Apply to W. F. BULLEN, Manager. Office, corner Dundas and Market Lane. ywt

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages at low rates. Notes cashed at G. W. FRANCIS' loan office, 78½ Dundas street.

MONEY—CERTAIN SUMS OF $300, $500 $600, $1,000 and $1,600 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. WEEKES & SCANDRETT, solicitors, 88 Dundas street, London.

Educational.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught by professional teachers at the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, London. Situations secure for graduates when competent. WM. C. COO Principal. wyt

Brokers.

JOHN WRIGHT—STOCK BROKER. ywt Richmond street, London.

Musical Instruction.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST OF St. Andrew's Church, late of Conservatory of Music, Leipsic, Germany, lustructs in organ, piano, singing and harmony. 518 Richmond street.

MR. HALL HAS RESUMED PIANO lessons at his residence, 23 Stanley street.

W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST DUNDAS Center Methodist Church, late organist Carlton Street Methodist Church, and graduate, gold medalist and teacher of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Pupils received in piano, organ, harmony and composition. Address 464 Dufferin avenue.

Artists.

MISS EMILY M. GUNN, STUDIO 188 Dundas street, receives pupils in all branches of art. ywt

MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS HAS REMOVED to 139 Albert street. Pupils received in oil and pastel painting.

Hotel Cards.

WESTERN HOTEL—ENTIRELY REFURNISHED—Farmers' trade solicited; best stables in city; boarders taken. J. B. JENNINGS.

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY MCDONALD.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SABE, proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates $1 a day. JAMES MCDONALD, proprietor.

"THE RICHMOND"—CORNER KING and Richmond streets. JAMES FALLAHE, new proprietor. A call solicited.

TECUMSEH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates $2 and $2 50 per day. C. W. DAVIS, proprietor.

ONEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commodious stables. WM. COLLINS (late of Lambeth), proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, LONDON—BEST $1 DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. MCMARTIN, proprietor.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR $1 A day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. HOGAN, proprietor.

Medical Cards.

DR. TEASDALL, L.S.A., LONDON, ENG LAND—Office and residence, 118 York street, near Talbot. Telephone 988. ywt

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE corner Richmond and Maple streets; residence, 50 Stanley street.

DR. ECCLES HAS RETURNED HOME, and has resumed practice. Hours, 10 to 2.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 869.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen's avenue.

DR. C. F. NEU—OFFICE, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone, 358.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street—Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. MEEK—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

DR. WEEKES, 405 DUNDAS STREET, corner Colborne. Hours, 11 to 3, and after 7.

DR. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M. C. P. S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

Pawnbrokers.

SAINSBURY PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH price for gents' cast-off clothing. 90 King street.

Massage Treatment.

"SWEDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa. Swedish Massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 497 King street, London, Ont. Phone, 502.

Veterinary Surgeons.

J. H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE 994 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 540 Dundas street east, corner William. Trolley cars pass the door. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTRAM, 99 Dundas street.

WM. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bonds required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

Livery Stables.

LILEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 666.

TREBILCOCK & STROYAN'S MAMMOTH Livery—Hacks, coupes and light livery; ladies and gents' saddle horses. J. S. Marshall's old stand, 189 Dundas. 'Phone 503, Open day and night.

One Point Of View.

IS LONDON to have a Rotten Row in addition to all her Blackfriars bridges, St. Paul's Cathedrals, Pall Mall streets, and the like. It begins to look like it. But what the Observer will be interested to note is whether the bicycle will have to make way for carriages, or wheeled vehicles for the bicycle. They can't both use the driveways of Victoria Park any more than can two hens sit on the same nest. But which is it to be? The question will probably settle itself for all concerned on the first band concert night. The great survival of the fittest theory will then be given a chance to operate; and if through some perfectly horrible misfortune, I should find myself placed in such a situation that I must either put up a little wager, or lose my life, I think I know which it should be on, and it is not on the cumbersome four-wheeled family carriage either!

I very much fear me, that Paterfamilias and Materfamilias, if they wish to enjoy the genial gallopades and gentle lullabys, which tinkle to the echo of a summer evening, round our pretty parks, must consign to thee, oh refocillating bicycle, even if they come to dust, for golden lads and girls and chimney-sweepers fill the thronging highways, and as for riding on the sidewalks, "the goblins 'll get you if you don't watch out!"

No! Somebody has got to make way. Our ample streets and avenues, though cut on the broad and generous plan of gingham aprons, are not unlimited, like space.

* * * *

I HELPED her on. You see she stood
Expectant by her "bike." I would
Not be so impolite, and so
I steadied her and let her go
A-wheeling. Yet—ah! Who'd suppose!
There was a moment's flash of hose
And—off she went! and wheel and "mash"
Went down in one tremendous crash—
I helped her on!
—Washington Star.

* * * *

THE American athletes who went to Athens, to take part in the Olympic games, carried off several prizes, and in the jumping contests, especially the citizens must have felt that if it is bad when Greek meets Greek, it is something tremendous when Greek meets Boston.

* * * *

THE little lady who thinks she is very severe, but in reality will let herself be imposed on by anything next to a house-fly, softly bemoaned herself, as she swayed back and forth, in the wooden rocking-chair that has just had its complexion gently touched up with rouge, for the summer season. Her plaint was that she should ever have been persuaded to have a telephone put in the house. "What?" I said, "you don't mean to tell me that you are sorry already, and how about the butcher, the baker, the candle-stick maker, who come instantly to your call, not to speak of Burglars, who can be circumvented by tip-toeing softly down into the hall (or bribing the housemaid, by promising to give out all the ironing, which is the same thing) to ring up the police station, and tell them to come instantly, for it is not a mouse this time, but someone in the outer pantry, and to please make haste, for if it is the cold joint they are at there wasn't much left on it, and they may finish it any minute."

Chin in hand, the little lady was listlessly gazing out at the green grass striving vainly, like the beardless youth, whose mustache won't come, to put forth a few pale dandelions. "I think I may say truthfully," she went on, scarcely noticing that I had interrupted her, "that I am not more disobliging than the majority of my fellow-creatures. I want to please; I don't want to seem selfish to others, but really if this sort of thing goes on, I shall either have to give up our telephone, or put another in the front vestibule for the especial use of the neighbors."

"Oh, it's the neighbors, is it?" I said, enlightened. "Well, what is it they have been doing to you?—running in to use the telephone at all hours of the day and night, I suppose?"

"Yes! and not only that, but keeping me or my servants busy, running to fetch them in to answer to messages (urgent) from their friends who have found out we have a telephone."

I recollected myself in time to remember that we are forbidden to call even our dearest friend by the tender little epithet of "Fool," and merely said, "Oh, you dear little Goose! Well, tell me the whole story"—and she did, prefacing her remarks with "Oh, you needn't think I don't know that it is a ghastly piece of cheek, but when people are old neighbors, and you know them, what are you to do?"

"Well, I don't know what you are to do, but I know what I should do," I commented significantly when I had heard the following remarkable narrative. Judge for yourself, whether it was, or was not, a "ghastly piece of cheek."

* * * *

ANECDOTE number one treats of a boarding-house across the street from the home of the little Lady. One evening, just as her family were about to sit down to dinner, a prolonged roar from the telephone just outside the dining-room door begins, up jumps the husband of the little lady, who shall be called Mr. M., catechism fashion, and takes the receiver.

"Hullo, is that Mr. M.'s house?" an important voice is heard inquiring.

"Yes, this is Mr. M. Who is speaking? What is it?"

"Oh, well! I want to speak to Mr. Brown."

"But Mr. Brown doesn't live here. This is not his house."

"But he lives just across the way from you, doesn't he? I wish you would send over and tell him that Mr. So-and-So, of Petrolea, wants to speak, through your telephone, on rather important business."

Mr. M. hung up the receiver, and turned to his wife. Mr. Brown was a young bank clerk who lived in the boarding-house across the street: and the owner of the telephone in this case is quite as good-hearted as his wife. "My dear, send Mary over at once, if you can spare her, to the boarding-house, and tell her to ask them to send Mr. Brown over here at once, as a Mr. So-and-So, of Petrolea, must speak to him on urgent business."

Mary was dishing up the dinner, but it was decided to let her go, and the family adjourned to the drawing room to wait for a few minutes, as it would be somewhat disturbing to the young man to have to talk to his friend at a distance with a clattering of plates and forks and knives going on. Five minutes elapsed, ten minutes—no Mr. Brown. The person at the Petrolea end of the 'phone in the meanwhile keeping up a furious ringing and fusillade of questions directed at Mr. M. and all his house, whom the former did his best to pacify, with mild answers and excuses for Mr. Brown's non-appearance.

After about half an hour of this sort of thing, the family decided to go on with dinner, and just as they have nicely begun, Mr. Brown saunters in. He was "at his tea" when Mr. M.'s maid brought word that someone wanted to speak to him from Petrolea, and he thought he would rather wait, as they don't like it very much, you know, getting up at table over at our boarding-house!"

All the comment I make on the above is that I hope Mr. So-and-So, of Petrolea, made his young friend in a London bank help square up for keeping the telephone open so long.

* * * *

PASSING over a choice collection of anecdote, in which schoolgirls and their friends, and ladies young and old, figure prominently, I select out, as a pearl-fisher amongst his shells, the following gem from a pile of refuse:

A fashionable musician, in this town, who was perhaps less to blame than the very voluble young woman, whose happiness seemed to be largely dependent upon speaking to him, at least three times a day, over the telephone—the little lady's telephone, of course, I need hardly tell you. What made it worse was that the sentimental society girl (old enough to know better), enamored of the fashionable young musician, was not a friend of the little lady's, barely an acquaintance, even. But nearly every day, beginning as early as 9 o'clock in the morning sometimes, the following interlude could be depended upon to take place:

"Oh, is that Mrs. M.'s house? I should so much like to speak to Mr. Blank." This was all gracious enough, but one morning the little lady had to say that it would not be convenient for her to send in for Mr. Blank just then, but if the lady who was speaking would give her name, she would, later on, ask Mr. Blank to ring her up.

Then did that English-plated Canadian voice emit a very coppery sound indeed. Endeavoring to be haughty, and only achieving insolence, it said:

"I wish to speak to Mr. Blank. Another time will not do. Kindly send for Mr. Blank to come and speak to me at once."

I rejoice exceedingly to be able to inform my readers, that "kindly send for Mr. Blank to come and speak to me, at once," had to make another occasion do, just as well whether she liked it or not.

The foregoing are, every one of them, true stories, and there is another I would fain be telling of this same high-handed dictatorial young lady, for it is the best of all, but you would recognize the picture in a flash, so I refrain, for as Mr. Rudyard Kipling says, "that is another story."

OBSERVER.

Twelve Conundrums.

1. What is that which increases the more you take from it? A hole.
2. Why are coals in London like towns given up to plunder? Because they are sacked and burned.
3. Why is a gate post like a potato? Because they are both put into the ground to propagate.
4. What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it? Quick.
5. What is that we often see made, but never see after it is made? A noise.
6. What is that which Adam never saw, never possessed, and yet gave two to each of his children? Parents.
7. Why is chicken pie like a gunsmith's shop? Because it contains fowl-in-pieces.
8. What is that which no one wishes to have and no one wishes to lose? A bald head.
9. What is the difference between a sailor and a beer drinker? One puts his sail up and the other puts his ale down.
10. What is that which is above all human imperfections, and yets shelters and protects the weakest and wickedest as well as the wisest and best of mankind? A hat.
11. What is that which is often brought to the table, always cut and never eaten? A pack of cards.
12. What are the most unsociable things in the world? Millstones, for you never see two of them together.

Impoverished blood causes that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

City and Other Workers.

Pressmen of the City Likely to Organize Under I. P. P. U.

Builders' Laborers of Toronto Want 19 Cents and 8 Hours a Day.

No Labor Day Demonstration in Hamilton This Year—General Labor News.

LONDON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the council was well attended. President O'Donoghue presided.

A credential was received from Geo. C. Hills, representing the Metal Polishers' Union, and accepted.

Delegate J. Clark, having resigned the vice-presidency, Delegate W. Hardingham was unanimously elected to the vacancy.

The municipal committee reported that the firemen's uniforms would bear the tailors' union label.

The report of the committee appointed to work in conjunction with the Metal Polishers' Union in reference to the Western Wheel Works, was laid over till next meeting.

The recent measure passed by the Ontario Legislature, known as the Bake Shop Bill, was referred to, and met with the favor of the members. Copies of the act will be on hand at the next meeting of the council.

The system of collecting for street watering now in operation was discussed at some length. It was finally decided that the corresponding secretary communicate with Hamilton and Toronto regarding the system in vogue in those places.

Council adjourned till Tuesday, 12th of May.

The Typographical Union meets in Sherwood Hall tonight.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union meets in Labor Hall Monday night.

Miss Carlyle, factory inspector for Ontario, was in the city last week making her official visit.

Factory Inspector Barber, who has been in Michigan arranging for a meeting of the Factory Inspectors of America, was in the city this week.

According to the decision of President Galovosky, of the I. P. P. U., pressmen, who have been hitherto affiliated with printers' unions, will have to withdraw. In this city there are sufficient pressmen in the Typographical Union to secure a charter from the I. P. P. U., which no doubt will be applied for in a short time. Any pressmen who are not members of the printers' union, and who are desirous of joining the new organization, should hand in their names without delay.

Some eight years ago, when a few enthusiastic workers in the labor cause in this city undertook to procure a place of meeting for the various labor unions, they met with many difficulties, but being undaunted in their efforts, they have gone steadily on, and now Labor Hall, on Dufferin avenue, is free from debt. Since the place was purchased many improvements have been made, which add greatly to its advantages for lodge purposes. The building is occupied almost every night in the week.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

Carpenters in Cleveland go on strike Monday for an eight-hour day.

The strike at the Hartford City (Ind.) glass works has been declared off.

The International Shoemakers' Union has 110 unions affiliated with it.

Beginning yesterday, the bricklayers of Detroit entered upon the eight-hour day.

The Coremakers' Union of the United States will form a national organization.

Medina, N. Y., furniture workers struck. They claim they only make $6 50 a week.

The strike of the building trades unions in San Francisco has been compromised.

The lumber shovers' troubles in Cleveland have been settled in favor of the union men.

The cloakmakers of Cleveland are on strike. They want an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent.

The painters of Pittsburg have won their strike for higher wages and a recognition of the union.

Forty-five bodies make up the Toledo Central Labor Union. There is where labor is well organized.

President Jobin, of the Shoemakers' International Union, addressed a mass meeting in Detroit last Wednesday night.

It is reported that the Detroit Lathers' Union has secured an advance of 45 cents a day, the scale now being $2 25 per day.

Clothing cutters and trimmers still on strike in Chicago are receiving daily more funds for the relief of destitute strikers' families.

A strike has occurred at the Garford bicycle saddle works at Elyria, the men refusing to work overtime while the orders are plentiful.

The plasterers of Pittsburg, 1,200 in number, who struck two weeks ago for $3 a day, an advance of 50 cents, have won their demand.

The striking Northern Colorado coal miners returned to work, the United and Marshall companies having made the concessions demanded.

The Indiana bituminous miners and operators could not agree at the joint conference held last week, and the men went on strike yesterday.

The United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers has now 148 locals, and is making rapid headway.

The machinery molders of Detroit have gained the advance to $2 50 a day in every shop in which their members are employed, with one single exception.

Seven hundred iron ore miners near Ishpeming, Mich., have been laid off indefinitely. It is supposed to be an attempt of the employers to break the Miners' Union, which is now very powerful.

The international furniture workers and machine woodworkers have amalgamated and adopted a new label. The name of the new organization is the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

George W. Lee, first grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, states that the brotherhood is progressing at a wonderful speed, and is rapidly overcoming the effects of the "war," meaning the A. R. U. strike. Previous to that strike, the brotherhood had 30,000 members. It fell to 23,000 during the strike, and now has 27,000.

The Chicago bricklayers have settled a scale of hours with the bosses and signed an agreement for the coming season. They will work 46 hours a week, eight hours a day, except on Saturday, which is to be a six-hour day.

Work in the shoemaking industry in Detroit has been discontinued for two or three weeks. During the intermission the unionists are "pushing the label." Forty-eight unions of Detroit have adopted resolutions urging the use of the shoemakers' label.

Coal mining is paying one party of miners in the Yukon better than gold mining paid them. A find of excellent coal was made recently in the Forty-Mile Creek district, and with wood at $12 to $14 a cord the coal vein is an excellent pay streak.

At the last meeting of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council the delegates reported from their organization on the celebration of Labor Day. While a great many favored holding a demonstration in the city, they felt that as the council had virtually promised to help Brantford this year in return for the visit of the Brantford men last Labor Day, they should not break faith. It was accordingly decided to hold an excursion to Brantford if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

There is a strong probability of a strike on the part of the builders' laborers of Toronto. The agreement between the masters and the members of the Builders' Laborers' Union expired yesterday, and the men feel disinclined to make a new agreement on the same terms as the old. The masters, on their part, want the old agreement renewed, and at present there is a deadlock between the two parties. Last year the builders' laborers accepted a reduction of from 21 to 18 cents an hour, nine hours to constitute a day's work. They want 19 cents and eight hours a day this year, and the masters so far refuse to grant the 1 cent an hour increase.

Bishop Samuel Fallows said in a recent sermon: "In settling the compensation of men who labor, the ruling thought with employers should be, not what is the lowest sum I can pay them, but what ought they to be paid that I may obtain a fair profit and they allow their families to live like human beings. The scale of wages would be changed in many a large establishment if this idea prevailed, and the enormous profits accumulated by men who live like lords and own great estates on both sides of the ocean would be divided among hundreds of families, which would enable them to enjoy the comforts of life."

It is reported that Grand Master Workman Sovereign and Secretary-Treasurer Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, are about to resign from the order, and the same report states that the two officials are now bitter enemies. At the last convention of the K. of L., held in New York, District Assembly No. 49, the most powerful assembly left in the old order, withdrew in a body and refused to recognize the order, which can now muster only three or four scattered locals in various parts of the country. In fact, little is left of the old order but the officials; the treasury is empty, and there is no doubt that the beginning of the end has come. The costly lesson labor has learned from its experience with the Knights of Labor is never to permit the accumulation of a large central fund. In the height of its career the K. of L. had more than $250,000 cash in the hands of its national officers.

Properties Lost on Railways.

In the English Standard Magazine Mr. W. Fitzgerald tells of the Lost Property Office in London. He visited Scotland Yard, and the lost property rooms of most of the railway companies. He began with Euston, where about 30,000 articles are received every year. About three-fourths of the larger ones are restored to their owners, but there are more than twenty inquiries every day about articles which have been lost and not found. Four thousand unclaimed umbrellas are sold every year. A first-class passenger from Liverpool to Euston had thrown his artificial teeth out of the window with some plum stones. The line was searched and the teeth were found, and duly restored to their owner. At King's Cross it takes six weeks to sort up the articles for the annual sale. The Great Northern sells two tons of newspapers every twelve months. Umbrellas are sold in lots from 6 to 26, and fetch from $10 a lot downward. All the lost property found in the Great Northern last year unclaimed was sold for $850. As 1,000 walking sticks and 1,300 umbrellas were included, the articles must have been sold dirt cheap.

The Great Eastern Railway Company last year sold the following articles among unclaimed property: One hundred and forty handbags turned up, and there were 5 huge cases of books; 459 pairs of boots and shoes; 614 collars, cuffs and fronts; 252 caps, 505 deerstalker hats; 2,000 single gloves; 230 ladies' hats and bonnets, 94 brushes and combs; 265 pipes; 110 purses; 100 tobacco pouches; 1,006 walking sticks; 300 socks and stockings; 108 towels; 172 handkerchiefs; 2,301 umbrellas and 7 big cases and 128 separate articles of wearing apparel."

There are any number of gloves which are sold very cheap. At the last sale 2,000 gloves went for about 2 cents a pair. At the London and Southwestern line last year the lost property included 103 mackintoshes and 340 hats and caps. The purses found in the trains at the Southwestern yield on an average $500 a year.

BEAUTIFUL AND STRONG

The Greatest American Prima Donna Made Well by Paine's Celery Compound.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES AND IMITATIONS.



There was never a remedy so highly recommended as Paine's Celery Compound.

There was never a remedy in such universal demand.

For it makes people well.

Everyone among the thousands who have been delighted by the beautiful songs of Roma, the great prima donna, recognize in her one of the world-famed singers.

Born in California, she graduated with honors at Eastern musical colleges, and on her return to the coast, became first the prima donna at the Tivoli Opera House in San Francisco.

It was while making the tour with the famous Marine Band of Washington last season, that the beautiful Roma felt the strain of travel, hurry, and work, yet in the evenings she greeted great audiences with smiles and electrified them with her voice. Could she have done this without her nerves were steadied and her strength built up by Paine's Celery Compound? She says:

"In Paine's Celery Compound I find a very much long-felt want for the worries and exhaustive cares attendant upon an active professional life. Paine's Celery Compound brings restful strength to the body and mind, invigorating the system and prolonging life."

Paine's Celery Compound has made thousands of people well. It has saved thousands of people from nervous prostration. It has made the weak strong. It has cured where everything else failed. Innumerable testimonials as to its wonderful value have been voluntarily sent to Wells & Richardson Co., who prepare it in Montreal, P. Q.

Paine's Celery Compound is the most remarkable remedy for the blood and nerves known to the 19th century. It is employed by the foremost physicians in curing kidney and liver troubles and the diseases due to nervous disorders, faulty nutrition, and impoverished blood, producing results that seem little short of the miraculous.

Paine's Celery Compound builds up the system, purifies the blood, regulates the nerves. The weak and worn out soon find their frames invigorated, their spirits raised, and their strength renewed.

It makes people well.

It is as superior to the ordinary nervines, bitters, and sarsaparillas as strength is better than weakness.

Heat as It Is In Australia.

Birmingham Post.

A letter from a man living on the borders of New South Wales, about 300 miles from Broken Hill, give some particulars of the terrible effects of the heat wave that recently passed over the colony. The record for the week ending Jan. 20 is given as 115, 116, 117, 119, 115, and 120 degrees. "We are all done up," he wrote subsequently; "thermometer at 122 degrees in the shadiest spot we can hang it! We have had many sad deaths, among others, our poor gardener. I heard he was ill, and ran down to his hut, to find him lying insensible. The manager and I did all we could for an hour, but I saw it was hopeless from the first. He died at nightfall. We dared not wait to make a coffin; indeed, the exertion of digging his grave was as much as we could do, so we laid him in the earth in his 'bluey,' with a sheet of galvanized iron off the roof under him and another over him. We could not even read a prayer, as it was dark, and too far to go for book and light to return. The sheep are dying by thousands; horses are knocked up for want of water; the mail coach cannot run, and we have to depend on a camel or two that are being sent. So C—— and I have determined to start to walk to Broken Hill, as if we wait longer we may not have the strength. Many squatters here are quite ruined, the millions of rabbits own the country, and this drought has finished their ruin. Even the blacks have prickly heat, a fact hitherto unknown."

CATARRH OF LONG STANDING

Cured in a Very Simple Manner.

It is not alone the people of our own country, and prominent citizens like Urban Lippe, M.P., of Joliette, Que., and other members of Parliament, who, having used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, pronounce it the most effective remedy they have ever known, but people everywhere are expressing their gratification at the effectiveness of this medicine. C. G. Archer, brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose days at a time. About four months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." It relieves in ten minutes. Sold by all druggists. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps.

ONE ESSENTIAL MISSING.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Jorkins, have you everything now that you will need for your fishing trip?" asked Mrs. J., solicitously.

"Not by a jug full," said Jorkins, to the good woman's astonishment.

Oldest City in the World.

Its Lean and Holy Man With a Record-Breaking Name—Benares and Its Odd Surroundings—The Temple of the Venerated Monkeys.

A Benares, India, correspondent writes: These words are written in a city that is supposed by many historians to be the oldest known habitation of man on earth. Five and twenty centuries ago, when Rome was not yet on the records of the world, and when Athens was in its infant splendor, Benares, on the noble Ganges, exerted a mighty power, and her fame was established among men. Here the great Buddha proclaimed his doctrines first, sending forth missionaries from this center to Ceylon, China, Japan, Burmah, and Thibet, bringing in time nearly half the race of man under the influence of his teachings. But centuries afterward, during a powerful religious and political upheaval, Buddhism succumbed to Brahmanism, leaving behind only the ruins of its tones and temples. And today, what Mecca is to the Mohammedan, Jerusalem to the Christian, Benares is to the Hindoo.

The city is located along the crest of a hill, over 100 feet above the sacred Ganges. For three miles on the sloping west bank, palaces, temples, and mosques, surmounted by domes, pinnacles, and minarets, rear their irregular tops. Giant flights of stone stairs, interrupted by wide platforms, on which are built shrines of every description, reach to the water, and on the edges of the bank are bathing ghats, which are crowded with pilgrims from every part of India, and from other countries, in every stage of dress and undress, whose supreme desire is to plunge into these holy waters before death overtakes them. These pilgrims are not all from the lower or middle classes, but include every rank of Indian society, from the elaborately dressed rajahs, followed by long retinues of attendants, to the unsightly looking ashes-covered fakir and the miserable deformed beggar, and from the little boys and girls to the aged grandfathers, lifted by bearers to the stream, all bent upon dipping in the mother Ganges for the remission of their sins.

The private boat of a rich rajah was anchored at one of the ghats, and a covered canopy, which extended to the bank, hid him and his wife from view as they went through their religious ablutions.

I noticed that many of the women and girls carried wreaths of white and yellow flowers into the river, and as they most devoutly turned their faces toward the rising sun, and inaudibly whispered their prayers, the garlands were broken into pieces and scattered upon the rivers. Hundreds of these devotees were seen with brass jars and other vessels, in which they carry away to their distant homes some of the holy water, and employes of the temples, from Central and Southern India, were there with their leather water bags, which were to be filled and borne on the backs of the pedestrians for scores of miles to their houses of worship.

The thoughtful man, it matters not what may be his religious predilections, has no disposition to sneer at these worshippers, who freely and quietly give their time and money to what they sincerely believe to be true, which fact presents a striking contrast to the loud professions and selfish, covetous lives of not a few churchgoers in Christian lands.

Along the river bank there are not less than 50 of these ghats, which have for their background magnificent flights of stone steps leading up to imposing castles and palaces, great white mosques, and soaring minarets. The Panchganga ghat, where five rivers are supposed to meet underground, leads to the noble mosque which the iconoclast, Aurangzeb, built on the site of the noted Krishna temple which he destroyed.

This is the finest mosque in Benares, the foundations of which rises from the bed of the river in huge stone breastworks, which support the four walls and domes of the mosque, and springing lightly in the air are two graceful minarets, lifting the whole structure 300 feet above the swarm of bathers at the water's edge. In sailing up the river I passed the ghat where Vishnu dug his famous well, where Brahma made his celebrated sacrifice of ten horses, the Golden Temple, and many other spots that have made the city known the world over.

In the midst of these places of worship is located the Burning Ghat, where bodies are brought from all over India to be bathed in the Ganges, and then cremated on its banks. Smoke from four pyres was seen as we approached the ghat, and several corpses wrapped in white cloth and lashed between two stout sticks were being washed in the sacred stream, while the relatives of the dead were preparing the wood near by for the cremation. Bedecked with flowers, and sometimes wearing jewelry, the bodies are lain between layers of wood, the ashes are cast into the water, and we saw a number of men at work, who make a regular business of searching the shore and filtering the water through baskets in search of jewels or money that perchance might have dropped from the dead.

What a comment on humanity—the religious devotee, the fakir, the beggar, the mourner, the stiff corpse, and the money grabber (who is always and everywhere on hand) mingled together in the holy city on the sacred river.

One of the most curious places visited was the Durga or Monkey Temple. Durga is thought to delight in all kinds of bloodshed, and destruction, and while I watched the worshippers a man approached the blood-bedabbled altar in front of the shrine and, having placed a number of coins in the hands of the officiating priest, was given the privilege of having a little kid that he held under his arm beheaded, and after the sharp blade had descended he made an offering of the head and carried the body away to his home.

In the yards and trees about the temple are hosts of monkeys, who spring into your pathway, peer around the walls, snatch at your clothes, and make the most comical grimaces at you on the least provocation; but it is a crime to molest them, for they are gods and goddesses, held in the highest veneration. I could hardly suppress an irreligious laugh as I watched one of these goddesses, holding a baby god under her left arm, while she held a nut in her right hand, on which she was nibbling in the most human fashion, and during the performance she was making the most unholy faces at me because of my inferiority.

What the monkey is to Vishnu the cow and bull are to Siva. To slaughter these animals is a horrible crime, and in every part of India can be found temples dedicated to their honor, where they are kept with the greatest care.

One of the curiosities of humanity is the "Holy Man of Benares," whom I visited last evening. His long continued acts of penance have worn his body to skin and bones. He is thought by many to be above all passion and sin; he declines to receive anything from visitors, and his bright eyes, sweet expression and soft voice seem to indicate that he possesses a serenity in life that is enjoyed by few.

On leaving him he presented me with a book containing his favorite studies. As I have not yet finished pronouncing the author's name on the first page, I am not prepared to pass an opinion on the merits of the work. It is written by Matparamahausaparinrajakacharyaswamibhaskaranandasaraswati! I am doubtful whether penance or pronunciation caused the thinness of the "holy man of Benares," for after my frantic efforts to pronounce the name of this distinguished author I feel that I weigh less. Perhaps the celebrated anti-fat preparation is an extract from this tiresome name, whose owner died of exhaustion, and whose owner's disciple is growing thinner and thinner every day.

To those who enjoy examining curious and artistic manufactures, the bazars of Benares will prove to be especially attractive. The city is famous for its beautifully engraved brasswork, and trays, water vessels, bowls, lotas dishes, candlesticks, lamps, fancy boxes, bells, spoons, and scores of other utensils, engraved most exquisitely, can be purchased for remarkably cheap prices. Rich brocade wrought with figures of animals in gold and variegated colors, the oldest survival of ancient loomwork extant and the finest of its kind in the world, are found in the tiny shops in the bazars, and this beautiful work is done by experts who receive about three or four dollars a week. When a piece is finished is is "worth its weight in gold," but the poor fellow whose genius created the masterpiece lives and dies in poverty, while some merchant in Europe or America gets the "weight in gold."

At a Glance

anyone can see the difference between the twin-bar of clear, pure

Sunlight Soap

and other laundry soaps, but you'll know the difference when you use it because it cleanses with

Less Labor
Greater Comfort

Books for Wrappers | For every 12 Wrappers sent to LEVER BROS., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent.

ATHLETICS AND CHARACTER.

No Proof That Sports Make a Nation of Heroes.

One would like to know, if it were possible to find out, what the precise effect of their devotion to gymnastics was upon the Hellenic people. It may be reasonably doubted whether it enlarged their mental powers, for all Greece shared in this passion, and the triumphs of Greek thought and art are almost confined to Attica. One does not even owe intellectual gratitude to Spartans or Boeotians. It did not make them exceptionally heroic, for the Macedonians, who conquered them and the world, were not specially devoted to sport, and were, we fancy, till the time of Philip at all events, excluded from the contests at Olympia. It did not save the nation, for Greece was utterly subdued by the Romans, who gained their physical prowess in another way; and it did not keep them alive, for although the Greek may fairly be held to have survived the Roman, whom he indeed in a way absorbed, the Jew, who abhorred and still abhors gymnastic training, survived both Roman and Greek. Except an extraordinary feeling for form, we cannot trace any result from the games upon the Greek character, and it is doubtful whether this was universal or confined to a few rich citizens in Greece generally, and the 40,000 slaveholders of Attica, who for most purposes, are to modern Europeans, "the Greeks."

That question of the influence of these games on character has some importance for the modern world, for the passion for competitive athletics has caught hold of it, and everywhere, especially in England, France, the United States, and the great colonies, they begin to play a more important part in life. Fifty thousand Englishmen go at a time to see a football match, cricketers are watched as carefully as statesmen, and an international running match excites almost the interest of a battle. The papers are everywhere crammed with the reports of athletics, and a man who can make a "record" is as much honored among the younger generation as ever he was in Greece. It is probable, as prosperity increases, and the workers gain more leisure, that the passion will develop further, and we shall be curious to see what influence it has upon the national sentiment. It need not be a bad one, for we suspect that a certain barbarism—we want that word greatly, as distinguished from barbarism—is essential to the vitality and fighting prowess of any race, that dwells in cities, but we can see no reason for believing that it will be specially good. One can hardly affirm that the games preserved the manliness of the Greeks, and they certainly did not preserve them from incessant internal war. International athletics, we see in newspapers, are to furnish "new bonds to bind together the nations"; but if they only are bound as the Greek states were, the advantage will not be conspicuous. The probability is that Olympic games, ancient and modern, had and will have the effect of games merely, that is, of distractions, innocent or otherwise according to circumstances, from the peremptory work of the world. They are not worse than other amusements, and being enjoyed in the open air and under thousands of eyes, they are probably better than some of them. Rather a population of football players than a population devoted, like the Chinese, to cards, or like the Bengalese, to gossip, but that is about as much as it is as yet justifiable to say.—The Spectator.

False Christs of Today.

In an editorial on the various false conceptions of Christ which obtain among men at the present time, the Watchman (Boston) reverts to the fact brought out by the four evangelists that men were constantly attracted to Christ during His life on earth by the notion that they might use Him in some way for their own ends. Some hoped that He would lead to the realization of some of their social theories; others cherished the idea that Jesus might prove to be the maker of their political fortunes; and others still saw in His leadership a promise of wealth and earthly preferment. When it became evident to any of these followers that the mission of Christ was not what they had conceived it to be, they left Him. Continuing from considerations like these the Watchman says:

"It is strange how the spiritual phenomena of the first century repeat themselves in the nineteenth. If we were required to place a finger upon a marked feature of the Christianity of our day, we should touch the almost universal attempt to form a conception based on the phases of His teaching and life which happen to be congenial to a class. Camille Desmoulins spoke of Christ as 'le bon sans-culotte Jesus.' The labor agitators of America and England have taken up the same idea, and they cheer 'the Carpenter of Nazareth,' or 'the Galilean peasant.' We could cite a dozen books written in the interests of socialism which assume that Christ's chief mission was to denounce the rich and espouse the cause of democracy. A Christ who will raise wages, or shorten working hours, or help on a strike, as a recent writer has said, 'is the man for us.' Careful thinkers are by no means free from the tendency to frame, out of the materials furnished in the Gospels, an ideal Christ that accords with their notions, while they summarily discard all the knowledge we have of Him which does not fit into the mosaic they fashion from parts of the Gospel narrative. Even a writer of such charm and insight as Rev. John Watson—Ian Maclaren—in his brilliant article, 'Jesus, Our Supreme Teacher,' appears to assume that the Sermon on the Mount contains all that is indispensable to the thought of Jesus. And we know of men, to be classed as theologians more distinctively, who have magnified one aspect of Christ's teaching out of all proportion to other teachings which are equally prominent in the inspired record.

"The truth of the matter is that the New Testament gives us a portraiture of Jesus which it is our principal business to seek to understand and follow. The moment we say, 'I will follow "the Carpenter of Nazareth,"' or 'I will follow the "Christ of the Mountain Instruction,"' we are not following Christ at all, but our own notions corroborated by certain aspects of the divine life. The revealed life is not authoritative with us. If we are at liberty to pick and choose out of the materials furnished us by the evangelist, and fashions a Christ who denounces the rich, but who did not rebuke the poor; who deals gently with a sinful woman, but who does not reveal the exceeding sinfulness of sin; who teaches social emancipation, but does not teach that the way to it is by the cross—let us, at least, have the common honesty not to seek to transfer the authority of Jesus to our maimed caricatures of what He was. Let us frankly say: 'I have derived these ideas which I accept from Jesus, but I am not a disciple of the Christ of the New Testament; I consider myself at liberty to reject any aspect of His teaching that does not commend itself to me.' That, at least, is an intelligible position. It puts our individual preferences above the authority of the Son of Man and the Son of God."

Where Water Is Water.

Morning Oregonian.

A. B. Ellis, while on a visit to Ascension Island, met an old friend, who shook hands, reached down a coat from a peg and put it on, saying:

"Excuse my not putting on a shirt, will you?"

"Of course, of course," replied Mr. Ellis. "Take off more of your clothes if you'll feel more comfortable."

"N-no; it's not that; but the fact is I haven't a shirt clean enough to put on."

Mr. Ellis could only murmur his surprise at this strange circumstance, and endeavored to look sympathetic. The friend continued: "I dare say you think it odd that I don't have them washed?"

Mr. Ellis, hardly knowing what to say, inquired: "Why don't you?"

The friend unfolded a horrible tale to the effect that the water supply of the island consisted principally of what was distilled by a condenser, a small quantity being obtained from Dampier's drips and Brandreth wells; that water was always so scarce that it was served out like a ration of rum, only more sparingly, the allowance in prosperous times being two gallons a day per man.

When clothes were sent to the wash the water for washing them had to be sent with them. But the condenser, at that time, had been out of order for some nine or ten days, and everybody on the island had been put on short allowance, so that they had not enough for drinking, much less for washing either themselves or their clothes.

DEATH FROM DELAY.

A Life Lost by Heart Disease When Prompt Measures Would Have Saved It.

This is not to be said of one death from heart disease only, but of tens of thousands. If the symptoms that warn one of heart trouble are not heeded, the outcome is almost sure to be serious. When one is fortunate enough to be acquainted with the merits of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart in 95 per cent of cases disaster is averted. This medicine will positively give relief in half an hour's time, and taken with some little degree of perseverance radically cures. If your heart palpitates, flutters or tires out easily, and you value life, use this remedy.

Among the Clouds.

Pretty Home Nests on the Roofs of Twenty-Story Buildings.

New York Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

High life on lower Broadway differs somewhat from high life on Fifth avenue, of course. But both are picturesque. High life down town is confined to the roofs of the skyscrapers, and the colony is growing. These curious little homes are well worth inspection. Some of them are set exactly on a line with the pavements of Broadway, while others have been built a few feet behind neat little front gardens, which bloom in season. Many of these quiet home nests rest on foundations some fifteen or twenty stories in height, and are consequently free from damp cellars and similar causes of complaint. These departments, the highest in the metropolis, rent for a few dollars a month, which is very reasonable, cosidering the value of real estate on Broadway.

They are inhabited by the janitors of the immense buildings which form the foundationgs of the modest cottages. Real estate on the lower end of Manhattan Island has grown so enormously in value that even the roofs of twenty-story buildings cannot be allowed to go to waste. The architecture in many of the small homesteads follows the style of the eighteen or twenty-story foundations on which they rest. In many cases the cottages have been constructed at a cost of many thousands of dollars.

Some of them are built entirely of stone, or terra cotta, or other valuable materials, and are elaborately decorated. The most picturesque of them all is located in the tower of the produce exchange building. Viewed from the street, this tower looks more like a dovecot than a human habitation. But it is two and a half stories high, and contains a dozen comfortable rooms which shelter the janitor and his family, not counting the dog. A parapet keeps the household gods from dropping to death while viewing the passing show on sea and shore far below.

These high homes have their advantages. Few homes here can boast of so large a front yard as the one enjoyed by the tenants of the produce exchange roof top. It is nearly a block in length, and quite as bright in summer as any city or suburban yard can be, barring natural effects. He has fresh air to burn at all seasons, both of the land and sea breeze sort. Housekeeping goes on up near the sky much the same as on the solid earth nearly 300 feet below. The front yard is well supplied with clothes lines, on which the wash is regularly hung out to dry.

The roof is covered with sand, giving it a ground effect. There are no trees or grass growing there to be sure, but in season three are several flower beds arranged in boxes, which add a pleasant touch of color to the whole. The dog kennel stands beside the kitchen door, and the bowwow roams at will, with no opportunity to exercise his jaw on tramps or burglars. The children who live in these high altitudes have carried their bicycles, wheelbarrows and other toys up with them and have a ground all to themselves, which is not equaled by any millionaire's child's playground in the city.

In the winter season they run up their sleds to enjoy the sledding in their airy playground on lower Broadway. The interiors of these lofty habitations are cozy as well as quiet and secure, providing the occupants do not dream of fire, cyclone or earthquake. The occupants of these high homes are as a rule not very neighborly, as calling after nightfall is a physical impossibility. After the express elevators stop visits necessarily cease. It would consume an hour's time to reach a neighbor living within speaking distance, as stair climbing is both hard and slow, especially in a one-floor town that is full of "lifts." But the high-life population is increasing, and the outskirts of the settlement now extend as far north as Central Park and will soon be hugging Harlem.

A DRAWBACK.

Susie—Wouldn't you like to be as happy as a lark?

Johnnie—Naw! Think of the time they have to get up.

SELF-DENIAL.

"So he denied himself for the sake of his family?"

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A World Pilgrimage.

Life on the Other Side of the Atlantic—German American Life and Ways Contrasted.

From the Chicago Interior.

If I should wait many weeks before striving to acquaint my friends with my new surroundings, I might very possibly gain more accurate and complete views of German life and manners. On the other hand, my own impressions would very likely become duller. The many little contrasts between American and German ways are obscured after a time and almost forgotten. It seems to me advisable, therefore, to recall and record in this letter some of the marked differences which we notice every day.

To me the most astonishing contrast between my present and my reality and not "a pious fraud in the almanac." The Province of Hanover is in the same latitude with Labrador, but it has the spring climate of Virginia. I have seen people on the 16th of March enjoying their bread and beer sitting out of doors. One great gush of blossoms is now storming the world. Our tables are covered with bouquets of "February flowers," so called because they sometimes blossom in the second month of the year. The gardens are golden with crocuses and blue with hepaticas, over which I watched the bees and butterflies hovering as I took my yesterday's stroll. Nowhere else have I seen hepaticas so large, and nowhere else have I found them in gardens in such beautiful profusion. The ancestors of these blue firstlings of March may have decked the yellow tresses of Saxon maidens who cheered the warriors that marched over these hills and through these valleys nearly two thousand years ago, to fight the legions of Rome. Yes, the German spring has a charm of its own and is not confused with summer, as with us in America.

Passing from the world of nature to the world of human life, I find that I have at last gotten beyond the stirring domain of the metropolitan morning journal. The first interest of every citizen of Chicago, as he rouses himself from slumber, is not his coffee, but his paper. "What is the news from the stock market? What is going on in Washington or in London? What has happened in Paris? or South Africa? What is the society news? What fires, accidents, murders, scandals are giving a lurid interest to life?" Here when we wish any tidings of the outside world we resort to the Cafe National and look over the London Times. Little dailies, I know, are published in Gottingen, but they are far from exciting, and contain few items of news, except from Hanover or Berlin. So far as I have heard, the only thing that ever roused Gottingen to any high-pitched excitement was Roentgen's discovery, which has filled all the book stores and print shops here with a variety of interesting photographs.

We are living in a newly-built house containing what is here a rare luxury, a bath-tub. Still, cleanliness is a German virtue. Brooms, however, are little used. The maids, crawling around the floor, give it a hasty brush, and then, every morning, thoroughly wash it with an abundance of water. We have had a wet winter, and two American young women found their floors so continually damp that they were forced to wear rubbers in their rooms all the time, from December to March! Housekeeping is simplified and its cares lessened by the absence of the formidable American breakfast. Any time before 10 o'clock we go to the dining-room, singly or in pairs, and take our bread and coffee with the additional luxury of one or more eggs. How we come to enjoy the hard German rolls! And what a contrast this German bread, the swartz-brod and the zwiebach, presents to the great variety of soft breads which help to weaken and spoil our American teeth! Dinner comes at 2 o'clock, and, with us, is profuse and generous. Some of its characteristic features are chopped meats roasted, lentils, peas and carrots together, beans and apples together, stewed fruit and a delicious variety of puddings and cakes. No beer or coffee is served with our dinner. At half past four, earlier or later, coffee (or tea) is made ready with zwiebach and cakes (kuchen). This is the meal to which we are expected to invite our friends, and it can be served in our own sitting-room. Supper is ready at 8 o'clock, and then, besides several hot dishes, we have cold meats and a variety of good salads. The quantity of food which people eat in Germany astonishes Americans, who find it easy, however, to conform to German habits! This arrangement of meals affords great leisure for work and walking. Only dinner and supper consume any great amount of time, and after these two all rise from the table and say "Gesegnete Mahlzeit," that is, "May the meal be blessed."

A great deal of sport has been made of the German single bed, where the sleeper lies down and is covered with a mountain of inclosed feathers. The covering, however, is not heavy, is not easily displaced, except by over-nervous children, and one is sure to be kept warm during the whole night. The stoves here are usually architectural structures six or more feet high, but ours, of modern pattern, are not three feet in height. These stoves are usually built into the house and are rarely moved. Service here is very cheap. The maids receive almost nothing, except a living, and welcome fees which would be laughed at by the rulers of our American kitchens. Housemaids are continually sent on errands, and we see them on the street, hatless and sleeveless, with their healthy and good-natured faces, utterly free from that pride which will not permit your servant to walk to the letter-box unless she is quite as well-dressed as most of the ladies of Germany. Our maid, Theresa, 15 years of age, builds our fires, washes our floors, brushes our clothes, cleans our shoes, and runs on our errands. It is hard for me to get used to the sight of the peasant women, carrying big, heavy baskets strapped on their backs as they trudge past my window every morning on their way to market. The loads of care which which many American women bear may be far more crushing, but still I have the feeling that womanhood, wifehood and motherhood are not properly respected, are not clothed with appropriate dignity, wherever women are accustomed to do the work of horses and oxen. A few mornings ago four members of this household made an early start for a two weeks' trip to the Hartz mountains. An order, left the night before, for express service in carrying the trunk and hand-baggage to the station, brought promptly to the house, at 7 o'clock, a stalwart woman with her hand cart! In Germany the wife walking by her husband carries the bundles.

Of course the green and feathered hats which we see on the street, the colored caps of the Corps students and the constant presence of soldiers, are to us quite noticeable, as is also the absence of horses. Gottingen is not quite like Venice in this last respect, for a few of these noble quadrupeds are occasionally visible. Nobody about us seems to be in a hurry. Many, besides the large number of idle students, seem to give their lives to "bummeling," as aimless walking the streets is called. Unlike those of an American city, these streets are clean. No one seems disposed to litter them with papers and rubbish. So far as I can discover Germans have no disposition to throw anything away. Small economies are everywhere practiced. An American girl who tried in vain to get rid of an old muciage bottle only to find it returned to her study by her careful maid, was finally obliged to carry it off and drop it into the river! All labor is cheap, including that of university professors. Nobody here expects ever to be rich, so that life appears to have more moderation and contentment than with us. My excellent landlady, a woman of wide experience and high intelligence, who has had her residence in Jena and in Frankfort, reports that in Frankfort it was not pleasant to live, because so many are restlessly eager to be rich!

A BRITISH FLAG.

The Union Jack of England—Its Origin and History.

There are many people, no doubt, who, if they have ever given the subject a thought, imagine that some clever or distinguished person took it into his head one day that Great Britain wanted a flag, and promptly designed one. As a matter of fact, (we quote from "The Story of the Sea" for December), the Union Jack was no more built in a day than Rome or the British Empire. The flag of England down to the year 1606 was the St. George's Jack, St. George, the Red Cross Knight, is, of course, the patron saint of England, and the shield of St. George gave England her flag—a red cross upon a white ground. This is the flag under which our fathers defeated the Spanish Armada, and won our earlier naval successes, and they were as jealous of its honor as ever we can be of the Union Jack's. In those days the foreigner who refused to dip his flag to the St.George's Jack, thereby acknowledging England's sovereignty of the sea, was apt to find himself rudely called to order. In the year 1554, in Queen Mary's reign, Lord William Howard was sent with a fleet of 28 sail to escort Philip of Spain up the channel. Prince Philip was accompanied by 160 of his own ships, and the Spanish admiral came along very proudly with the Spanish flag flying at the main topmast head. He was probably surprised to find himself greeted with a good round shot by Lord William Howard, who flatly refused to give the Prince any other welcome till the Spanish colors were hauled down. About the year 1604, again, Sir William Monson was cruising up and down with his fleet, with instructions to assert and convince foreigners of that supremacy which the royal house of Stuart had inherited from the Royal House of Tudor. In July, 1605, he put in to Calais, and found there six Dutch ships newly arrived to join the Dutch squadron, which he had left off Dover a day or two before. One of these was the admiral's ship. On Sir William's approach this Dutch admiral dipped his flag thrice. Sir William sent him a message to take it in altogether. The Dutchman refused, asserting that he had struck his colors thrice, and that was acknowledgement enough. Sir William assured him that it was not, and added that if he did not promptly salute as he was told, the British admiral would at once weigh anchor, fall down to him, and settle the question with powder and shot. "For," as he put it, "rather than I would suffer his flag to be worn in full view of so many nations as were to behold it, I resolve to bury myself in the sea." The Dutch admiral, however, was convinced at last. He took down his flag, fired a gun for the rest of the fleet to follow him, and stood off to sea in a huff. "And thus," Sir William winds up, very dryly, "I lost my guest next day at dinner, as he had promised." Among the eye-witnesses of this little incident was the Spanish general Scirlago, who had been present, as he afterwards told Monson, when Lord William Howard sent a shot at King Philip II. for wearing his flag in the narrow seas when he came a-courting Queen Mary. But with the accession of James I., and the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, the national flag was altered to give Scotland a share in it. The patron Saint of Scotland is St. Andrew, and the Scottish flag was blue with a white St. Andrew's cross. To put a stop to all squabbles about the precedence of the rival banners, of St. George and St. Andrew, the Union Jack, as it was then called, was made by blending the two, or rather by superimposing a red cross with a white border on the Scottish flag. The white border is the remains of the white ground of the old flag of St. George. It was in the year 1606 that James I. ordered this flag to be used, and the suggestion is that it took its name from James (Jacques), and so was "Jasques Union," or "the Union of Jacks," very easily shortened into "Union Jack." When England and Scotland were finally united in 1707, it was formally declared the "Ensign Armorial of the United Kingdom of Great Britain."

THE MAKING OF PENS.

More Steel Used for Them Than for Guns.

"Do you know anything about pens?" asked a Nassau street stationer of a reporter. "I thought you didn't. Now, let me tell you something about the metallic pen that you never dreamed of. It requires the finest kind of steel to make a really first-class pen. I have been overhauling records and find that a greater quantity of steel is used annually in the pen-making business than in all the gun, sword and needle manufactories in the world. The recent popularity of the typewriter has of course, diminished the use of pens, but the output is enormous, nevertheless.

"In Birmingham, England, there are a number of pen manufactories that turn out a total of 150,000 pens every working week. The majority of the workers are women, and the wages, while low, help to make Birmingham a notable seat of industry. To make a million pens a full ton of steel is required. There is really so much work about the manufacture of a pen that it is surprising that they sell as cheap as they do; but, as I have said, the production is so great that it is a profitable business. Pens have been in use a whole century now, but 40 years ago, when they took the place of quills as the popular ink spreader, it was one of the secrets of the age how that slit was made in the pen. Those employed in that particular branch of the work were obliged to record an oath that they would not reveal the secret of that slit-cutting process.

"The secret became an open one, though, in the natural course of events, and soon almost every interested person knew that the slit was made with a pair of scissors fixed in a press. Men perform the initial work. That is to say, they roll out the steel to the proper thickness. The women then take hold, cutting the steel into strips as wide as the pens are long. Presses do the cutting for the women. The steel when it leaves the presses is shaped like a pen, but is flat. The forms made by these presses are then put into a red-hot furnace, and when thoroughly heated are taken out and permitted to cool slowly. This process makes them soft. Then the women use fast presses, that hammer the points as well as stamp the name of the manufacturer.

"This done, the pens are heated again, and while still hot are cast into oil. They are much harder, but dirty and greasy when taken out. To clean and whiten them they are boiled in water, to which soda has been added. The next step is to place them in a cylinder which revolves over gas jets. This turns them blue. A number of other minor details and the pen is packed and ready for the market. Whether it be the rich or the poor man's pen, the mode of manufacture is alike."

HOPE WAS ABANDONED.

The Peculiar Case of Mrs. Hill, of Winchester.

The Doctor Told Her That Her Trouble Was Consumption of the Bowels—There Was No Hope of Recovery—But Health Was Almost Miraculously Saved.

From the Morristown Herald.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Robert Hill, of Winchester, not many months ago, was looked upon as one whose days were numbered. Today she is a handsome, healthy woman, showing no trace of her former desperate condition, and it is therefore little wonder that her case has created a profound sensation in the neighborhood. To a reporter who called upon her Mrs. Hill expressed a willingness to give the story of her illness and recovery for publication, and she told it with an earnestness that conveyed to the listener better than mere words could do, her deep gratitude to the medicine which had brought her restoration to health and strength. "I feel," she said, "almost like one raised from the dead, and my case seems to me little short of miraculous. About a year ago I was confined, and shortly after I was taken with canker in the mouth, and suffered terribly. Although I had good medical attendance I did not seem to get better. In fact other complications set in which seemed fast hurrying me to the grave. I grew weaker and weaker until at last I was confined to bed, where I lay for three months. My bowels were in a terrible condition, and at last the doctor said he could do no more for me, as with the other complications I had consumption of the bowels. My limbs and face became terribly swollen, my heart became weak, and my blood seemed to have turned to water. I became simply an emaciated living skeleton. At last the doctor told me that I was beyond the aid of human skill, and that further attendance on his part would do no good. One day sometime later my friends stood around my bedside thinking every moment to see me breathe my last, but I rallied, and at the urgent solicitation of a friend it was decided that this apparently hopeless juncture to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. In less than two weeks a slight improvement had taken place, and from that out I slowly but surely progressed toward recovery until, as you can see for yourself, I am once more a healthy woman. It is impossible for me to express how grateful I feel towards Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which under God's blessing have restored me to health and family and friends. I feel that the world should know my story, so that some other suffering sister may be able to find health in the medicine which I believe will never fail."

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the Genuine Pink Pills every time, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, and cure when other medicines fail.

In the Spring:

Purify the Blood by way of the Kidneys. This is Nature's way of doing it, and the way

DODD'S Kidney Pills Do It!

See that you get DODD'S Imitations are dangerous!!

Knows Not "Issa."

A Traveler's Tale About a Buddhist Life of Christ Is Clearly Disproved—Prof. J. Archibald Douglas Visits a Hamis Monastery and Disproves a Russian Fiction.

There was much and rather excited discussion two years ago over a book published in Paris by a Russian traveler, named Notovitch. Its title was "Une Vie Incon nue de Jesus-Christ." In it the author described at length a journey which he claimed to have made through the wildest part of Easter Kashmir, and declared that, while suffering from a broken leg, he was received and cared for by the Chief Lama of a Buddhist monastery at Hamis, in the province to which are applied, by geographers, the various names of Ladakh, Bulti and Little Tibet.

While in the monastery, M. Notovitch wrote, he had many long and interesting conversations with the priests, in regard to their own religion and those of other nations, including the Egyptians, the Assyrians and the Jews. Finally, the Chief Lama showed him an ancient manuscript, in which were set down in detail the life and doctrines of "Issa," as the Mohammedans call Jesus, and which declared that the mysterious years of Christ's early manhood were spent among the Buddhists of India.

Realizing that this was an important discovery, M. Notovitch said, he persuaded the Lama to translate long portions of the manuscript, and these alleged translations appear in the "Vie Inconnue." They attracted instant attention from scholars and theologians all over the world, for the so-called "Life of Issa" differed in both biographical and doctrinal details of great importance from the narratives that appear in the accepted Gospels.

Persons best qualified by their knowledge of Oriental languages and religions to judge of the matter at once expressed doubt as to the reality of M. Notovitch's "find," and Prof. Max Muller wrote an article in which he denounced the whole story as an impudent forgery, committed by a man of little real learning, and containing intrinsic proof of its own falsity. M. Notovitch made a bold and vigorous defense. He reasserted the exact veracity of every statement in his book, and concluded by teling doubters to go to Hamis, interview the Lama, and examine the wonderful manuscript for themselves. This, while it did not convince his critics, more or less silenced them, for the Province of Ladakh is a long way off, and to get there is not convenient or easy. Many editions of the book, both in French and English, were sold, and its author snapped derisive fingers at Prof. Muller and the other skeptics.

It now turns out, however, that the Russion gentleman's security was only fancied. His challenge to visit Hamis was at last taken up, and in the April number of the Nineteenth Century Prof. J. Archbald Douglas tells what he found there, what he learned by talking with the Chief Lama, and just how much, or rather, how little, basis there is for M. Notovitch's story. Prof. Douglas' article is a complete refutation of every assertion made by the Russian traveler, except the assertion that he did make a journey into Little Tibet. This he may have done, though it is not at all certain; but he did not receive treatment for a broken leg in the monastery, he did not discuss religions with the Lama, and, most important of all, he did not see a manuscript "Life of Issa," for the very good reason that there is no such thing in that monastery, or, so far as the Lama knows, in any other in all Tibet.

The refutation, as stated, is complete in every respect. Prof. Douglas started on his journey into the Himalayas rather disposed to believe that he would find there confirmation of a part, at least, of M. Notovitch's story. He had read Prof. Muller's criticism, and had regarded it as a bit unwarranted, in that it reached conclusions founded on a promise only to be estabilished by a visit to Hamis. While ready to admit that the famous manuscript might not be either ancient of authentic, he was inclined to believe that a manuscript of some sort existed, and that M. Notovitch had seen and studied, and been misled by it.

Soon after crossing the Indian frontier, Prof. Douglas discovered that the Russian was a man of more imagination than veracity. M. Notovitch described many thrilling adventures with tigers and panthers. None of these beasts molested Prof. Douglas, and on inquiry he learned from old inhabitants of the district that they had never seen or heard of tigers or panthers, or other dangerous creatures there, and that any stories about men attacked or eaten were nonsensical "tales of a traveler."

Arriving at Hamis, Prof. Douglas was hospitably welcomed by the Lama. That personage, when questioned as to M. Notovitch's visit, said that several Europeams had visited the monastery at about the time when the Russian claims to have been there. M. Notovitch might or might not have been one of them; there was, however, no record of his name, and none of the monks remembered him. This proved nothing, and the professor proceeded to investigate the whole matter with great care. He was accompanied by a native Tibetan named Joidan, who had learned English thoroughly while an official in the British Imperial Postoffice. With the aid of this man as an interpreter, Prof. Douglas laid before the Lama all the important points made in M. Notovitch's book. These included the arrival at the monastery of a European suffering with a broken leg, the long conversations on abstruse problems in comparative theology, the Lama's answers when questioned in regard to the Buddhist view of "Issa," the existence in the Tibetan monasteries, especially at Lassa, of documents brought from India written in the Pali language; the existence at Hamis of a Tibetan translation of one such document, in which the life and doctrines of "Issa" are recorded, and, lastly, the examination and translation of that "Life of Issa" by the foreign visitor.

The Lama studied this synopsis with care, declared through the man Joidan that he understood it perfectly, and then drew up a statement covering every point submitted to him. In it the Lama says that he has been at the head of the Hamis Monastery for fifteen years. During that time no European with a broken leg has stopped there. Neither the Chief Lama nor any of his monks ever showed to a European traveler a "Life of Issa," because there is no such manuscript or book in the library at Hamis. In reply to the question, "Are you aware of the existence of any book bearing on the life of 'Issa'?" the lama replied: "I have been a Lama for 42 years, and am well acquainted with all the well-known Buddhist books and manuscripts, and I have never heard of one that mentions the name of 'Issa,' and it is my firm and honest belief that none such exists."

As to M. Notovitch's assertion that he had discussed with the Lama the religions of Egypt, Assyria and Palestine, the reply was: "I know nothing whatever about the Egyptians, the Assyrians, or the people of Israel, and do not know anything of their religions whatever. I never mentioned these peoples to any sahib." Continuing, he said he knew of no Buddhist writings in the Pali language; all with which he was acquainted were translated into Tibetan from Sanskrit and Hindi. As to the alleged "great respect" felt for "Issa" by the Tibetan Buddhists, the Lama said they did not even know his name, save through missionaries and European sources.

Prof. Douglas says that of the three or four persons in Ladakh who could have served M. Notovitch as interpreter during his stay—if he made one—at Hamis, no one remembers seeing him, and not one would have been competent to grasp such ideas as "the attenuation of the Divine principle," or "the dominion of things palpable," which are among those which the Russian says he debated with the Lama. Yet M. Notovitch says a "shikari," or native peasant, used by hunters as a beater, and never knnwing more than a few words of foreign tongues, "fulfilled the role of interpreter." There are many other proofs in the professor's article that hardly a word of the "Vie Inconnue de Jesus-Christ" is true. Enough has been given to show how absolutely he has demolished the whole story. Prof. Muller has suggested that M. Notovitch may have been hoaxed by the monks. Prof. Douglas denies him even this loophole for escape, and declares that he is simply a notoriety hunter and a reckless forger, who trusted for safety to the remoteness of the scene in which he laid his fable.

Drunkard in Charge of a Corpse.

Francis James Potter, a young carman, was charged at the Westminster Police Court on Saturday with being incapably drunk while in charge of a horse and van. The police evidence was very singular. Constable 9BR being attracted to the prisoner by his horse falling at St. George's Place, Knightsbridge. On speaking to the driver (prisoner), the officer saw that he was the worse for drink, and was about to take him into custody, when a bystander suggested that he should look inside the van. He did so, and there found a dead man. Prisoner was unable to explain satisfactorily how he came to be driving a dead body about, but it was afterwards ascertained that the deceased was a cyclist who had collided with a hansom cab, and an omnibus passing at the moment one of the wheels passed over his head. Prisoner was close by, and as he offered to convey the deceased to a hospital, the bystanders allowed him to do so. He was on his way there when his horse went down. Inspector Seabrook asked his worship to deal leniently with the prisoner. A doctor's fee of 3s 6d had been incurred, as at the time the prisoner was taken into custody the police did not know that the fatality was not due to his negligence. They were now quite satisfied that he was merely performing a friendly act. Mr. Sheil said had it not been for this he would have sent the prisoner to jail. Nothing could be more dangerous than incapable persons driving about the street. Prisoner would have to pay the medical fee.—London Daily News, April 6.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Newbury.—Can a village council compel a railway company to place a watchman on the crossings, as the buildings on each side of the track shut out the view, so that a train cannot be seen until the track is reached? Ans.—No; they can only recommend or petition the company to do so, and the company will only do so if the danger justifies the expense as a matter of good policy.

Tort.—At the court last week one lawyer spoke of a tort, and the other of a tor, both apparently referring to the same subject. Which is the correct word, and what does it mean? Ans.—A tort is the name of any legally wrongful injury for which an action for damages may be brought. The standard dictionaries say that it is derived from the Latin, not the French, and is therefore to be pronounced as spelled.

CONTENTS OF THE BOTTLE.

Where a Rheumatic Sufferer Was Cured With One Bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure.

The cures effected by South American Rheumatic Cure are so quick and certain that they may well be termed marvelous. The secret is that the medicine removes from the system the acids that are really the cause of rheumatism. W. H. Cooper, of Delhi, Ont., says: "My son, 15 years old, was a sufferer from rheumatism for six months. He became so bad that he was unable to walk. I purchased one bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Byers, our local druggist, and the following day he was able to drive a load of wood to Delhi."

Paula Szalit, a 9-year-old Polish girl, is Vienna's latest musical prodigy. She can play works by all the great masters, and also improvises.

SLEEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately-constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine-coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

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Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 334 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont., says: During seven years prior to 1896, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head was so hot that it felt like burning up. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise startled her. Night or day she could not rest and life was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stork & Son, of Brampton, Ont., for which I paid $5.00, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottles—there was no need of the other two, for those four bottles made her a strong, healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. That five dollars saved me lots of money in medicine and attendance thereafter, and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

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Monsters of Mighty Jupiter.

Possibilities and Wonders of Life on the Great Planet—Men Sixty Feet Tall and Heavy in Proportion.

Whoever lifts up his eyes to the starry heavens in these balmy April evenings must be struck by the appearance of the great planet Jupiter, outshining all the fixed stars, and glowing with a rich yellow light, high in the southwest, near the twin stars Castor and Pollux, of the constellation Gemini. Happy the man who has a telescope with which to view the giant planet and to behold its immense belts of alternate rosy and golden clouds, and its broad polar regions, shading to the color of blued steel.

Put the earth up there in the place of Jupiter and the naked eye would with difficulty be able to see it. Jupiter is 1,300 times larger than the earth in bulk or volume, and its surface area exceeds that of the earth about 120 times.

It would seem as if the ancients must have had some inkling of the fact that that planet is the largest of all the worlds that revolve around the sun when they bestowed upon it the name of the greatest of the gods.

JUPITER AN UNFINISHED WORLD

For many years the opinion has been generally received as probable among astronomers that Jupiter is a world not yet cooled and solidified like the earth, and consequently not yet in a condition to contain inhabitants. I think myself that the chances favor such a view, and yet it should not be regarded as an established fact. The strongest argument used to prove that Jupiter is still an uncooled ball, mostly composed of heated gas and vapor, is based upon the fact that the great planet is, bulk for bulk, only one-quarter as heavy as the earth; that is to say, if you should take a bushel basket full of soil, or whatever it is, from Jupiter and another bushel basket full of soil from the earth, the latter would weigh four times as much as the former.

Now, according to the argument, this slighter density of everything in Jupiter as compared with the earth can most easily be accounted for upon the supposition that Jupiter is yet expanded by heat, and so it comes about that while it would take 1,300 earths to equal Jupiter in bulk, yet the quantity of matter in Jupiter is only a little more than 300 times as much as the quantity of matter contained in the earth.

THE PLANET'S COMPOSITION.

Instead, however, of considering Jupiter as being composed of matter kept in a gaseous condition by heat, we might suppose it to consist of substances intrinsically lighter than those of which the earth is made. Or, another supposition which would account for the facts is that in the center of Jupiter there may be a globe as solid as the earth, surrounded with an enormous atmosphere filled with clouds.

We have almost no evidence whatever touching the nature of the materials of Jupiter. The spectroscope cannot aid us, because Jupiter does not shine by its own light, and the sunlight reflected from it comes from the upper surface of its dense clouds, and consequently makes no revelations concerning what lies beneath.

WONDERFUL CLOUD FORMATIONS.

But the telescope shows that Jupiter is covered with wonderful clouds continually changing in shape, and more or less in color; that these clouds float in an atmosphere of great depth, and that they form, perhaps, successive layers of varying density, which may be separated by comparatively clear spaces. Appearances have been noticed on Jupiter such as would be produced by the shadows of great clouds, as broad as some of our continents, falling upon other clouds floating hundreds of miles beneath them.

If these appearances are not deceptive Jupiter's clouds evidently float at, proportionately, a far greater elevation than those of the earth. The highest of our clouds are, perhaps, ten miles above the earth; the loftiest clouds on Jupiter may be a thousand miles high!

FIERCE WINDS EVER BLOW.

And these tremendous clouds are swept along by belts of wind that are no less wonderful. Jupiter turns very fast on its axis, notwithstanding its enormous size. It takes less than ten hours to make a complete rotation, while the little earth requires twenty-four hours. On the equator of Jupiter everything is flying around at the rate of 450 miles in a minute! The resulting centrifugal strain is so great that the equatorial parts of the vast planet bulge and swell out thousands of miles. Jupiter is more than 5,000 miles broader through its equator than through its poles!

All things must there experience a powerful and resistless tendency urging them toward the equator. If the planet turned about three times faster than it does, objects would weigh nothing at all along the equator.

EFFECTS OF WIND VELOCITY.

The effect of this fearful velocity of rotation is shown by the streaks and lines of clouds that the telescope reveals surrounding Jupiter. At one place in the southern hemisphere there is an immense, mysterious, fiery-looking mass, as large in extent as the whole surface of the earth, which during the past eighteen years has been thrust up among the rushing and tumbling clouds in one of the great, trade-wind belts of Jupiter. By actual observation the clouds are hurled against the western end of that mysterious obstacle until they pile up there in vast glowing masses, and are swept past it in gyrating currents and eddies infinitely wilder and grander than the leaping waters in the Niagara whirlpool gorge.

Swifter and swifter fly the streaming clouds as the equator of the planet is approached. Great globe-shaped masses, gleaming in the sunlight, roll and pitch and toss in the mighty onward currents. Through the comparatively clear spaces glimpses are obtained of other cloudlands deep beneath, filled with other strange, hurrying shapes, all whirling madly on as if racing for a goal. Whatever else may or may not be said of Jupiter, at any rate it is pre-eminently the world of clouds and winds and tempests.

IS JUPITER INHABITED?

Can we, then, imagine inhabitants in such a world of turmoil and unrest as Jupiter is? It depends entirely upon what we mean by inhabitants. It is evident that such beings as we are could not live there, unless it be true that deep beneath Jupiter's world of clouds and cyclones is hidden another globe resembling the earth. On such a globe, so placed, inhabitants more or less like those of this earth could live.

The great many-storied dome of clouds above them would, perhaps, be just what they needed in order to obtain a comfortable degree of heat in their far-away planet. For we must remember that Jupiter is about five times as far from the sun as the earth is, and that, consequently, the sunlight and the sun heat on Jupiter are 25 times less effective than on the earth.

This is because the intensities of light and heat vary inversely as the square of the distance.

With a comparatively open and cloudless atmosphere like ours the heat from the sun would quickly be lost by being radiated away into space, and the inhabitants of Jupiter would shiver and freeze in a worse than Arctic climate.

But with such an atmosphere as they have surrounding them it is not improbable that the effect of the greater distance of the sun may be compensated by the capacity of the atmosphere itself to retain and, so to speak, entrap the heat for the benefit of the inhabitants.

THE PROBLEM OF LIGHT.

But, still assuming the possibility of inhabitants, how about the light they have to see with? It is 25 times less brilliant than our daylight. That, however, is really not quite as bad as it sounds, because the sunlight on Jupiter, while 25 times less intense than it is here, is yet 25,000 times as bright as the light of the full moon on the earth. But it would be still further reduced on account of the cloud-filled atmosphere. Yet, if it lost three-quarters, of its intensity in passing through the circling floors of cloud above, it would still reach the surface of the globe beneath with at least six thousand times the brilliancy of full moonlight.

WEIGHTS ON THE PLANET.

And now that we are launched on the sea of speculation we come to another point concerning these suppositious inhabitants of Jupiter. The weight of bodies on that planet, even though its solid portion may be much smaller than the cloudy part that we see, must be much greater in proportion than the weight of bodies having a similar size on the earth.

At the surface of Jupiter's cloud belts a man weighing 200 pounds on the earth would tip the beam at 500 pounds, which would be rather uncomfortable, to say the least.

Now, for the sake of simplicity in the calculation, we may assume that in descending to the solid globe, which may exist a thousand miles or more beneath the cloud-surface of Jupiter, the weight of bodies would retain about the same proportion to those on the earth, i.e., 2 1-2 to 1.

Upon this supposition it has been generally argued that if Jupiter has inhabitants they must be smaller than those on the earth, for the reason hinted at above, namely, that if they were as large as we are, they would be clumsy and uncomfortable on account of their own great weight, while if they were as much larger than we, as their world is larger than the earth, they would actually be crushed to death by the ponderosity of their flesh and bones.

LIFE THERE UNLIKE OURS.

But all this argument proceeds upon the assumption that such inhabitants must be framed of just such materials, possessing just such density as compose our bodies. Manifestly that assumption is purely gratuitous. As we have already seen, the average density of things in Jupiter is much less than upon the earth, and we are not certain that its constituent materials may not be as widely variant in nature from those of our planet.

We have perfect justification, then, for assuming, if we choose, that the inhabitants of Jupiter are shaped from substances very different from, and much more etherial than, those that compose our bodies. That argument clearly would not in any manner affect the spiritual or intellectual side of their nature. There is no demonstrable reason why an intelligent being might not be made out of something else than the water and carbon and other elements comprised in the human frame.

If we accept the view that the spirit of man, which is the real essence of his being, is of a nature and composition so fine as to transcend all the coarser laws that govern the visible world, then there is any reason why upon a planet like Jupiter such a spirit may not be enclosed in a body as tenuous as vapor even, and as light as cork?

Grant that, and it is easy to see that, no matter how much greater the force of gravity may be upon Jupiter than upon the earth, mortal beings could be formed even out of the range of natural elements known to us, who might be suitably proportioned to gravitation, even though thy should attain a comparative stature as gigantic in relation to ours as the stature of Jupiter himself is when placed side by side with the little earth.

GIANTS OF JUPITER.

Not only is there something far more satisfactory to the imagination in conceiving of gigantic inhabitants dwelling upon so stupendous a world, rather than in thinking of them as mere pigmies, but in thus considering them as giants, amid gigantic surroundings, we do less violence to the general order of nature.

There is yet another way in which we may reach the conclusion that if Jupiter has inhabitants they are probably comparable with their grand world in magnitude. I have spoken of the defect of light upon Jupiter. Let us assume that, in consequence of absorption in the cloudy atmosphere, combined with the effect of the great distance of the sun, the light that the inhabitants of Jupiter receive is a hundred times less intense than that which the sun floods on our landscapes.

JUPITERIANS SIXTY FEET TALL.

If it would be uncomfortable to weigh 500 pounds instead of 200, it would be equally uncomfortable to try to read, or to pursue our daily occupations with 1 1-100th of the light we are accustomed to. But if our eyes were larger they could receive a greater quantity of light, and thus the balance would be restored. Make the pupil of the eye two inches in diameter instead of one-fifth of an inch, as in man, and the retina would receive one hundred times as much light as that of the smaller eye. Now, arguing upon this basis, and supposing our inhabitants of Jupiter to be proportioned like men, they ought to be, on the average, 60 feet tall.

Make them of substances sufficiently etherial (yet without venturing beyond the known limits of chemical elements) and they would float upon the giant clouds, and ride upon the circling storms of their wonderful and tempestuous planet. Given such aerial inhabitants, the marvelous atmosphere of Jupiter, whose strange spectacles and imposing system of circulation, are just beginning to be unfolded to the telescope, would become a multi-storied world, like the seven heavens of the Mohammedans, rising and increasing in wonder and beauty, from height to height.

In the marvelous architecture of the heavens can such things be? People who think that the Almighty Creator exhausted his powers of origination in forming this petty globe and its overboastful inhabitants will believe nothing of the sort. Less presumptuous people, however, will not undertake to limit omnipotence to the range of nature included within human ken.

HUMPHREY DAVY'S VISION.

Let me, as a kind of apology for thus venturing into the fields of imagination that lie glittering just beyond the farthest outposts of science, quote what one of the founders of modern science has said about the possible inhabitants of another great world, only less in size than Jupiter, and which now also adorns our evening skies, Saturn. These are the words of Sir Humphrey Davy, in the chapter called "The Vision," in his beautiful "Consolations in Travel, or the Last Days of a Philosopher." Conducted by a guiding genius, he is hovering about the planet Saturn:

"I saw moving on the surface below me immense masses, the forms of which I find it impossible to describe. They had systems for locomotion similar to those of the morse or sea-horse, but I saw with great surprise that they moved from place to place by six extremely thin membranes, which they used as wings. Their colors were varied and beautiful, but principally azure and rose color.

"I saw numerous convolutions of tubes more analogous to the trunk of an elephant than to anything else I can imagine, occupying what I supposed to be the upper parts of the body, and my feeling of astonishment almost became one of disgust from the peculiar characters of the organs of these singular beings, and it was with a species of terror that I saw one of them mounting upward, apparently flying towards those opaque clouds which I have before mentioned. 'I know what your feelings are,' said the Genius. 'You want analogies and all the elements of knowledge to comprehend the scene before you. * * * * But those beings who appear to you almost as imperfect in their functions as the zoophytes of the polar sea, have a sphere of sensibility and intellectual enjoyment far superior to that of the inhabitants of your earth. Each of these tubes which appear like the trunk of elephant is an organ of peculiar motion or sensation. They have many modes of perception of which you are wholly ignorant, and at the same time their sphere of vision is infinitely more extended than yours, and their organs of touch far more perfect and exquisite. * * * * Their sources of pleasure are of the highest intellectual nature. * * * * As I cannot describe to you the organs of these wonderful beings, so neither can I show you their modes of life. But as their highest pleasures depend upon intellectual pursuits, so you may conclude that these modes of life bear the strictest analogy to that which on the earth you would call exalted virtue. * * * * If I were to show you the different parts of the surface of this planet you would see marvelous results of the powers possessed by these highly intellectual beings and of the wonderful manner in which they have applied and modified matter.'"

Inspired by the enthusiasm of Sir Humphrey, may we not imagine that the inhabitants of Jupiter might surpass even those of Saturn on their intellectual side, shedding a spiritual illumination among their aerial mansions, which would be the greatest of all Jupiter's marvels to the wandering visitor from our dim speck, the earth?

GARRETT P. SERVISS.

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Against stupidity the very gods fight unvictorious.—Schiller.

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A Great Giver.

The Career of Sir Titus Salt, the Distinguished English Manufacturer.

From the Union Signal.

Born in a poor home in Yorkshire, England, at 19 years of age Titus Salt might have been seen in a loose blouse, washing and sorting wool. It was dirty work, but the faithful young man did not despise labor. He had excellent habits, saved his time and his money, was always early at work, and punctual to the minute. I have never known a man to be a great success who failed in punctuality. He was always economical. After he had become worth millions of dollars, he would save blank leaves and scraps of paper, and lay them aside for future use.

When he was 33, happening to be in Liverpool, he saw on the docks quantities of dirty alpaca wool, which, having become a nuisance to the owners, was to be shipped to Peru, from whence it came. He took some in his hands, cleaned it, and thought he could make cloth of it. His friends advised against it, but his energy and will carried him forward. He worked early and late in experiments with machinery and cloth, and after some years made a great success. Laborers were hired from all over Great Britain and Germany. Two millions of pounds of alpaca wool were imported in three years.

Ten years after this Mr. Salt was made mayor of the large city of Bradford, and ten years later was a member of Parliament. He determined to build a town for his four of five thousand workmen, where beer and whisky, with their stupefying effects and robbery of pocketbooks, should not enter. He selected an attractive place on the banks of the River Aire, and built in the center of the town his great six-story mill, well ventilated, well lighted, and well warmed, costing half a million dollars. His shed for weaving covered two acres, and held twelve hundred looms, which made eighteen miles of fabric per day.

He determined now to build houses for his workpeople, not cheap, wooden affairs, with no proper drainage or trees, or decent surroundings, as do some of the mill owners in America. Titus Salt knew what it was to work all day, and then go home to a comfortless shelter. He put his Christianity into the business. He built scores of light stone houses, two stories high, each containing parlor, kitchen and three sleeping rooms or more. Flower beds were in every front yard, and vegetable gardens in the rear of the houses. Health was regarded in drainage, water and sewerage.

Not satisfied to furnish homes alone, Mr. Salt provided school buildings at a cost of $200,000. He built a church costing $50,000, a model Sunday school building costing $50,000, a hospital for sick or injured, and 44 pretty houses where the aged and infirm could have homes. After a man had spent his life working for Mr. Salt, he was not turned out like a horse, to die by the roadside. The workman had not spent his money for liquor, as he had no saloon to go to. If he had self-respect, he saved as much as he was able, rather than depend on charity at the last. If circumstances were against him as he grew old, he had a home to go to.

Mr. Salt built 24 baths at a cost of $35,000, that his people might preserve health by keeping clean. He built public washhouses such as one sees in Sweden and France, so that the washing with its steam, and danger of taking cold, should not be done in the home. Each person bringing clothes was provided with a rubbing and boiling tub. The clothes were dried by hot air, and could be washed, dried, mangled and folded in an hour.

This man set the world another example worth following. He knew that men and women could not work always without some play. He therefore built an institute and called it after the name of the town, the Saltaire Club and Institute, costing $125,000. This contained a library, a reading-room, with daily papers and magazines, a lecture hall for eight hundred persons, an art department, where drawing and the like could be taught, a laboratory where young men and women could study science, a gymnasium, an armory for rifle practice, a billiard room with four tables, and a smoking room, though Mr. Salt never smoked. The membership fee for all this was $1 a year. He made another valuable gift to his workmen; a park of fourteen acres, with croquet and archery grounds, places for boating and swimming, walks with beautiful flower beds, and a music pavilion.

I saw another thing at Saltaire which I wish were copied elsewhere. Opposite the great mill is a dining hall, where a plate of meat can be purchased for four cents, a bowl of hot soup for two cents, and a cup of tea or coffee for one cent. If employers do not care enough about their workpeople to provide these things it cannot be expected that outside persons will do so. At this dining-hall, the men can bring their own food, and it is cooked free of charge. The manager has a fixed salary, so that there is no temptation to cheat the buyers.

Titus Salt was knighted by Queen Victoria for his noble deeds, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from Napoleon III. After he became Sir Titus Salt he was no different in his manner or heart from the boy of 19 who worked in the blouse. It was no uncommon thing to see a poor woman and her baby in the carriage beside him, or a tired workman. A gypsy once asked him to buy a broom. To her astonishment he bought all she was carrying.

When Sir Titus Salt died 40,000 persons came to his burial. He had not lived to himself, but had been his "brother's keeper." He set a worthy example to the rich and all employers of labor, in the old world, and the new.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is, unquestionably, the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter, and all scalp affections.

PEOPLE WHO MAKE FACES.

A Disagreeable Habit Hard to Get Rid Of When Once Acquired.

James Payn writes in the Illustrated London News: Some people are always "making faces"—not in scorn, but involuntarily—and, in extreme cases, even scowling. One of the best-natured men I know scowls like a Grand Inquisitor at a Jew. The facial lines caused in this way appear before middle-age, and, of coures, are indelible. It is not a thing we care to speak of to our friends, and if we did it would probably be of no use; but the habit is certainly the reverse of attractive, and renders the science of physiognomy useless. The only chance of its extirpation is to catch the patient young and rap his knuckles and spank him whenever the symptoms appear; but in "the drawing-rooms and the clubs" these remedies would, of course, be out of the question, even if they were not too late. I know a middle-aged divine who used to make the most dreadful faces in the pulpit, so that after every exposition of the doctrine he seemed to say: "I am obliged to state this, but I don't believe one word of it, nor need you do so either, my beloved brethren." He was quite unaware of it, and looking round upon his numerous family all making horrible faces, would pathetically remark, "I can't think where my children" (here he looked like an ogre) "get these ridiculous tricks from." He had an additional gift of nodding his head with much earnestness; and I once saw a splendid set of curtains, costing half his stipend, knocked down to him at an auction in consequence. Nothing stopped him, however, but Death, at whom (for he was an excellent fellow, and had no cause to fear him), he doubtless nodded and grinned as at everybody else.

CHAIN ARMOR.

Its Use Is Rapidly Increasing Among Officers of the British Army.

London Tit-Bits.

Setting aside at once all talk about protections that are perfectly bullet-proof, I give you my assurance than an immense number of the officers of our army and navy who go on foreign service, especially when one of our "little wars" is expected, provide themselves with certain easily recognized protections. These, mind you, are well-known articles of trade to the services. The commonest and most useful type of these protections consists of fine but beautifully tempered single chains, inclosed in soft leather, which run along the shoulders, down the outer side of the arms and over certain parts of the body. These can either be sewn into a particular tunic, or they can be adjusted separately and put on like harness. Take it absolutely that hundreds upon hundreds of sets are sold. The most valuable of all chains, in connection with accoutrements, are those which guard the head, and in cases where the regulation cap or helmet is not sufficiently protected in this way, specially made chains are sewn inside the same and covered by the lining.

Only those who have been in actual conflict know how valuable all the chains mentioned are in minimizing the effect of sword cuts. As regards protection from sword and bullet, the general belief of officers nowadays seems to be in thoroughly tanned leather, and great quantities of tight-fitting leather under-tunics are made for officers, the favorite patterns—said to be the invention of the late Sir Richard Burton—being that which forms a not too prominent ridge down the center of chest. I have heard innumerable stories from officers of bullets which have been diverted in some degree by these leather tunics, some of which are lined with woven steel wire. Of course, none of these things are supposed to be an absolute protection, but only a sort of palliative.

AN INVALID SIX YEARS

First Few Doses Gave Great Relief.

EFFECTS A CURE.

Words of a Grateful Wife and Mother.

Under recent date, Mrs. R. Armstrong, of Orillia, Ont., writes: "I have suffered for over six years with nervous prostration, weakness, indigestion and dyspepsia, and have had several doctors attending me. I have taken a number of proprietary medicines, but found very little relief from any of them. I was influenced to give South American Nervine a trial, and I must confess that it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken, or medical treatment of whatever kind received. From the first few doses I found great relief. In all I have taken six bottles, and can truthfully say that South American Nervine is the one medicine that has effected a cure in my case. It would be strange if I did not cheerfully recommend it to all who have suffered as I have." Would the thousands of suffering women in all parts of this Dominion be relieved of all this trouble?—then seek South American Nervine. To the discouraged mother it will give quick relief, and return to her the much desired health and strength. Working immediately upon the nerve centers, as science has demonstrated, it cannot fail to cure. In this important respect it differs altogether from every other medicine—it is not any mere experiment to use it.

OTHERS THERE ARE.

Bizmog—Zibley, your face is a sight. Did you cut yourself while shaving?

Zibley—Not exactly. Perhaps it would be better to say that I shaved myself while cutting.

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Face Bleach removes pimples freckles, sallowness, tan, liver spots and all impurities from the skin. Does not take away the natural rosy look. $1 50; three bottles for $4.

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Woman and the World.

The Tyranny of Detail.

Mrs. Blank, a college graduate, married at 31, after several years of independent and highly successful work as a classical teacher. She has really a broad, scholarly mind, although charmingly easy and unpretending in manners, and is of the type of woman proverbially classed as indifferent housekeepers, if not negligent mothers. But let us see.

It think it will be found that the development of woman is not always one-sided, but that, with a cultivation of the intellectual powers, the moral and affectional nature may be, and usually are, correspondingly enlarged. My friend's love of domesticity and her maternal cravings were strong enough to induce her to renounce a congenial and secure position for very moderate prospects of wedded happiness, with a poor and comparatively insignificant man. However, he was the man she loved, and it mattered little to her then what her friends might say! I know that she is willing, even humbly anxious, to subordinate her intellectual pleasures to her home duties, caring above all things to acquit herself wisely and completely of these new obligations.

Another point. It needs a trained mind as well as a womanly spirit, science no less than unselfishness, to create and keep a modern home. Here the mentally disciplined and mature woman is at a distinct advantage. She is able to plan rationally for her household, disregarding, if necessary, surface consideration of custom and fashion. Her theoretical knowledge of hygiene, sanitation and chemistry are put to practical use; the principles of education and psychology, especially of child-study, she finds quite indispensable to her as a mother; and what she does not know she knows how to acquire easily and quickly.

Mrs. Blank, then, who is now two years a matron, is as far superior to the average untrained woman in breadth of womanly wisdom and administrative ability as she is in pure mentality. She gives herself absolutely, without reserve to husband and child, and her capacity for loving is something wholly beyond the comprehension of the pretty, kittenish, trivial-minded girls whom men conceive to be "so affectionate!" All this I know well; and yet, when I last saw my friend, she was looking thinner and more worried than she ought; and there was an indefinable restlessness in her manner and something of a baffled expression in the honest gray eyes.

"Yes," she said, in response to my close hand-clasp and look of solicitude—"yes, it will do me good to confide in you—its has been growing upon me of late—this horrible feeling of self-distrust! I have made my housekeeping a study and expected to succeed upon rational principles; but now it seems to me that I have failed and I cannot tell exactly how or why! Do tell me—is there anything wrong with this room? I have studied and analyzed it until all critical capacity is gone, and I can't tell whether it is not all a dreaded discord. Do you think that picture belongs? and isn't the jar on the mantel out of keeping? I go into my friends' homes and they seem so much more harmonious and restful than my own."

"Then there is the perfect order which I find elsewhere as a matter of course—dust is simply disgraceful, isn't it? And yet I can see some at this moment in the carving of the table legs! Below stairs it is even worse I have changed servants until I am weary and sick at heart, and am still as far as ever from the ideal sanitary cleanliness of pantry and closet and cellar."

"I rise at six and am almost incessantly busy till nine or ten o'clock in the evening, and followed by the more or less broken rest at night which is inevitable with so young a baby. I am strong and don't mind it; but I do mind feeling that I am a slave to my work, instead of easily mistress of it, which I always used to be. Then, you see, I had only the one thing to do, and had it well in hand; now the multiplicity of quite different things overwhelms me.

"They tell me of women who do all their own work; take entire care of several children, and do their sewing and the children's beside—so it must be that I am a domestic incapable for I keep a 'girl' and have only one baby to care for. Yet the details of the bath and the necessary changes of clothing, the five regular and separate meals, the daily airing, the supervision of her play and all the other needful attentions occupy me during most of her waking hours! I do make all her clothes, chiefly in the evenings, and they are made after the most approved hygienic patterns; but even my husband inquired the other day why I didn't dress her prettily and have her look more like other children!

"Now she is getting old enough for discipline and—do you think she is so much worse trained than other babies?—there are times when everything else comes to a standstill until Rathamin and I can harmonize our respective wills! Yet a crisis of this sort seems to be no excuse for keeping breakfast waiting a half hour on washing day."

What would you have said to my poor, harassed friend, who had really mastered the essentials of domestic economy, but was humbled by the oppressive tyranny of detail? She had lost her habitual poise and that delightful repose of manner so rare among modern women, and so characteristic of herself. In her ardor for exact system, and a nervous anxiety lest something might be going wrong, she seemed to keep one eye unconsciously on the clock, and one ear open to signals of distress from nursery or kitchen.

One or two suggestions occurred to me and I offered them in a few words: "Don't lose your sense of proportion. You are doing the important things—be satisfied to leave the unimportant ones undone. Exact less of yourself; omit some of the details; have the courage to dispense with a few of the superfluous luxuries of home! You must learn, too, when emergencies arise, as they frequently will, to neglect cheerfully, systematically, and with a good conscience, everything that does not bear directly upon the matter in hand.

"Finally, observe more closely those women who have an apparent genius for detail, who bring it smilingly to a perfection which is your despair. I have usually found that they are incapable of generalization; see life, not as a whole, but piece by piece, and, while they execute much skillful brush work, they never succeed in making a picture."—From the Interior.

Queerly Named.

The quaintness of the Puritan names of piety—not Bible words, but words or phrases of religious import—has long been recognized. In the days of Cromwell,contemporary jokes were rife among the "Malignants," in which such worthy Roundheads as "Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith Jones," "Help-from-on-high Robbins," and "Faint-not Pilsbery," figured prominently, and were treated with scant respect. The names themselves were not burlesqued. They were so queer it would have been difficult to do so.

The longest and strangest of the combinations in use in Old England did not, fortunately, ever become popular in New England. Nevertheless, the American colonies had their share. Our own Dr. Holmes has recognized this in his ballad of Puritan times, beginning with the father's invitation to his little son:

"Come hither, "God-be-Glorified, and sit upon my knee."

And it was in a much later period than the colonial, that a worthy person flourished, commonly known as Tribby Clap, but whose whole name was Through-much-tribulation-we-enter-into-the-Kingdom-of-Heaven Clap. The brief surname follows its lengthy prefix as surprisingly as a clap of thunder.

But, apart from the rarer and longer combination names, anyone reading much among old-town records, or expert in antiquarian lore, is sure to come across names odd enough to make him pause to wonder whether the ancestors who bestowed them were so singularly sober-minded as to be without the sense of humor, or so excessively humorous as to name their children in jest.

Some of the names read remarkably like puns. For instance, one of a group of her ancestresses to whom Mrs. Alice Morse Earle dedicates a recent book on "Colonial Dames and Goodwives" is Mistress "Silence Heard." One wonders whether Goodman and Goodwife Heard noticed the effect of this conjunction when they named their baby, or did they do it on purpose?

Here are a few other names of the same kind, all duly recorded among the births and deaths, wills and land transfers of a few little New England towns:

"Wait Long," Temperance Waters," "Righteous Hope," "Lovey Sweet," "Submit Willing," and "Thankful Hart."

"Expect Little" of one village offsets "Hope Mutch" of another. "Lively Smart" should certainly have been a forward child, but the died in infancy. One poor little girl, at least, we may be sure, was named in ignorance by her parents, who were peaceful and respected people, though it is hard to imagine how they could have failed to perceive the bloodthirsty significance of her Christian name when united with her surname. She was christened "Desire Gore."

Notwithstanding her forbidding appellation, a young man was found bold enough to ask her to change it, and she has today numerous descendants whose desires are not gory, but it is quite true that none of them is named for her great-great-grandmother.

Exact Recipes.

A woman visiting in Ireland was delighted with a certain hot cake served at breakfast. From the native cook of her hostess she duly got the recipe: "You must take more than you'd think of flour, ma'am, just what you'd know of butter, the slightest taste in life of baking powder and the fill of the small jug of milk."

A new arrival as priestess of an uptown kitchen was giving to her mistress the other day her formula for a certain sort of gingerbread:

"And then comes the molasses, mum," recited the cook. "Ye want about three gullups of molasses."

"Gullups, Ann?" interrupted her wondering listener: "what are they?"

"Oh, sure, don't ye know, mum," replied Ann, "whin molasses is running out of the jug it comes in gullups like—them's what I mean."

The Shopping Bag.

The leather waist or belt satchel is being entirely superseded by the more capacious and altogether more convenient silk or satin shopping bag. A handsome bag is of heavy black satin, and is one-half a yard deep by three-eighths of a yard wide. It is lined with changeable red surah silk, and is finished at the bottom by a broad band of black passementerie. The drawing-strings at the top of the bag are of black gros-grain ribbon. This receptacle is so large that it holds the owner's purse and many small parcels when she goes shopping, or if she means to "take in" a matinee before she returns home the ample reticule holds her opera glasses, extra handkerchief, a pair of light gloves, and yet, like Robin-a-Dobbin of nursery rhyme fame, is not full. These bags are so simply made that the veriest tyro in needlework would have little trouble in fashioning one. For severe utility one is made of a single piece of black motre a yard long, doubled so as to form both the outside and the lining of the bag. This lining will be found to have more lasting qualities than the surah which, although pretty, soon frays or wears thin.—Harper's Bazar.

Nursery Menus.

Under this head a writer in Good Housekeeping furnishes a week's menus suited for the average child of 5. I select three of these wisely prepared juvenile bills of fare.

Breakfast—One ripe apple, pared and quartered. Two or three tablespoonfuls of cooked and well selected oatmeal, with half a cupful of sweet cream, and salt or sugar, as preferred, according to the taste and condition of the child, using very little of either. A glass of warm milk. Bread and good butter. Dinner—From 12 to 1 o'clock. Half a cupful of beef broth. Bread and butter. One lamb chop, lightly broiled, and cut in small pieces, or a piece of roast beef or mutton, with dish gravy. One quickly baked potato, broken with a fork, eaten with salt. Two tablespoonfuls of boiled spinach, mashed through a puree sieve. A few dates and a ladyfinger for dessert. Supper—Five to 5:30 o'clock. Milk toast; one-half pint of hot milk seasoned with salt, sugar and butter, for three or four pieces of toast. A few stewed figs. Bread and butter if wanted.

Breakfast—Breakfast hominy and cream. Bread and butter. A sweet orange. A glass of warm cocoa, half milk. Dinner—One-half cupful of mutton broth. Broiled, finely chopped steak, one large spoonful, or one lamb chop, lightly broiled. Boiled rice, as much as wanted. Stewed celery, with drawn butter. Gelatine, flavored with chocolate or vanilla, for dessert. Supper—Saltine crackers, broken in hot milk. Bread and butter. Stewed prunes.

Breakfast—Oatmeal and cream. Dry toast, with cold, not melted, butter. A little stewed potato. An orange. A glassful of milk. Dinner—One-half cupful of chicken soup. One broiled lamb chop. Bread and butter. One baked sweet potato. Stewed onions with cream sauce. Plain or apple taploca pudding. Supper—Sweet buns or plain rolls, broken up in hot milk, with a light sprinkling of salt or sugar, as preferred. A dish of stewed prunes, or a glassful of prune juice."

Evening.

Hon. David Mills.

The sun has set behind the distant hills,
The breezes of the day have sunk to sleep:
From distant glens come murmurs of the rills,
The sound of tinkling bells and bleating sheep.
The gold and crimson of the western sky,
So lately there, are fading fast away,
And from the heavens are seen to slowly die,
And in their place come tints of pearly grey.

Belated flocks of birds fly swiftly on;
Their danger is not seen by them, but felt,
And ere the light of day is wholly gone
They seek the thicket, where before they've dwelt,
In the deep forest, safe from beasts of prey,
That in the darkness of the quiet night
Hunt for their quarry, but with coming day,
In secret places hide from human sight.

The carol of the robin now must cease;
He at the close of day his music made,
And as the shades of coming night increase,
Quits his high perch and seeks the leafy shade.
His clear, sweet notes sung in the fading light,
Rejoicing o'er the day's task deftly done,
Retires for rest throughout the coming night,
To sing at dawn another day begun.

A solitary swan pursues his flight
Into the silver depths of sunless heav'n,
Rising still higher to prolong the light,
And so obtain another hour of even;
His plaintive call from that far height we hear,
Like last words spoken by a faithful friend—
Words to the mem'ry that are never dear,
And in the heart their music ne'er shall end.

O'er the wide earth there comes a sense of peace,
To rest all toilers earth herself doth rest.
The day is dead—his light and beauty cease,
And all the gorgeous colors in the west
From his funereal vestments disappear;
The world is hush'd to stillness, and 'tis said,
As on each leaf and flow'r there comes a tear,
Night with his pall is here—the day is dead.

The dusky shadows settle softly down,
And hide from human eyes both field and flood;
"The day is dead," say echoes from the town,
From babbling brooks and from the distant wood.
The beauteous garments that he wore at birth
In his last hour he does again display;
And spreads them out before admiring earth,
And with their fading beauty fades away.

The day is dead, and here and there a star
In the dark'ning east beamed out, and then,
As night her deep blue banner spread, from far,
The starry host shone on this home of men.
The moon, at length, in soft, warm beauty rose,
And slowly climb'd the cloudless vault of heav'n,
And view'd by her own light the world's repose,
The night had come; it was no longer ev'n.

Elicited Information.

From Atlantic Monthly.

It happened once that school-teaching was thrust upon me for a short season; and I find, by looking over some of the examination papers belonging to the pupils, that my labors were not quite without results, some of which, if unexpected or unusual, are at the least, suggestive.

For instance, should we understand that soap was formerly used more freely among the Italians than in these days, when we might be led to suppose, because a student of Roman history writes, "Herculaneaum and Pompeii were destroyed by a stream of lather"? And is there more than meets the eye in this statement, "When the Greeks and Romans became Christians, then they had more to quarrel about"? Is this further announcement, to be disputed, "Alexandria was one of the chief cities of iniquity" (antiquity)?

In these days of hygienic feeding and much teaching thereof, the following resume of our requirements is gratifying for its simplicity and comprehensiveness: "The three necessary sorts of food are carbonaceous, nitrogenous and nutritious." It is reassuring to be told by the same student that "a tooth is so set in the jaw that they are not apt to come out"; and, according to one's physical condition is the impression produced by reading that "the organs and tissues of the body are continually changing; those which are present one moment are gone the next"!

To persons who have forgotten the "words of the book," it may be a little bewildering to read that "a hair under the microscope looks like the roof of a house." Perhaps the simile would have suggested itself only in the town of shingled roofs. We find among other beneficent provisions of nature that "the oil glands are of great use to us; they oil the skin and hair, and keep the water out." So the phrase "wet to the skin" acquires new meaning, while "wet through" is destined to become obsolete, since science shows it to be an impossible condition. I am sure that only in a reposeful New England town could be written, "The arm is sometimes used in carrying things and to hit with"; and as an afterthought, or with a sort of western "keep-the-change" prodigality, is added, "There are two arms, and the leg is something like it."

On an American history paper I find that "Molly Pitcher's husband was wounded, and she went to get some water in a pitcher, and that is how you can remember her name." Among the admirable and impressive facts in the life of Benjamin Franklin it is recorded that "when he went to bed at night he used to take a book with him and deprive himself of rest." "At length, finding himself in America, without a penny, he became a great writer"; whether because or in spite of the geographical and financial situation is not stated. It is interesting to hear that "when Andrew Jackson found time,' he fed the adopted baby." It is to be hoped that in the intervals someone else "found time."

It hardly seems consistent with our notion of Washington's dignity that he should "mount a pine log on wheels and parade round with it," nor should we advocate such an excess of politeness as that shown by Mrs. Motte when "she chose to have her house burned down, since the enemy could not be disobliged" (dislodged). On the other hand, the Americans were surely rather exacting when "they ordered the British to lower their collars."

It is not clear as to whether it was accident, design, or the writer's arrangement that led one of the patriots "to store the powder in a house with his wife and mother-in-law."

Recent events have justified the laconic answer of "Riots" to the inquiry, "What is the practical result of strikes?" And perhaps in the last few years the force of the following definition may have been felt: "A draft is an order that you send to a man, instead of money, but it has to pass through several hands before the right party gets it."

The last extract from these papers, containing so many fresh points of view, is one which shows the value to us all of some knowledge of grammar and rhetoric, since "grammatical form may be shown by speaking and spelling correctly," and "apostrophe is that figure of speech in which absent things are addressed as though present, and the ignorant as though intelligent."

A Piteous Cry from Armenia.

Letters from Rebecca Krikorian have been received by Miss Willard from time to time, setting forth the condition of affairs in Aintab, her old Armenian home. "Our Rebecca" is a daughter of one of the pastors in Aintab, and was developed as a temperance worker by the missionaries there. She attended the World's W. C. T. U. in London last June and later, our National in Baltimore. Since then she has been raising money for her poor countrymen and sending it through the organized channels. Miss Willard says: "It seems to me her artless letter, in its good English, should go to the world's end, and I hope those who read may be moved to send a little if it be only a few pennies, to help the martyr nation in its dying throes." Miss Krikorian writes:

"My heart is sunk in deepest sorrow for the bad news I have been receiving for the last two or three weeks about my own family members—that my dear old father (a pastor) and two brothers are imprisoned, my youngest sister, who is a pretty young woman, taken to a Turkish pasha's harem in Oorfa and there forced to accept Islam. My older brothers, who have large families of five, six, and seven children, are shut up in their houses since the first great massacre in Aintab on last November 16 and 17, and can not dare to go out to work for fear of being shot by the Turks.

"What do you think the reason of my dear father's imprisonment was? Because he prayed for light in these dark days, and visited and helped and comforted the helpless survivors and the wounded on their deathbeds with the words of God. And also because he did not sign a paper of the governor of Aintab, in which he wrote that there was no disturbance whatever in the town, and that everything was as quiet and peaceful as could be, etc.

"One of my brothers is sick in prison, and though it is two months now, still neither of them know why they are imprisoned.

"I hear that the Turks are thirsting after my blood, saying, 'Oh, where is that girl? If we only could find her we would at once cut her into pieces, as she is the one who did so much in this town in the rescuing work, and therefore worthy to be put to death first of all.'

"Over four thousand Christians in that one city, Aintab, have absolutely nothing to eat or to wear and are dying every day, inch by inch, of hunger and exposure, most of whom are helpless widows and orphans who lost their bread-winners in the following way:

"The Turks struck their heads with an axe one way and then struck once crosswise and said, 'Here is your cross, let it save you.' Others struck saying, 'Where is your Christ? let him come and save you now!' Many were told that if they changed their religion and became Moslem they would be spared, but they answered, 'We cannot change our religion for these miserable heads. Here they are; you may cut them off,' and so they did.

"My brother, Prof. H. Krikorian, of the Central Turkey College, who writes to me these and many other such sad things, says that our nation is now more willing to be wiped out of existence as a nation, if need be, and yet to cling to Christ, than to live and change their religion.

"Although my heart is in boundless grief for what my precious people are passing through, yet I cannot help rejoicing over the most wonderful moral effects of these calamities on them. It is all for Christ's sake and they are bearing it in His own spirit, praying for their oppressors, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'

"I am sure that your dear heart will be glad to hear that up to this time I have been able to raise nearly four thousand dollars, for which I am so thankful to the people of your country, as money is necessary for immediate use for my starving and freezing people. But, oh, my dear sister, if your sympathy as a whole nation will not go further, woe unto us!

"Dearest Miss Willard, the poor and distressed, bewailing and groaning and starving Armenia comes once more to your presence and implores your immediate help through the feeble efforts of one of her lamenting daughters.

"A little more! And there is no Armenia to be helped. (Signed)

"REBECCA KRIKORIAN."

Health and Home

Bad Water From Deep Wells—Food and Indigestion—Sleep for the Young—Dry Rot in Houses—How to Treat Those Injured by Electricity.

An Indication of Foul Air.

"In the Zurich industrial exposition," says Gaea (Leipsic), "an air tester is exhibited which shows whether and in what degree the air in a workshop is contaminated. The apparatus consists of an air tight closed glass vessel filled with red fluid. Through a glass tube that dips into the liquid and is bent at the top, a drop falls every 100 seconds on a cord that hangs beneath, and that is somewhat stretched by a weight. The fluid from which the drop comes has the property of changing its red color to white by the action of carbonic acid. The more carbonic acid there is in the air the quicker this change in color takes place. If the air is very foul the drop becomes white at the upper end of the cord, while the change of color corresponding to a slight proportion of carbonic acid does not take place till the drop has run farther along the cord. The exact condition of the air can be ascertained by observing a scale that is placed alongside the cord, and that is divided into convenient parts, bearing the designations,'extremely bad,''very bad,' 'passable,' 'pure.' This is surely a very useful device, and should be found in every factory, every workshop, and every place where persons are crowded together."

Bacteria in Water from Deep Wells.

"It has been a widespread popular opinion,"says The Engineering Magazine, "that the purity of water obtained from deep wells,especially from deep wells of the kind known as driven wells, might be depended upon. Of late, however, there has arisen a doubt of the accuracy of this belief, and scientific investigation has now shown it to be erroneous. Examination of waters from a considerable number of springs and deep wells by the distinguished bacteriologist of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, has now shown that bacteria are present in water taken not only from springs and open wells, but from carefully guarded wells of quite extraordinary depth. The results of the investigations conclusively prove that Sternberg, Abott, and other high authorities were in error in believing waters from deep sources to be free from bacteria. Frankland, in his celebrated work, 'Micro-organisms in Water,' evidently had doubts, but his investigations led him to believe that such waters, although perhaps, not wholly free from micro-organisms, possessed a 'high degree of bacterial purity.' It is difficult (says the report of the board) to find deep wells in uninhabited or country districts, and our results are all derived from populous areas. It is possible that other results might be obtained from wells driven in uninhabited regions. It is plain, however, that water absolutely free from bacteria is not ordinarily obtained from even deep wells, and that many deep wells contain as numerous bacteria as are found in many surface waters."

Dry Rot in Houses.

At a late meeting of the New York State Medical Association, Dr. William H. Robb, of Montgomery county, read a paper on dry rot in houses, as an overlooked cause of sickness. Favorable conditions for the development of this are found in warm, damp cellars that are poorly ventilated and lighted. The conditions favor the growth of many sorts of bacteria. The doctor said:

"Judging from the variety of diseases found in a single house where there is dry rot, we believe that the specific germs of various disease find in this a nidus in which they grow and multiply, from the cellar they migrate to all parts of the house. Food, water and air are all affected."

He illustrated his theory by striking examples. There was an instance in a fine country house in a very salubrious New England town, from which sickness was never absent. A change of occupants brought about an investigation; for a vigorous mother was ill with malarious fever, the father had severe dysentery, and a little daughter, who had never before been ill, perished of cholera infantum. The town was the seat of a medical college; and the youngest professor, a very persevering scientist, began to explore. This was before a microbe had been imagined. He found the cellar more than half full of boards and bits of lumber, some showing themselves to be the left overs of the house built more than 50 years before. The owner had a curious theory, "the board may be wanted," and a stingy spirit. They were found in all stages of dry rot. A clearing out followed, and now for 30 years the house has been healthy. —The Independent.

Sleep for the Young.

"A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first few weeks," says the New York State Medical Journal, "and in the early years people are disposed to let children sleep as they will. But from 6 or 7 years old, when school begins, this sensible policy comes to an end, and sleep is put off persistently through all the years up to manhood and womanhood. At the age of 10 or 11 the child is allowed to sleep only eight or nine hours, when its parents should insist on its having what it absolutely needs—ten or eleven hours at least. Up to 20 a youth needs nine hours' sleep, and an adult should have eight. Insufficient sleep is one of the crying evils of the day. The want of proper rest and normal conditions of the nervous system, and especially the brain, produces a lamentable condition, deterioration in both body and mind, and exhaustion, excitability, and intellectual disorders are gradually taking the place of the love of work, general well-being, and the spirit of initiative."

Injuries by Electricity.

The use of electricity has become so general, and accidents are so frequent that everybody should be advised how to extend aid to a person injured by an electrical current. A German medical publication gives the following suggestions: 1. The current should be shut off at once if the means are at hand and the person called upon understands how to do it. 2. If this cannot be done, be careful not to touch the injured person's body with the hand. If no India rubber gloves are at hand, the body should be dragged away from the wires by the coat tails, or the coat should be taken off and folded (a dry cloth may be used for the purpose), when the injured person may beg rasped through it and dragged away. 3. When it is not possible to remove the injured person from the wires, raise that part of the body that is in contact with the earth or the wire from it, using the covered hand. They will break the current, and it will generally be possible then to get the body away. 4. If this cannot be done, take a dry cloth and place it between the body and the ground, and then disentangle the body from the wires. 5. If the body is freed from the wires, remove all the clothing from the neck and treat the injured person as one drowned. Open the mouth and grasp the tongue, which should be covered with a cloth; then pull the tongue forward and gradually allow it to fall back; this movement should be repeated sixteen times a minute. Take care that the root of the tongue is thoroughly moved. 6. The bystanders should not be allowed to give the injured person wine or liquors.

Food and Indigestion.

We have as many kinds of dyspepsia as there are kinds of food to be digested. Thus a person may have starchy or salivary indigestion, proteid or peptic, fatty or intestinal; but rarely, if ever, are all these forms found to begin in the same individual at the same time. A person can usually tell which of the forms he suffers from. Let him eat only one kind of food at a time until he has ascertained which it is that disagrees with him; then by avoiding that food, whether it be starches, meats, or fats, he can give that part of the digestive apparatus concerned in its digestion the needful rest. Under this favorable condition the digestive functions soon resumes its normal activity. Very moderate exercise just after eating is probably not prejudicial to digestion. Violent exercise or fatigue certainly is. In violent exercise the blood is drawn away from the stomach, and as a result too little gastric juice is secreted, the gastric glands secreting actively only when well supplied with blood. Similarly, and for the same reason, active mental effort is not conducive to good digestion. During sleep digestion is not very active. The older physiologies used to tell us to avoid eating anything within at least three hours of bed time. Experience teaches, I think, that a person going to bed with a moderately full stomach will sleep better than if the stomach be empty. If you need the food take it. "Cheerfulness and health react on each other" and "Food well chatted is half digested" are sayings which contain more than a little truth.—Prof. Thomas Grant Allen, M.A.

How to Use Court Plaster.

Did you ever notice the way a physician prepares the court plaster for a wound? First he folds the piece lengthwise directly through the middle. The plaster should be considerably larger than the wound, to keep well over the edges. Then slash the plaster lengthwise nearly to the edge. Straighten the court plaster out flat, and cut the slashed pieces at opposite ends. Place the straight edges of the court plaster to the flesh on either side of the wound, bringing the strips across the wound. Moisten them, and, taking a strip from each side, draw them together gently, closing the cut, and stick the plaster in place. Continue with all the strips, and the cut will be dressed in a manner to insure a perfect healing, and as well as any doctor could do it.

Notes and Incidents.

The Brighton (England) Gazette remarks: "Among the holiday horrors which are, as usual fairly numerous, we record today the dreadful death of a woman in Hope street, Birmingham. Left in a drunken sleep in the kitchen over night, she was found in the morning burned to death, with a broken paraffine lamp in her hand."

At the close of the present season Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, who has long been a loyal friend of the women of the W. C. T. U., will practically leave public work and the lecture field, and will enter into private life in a lovely home which she is building at Washington. It is some time since Mrs. Miller has had any financial connection with, or jurisdiction over the magazine, owned by a stock company, which bears her name. Her pen will be devoted in future to writing books bearing out the ideas which she has so eloquently and attractively advocated.

Frederick and Emily Hutton, the woman bearing the appearance of being soddened with drink, were charged at the Middlesex sessions with cruelty to their child Lydia, age 9 years. The child died as a result of the neglect. The mother was urged to call in a doctor, but took no steps. On the day following the child's death the mother was found drinking in a public house. The judge said he was not sure that he ought not to impose the heaviest possible punishment. Children must be treated properly. He should sentence the woman to twelve months' hard labor. The man was away at work, but must have seen the condition of the child, and ought to have protected it. If he had given the woman a good thrashing it would have been justifiable. As he had failed to protect the child he would be sent to hard labor for six months.—London Star.

Hint for Accommodating Persons

Beware how you let a stranger, or one that you cannot trust, handle your keys. A piece of wax concealed in the palm of the hand will take an impression of the wards, from which a duplicate key may be made. It can be done so quickly that even in passing from one hand to another the impression may be taken. An expert thief has even been known to make a duplicate key by simply seeing the original in another man's hand. He was a prisoner in jail, and the key he duplicated was one carried by the warden who visited his cell.—Weekly Telegraph.

REFINED CRUELTY.

Employer (kindly)—You are becoming very round-shouldered, Mr. Faithful.

Bookkeeper (with hopes of a holiday)—Yes, I fear that I am.

Employer (solicitously)—Hadn't you better stop riding a bicycle.—Boston Post.

For Boys and Girls

With Spangle's Help.

This is the way that it happened that Spangle became a member of the Carmichael family.

Teddy Carmichael stood at a shop window in a small town in Southern California. But it was not the horned toads covered with spines and mounted in the most life-like manner on their green stands, or the great black tarantulas wired as if ready to pounce on their prey, or the piles of wonderfully covered shells that kept Teddy standing there motionless. A small chick, a few days old, looking like an animated ball of yellow fluff, was running about a compartment at one end of the window, busily pecking at the cornmeal scattered about. It was this small creature that kept Teddy as if rooted to the spot, for it took him back in memory to the old New England farm, which was still home to him, although over three thousand miles away, where every spring a hundred such chicks ran about. At last he went into the shop—he must have the chick at any price—that is, if it did not exceed his weekly allowance. It was just a quarter of a dollar—the exact sum that he had in his pocket, and when he was told that it was an incubated chick it still further appealed to his sympathies. It was hard on the little thing to be born an orphan, for the offspring of an incubating machine cannot be said to have either father or mother. Teddy was always adding to the number of his pets. He had already two white rabbits, four does, a live horned toad, and a small, tough, stubborn burro; but his mother never objected to a new pet, as the care of all these creatures kept him out of doors, where the sun does nothing but shine three hundred days out of the three hundred and sixty-five.

The small chick proved a greater care than Teddy had foreseen. It showed a tendency to go into decline as soon as it left the shop window, and it took the united force of California climate, Teddy's constant watchfulness, and the skilled resources of Jim, the Chinese cook, to get it through its first winter. Jim made a bed for it under the cook stove in his beautifully clean kitchen, and prepared special little dishes for it, and chased off the dogs when they showed too great an interest in his charge, and chatted with it so incessantly in chicken-English (which is not very different from pigeon-English) that it finally changed its mind about filling an early grave, and resolved to live. When the spring came round it had grown into a strong white hen, spotted with black. It was the peculiar marking that gained for her the name of Spangle. She grew very tame and would tip-toe daintily into the dining room at meal-times for crumbs, and roost on the top of the hall door when she found it ajar. But this little practice she abandoned after a certain rude shock she chanced to receive. Jim was locking up the house one night, with his usual ferocious haste, and forgetting all about Spangle's roosting place, flung the door to with a backward kick, as he went through the hall. With a shrill cry of fright and indignation, Spangle flew down with ruffled feathers, just escaping from having her toes crushed between the door and its frame, giving Jim such a start that his hair would have stood on end if it had not been braided into such a tight queue.

But with all the human fellowship it was a lonely life for Spangle. Perhaps it was with some such thought, or it might have been with a view to having eggs of undoubted freshness for his wonderful cakes and puddings that Jim, one day, presented Teddy with half a dozen full-grown chickens of so fine a breed that however fastidious Spangle might be, she could take no exception to her new companions on the score of family. Teddy made some nests down in the old barn, where he kept his burro in the rainy season, and, after a while Spangle forsook the house entirely and shared the life of her feathered friends.

Jim was very proud, when one morning, he served at breakfast half a dozen eggs laid by their own chickens, putting at Teddy's place a particularly white and well-shaped oval, as the production of their own hand-raised Spangle.

Now Teddy had an older brother, who was an artist. He did wonderful things in color. He was so little afraid of red and blue and yellow that he was called a colorist. But he could not get his pictures believed, and so they remained on his hands unsold. Every picture that came back to him (he sent his pictures east to the great exhibitions) gave him a fresh shock of discouragement, until his belief in himself was being undermined—and outside of his art he had no life, no ambition. He had his studio in a top room of the house, but the light had never been quite to his satisfaction. For some time he had had his eye on the old barn at the end of the grounds. With a little alteration it would make a fine studio. A Lady Bankela rose had climbed over it and covered it with a snow of blossoms half a foot deep, and the windows looked into a fruit orchard in full bloom. It seemed a pity that all that beauty should be wasted upon the chickens, for they alone frequented the barn, now that the burro lived out-of-doors. One day the artist set to work, and in a short time had completely transformed the old barn. He tore out the stalls and put in a new flooring, and covered the dingy old walls with burlap. He painted and varnished everything that came within reach of his busy brush. Then he cut down some palms, which grew so profusely about the place, and nailed them round his walls in the form of a frieze. He spread a rug or two out on the floor, placed against the walls the color-filled pictures that would not sell, and set up his easel—and if you could take in a view of the interior, facing the opened window that looked out upon the blossoming apricot and prune trees, you would agree with the artist that the old barn had made a fine studio. Surely he would paint his successful picture here!

Every one was pleased with the transformation but Spangle—and she had not been consulted. She was willing to roost among the apricot blossoms with the other chickens, but she had strong objections to laying her eggs anywhere but in the old barn, and she stealthily watched her chance to get back to her old quarters. One late afternoon, when the artist had closed his studio for the day, Spangle found, to her great delight, a window which had been carelessly left open. With a loud cluck of pleasure she flew in, but, to her dismay, found herself in altogether strange surroundings. All the old landmarks had disappeared. There were no stalls, no hay-filled mangers, no comfortable old corners, where she made her nest at will. With scornful curiosity, she trod the rugs, and tried the easel as a perch. Then, with a much-injured air, she attempted to make her way out, but in her excitement, she had forgotten how she had come in, and found herself a prisoner within those desecrated walls. A slanting ray of the setting sun struck a rafter overhead. This, a least, looked familiar—she had often roosted there—and with a cluck of satisfaction she flew aloft and prepared to spend the night there. She was an industrious little hen, and she thought that as long as she was there she might as well take advantage of the opportunity and get in her next day's work ahead of time, so she laid a beautiful white egg on the rough beam just over an unfinished picture, that stood on the easel beneath. In the night she stirred in her sleep, and the egg, poised delicately at her side, went down with a fatal crash. The next morning, bright and early, the artist threw open the door of his studio, letting in a flood of fragrance from all the blossoming without. With a cackle of alarm Spangle flew down from her lofty perch, giving the artist a great start, as she brushed past him with extended wings, and made her escape out of the opened door. He laughed when he recognized the speckled hen, wondering how she could have gotten in. Then he went to his easel, and, with an exclamation of dismay, stood there glaring at his picture. His object was a California poppy-field under a noon-day sun. Now, each poppy, yellow as gold, gives out a light as if it were a small sun, and the reflection from a poppy-field is like a gorgeous sunset turned upside down. A woman stood in the field in a white gown, and the yellow light struck halfway up to her waist. It was another of his "impossible" pictures. No one who had not seen the colors that nature takes on in that land of no frost would believe his story, and he himself was discouraged by its glowing canvas. "No one will believe it," he said, as often as he looked at it—and yet he knew that he was painting true.

Spangle's egg had broken just as it had struck the line of the horizon, and left a smear of yellow athwart his blue sky. As he surveyed the havoc the marauder had wrought his expression gradually changed. Instead of acting on his first impulse and scraping off the hardened egg with palette-knife and cloth, he pulled up his chair and intently studied his picture, a smile of triumph at last breaking over his serious face! Spangle had given him an idea! To his inspired gaze the yolk of Spangle's egg was a yellow moon, and under it lay his poppy-field bathed in a new light. Spangle's suggestion was a good one. Instead of a noon-day sun, he would paint the scene under a full moon, rising at the close of day, and thus get the subdued blue of the sky as a background with the golden moon to gild his poppies, and make his picture seem sensible. With a feeling of almost reverence he scraped off the egg, and went back to his breakfast.

It was in this way that Spangle helped an artist to paint his best picture—for the poppy-field proved a great success, and was one of the notable pictures of the next exhibition. The critics spoke of its ideality and grace—it wonderful color and truth—and the picture never came back to the happy artist. He was always grateful to Spangle and declared that she was a better colorist than he, but, for all that, he took care that she should not find her way into his studio again, for he said that it was just possible that Spangle, like many another artist, might be capable of only one good picture, and he did not wish he to endanger her reputation by a second attempt.—The Interior.

Language Spoken by Cats.

Investigation Reveals They Have Quite an Extensive Vocabulary.

Since the domestication of the animal there has never been a doubt that cats possessed a language that they sometimes employed with more liberality than the occasion seemed to demand. But it is a new theory that the smooth and liquid passages in our poets are founded primarily on the accent of cats, and that the latter is the completest illustration of vocal and lingual harmony which nature affords. The popular idea has always been quite the contrary. But the notion is seriously advanced by Prof. Marvin Clark, who is said to be a blind author, and argued with feline emphasis and prolixity. Cat language, he says, is rather like Chinese, "both being musical, mellifluous and pleasing to the senses"—a proposition which will command attention on account of its novelty, and may be concurred in by the cats and the Chinese themselves, but is certain of indignant and spontaneous rejection by all other animals and men. In other respects the similarity between the two dialects may possess a higher degree of plausibility. For instance, the same word in Chinese means several hundred different things, according to the inflection, and Prof. Clark asserts that the same thing may be said of the various yowls through which the cat endeavors to express its emotions. Sometimes they mean one thing, and sometimes another, according to their pitch and cadence, and in the case of an error of interpretation on the part of the adjacent cat there is always the expedient of battle, giving rise to new vocal experiments and new misunderstanding in a chain of unbroken succession since the first midnight cat appeared upon the first back fence in history. So far as the inhabitants of the flowery kingdom have been observed, their conversational habits partake of the same general character, and often lead to the same results, and there may be a plausible reason for tracing an analogy between them.

Of the 600 primitive words which the professor claims to have traced home to the cat by far the larger proportion bear a noticeable similarity to those employed in the colloquies of the oriental laundrymen, and the light repartee of the fan-fan table. But it is not possible to concur in the theory that they form the ultimate basis of poetical literature, or that to unravel them is to untwist all the chords that tie the prisoned soul of harmony. Giving the cat note its proper value in the phonetic and lingual scale, it is possible to conceive another origin for other tongues and sounds. There is no evidence that it has materially influenced the development of poetical literature in any period. There is a trace of it here and there in verse to be seen, but it is a mere accidental similitude, a trifle more marked in the case of the new latitude than in common, but in that, too, 'tis but a casual concord. It is not wise to claim for the animal more than properly belongs to it, and any judicious cat would reject the pretensions thus put forth in its behalf with a much louder yowl than belongs to its usual vocabulary.

With the Poets.

A Chilly Night.

I rose at the dead of night,
And went to the lattice alone
To look for my mother's ghost
Where the ghastly moonlight shone.

My friends had failed one by one,
Middle-aged, young and old,
Till the ghosts were warmer to me
Than my friends that had grown so cold.

I looked and I saw the ghosts
Dotting the plain and mound:
They stood in the blank moonlight,
But no shadow lay on the ground;
They spoke without a voice,
And they leaped without a sound.

I called: "Oh my mother dear,"—
I sobbed: "Oh my mother kind,
Make a lonely bed for me
And shelter it from the wind:
"Tell the others not to come
To see me, night or day:
But I need not tell my friends
To be sure to keep away."

My mother raised her eyes,
They were blank and could not see:
Yet they held me with their stare,
While they seemed to look at me.

She opened her mouth and spoke,
I could not hear a word,
While my flesh crept on my bones
And every hair was stirred.

She knew that I could not hear
The message that she told,
Whether I had long to wait
Or soon should sleep in the mold:
I saw her toss her shadowless hair
And wring her hands in the cold.

I strained to catch her words,
And she strained to make me hear;
But never a sound of words
Fell on my straining ear.

From midnight to the cockcrow
I kept my watch in pain,
While the subtle ghosts grew subtler
In the sad night on the wane.

From midnight to the cockcrow
I watched till all were gone,
Some to sleep in the shifting sea
And some under turf and stone:
Living had failed and dead had failed,
And I was indeed alone.

—Christina Rossetti.

Seein' Things.

I ain't afeard uv snakes, or toads, or bugs, or worms, or mice,
An' things 'at girls are skeered uv I think are awful nice!
I'm pretty brave, I guess; an' yet I hate to go to bed,
For, when I'm tucked up warm an' snug, an' when my prayers are said,
Mother tells me "Happy Dreams!" and takes away the light,
An' leaves me lyin' all alone an' seein' things at night!

Sometimes they're in the corner, sometimes they're by the door,
Sometimes they're all a-standin' in the middle uv the floor;
Sometimes they're a-sittin' down, sometimes they're walkin' round
So softly an' so creepylike they never make a sound!
Sometimes they are black as ink, an' other times they're white—
But the color ain't no difference when you see things at night!

Once, when I licked a feller 'at had just moved on our street,
An' father sent me up to bed without a bite to eat,
I woke up in the dark an' saw things standin' in a row,
A-lookin' at me cross-eyed an' p'intin' at me—so!
Oh, my! I was so skeered that time I never step' a mite—
It's almost alluz when I'm bad I see things at night!

Lucky thing I ain't a girl, or I'd be skeered to death!
Bein' a boy, I duck my head an' hold my breath;
An' I am, oh! so sorry I'm a naughty boy, an' then
I promise to be better an' I say my prayers again!
Gran'ma tells me that's the only way to make it right
When a feller has been wicked an' sees things at night!

An' so, when other naughty boys would coax me into sin,
I try to skwush the Tempter's voice, 'at urges me within;
An' when they's pie for supper, or cakes' at's big an' nice,
I want to—but I do not pass my plate fr them things twice!
No, ruther let stavation wipe me slowly out o' sight
Than I should keep a-livin' on an' seein' things at night!

—Eugene Field.

Mixed Consonants.

A comical story is told of a learned young man at Oxford who had an odd trick of mixing up his consonants when he talked. He was bright, handsome and genial, and a great favorite among ladies; but he was almost certain when he was conversing with animation to become nervous, and to use one word in place of another.

One afternoon he was attending a reception at a house where he was a frequent visitor, and where he was suspected of paying more than ordinary attention to the charming daughter of the hostess. The drawing-room was filled with people, and he employed himself in paying compliments to one lady after another and in serving the guests with tea. The hostess finally turned to him and asked him to step into the adjoining parlor and see if her daughter would like a cup of tea.

The professor, unconscious of impending fate, crossed the room, approached the young lady, and, smiling pleasantly, tried to say, "Will you have a cup of tea?"

At the critical moment he hesitated, stammered, and finally brought it out in this form: "Will you have me?"

The lady was taken by surprise, but was not troubled in the use of consonants. Her answer was "Yes," followed by a deep blush; and before the professor could correct his mistake or regain his self-possession, his partner for life had retreated in confusion from the room to whisper the news in her mother's ear.

Dazed for a moment by the suddenness with which his future had been ordered for him, the professor easily reconciled himself to the situation, since he had admired the beautiful and graceful girl for a long time, but had lacked the courage to tell her so.

With a beaming smile on his face, he joined the mother and a group of ladies in the drawing-room. The hostess, who alone was aware of what had happened, glanced at him in a mischievous way, and said archly, and with an air of innocence.

"How bright and happy you are looking, professor. Some great stroke of good fortune must have befallen you, if I may judge from your smiling face."

The professor's face was indeed lighted up with a fine glow of enthusiasm. He hesitated before replying, and his color deepened as he became aware that there were several persons standing near who could not fail to hear what was said.

"Well, I ought to look happy," he finally exclaimed, with a great effort, "for I am going before long to be ——"

Here he had an attack of nervousness and stammered badly. What he was trying to say was that he was about to be married; but his consonants were mixed at the critical moment, and what he said, to the astonishment of the company, was:

"For I am going before long to be —to be buried. Congratulate me, ladies!"

Face Changing.

It Can be Done by the Exercise of the Will.

The New Science Teaches How to Acquire a Desired Expression.

From the New York Recorder.

The art of counterfeiting facial expression is as old as the face itself, but it remained for a modern French scientist to discover how permanent results may be obtained and to place the art upon a scientific basis. As explained by the new science there are, in addition to the bone and framework, three chief anatomical factors in the facial expression. These are the skin, the cushion of fat which contains the numerous blood vessels and the facial muscles. The nerve supply receives impulses from the fifth cranium nerve. The blood vessels are under the control of the sympathetic system, and the muscles which have to do with the expression of the face receive impulses from the brain. The numerous muscular tissues of the face are, of course, controlled by telegraphic nerve fibres, and the connection between the muscles of expression and the emotional centers of the brain is a very close one. The expression of the face is always more or less independent of the will, and this accounts for the fact that so few men are able to lie successfully without betraying themselves.

"Static physiognomy," which is the name given to the new science, treats of the theory of habitual expression when the countenance is at rest. In short, this science is based upon the theory that every emotion however slight, sends a distinct impulse to the proper muscles of the face at all times. This means, of course, that even the most minute sensation has its direct influence upon the appearance of the face. The expression, and even the general arrangement of features invariably accommodate themselves to the influence of these millions of telegraphic nerve dispatches.

It will be seen, therefore, that facial expression may be readily acquired by merely sending a sufficient number of these little nerve telegrams to the muscles of the face. Ordinarily these dispatches are being constantly and unconsciously sent to govern the important muscles. If, however, one will systematically originate these curious little demands, and will carry on this exercise regularly and intelligently, the face will gradually assume a fixed expression, which in time becomes quite mechanical. In other words, the muscles of the face which determine one's expression may be developed by proper exercise as certainly as the muscles of the legs or arms.

The new science goes a step further and prescribes just what lessons must be conned in order to produce a particular type of face. There is nothing mysterious or unscientific in this. Physiognomists long ago discovered that any long-continued dominant emotion on the face or set of experiences produce a characteristic expression. The most familiar example of this is the fact that men of the same vocation in life have similar expressions. This is true of nearly all trades and professions. Physiognomists are, for example, able at once to recognize what is known as the "cobbler's visage." There is a sailor's visage, a clergyman's face, and everybody is able to recognize the curious cast of countenance of a groom.

In analyzing these typical faces or expressions, it is discovered that each has some very characteristic feature, which may be readily accounted for. The clerical face is characterized by a certain indication of authority, of the thin-lipped kind, and a dignified sense of the sanctity of his office. Physicians have what is known as the doctor's jaw and mouth. The doctor's eye is at once vigilant and sympathetic, while the general expression of his face suggests a fund of untapped wisdom. The typical lawyer's countenance is confident, with a pouncing alertness of the eye. The sea captain expresses authority and power in the eye and the easily set mouth. The horseman's face, on the other hand, shows command in the mouth, and the soldier's in the mouth and the eye. These various types which are so readily recognized, it may therefore be seen, are the direct outcome of certain emotions and experiences which are characteristic of various occupations.

In order to acquire a particular type of facial expression, it is necessary to understand just what are the emotions and impulses experienced by the man whose face is to be imitated. In order to produce a complete transformation of a man's facial expression, it is necessary to carry on these curious exercises for a period covering several years. Anyone having even a slight knowledge of psysiognomy can devise these muscular exercises. It is necessary, the disciples of the new science teach, to find out first of all what are the commonest emotions and impulses to the type of man or woman to be imitated. When this has been clearly settled, it remains to subject oneself to these impressions. A familiar example would be that of a man having a weak, jejsipid face, who wished to cultivate the determined facial expression of the soldier. To accomplish this it is necessary, as far as possible, to view the affairs of everyday life from a soldier's point of view. The firm-set jaw, indicative of courage and authority, could be gradually developed. It would necessitate more care and perseverance for a man with hard, sharp features, say those of the gambler or jockey, to assume the expression of a divine, although this, according to the new science, is a physical, if not a mental possibility.

A Laugh—A Smile.

"Yes," said Bubbles, "I have a good deal on my hands just now."

"So I see," said Tubb. "Why not try a little soap and water?"

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Teacher—Now, Tommy, tell us what the index finger is.

Tommy—Yes'm; it's that 'un you lick when you turn over the pages.—Chicago Record.

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Fond Mother—My darling, it is bedtime. All the little chickens have gone to bed.

Little Philosopher—Yes, mamma, and so has the old hen.

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"I wonder how the thermometer stands?" innocently remarked Mrs. Smidge. "It don't," said her disagreeable husband. "It hangs on a nail outside the window shutter."

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Purchaser—Is there any pedigree goes with this dog?

Itinerant Dog Vender—No, sir. I'm all out of pedigrees; but I don't mind chuckin' in a chain and collar.

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"Mamma, honest, it wasn't me eat up all that cake—it was Bobby."

"Well, Dick, bring me the cathodal kodak and I'll see at once which of you is guilty."—Chicago Record.

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The eye of little Elsie was attracted by the sparkle of dew at early morning.

"Mamma," she exclaimed, "it's hotter'n I thought it was. Look here. The grass is all covered with perspiration."

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Wigwag—What's the matter with Mrs. Grumpy?

Mrs. Wigwag—Her head troubles her a good bit.

Wigwag—Neuralgia?

Mrs. Wigwag—No. Her husband won't buy her a new bonnet.

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Harry was 4 years old. His grandmother was trying to teach him to count, and asked, "How many legs have you?" He answered, promptly, "Two," "How many legs has Brownie?" After looking at the dog a moment, he replied, "Brownie has one on each corner."

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Fashionable Doctor—My dear young lady, you are drinking unfiltered water, which swarms with animal organisms. You should have it boiled; that will kill them.

His Patient—Well, doctor, I think I'd sooner be an aquarium than a cemetery.—Household Words.

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The natives of India make some curious blunders while studying the English language. The English resident at Bhurtpore once received a letter beginning "Honored enormity;" the writer evidently using the words as expressing respect. One man, during an examination, was told to write an essay upon a horse, which he did in the following brief terms: "The horse is a very noble animal, but when irritated he ceases to do so."

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"Say, mister," he called, with his head in the door of a Michigan avenue grocery store, "do you own a hoss?"

"Yes, I own a horse," replied the grocer, as he looked up from his paper.

"And a wagon?"

"Yes; what of it?"

"Nuthin', 'cept you are mistaken about the wagon," drawled the boy. "Your hoss took a skate down the street about five minits ago and there hain't 'nuff of that there wagon left to make a club of."

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An English army officer, stationed at Allahabad, was one morning putting on his boots, when he felt a sharp prick. Several scorpions had been seen about the barracks. Without question one of them had taken up its quarters in his boot. "Well," he muttered, "the harm is done; and I may as well kill the creature." So he began stamping violently with a view to crushing the life out of the scorpion. Every stamp gave him exquisite torture, but he kept bravery at it till he felt sure he had killed it. When he pulled out his foot he found the—shoebrush.

A Glance at Abyssinian History.

Abyssinia is so thoroughly a terra incognita to the average reader that the defeat of the Italians has been received with astonishment. Surrounded by large deserts, the mountain empire has always been obscured from the view of the civilized world, except on occasions like the present, when some ambitious power endeavors to add the reputed home of the Queen of Sheba to its possessions. The following sketches of Abyssinian history, which we take from an article by Edward Leyd, in the Baltimore Correspondent, will therefore be welcome:

"Abyssinia is not much smaller than Germany, and has about 4,000,000 inhabitants. The name of the country is derived from the Arabic word 'Habesch,' which means a mixture. The population of the country has always been very mixed. Originally the inhabitants were doubtless Soudanese negroes. About 650 before Christ, in the days of Psammetichus I., some 240,000 members of the Egyptian warrior caste emigrated to Abyssinia, giving the country their civilization, teaching the people all kinds of trades and the art of navigation.

"Christianity was introduced in Abyssinia about 330 A.D., but was several times pushed to the wall by the Jewish and other religions, and in the fifteenth century there was great danger of its succumbing to Mohammedanism. The Christian religion as it is today in Abyssinia is nothing but heathenism with a slight varnish of Christianity.

"Although the kings of Abyssinia boast of their descent from Menelik, the son of the Queen of Sheba, and King Salomo, who lived about 3,000 years ago, it is well known that several dynasties dethroned each other. The present Negus, or 'King of Kings,' was only King of Schoa, one of the Abyssinian States, twenty years ago."

The writer then turns to Abyssinian history during the latter half of the present century.

About 1850 Kasa, son of the regent of Quarra, extended his power and began to make himself master of Ethiopia. After five years of hard fighting he succeeded pretty well in his purpose. Having conquered the chief of Ubie at the battle of Dobraski, he called himself Negus Negesti, i.e., Emperor of Ethiopia, and adopted the name of Theodorus. His whole life was full of struggles, for he had to quell insurrections and overthrow pretenders almost continually. He introduced monogamy in Abyssinian and regulated church matters.

"During the sixties he got into trouble with the English on account of some missionaries whose presence in the country was distasteful to him. Sir George Napier landed 12,000 troops, and Theodorus lost the battle of Magdala, committing suicide soon after. The internal troubles of Abyssinia resulting from the death of the Negus led the Viceroy of Egypt to send an expedition into the Soudan, and the energetic commander of the Egyptian troops, a Swiss named Werner Munzinger, succeeded in annexing all the north of Abyssinia to Egypt.

"In 1872 Prince Kassai of Tigre made himself master of the throne of Abyssinia, and was crowned Negus under the name of Johannes. He beat the Egyptian army commanded by Hassan, the son of Ismail Pasha, quelled several insurrections with a strong hand, forced King Menelik of Schoa and Ras Adal of Godscham to acknowledge his authority, and ruled supreme in all Ethiopia since 1882.

"In 1886 the Italians occupied Massowah, which the Negus claimed as his own. His general, Ras Alula, beat the Italians at Dongalt, but a new enemy threatened Johannes in the person of the Mahdi. The Negus went to meet him with an army, but was beaten and lost his life at Mitimueh, March 9, 1889. His nephew and successor, Ras Mangascha, was dethroned by King Menelik, who made an alliance with the Italians, acknowledging their suzerainty. He also acknowledged them as masters of Euthrea. The suzerainty of the Italians has, nevertheless, been badly wrecked by the battle of Adowa."

The East African Dwarfs.

Whole Tribes of Little Men and Women Described by a Traveler.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, of Philadelphia, told the large audience of the American Geographical Society at Chickering Hall on last Monday of his sixteen months' journey in 1894-95 among the Somalis and Gallas from the Gulf of Aden southwestward to the salt lakes of Stefanie and Rudolf near the eastern limits of the Upper Nile basin. Dr. Smith's route passed for hundreds of miles through the country of the Galla tribes, south of Abyssinia, whom no explorer had ever visited before. He therefore brings to us the first definite idea we have reached of a large region, and among the many specimens of fauna he has brought home, twenty-four species are new to science. We believe that in another respect his observations are of more than ordinary interest.

Dr. Smith spoke of his visit to a dwarf tribe, some scores of miles north of Lake Rudolph, but he did not say, what we believe is a fact, that he is the first white man who has seen these little people in their homes, though there has been evidence of their existence.

Less than four years ago Dr. Henry Schlichter, of the British Museum, collated all the reports about East African dwarfs with a view to answering, if possible, the vexed question: "Do pygmy tribes exist in East Africa, and, if so, where?" Summarizing all the reports, he found that as far back as 1826 Capt. Boteler had brought information about the East African dwarfs; that when traveling in Abyssinia, Shoa, and Kaffa, Messrs. Harris, Krapf, d'Abbadie, Hartmann, and several others had heard much of the existence of the pygmies in the unexplored country just a little south; and that Avanchers, Krapf, and d'Abbadie saw numbers of these dwarfs, though not in their native habitat.

All the evidence collected by Dr. Schlichter seemed to point conclusively to the existence of dwarf tribes near the southern border of Kaffa, the southernmost portion of Abyssinia, and in the neighborhood of the thirty-sixth meridian east of Greenwich. When Count Teleki discovered Lake Rudolph he did not travel north of the lake far enough to meet the dwarfs. But Dr. Smith has done so, has seen the dwarfs, or at least one tribe of them, in their homes, and has justified Dr. Schlichter's division of the pygmy tribes into the East African, Central African, West African, and South African dwarfs. Dr. Smith's brief description of those he saw confirms the previous evidence that the East African dwarfs, in size, appearance, and habits, are similar to those of the Upper Nile and Congo.

The Harem on Shipboard.

From "A Wandering Scholar in the Levant." Hogarth.

A dirtier and more cockroach-infested craft I never sailed upon than that Levantine coaster, peace to her ribs!—they are whitening now on the Syrian coast, where she went quietly aground one calm night without loss to life and decently insured! The officers were Scotch, and the crew Greek, and the latter understood the former according to the vitriolic expletives. It might be said that the ship was worked wholly by profanity! The captain, meeting a friend at Iskenderum, looked on the Samian wine till he took a fever, and we did without him for the rest of the voyage; the cook, objecting to a Jew who was singing near his galley, sliced him from eye to shin, and had to be put in irons; and who after that event cooked our greasy dinner I never dare inquire. Many are the ridiculous memories that revive with the name of that disreputable tub that scavenged along the Levantine coasts, shipping contraband when she could not get licensed cargo, and defying pilots and the rules of ports; but none funnier than of a squally night on which we ran out of Iskenderum, the whole sea red in the reflected light of a forest fire.

We were carrying on the quarter-deck a pasha's harem, come from the interior, and probably new to the sea; and as the ship pitched and rolled, the wives and children and slaves fell very sick, the oldest and stoutest duenna of them all, starting up unveiled and half clad, rushed to the side and began to climb the rail, with the evident purpose of leaping out of the accursed ship somehow or somewhither. But the old Scotch mate was too quick for her. In an instant he had gripped her waist, and for five minutes there was a Homeric battle, he cursing gutturally as he held on like grim death, she backing out behind, twining her disengaged hand in his hair, and defaming his maternal ancestors to the tenth generation. The harem shrieked at the awful spectacle of their comrade in the grasp of a man, but there was none to help, for the Pasha was lying abject in his berth below, and we enjoyed the scene far too keenly to cut it short. At the last she succumbed, exhausted, and the old Scot bore her back like a sack to her bed.

Animal Curiosities.

STORIES ABOUT

Curious Features in the Brute Creation.
Crow Ducks Who Drown an Eagle.
How Gorillas Are Caught.
The Ingenuity of Thievish Rats.

Oddities of Animals.

Observe for yourselves. Every spotted dog has the end of his tail white, while every spotted cat has the end of her tail black.

Live bees are sometimes shipped on ice so as to keep them dormant during the journey. This is particularly the case with bumble-bees, which have been taken to New Zealand, where they are useful in fertilizing the red clover that has been introduced into the colony.

The amount of light that can be obtained from fire-flies is not generally known. These insects have two bright spots on their thorax and also brilliant wings and the abdomen, and give light sufficient to enable one to read a little distance. Two or three placed in the center of a room will shed a soft light all over it. They are very common in Havana, Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela and Mexico. In those countries at night the natives affix the little creatures to their shoes, and thus obtain light to see the road and frighten away the snakes. Mexican women use them as jewels. They tie them in little gauze bags and put them in their hair or on their clothing. They keep them in wire cages and feed them on scraps of sugar cane.

Reynard is a knowing animal. The foxes are much tormented by fleas, but when the infliction becomes too severe they know how to get rid of the insects. They gather from the bark of trees moss, which they carry to a stream that deepens by degrees. Here they enter the water, still carrying the moss in their mouths, and going backward, beginning from the end of their tails, they advance by slow degrees till the whole body with the exception of the mouth is entirely immersed. The fleas, during this proceeding, have rushed in rapid haste to the dry parts, and finally to the moss, and the fox, when he has, according to his calculation, allowed sufficient time for all the fleas to take their departure, quietly opens his mouth. The moss floats off down the stream with its burden of fleas, and when it is out of the way of jumping reach, the fox finds its way to the bank much relieved.

* * * *

Ducks Drown an Eagle

If a writer is to be believed, a crow duck is a most extraordinary bird on the Potomac River, cutting up such capers as to make even a naturalist gasp.

"Four years ago," he writes, "while shooting ducks with Mr. Waller (President Cleveland's duck blind builder), I noticed a flock of 3,000 or 4,000 crow ducks. After half an hour, I noticed an eagle going toward the flock. When he arrived at the proper distance, he made a dart, but the ducks, as if by magic, went under water like a flash and sent up a volume of water as if a big mine had been exploded. This was done time and time again, and finally the volume of water thrown up was so great that the eagle was nearly drowned. This is a sight seldom seen, which may occur but once in a ducking life of 50 years."

The crow duck is also known as the American coot, mud hen, blue peter and Fulica Americana by various hunters and alongshore people. Up north here these ducks may be seen in creeks and marshy, reed-grown rivers, but south, in Florida, they resort in enormous numbers to the lakes, where bonnets or yellow lilies abound. They are sly birds, being much persecuted, but in localities where shooting is prohibited, near the Titusville, Fla., railroad pier, for instance, they are as tame as sparrows, understanding that they are safe.

The nearest anybody ever came to the drowning eagle story was Frank M. Chapman, in his "Birds of Eastern North America," when he says: "When alarmed they patter over the water, using their feet as much as their wings. The sound produced is a characteristic one." He does not say whether the water flies or not, but one could imagine that a crow duck just as it turned up to dive could give its scalloped, webbed feet a kick up behind, like a vicious mule, and so saturating the eagle that it would be drowned. Eagles often catch living fish out of the water, and, of course, get more or less wet in doing so, but perhaps the Potomac River eagles are of a different species than those known to bird books.—American Field.

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A Good Fish Story.

"I was very much interested in a case that shows fish can reason," said A. P. Buchannon, of Nashville. "I have a fish pond stocked with trout. No one has ever caught any of the fish, as I have been trying to increase their number, the pond being but three years old. My daughter has always fed them, and whenever she goes along the banks, the fish follow her, and will eat out of her hand. One day a fish appeared, evidently about to die, with some kind of swelling on his head. She caught him, and concluded to try to cure him, lancing the gathering. The next day he came for his food, evidently feeling as well as ever. A few mornings after that her friends in the pond made considerable stir as they swam out after food. They were pushing a companion ahead of them that had in some way got caught and torn a fin nearly off, crippling him so badly that he could not swim. His friends were taking him to my daughter to cure him, as she had the others. After looking at the injured fish, she went to the house, and, procuring a needle and thread, returned to the pond, and took three or four stitches in the fish, as a surgeon would with a man, and then put it back into the pond. He recovered, since which time none of them has been sick, but if they become so I expect them to call on the doctor again."

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The Work of Bees.

A writer in the Revue des Sciences Naturelles makes the following calculations in regard to the work done by the honey bee: When the weather is fine, a worker can visit from 40 to 80 flowers in six or ten trips and collect a grain of nectar. If it visits 200 or 400 flowers, it will gather 5 grains. Under favorable circumstances, it will take a fortnight to obtain 15 grains. It would, therefore, take it several years to manufacture a pound of honey, which will fill about 3,000 cells.

A hive contains from 20,000 to 50,000 bees, half of which prepare the honey, the other half attending to the wants of the hive and the family. On a fine day, 16,000 or 20,000 individuals will, in six or ten trips, be able to explore from 300,000 to 1,000,000 flowers, say, several hundred thousand plants. Again the locality must be favorable for the preparation of the honey, and the plants that produce the most nectar must flourish near the hive. A hive inhabited by 30,000 may, therefore, under favorable conditions, receive about two pounds of honey a day.

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How Gorillas are Caught.

The latest, up-to-date gorilla that has come into civilization is a young lady gorilla that has just been placed on exhibition in the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park, London, having traveled direct from her home in Ngore, which is on the French Congo.

This particular young female is of the family of gorilla savagei, a fact of which the most illiterate and unscientific of her captors is fully aware.

When she was captured she was a bit coy and objected to eloping with a whole party of men simultaneously.

She was a bit backward when she heard dogs in the neighborhood of her home. There were several of the dogs and they were all looking for her, a fact of which she was not aware when first she heard their baying.

The dogs had been set on her track by the men, who were anxious to capture her. She tried to get away from them and failed. When she was busy trying to keep the dogs off, the men dashed up and captured her.

Jenny—for so she is known now—made such vigorous objection to being removed from her home that the men had to bind her. Then they slung her on a pole, and in that undignified manner was the young lady of the tribe of G. Savagei carted aboard a steamship.

* * * *

Tiny Birds as Passengers.

Numerous incidents have been recited showing how the larger and stronger animals have assisted and protected the smaller and weaker ones.

Among the birds, however, there is a practice which is just as interesting as any of the acts of consideration performed by animals. A striking instance of that is shown on the continent of Europe.

For small birds to attempt to fly across the broad Mediterranean would, because of the inadaptability of their wings and powers of endurance, be impossible. To reach a warmer climate through Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine would be quite as certain to result in their death.

Through the kindness of the crane, however, the small birds are enabled to reach the warmer climate with little effort.

When the crane is about to migrate it flies in wide circles close to the ground, uttering a loud and peculiar cry, as of alarm, that can be heard a great distance. The small birds recognize it as a call for them, and they immediately fly to the crane and take up a position on the crane's back. When he has all the passengers he can carry comfortably, the crane starts on his long journey. Arrived in the warm south lands, the small birds fly from the back of their friend, and are safe for the winter.

* * * *

Ingenuity of Thievish Rats.

A marvelous exhibition of cunning and acrobatic ability by rats was witnessed recently in a meat market in Brussels, in which the butcher had decided that not only no rats should get into the market, but adopted the best means at the command of the inventive genius of man to accomplish that result.

As a step in that direction, the market was surrounded by water.

Fearful that the rats would not be debarred by the water, the butchers decided upon the happy plan of covering the posts of their stalls with metal having a highly polished surface, on which the rats might not be able to climb up and get the meat. The rodents did not climb the posts, but they got the meat. And the way they did it was this:

To get a piece of meat that was in sight, an army of rats, in response to what was undoubtedly a summons by a few, invaded, the market. One rat, an old gray fellow, was in command.

They swarmed about the metal covered posts and then the smaller ones climbed on the larger until a pyramid with a flat top had been formed. Then a rat stood on his hind legs on top of the pyramid, his forepaws resting against the metal. Another rat stood on the neck of that one, in the same position, another above him and so on, until at last one got up where the meat was hanging.

* * * *

Whales Fight a Sea-Serpent.

According to good authority, a most thrilling and awful battle between a monster sea-serpent and a whale was witnessed by the officers and crew of the ship Pauline, of London, Capt. Drevar, when on a voyage to Zanzibar, says the San Francisco Examiner.

It appears that when the Pauline approached the zone of the trade winds and equatorial currents she encountered a heavy gale, and, being driven from her course, eventually found herself off Cape St. Roque. One day a school of immense sperm whales was discovered sporting around the vessel. All hands were watching the antics of the leviathans of the deep, when an occurrence took place that flushed the cheeks of all beholders and filled every heart with terror and dread.

Suddenly there appeared, straight from the depths of the ocean, a gigantic snake or serpent of terrible proportions. The day was clear, and the uncanny monster was in plain view. In a twinkling the serpent threw a portion of its body in two mighty coils around the largest whale. Then ensued a scene which can hardly be described in words.

Spellbound, the men gazed and noticed that at the first appearance of the serpent the whales manifested every sign of blind terror. All but the victim in the relentless coils tore through the water in a mad rush to escape. The captured whale lashed the water into a seething maelstrom and the foam-covered waves rolled in all directions from the scene of the terrible combat. It was hardly a combat, as the whale had no chance with its destroyer. Tighter and tighter grew the relentless coils, horrible bellowings were emitted by the whale, but its efforts were of no avail against the supernatural strength of its terrible foe. The officers state positively that the ribs of the struggling cetacean were distinctly heard to crack one after another, the noise resembling the discharge of a cannon. The whale was finally dragged beneath the waves, and only the blood-stained waters remained to tell of the fearful ocean tragedy.

An old sea captain is the authority for a statement regarding a sea-serpent that made its home in the South Pacific Ocean. On an occasion in 1868 he visited a small island and noticed that the tops of some cocoanut trees growing near the sea were broken. The natives stated that an immense snake of terrifying aspect had appeared from the sea and had eaten all the cocoanuts on several trees. While the greater portion of the serpent was in the water, the animal raised its head to a level with the tree-tops and fiercely devoured a number of green nuts. The trees were 40 to 50 feet high, and according to a calculation by the captain, the serpent was over 200 feet long. The natives were too much terrified to give any description of the serpent. Its body was in the sea, and it easily reached the tree-tops. From the distance of the trees from the sea, and from the height of the cocoanut trees the captain was enabled to make a calculation as to the approximate length of the monster.

The discovery of the sea serpent seems to belong to the Norsemen. Their literature abounds in graphic accounts of monsters of the deep. A favorite diversion of the Norsemen's sea-serpent was destroying ships and dining off the crews, and in those ancient days the Norse sailors were instructed as to the best methods of destroying the voracious monsters.

In the Wild Soudan.

Thrilling Narrative of the Long Captivity of Slatin Pasha in the Fanatic Mahdist Camp—"Chinese" Gordon's Death and Slatin's Rescue.

Only the other day Slatin Pasha was in Vienna, idling in the sunshine of honor and admiration, listening to the echoes of his fame as they rebounded from the furthest corners of the civilized world. Today he is at Wady Halfa with the southernmost garrison of Anglo-Egyptian troops waiting impatiently for the word to move southward against the Mahdists, whose scouts, in flowing white uniforms, are wheeling against the dazzling equatorial sky where it meets the desert towards Dongola.

A year ago Slatin Pasha was flying northward across the desert as fast as a swift camel could carry him. He was flying from the Mahdists, who had held him prisoner for twelve years, had loaded him with chains, had subjected him to insults and humiliations, had threatened each day to torture him to death. Today he is back in this desert with his face turned the other way. No one in that garrison loves the Mahdists. But no one hates them with such a consuming fury as does this young man whom they aged years before his time.

SLATIN'S EARLY CAREER.

Until Slatin Pasha published his book, "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," very few people knew anything definite about the cruel fanatics who swept England out of the Egyptian equatorial provinces, killed and beheaded Chinese Gordon, and established an empire of robbers and slave traders over the most beautiful and most fertile part of Africa. In his book Slatin Pasha has told the whole story, and soon every one will know all about Mahdism and the Soudan.

Rudolph Slatin comes of an excellent Austrian family. He was born in 1856 and is now 39 years old. When he was in his teens he marked out a career of military adventure for himself. As early as 1870 he had the fever for African exploration, and in 1874 he persuaded his family to let him visit the Soudan. He traveled over the scenes of his future hardships and sufferings and returned to Vienna after a year's absence. He became a lieutenant in a regiment of Austrian reserves. While he was serving in the Bosnian campaign Gordon, newly appointed Governor-General of the Egyptian Soudanese Provinces, offered him a position in his Government.

A BEY AT TWENTY-THREE.

At the same time Gordon gave a place to Dr. Emin, then Emin Bey, afterwards raised to the rank of Pasha. As soon as the Bosnian campaign was over, Slatin hastened to Gordon at his capital, Khartoum, and received a military commission. He was then 22 years old. A year later he received the rank of Bey and was made governor of the Province of Darfur, the most western province of the equatorial possessions of Egypt in the Soudan. He was soon installed at El Fasher, which has been the capital of Darfur and of its Arabian tribes of shepherds and slave-hunters for more than a hundred years. There are no braver, fiercer, people on the earth today than these tribes of Darfur. They now form the flower of the Mahdist army. They fight until they fall and give and take no quarter. They will charge straight up to a battery, and the guns may shoot them to pieces, but will never cause them to retreat.

THE MAHDI'S MEN.

You must read in the book of the many strange men he met; of their cunning and their wiles; of the curious customs and manners; of the savage wars and the exhibitions of bravery. I pass on to his defensive campaign against the Mahdi. It was early in 1882 that Slatin Bey heard a rumor that a religious fanatic was calling upon the people to resist the Government in the next province to the east. A little later he received a cipher message from the new Governor-General who had succeeded Gordon. It announced that a dervish named Mohammed Ahmed was heading a revolt which might prove very serious. Slatin Bey was advised to do all in his power to prevent the revolt from spreading to Darfur.

News of the dervish began to pour in. The Government troops had been annihilated. Everywhere in Kardofan and Gezira the people were rising. The slave-hunting tribes were rushing northward. The dervish had proclaimed himself the long-expected, long-hoped-for Mahdi who was to free the people, restore the ancient purity of the Mahometan religion and drive back the infidel. And presently Slatin Bey found that the Mahdi was in communication with the sheiks he most relied upon in Darfur and that he was over a smouldering volcano of hatred and fanaticism.

He does not tell you the part he played in abating this fury, in holding the troops firm to the Government standard. But you realize in what a dangerous position he was, practically alone, among these barbaric tribes, looked upon with suspicion because he was an alien both in faith and in race. And he carried himself with frankness and firmness and undaunted courage. If there had been such a man as this youth at Khartoum, instead of the ignorant Turk who succeeded Gordon, the Mahdi would have been captured and sent to Cairo before he had more than a few hundred open followers.

But the Government delayed, and day by day the Mahdi grew in power. Gordon hurried back to Khartoum. But it was too late.

Between Slatin and Gordon, the two Europeans of conspicuous ability in that region lay a huge army frenzied by religion and ready to die to the last man for the Mahdi, the prophet and miracle-worker of the new creed. Every day that army was increasing, and the religious fury was rising with the swelling numbers. Slatin Bey realized that unless England came to the rescue the Mahdists would overwhelm the Soudan.

SIEGE OF EL OBEID.

They laid siege to El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, the next province to Darfur on the east. El Obeid fell, its inhabitants were stripped, tortured, put to death, its houses were sacked, the males were slain, the women were swept into slavery and after several days of hideous license. Slatin was able to assemble a force of 2,000 men, 500 of whom were regulars, that is, Arabs regularly in the Government pay, the rest nomad Arabs called in for special service. Every day there was a battle, and, in spite of his successes, every day his situation became more desperate.

His soldiers seemed to be losing heart. They believed that they were losing because they were fighting under an infidel. So he proclaimed himself a Mohametan, appearing before his army and shouting, "God is God and Mahomet is his prophet!" The men fought better after that. But still the Mahdi's power grew. Slatin was completely surrounded. He had not an officer who was not secretly longing to yield to the Mahdi, and they were deserting every night. He yielded to the inevitable. He sent word that he would surrender, that he realized that the Mahdi was from God, and that it behooved his humble servant, Slatin, to yield and become a devout and faithful follower.

In a few weeks he found himself in the camp of the Mahdi, an avowed Mahdist, a companion and supposed friend of the chiefs he had been fighting. They received him cheerfully and seemed to bear him no malice for his stout blows. For instance, when Slatin greatly bemoaned his changed fortunes to Madibbo, that brave chief said: "I am only an Arab, but listen to me. Be obedient and patient, for, it is written, 'God is with the patient.' Who knows? He who lives long sees much."

HICKS PASHA'S DEATH.

Hicks Pasha was defeated and slain in the north, Gordon was cooped up in Khartoum, and the whole Soudan was at the Mahdi's feet. Slatin was summoned before the Khalifa Abdullahi, the Mahdi's general-in-chief. "God be praised," said the Khalifa, pressing Slatin to his heart, "we are at last united." "Yes, indeed," replied Slatin, the Mahometan Mahdist, not Slatin the Austrian, "God be praised for having granted me to live to see this day. When I beheld your countenance my fatigue at once left me."

The Khalifa presented him to the Mahdi. Slatin assured the Mahdi "on coming near you I am most happy." The Mahdi urged Slatin to serve him faithfully, and Slatin eagerly begged him to administer the oath of allegiance. The Mahdi consented, and Slatin put his hand in the Mahdi's hand and swore "to renounce this world, to look only to the world to come, and that I shall not flee from the religious war." Slatin kissed his hand and was enrolled in the inner circle of devoted adherents.

SAW GORDON'S HEAD.

It was while Slatin was in temporary disfavor and chained in a tent that Khartoum was surprised and carried. He heard the uproar and crawled out of his tent. Presently several black soldier slaves came towards him, one of them carrying a bloody cloth in which something was wrapped. Behind them was a crowd of people, weeping. The blacks unrolled the cloth almost in his face. It contained the head of Gordon. "His blue eyes were half opened, The mouth was perfectly natural; the hair of his head and his short beard were almost snow-white." It is a wonderful tribute to Gordon that the people dared to weep over him, even in the Mahdi's camp. Slatin heard the splendid story of Gordon's heroism and self-sacrifice from the lips of those who had seen. Gordon might have escaped by the river. He preferred to die with the troops.

Slatin tells of the scenes that followed the fall of the city. "Whoever was suspected of having concealed money was tortured until the secret was disclosed. There was no sparing of the lash. The unfortunate people were flogged until their flesh hung in shreds from their bodies. Another torture was to tie two small slips of bamboo to the temples, the two ends, before and behind, being joined together and twisted as tightly as possible. The ends were then struck with vibrating sticks, which produced inexpressible agony. Even old women were tormented in this way.

"Young women and girls only were exempted from torture. They were put aside for the harem of the Mahdi, who, on the actual day of the conquest, made his selections, and turned over the rejected women to his generals. This picking and choosing continued for weeks, until the households of these libidinous and inhuman scoundrels were stocked to overflowing with all the youth and beauty of the city."

THE MAHDI'S DEATH.

A few months afterwards the Mahdi died, and the Khalifa Abdullahi reigned in his stead. Slatin was now the favorite slave of the absolute monarch of the Mahdist empire. He says that this man was as hypocritical as he was cruel. Like the Mahdi, he pretended to be a strict observer of the letter of the religious law, and tyranically enforced it upon the people. Also like the Mahdi, he was within doors a drunkard and debaucher of such utter degradation that the Occidental wonders without comprehending.

Slatin shows by appalling instances the positive love of ignorance and the bitter hatred of civilization not only in Abdullahi but also in Osman Digna and all the other generals and leaders of the Mahdists. Abdullahi had not the oratorical ability of the Mahdi. He was compelled to enforce his rule more and more by the sword as religious fanaticism waned and misery increased. Of the pestilences and famines that swept the Soudan of about 75 per cent of its population Slatin was an eye-witness.

After six years Slatin succeeded in getting word to his family in Vienna, and letters and money and presents for the Khalifa came in answer. He did not dare let his people negotiate for his release. He knew that the Khalifa, would have him tortured to death if he even suggested leaving. He was forced to pretend that nothing pleased him so much as to remain in Omdurman, near the representative of God, Mahomet and the Prophet. And he asked his family to write flattering letters to the Khalifa. These flatteries came in due time and so pleased him that he ordered Slatin to send for his brother. When Slatin told him that his brother thanked him, but could not come, the Khalifa was so angry that he forbade any further writing or receiving of letters.

LIBERTY AT LAST.

In the last three years of the captivity Slatin's family arranged several plans for his escape. But each time the Arabs who were sent through the Mahdist lines failed at the last moment through fear of the horrible death that would overtake them if the plans miscarried. Also Slatin's few friends among those Arab chiefs who had yielded to the Mahdi to save their lives planned for him. But the Khalifa kept him too near his own person and had him in his presence almost every day all day long.

At last Slatin's friends in Cairo found an Arab who was faithful and brave and resolute. He came through the lines, arranged camel stages, and appeared before Slatin. Slatin contrived an ingenious lie which would deceive his servants, who were spies, and would lead them to think an all-night absence perfectly natural. The night of Jan 20, 1895, Slatin left the hut in which he had spent so many years of miserable nights, sprang up behind a waiting horseman and sped away. An hour's ride and they came to the camels, hidden in a clump of palms. All that night and all the next day they rode at the swiftest pace of the camels.

They were seen only once, and the shrewdness of the guide in answering questions made that incident harmless. The camels could not stand the pace and at sunset gave out. Slatin hid in the mountains until fresh camels were brought. He spent nearly a week there, fed daily by some Arabs who were of the same tribe as his guide. Then the fresh camels came and again they started. After several narrow escapes they got to the edge of the desert.

By a strange series of accidents the sword he surrendered to the Khalifa in the Soudan thirteen years ago was returned to him in London recently. He is wearing that sword today. It may yet cross the sword of the Khalifa. DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

Missing Links

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

FICKLE Paris is recovering from the Russian craze, and things Russian are no longer fashionable. Even at the school of Oriental languages, the classes in Russian, which a few years ago had twenty students on an average, now have only two.

TWO-THIRDS of the stray unmuzzled dogs impounded in London so far have been fox terriers. "Between seven and eight thousand of these have been removed from our midst," says the Daily Telegraph, "without causing any appreciable diminution."

GEN. BARKER, the new Governor of the Bermudas, is a Lucknow hero. He has been over 40 years in the army, and was long associated with the direction of military education. He has also held a command in China, and an acting Governorship in Hong-Kong.

AN EASTER gift of unusual munificence was part of the offertory at the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, London. Notes of the Bank of England for £2,000 were put into the plate by an anonymous donor for wiping away the large debt on the church and parish.

CAYENNE convicts are escaping in bands of ten, fifteen and twenty, though many are recaptured or perish, some get back to France. Seven men have recently escaped, two from New Caledonia, one of whom has gotten away six times before and another eight times.

IN advertising for candidates for scholarships in a technical college, the Kent County Council recently announced that "in the event of sufficient qualified candidates of either sex not coming forward, qualified candidates of the other sex may be selected in their place."

AFFECTED phrases, new phrases, like gowns made by tailors of fashion, last one season. At Rome, when art declined, statues of empresses had hairdress of the latest style. They became ridiculous soon; they had to be altered, and heads of statues were renovated with marble wigs.

BELGIUM'S Catholic Ministry has now been twelve years in power, though only one member of the original Cabinet of 1894, M. Vandenpeereborn, remains in office. The Prime Minister has been changed three times. During the same interval France has had sixteen Ministries.

PRESIDENT KRUGER, of the Transvaal Republic is beginning to realize what world-wide fame means in all its manifestations. He has been offered a large sum to come to America to lecture on South African affairs. As "Oom Paul" is totally devoid of a sense of humor, he will not obtain the enjoyment from the offer that he might.

It is recalled in London that the first of American girls to carry off the rich and gloried matrimonial prizes of the British nobility were the Misses Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., who appeared in London society in 1824, and took the town by storm. Their fresh beauty was such that they speedily were known as the "three graces" and each of them married high up in the aristocratic scale, one becoming the Duchess of Leeds, another the Marchioness of Wellesley and the third Baroness Stafford.

QUEEN VICTORIA is the heroine of an exciting drama now being enacted in the leading Siamese theaters. In this she is about to be married in Ceylon, her capital, to the King of Siam, when that outspoken monarch breaks off the match, and in revenge the Queen invades his country. She is repulsed with great loss, in spite of a hand-to-hand combat between the Duke of Cambridge, armed with a battle axe, and three Siamese fairies, and after an explanation of the misunderstanding, marries the King of Siam.

TWO Mormon missionaries, who are musicians and play as well as preach, returned to San Francisco last week from Samoa, where they have been laboring during the last eighteen months and, they say, with remarkable success. They have established a church at Apia and allege that the Samoans are easy converts. One of the missionaries plays a guitar and a harmonica at the same time, and the other alternates with a flute and a fiddle. Their manner of work was to attract and interest the natives by their playing, and then endeavor to convert them by their preaching.

A MATRIMONIAL bunco game is being worked with great success among Chinamen in various parts of Idaho. The bunco team consists of two women and a man. Both the women are said to be of attractive appearance, one being a blonde and the other a brunette. The man is about 50 years old, six feet tall, and passes himself as an old soldier. By some one of half a dozen clever schemes a Chinaman is induced to marry one of the women. The wedding takes place all right, but the bride promptly deserts her husband, taking whatever valuables in the way of bridal gifts she has received and such of her husband's portable property as is easily carried off. According to reports they have done an extensive and profitable business during the past few months.

HAVING been very successful in ridding the orchards and vineyards of the State of several insect pests by pitting one destructive insect against another, California is now trying the same principle in her rivers. Some of the rivers are almost alive with carp, which are a serious nuisance because of their destructiveness to other fish. The State Fish Commissioners have procured a large number of black bass, of both the small-mouthed and large-mouthed varieties, and turned them loose in the carp-infested rivers. Bass are voracious feeders and game fighters, and it is expected they will destroy great numbers of the carp fry and eventually clean out the carp. The bass are, of course, very desirable game fish to have in the rivers, while the carp are not.

POPE LEO has given the Irish members of Parliament some good advice. A letter from Mgr. Kelly, rector of the Irish College in Rome, to Mr. Dillon, printed in the Freeman's Journal, reads as follows: "I am to report that today, after the discourse of the Holy Father in reply to the address of the Sacred College, I had the honor of laying at his feet your personal felicitations, etc. I said, 'Holy Father, our members of Parliament have recently elected a new chairman in the person of——.' Here His Holiness interrupted me, saying, 'Dillon, is it not? Has he accepted?' I answered, 'Yes, Holy Father,' and today he charges me to lay at your feet his homage and felicitations, and at the same time to implore for benediction.' He manifested by his look and attitude a particular and paternal acceptance of your message. Then he said, 'Yes, I bless him, and let them be that he laid his hands impressively on mine, evidently wishing to inculcate unity as the desired fruit of his blessing."

McCULLOCH, one of the Irish political prisoners whom Sir M. White Ridley has just released, has been interviewed in Glasgow. He has done thirteen years of life service, and is a broken man, having been in the infirmary twice a year with fever and ague. He told his interviewer that the most touching sight he had seen since he got out was "a child, an innocent little mite of a child, toddling by her mother's side. I had seen plenty of men in prison, but never since I was first locked up had I looked on a child." Daly, he says, is quite grey, and very broken down, and he thinks several of the others are becoming weak-minded. McCulloch has been in Portland since 1891, but he was first in Pentonville. It is to be hoped he exaggerates the story he tells of a Pentonville officer who "asked what my sentence was. I said, 'Life, sir.' He gave me a sort of sardonic smile, and replied, 'That will not take you long,' and as I was turning away to avoid his jeers he gave me a kick in the back, and declared that he 'would chamber me.'"

THE BENEFICENT CROW.

What He Does for the Farmer and the Farm Crops, Despite His Reputation.

If farmers would make a study of natural history and its bearings on their property—the relation of hawks to their hen coops, for instance—there would be better paying crops.

The "Year Book" of the Department of Agriculture tells about cow blackbirds and what they eat. About 2,300 of their stomachs have been examined, and of these 2,258 contained food. The birds were killed in twenty-six States. Forty-eight per cent of the food was animal, forty-eight per cent vegetable, and four per cent was mineral. The blackbird has a variety of things it eats.

"The animal food," says the report, "consisted of insects, spiders, myriapods (thousand legs), crawfish, earth worms, sowbugs, hair snakes, snails, fishes, tree toads, salamanders (newts), lizards, snakes, birds' eggs, and mice." To these might have been added young birds, fish cast up by the tide, minnows caught while swimming in shallow water, and probably meat and carrion of various kinds. Most of the animal food is, of course, insects. These constitute forty-six per cent of the total, the other two per cent being the larger things, like mice. The animal food is taken mostly in the summer. In winter the food is mostly vegetable matter. The insects the bird kills more than make up the damage he does, especially as his nest-robbing appears to be only an incidental habit not often indulged in. A large flock of the birds would, of course, destroy a lot of grain. Some 50,000 would eat about 3,000 pounds a day, but they would consume as many insects, which would more than destroy the amount the bird does.